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The National register

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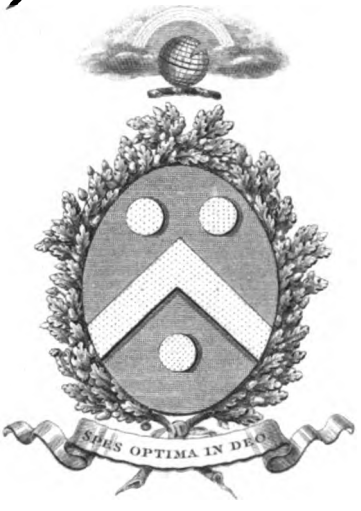

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THE SUNDAY EDITION

OF THE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

ENTITLED

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

VOL. I.

JANUARY 3, TO DECEMBER 25, 1808.

Containing—Original Political Disquisitions—Strictures on Virulent Declaimers, and Political Pamphleteers—Private and Secret Correspondence—Foreign Intelligence—State Papers—Communications from Scotland and Ireland—Proceedings of the Imperial Parliament—Provincials—Gazettes, *at length*—Summary of the Political Events of the Year—Miscellanies—Occurrences of the Court, City, &c.—East and West Indian Reports—Theatricals—Fine Arts—Commercials—Sporting Varieties—Naval and Military Intelligence—Law—Police—Accidents, &c.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—The London and Provincial Markets, Public Funds, Course of Exchange, Lloyd's List, &c. &c.

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1808.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution and Laws.

No. I. SUNDAY, JANUARY, 3, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER ONE.

STATE OF THE NATION.

It is a practice which would prove no less beneficial to a nation than to a private trader, to make up a distinct account of its actual situation at the close of every year; to observe the situation of loss and gain which had befallen it during the preceding twelve months; and to consider how the one might be diminished and the other encreased, in a succeeding period. It is from ignorance of what has happened even to themselves, from inattention to those lessons which experience is constantly endeavouring to impress on their minds, that nations, like individuals, are perpetually recommitting the blunders for which they have already smarted, or deploring the want of advantages which are already in their power. The past, when unobserved, fails to instruct; and the future, when seen through the dusky mass of mere uninformed conjecture, presents nothing but a chaos in which all is visionary hope, or groundless apprehension.

Were our limits as extensive as our wishes, we should endeavour to make up the national accounts, to deduce the balance of its profits and losses from a comparison with a former period, to ascertain the causes which led to prosperous or pernicious results, and, aided by the powerful voice of experience, to inculcate upon our countrymen, the course which their own welfare and honour seem to prescribe.

But our labours for the use of the public are as yet only in their commencement; we have not had an opportunity to develope to our countrymen the real nature of preceding transactions; and the political events, even of the last twelvemonth, are sufficiently numerous, important, and intricate, to require a volume for their detail, discussion, and due appreciation. But what lies within our power we shall endeavour to effect: we shall attempt to draw up an inventory of the national affairs, for the commencement of the present year, and to inform the public, as briefly as possible, of the situation in which the interests of our country are placed both at home and abroad. Every succeeding week will afford us an opportunity of pointing out the progressive changes in this state of things; and the commencement of another year will be the period for striking a balance.

Our internal condition still displays an undiminished vigour and a progressive advancement. Our agriculture, the fundamental source of national wealth, daily receives fresh improvements: societies, established for the purpose, encourage and promulgate the discoveries of cultivators; the great and the rich proprietors employ themselves in those extensive experiments which are beyond the means of the farmer; and large and unproductive wastes are continually reclaimed to useful vegetation. Our manufactures increase in number and refinement with the increase of our population and wealth: our internal commerce, the great instrument for diffusing comfort and riches through every part of the nation, and our coasting trade, the main prop of our maritime greatness, display an equally extensive augmentation.

This exhilirating prospect, however, is not without its darker shades. The tythe-laws still serve to turn the hearts of the people against morality and religion, by embroiling them in odious quarrels with their teachers; the poor laws still lay their iron hands on the industrious, and give encouragement to idleness and vice: the want of cheap and general means for education still leaves a large portion of the people of England in lamentable ignorance, with all its attendant miseries and crimes: the remains of the feudal institutions are allowed to encroach on the equal rights of the nation, and the proprietors of land still retain the privilege of cheating their just creditors with impunity.

Yet are not these blots on our national prosperity to be considered as any signs of degeneracy, as evils which we have incurred by recent misconduct: their baneful influence has long hung upon our political constitution, and we are now making greater efforts than ever to shake off the distemper. Plans for commuting the tythes have been suggested; devices have been presented to the Legislature for the gradual abolition of the poor laws; methods for the education of the lower classes have them also been discussed, and warmly approved; while a bill for the partial abolition of the ignominious privilege of the landed proprietors has been introduced into Parliament by one of the greatest lawyers of our age. Though ignorance and prejudice may, for a while, maintain their sway, these facts prove, that the sun of knowledge and improvement is rapidly rising on our country.

There is one, and perhaps only one cause of fearful presage, which seems to blacken as we advance, and threatens, ultimately, to overcast the national glory with its baleful shade. It cannot be dissembled, that our public burthens have, in the course of a few years, increased to an amazing degree, unprecedented in the history of any other nation; that our taxes have been necessarily augmented in the same distressing proportion; that, after laying, on nearly every article, as great impositions as they could bear, without diminishing the consumption, our government has, at length, been obliged to have recourse to direct and galling taxes, which send the tax-gatherer into our houses, and compel every man to a disclosure of his private affairs;—these evils cannot be dissembled, and no adequate remedy has yet been devised. We do not overlook the merits of the Sinking Fund, but we distrust its efficacy, especially under its present modifications, when we compare the amount of the annual loans with the amount of the annual redemption. We derive no consolation from those recent palliatives, which only put off the evil to a future day; and we see no prospect of those decisive economical retrenchments, without which, we fear, the ultimate catastrophe cannot be averted.

Temporary facilities ought to be taken into the account, as well as permanent advantages. Our finances present a most flourishing appearance, and even exceed, in productiveness, the calculations of our Ministers. The intricate laws, relative to the income tax, have become better understood; our tax-gatherers have become more expert by practice; our wealth and population are greatly on the increase; and, in spite of adverse circumstances, even our custom-house duties are unusually productive. Our national credit stands as high, and our facility of

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borrowing remains as great, as when the first instalments of our funded debt was advanced; and will, in all probability, continue so until the last farthing be mortgaged, not only of our present War taxes, but of every tax that can be raised. We enter into the gratification, which these circumstances must afford to the Ministers of the present age; but we must be allowed to tremble for posterity.

From this short view of our internal situation, by which our prosperity is chiefly to be estimated, we turn to the consideration of our external relations. Great Britain is now placed in a condition in which she may distinctly ascertain whether her own internal resources are perfectly adequate to her defence, or whether she cannot, without external aid, resist a combination of external enemies. The most powerful Prince that has ever reigned in Europe, a man raised from obscurity by his own transcendant talents, has succeeded in reducing every surrounding nation to a complete subserviency, and has converted them all into instruments of vengeance against this hated nation. The plans of vengeance which he has devised, if not wise, are are at least vast and magnificent. Comparing our wonderful resources with those of the countries under his own dominion, and impressed with our striking superiority, he has conceived that our external commerce, the only advantage which we seem exclusively to possess, is the source of all our riches and aggrandisement; and that, if deprived of this fountain of wealth, we should soon sink into miserable decay, and become humble suppliants for his forbearance and favour. In conformity with these views, he has undertaken to cut off our intercourse with foreign nations; and as he has not the power of blockading our island by sea, he has resolved to compel every nation of the Continent to exclude our merchandize from its shores. In this vast enterprise he has already succeeded beyond all previous calculation; and, with the exception of Sweden, which cannot long resist his influence, there is not a single harbour in the Continent of Europe, into which an English vessel can obtain a friendly admittance.

The folly of these enterprizes, and the very false judgment which Bonaparte has formed of the real sources of British greatness, will speedily be evinced. He will find that the interruption of our continental commerce may distress a few manufacturers and merchants, but will neither diminish the sum of our national industry, nor even the receipts of our Exchequer. In time he would discover that his estimate of our finances is not less absurd than the calculations of some of our own wise politicians, who, twelve years ago, affirmed that France could not possibly support the expences of another campaign.

It must be truly consolatory to our countrymen, to be assured that no nation in Europe can exclude our commerce, without bringing upon themselves tenfold greater distresses than they can possibly make us sustain. The commencement of war with Britain entirely deprived France of all direct commerce in her own vessels with other nations, and the late severe edicts which Bonaparte has issued, with a view to prevent the importation of our productions by means of neutrals, has cut off from his subjects every source of comfort and opulence which they derived from an intercourse with foreign nations. All the states which he has reduced to subjection are equal or greater sufferers. The Dutch, who not only prospered but subsisted by external commerce, and who had hitherto been saved from the deepest distress by the connivance of their rulers at a secret traffic with Britain, are now, by the strict enforcement of the prohibitory laws, reduced to such a calamitous condition, that they have even ventured to murmur their miseries in the face of their oppressors. Russia loses her external commerce, and the means of internal cultivation; Prussia is placed in the same unhappy predicament; Spain finds left on her hands those raw materials which she has not the capital or the industry to manufacture; and Portugal must desist from the cultivation of her vineyards, the former sources of her wealth, when she can no longer find a market for their produce.

From these considerations, it appears, that Bonaparte cannot prosecute his schemes of vengance against the external commerce of Britain, without bringing far deeper distress on France, her allies, and dependents: that, in short, the more fiercely he deals his blows, he will the more rapidly shatter the weapon which he aims against the impenetrable helmet of our prosperity. Nor has the discontents which his impotent enmity excites to be overlooked. There is not a maritime province within his dominions, or the reach of his influence, which does not smart under the rigour of his prohibitory edicts, and send forth its murmurs against them: and the Russians already begin to give evident indications, that the timidity of their Court will not long be able to overcome a general sense of national interest.

When we turn our eyes from the Continent of Europe, we see vast entrances open to our commerce, which cannot be shut against us, either by the arts or the arms of our enemies, and which can only be lost by our own misconduct. The Americans, indeed, have begin to assume that tone of presumption and insolence, which is natural even to infant Republics, from a consciousness of their own vigour and energy; but by a mixture of moderation and firmness, the angry demagogues of that country may speedily be silenced. There, as in Europe, Britain would be a loser; but America would be tenfold a sufferer. In the pursuit of maritime rights which she has not the power to assert, she would only incur the certain destruction of her commerce, and the deprivation of the most indispensable comforts of life.

The establishment of the Portuguese Government in South America, promises to open to our most productive manufactures an extensive market, which must for a long series of years continue progressively to increase its demands. We have here an Ally bound to us by the strongest ties, who can have no intercourse with any other nation but by our permission, and who can have no reason to desire any commerce but our own. If we can only inspire the Government with a liberal policy, the Brazils must long prove an invaluable treasure to this country.

Our colonial possessions in the East and West Indies, present a less flattering appearance. We, indeed, see no reason to entertain any apprehension from those imaginary expeditions of the French and Russians, with which some ingenious speculators have imagined that Hindostan would be overwhelmed; but insults have lately been offered to the most sacred prejudices of the natives; the foundation has thus been laid for infinite discontents and insurrections; while a great portion of the commerce of India is thrown into the hands of other nations by the baneful operation of a chartered monopoly. In our West India islands, great discontents prevail: our planters, from an imprudent avidity to accumulate rapid fortunes, have cultivated sugar to an extent far beyond what any market in the world can receive; and the sufferings, to which they are necessarily subjected by this imprudence, are aggravated by the perseverance of the mother country in cutting off their intercourse with other nations.

We refrain from expatiating on our national armaments, as the strength of these must depend on our resources. We have a navy more than sufficient to crush all the maritime forces of the world; and an army perfectly adequate, from its numbers, to our internal defence. But it is in these armaments that we perceive a total want of that economy and order which are absolutely necessary to prevent the ruin even of our immense resources.

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REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. I.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

We have ever looked upon it as a crime, ignominious in itself, and very heinous from its effects on society, to sit down and deliberately misrepresent the nature of political events. In a country where so much depends upon public opinion, where popular delusions may either disconcert and ruin the best laid measures of government, or, on the other hand, enable designing and unprincipled ministers to barter the prosperity and liberties of their nation for the attainment of their own selfish ends,—such misrepresentations appear to us tenfold pernicious, and tenfold criminal.

Yet—(we make the remark with a deep feeling of national degradation)—it will be difficult to point out a single political publication, printed in a periodical form, which is not tainted with this very base and mischievous crime; which actually practises that impartial, candid, and manly mode of discussion, allowed by our boasted privilege, the freedom of the press; which does not systematically wrest every occurrence to its own particular purposes, and wilfully pervert the clearest truths by its malignant glosses. Those who are aware of this universal corruption of the periodical press, read the political essays of newspapers, not so much with a view to gain true information, as to hear what is said by a particular party. They know, for example, that the *Morning Post* will always be on one side, the *Morning Chronicle* always on the opposite; and it may be amusing to observe the strange contrast of appearance which the same fact presents, after having passed through their rival manufactories. But few have the opportunity, and still fewer the sagacity, to develope the impostures of these corruptors of public opinion: most men take their political creeds, without farther inquiry, from the newspaper which they usually read; and as the newspapers of different factions always give a different representation of the same transaction, there is not a single political event with regard to which a large portion of the people are not misled, abused, and deceived into dangerous errors. No wonder that the honest and unsuspicious become ready dupes to these deliberate propagators of political fraud; to men who promulgate their unprincipled falsehoods, with the same devotion and enthusiasm as if they had actually felt the inspiration of patriotism, and the impulse of conscience.

Surely, if there ever was a duty incumbent on a political writer, it is to open the eyes of his countrymen to those delusions so artfully thrown before them; to extricate them from errors which may be fatal to their own peace, fatal to the prosperity of their country; and to expose, by reason or by ridicule, those ignominious speculators in falsehood, who deliberately resolve to lie themselves into notoriety and affluence. We undertake the task with pleasure, and shall execute it with fidelity; conscious that, in doing so, we discharge a real duty to our country. We know well the fate that awaits us: Those writers who smart under our indignant strictures, will, at first, pretend to treat our remarks with contemptuous silence: when they find that the public cannot be brought into the same humour, they will commence their disguised attacks on *a certain* censorious *Sunday Paper*, but carefully avoid to name *The National Register*, lest they should, forsooth, promote our notoriety: but when, at length, these subterfuges can no longer avail them, and when the public voice loudly calls upon them to stand forth in their own vindication, then are we prepared to meet every species of reviling, which detected impostors can pour on *The National Register*. Yet, however loud these railings, we do not despair that the contest will ultimately terminate in real public good. The propagators of falsehood, when fairly detected in their practices, lose their influence over even the most credulous. Calumny, when fairly refuted, recoils with double force on the inventor; and virulent invectives, when uttered by impotent resentment, serve only to convert indignation into unmingled contempt.

The declaimers, whose corrupting labours we shall endeavour to expose, are not confined to the mere interested supporters of the two great contending factions, to the retained abettors of the *outs* and the *ins*, to the men with as little soul as conscience, who dare neither praise nor blame, nor refuse to praise nor to blame, unless as they are licenced by the sovereign nod of their masters. There have lately appeared certain political writers who vehemently affect the praise of impartiality, who actually lash both the *outs* and the *ins* when it suits their occasions, and who certainly shew abundance of intrepidity in their political declamations. But when we open their pages to look after these political novelties, truth and candour, we find ourselves as far removed from them as ever: we find misrepresentations as gross, invectives as virulent, designs as pernicious as those from which we turned away in disgust. We discover that pride, malignity, or the mere love of notoriety, may lead men to act as villainous a part in politics, as if they had sold themselves to be the devoted tools of a party: while their iniquitous glosses are far more dangerous from their lofty pretensions of impartiality, and their evident intrepidity in alternately traducing both our great political factions.

At the head of this class of professed impartialists, stands the author of *The Political Register*. This man is possessed of very uncommon merit of a peculiar kind. Without any education beyond the elements of reading and writing, and without a systematic knowledge of any subject, he was led by the ardour and energy of his mind to adventure into the world as a political author. The fury of his declamations forced attention: and though his *ignorance and outrageous violence* have frequently brought him into *contempt* and *disgrace*, he has at length succeeded, by invincible perseverance, in raising himself, solely by his political writings, from poverty and obscurity, to very considerable affluence, and very great notoriety. With solid information, with a sound judgment, with confirmed principles of truth and honesty, such a character would have been invaluable: he might have proved the terror of political profligacy, and have improved the age by his vigorous chastisements. But destitute, as we shall hereafter shew him to be, of *all* these requisites; his ardour, his intrepidity, his perseverance, serve only to diffuse more widely, and to impress more deeply the dictates of his ignorance, his prejudices, his perverted passions. The middling and lower classes of the community, who read to believe, and who have neither leisure nor inclination to sift fallacies to the bottom, have *The Political Register* constantly in their hands, and swallow down its weekly banquet with amazing eagerness: It is, therefore, of importance, that we should bring to some test the infallibility of this gospel, to which some men implicitly pin their faith.

Mr. Cobbett knows, that to speak with perfect assurance is a certain way to impose upon a great part of mankind; and that, whatever is asserted with dauntless confidence, whether right or wrong, will meet with many believers. He, therefore, puts this art in practice on all occasions; and makes no scruple to challenge implicit belief to his present assertion, though there is scarcely a political opinion, which he has not successively maintained and reprobated, scarcely an eminent statesman

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whom he has not, at one time, represented as the noblest, at another, as the vilest of men. Mr. Pitt was, with him, at one period, the wise, the great, the heaven-born minister; but now, Mr. Pitt is in his eyes, the most weak, worthless minister that ever ruled a nation; the greatest curse that Britain ever saw; a wretch, whose very ashes he thinks himself called upon to insult and trample. Mr. Fox was once branded as the most diabolical of incendiaries; and *The Political Register* actually first attracted notice by a whimsical attempt to prove, that this statesman had gone to Paris to concert schemes with Bonaparte against his country: and now, Mr. Fox is venerated as the only person, in either party, who had any share of wisdom or virtue. It is but two years since the nation was loudly warned against Burdett, as a firebrand, who must be either extinguished, or set his country in flames: and now, this same firebrand is discovered to be a very pillar of light to direct our darkness, the only man to whom we must look for salvation. Commerce was once idolized as "the life-blood of the nation;" and now, *The Political Register* glories in assuming the motto of "Perish "Commerce!"

Mr. Cobbett does not deny these inconsistencies, but he assures us, that nothing is more pardonable. Every man, he argues, must grow wiser by experience; and as soon as he has discovered his errors, the best thing he can do, is, like him, to recant them, and strenuously propagate his more enlightened opinions. This may be a decent apology for Mr. Cobbett's tergiversations, but it is a poor amends to those whom he has successively misled. Suppose the nation had all along listened to his opinions, they would find themselves in a fine condition when his eyes became opened. He was once a furious Anti-Jacobin, and thought that the nation could only be saved from destruction, by weeding out, by banishment, or the scaffold, all the accursed race of Democrats. If his advice had been taken at that period, what an awkward figure would the national councils make now that he has discovered the Anti-Jacobins to have been a set of infamous scoundrels, and these same Democrats the only honest men in the kingdom! Poor Horne Tooke, and Sir Francis Burdett, would not at this day have had ears to hear the applauses now showered upon them. At present, Mr. Cobbett assures us, "that capital, credit, and commerce, tend to weaken rather "than strengthen our country; tend to produce her subjugation, rather than to preserve her independence." (Vol. xii. p. 889.) Suppose we should take all this for undoubted truth, and manfully set about rooting out these fatal inmates, till we should be as free from them as a bankrupt, who had just paid sixpence in the pound; would it not be unfortunate, if Mr. Cobbett should just then *happen* to discover that he had been in a very great error, that commerce, credit, and capital, had been the real sources of our national greatness, and that we must now become slaves to Bonaparte, without further murmur, since we had deprived ourselves of the only means of resisting him! In short, it appears from Mr. Cobbett's own confessions, that however confidently he makes any statement, and though he be ready to stake his body and soul on its veracity, yet we must not, at our peril, believe one word of it, till he has had at least five or six years to detect its errors.

If we may believe Mr. Cobbett, his political sagacity is very amazing; for there is scarcely a political occurrence which he does not assure us he distinctly foresaw—*after* it has taken place. But when we look at his prophecies, *before* the event, they are generally of a very different cast. We select the most recent instance, his speculations about the emigration of the Portuguese Government, a measure dictated by so many imperious circumstances, that it would have been most strange had it not taken place. In his Number of October 24, p. 652, he ridicules "the Brazil adventure," as "so very romantic as "to merit *not a moment of serious* attention." Four weeks afterwards, p. 801, he again pours contempt on the *expatriation project*, assuring us, that "none but sheer fools ever gave cre"dit to it; and that none but sheer knaves ever pretended to "give credit to it." In his Number of December 26, the actual accomplishment of this derided project, obliges him to confess his *surprise*; but he solaces his mortification, by asserting that the Brazils are worse than "the very worst country in Europe," and abound in nothing but "venemous reptiles!"

But neither ignorance or prejudice delude this singular writer into such absurdities, or lead him so far beyond the bounds of truth and honesty, as an insatiable vanity which seizes and devours every thing that can be brought within its grasp. The most harmless indications of this passion appear in the fulsome complimentary letters with which the pages of his Register are continually loaden: for instance, a correspondent in the Number for December 26, expresses his full conviction, "that "unless the higher ranks follow Mr. Cobbett's advice, a few "years only will be necessary to complete the destruction of "our national prosperity." But a much more glaring indication of this principle was exhibited in his late attack on the Learned Languages. The frequent blunders into which he had been led by his want of education, exceedingly mortified his vanity, and incited him to the curious task of proving that learning was a thing of no value under the sun. He began with a furious onset on the Learned Languages; and finding that his arguments produced no impression, unless on such as were as ignorant as himself, he now contents himself with expressing an utter contempt of universities, professors, and whatever bears the appearance of a regular education. "When I see L. L. D. "in a title page," says he, "if I am not well acquainted with "the name that precedes it, *I instantly throw down the book*, as "the work of one who has obtained his certificate of learning "from our well educated neighbours to the North, at the price "of a second-hand wig."

But the most curious display of his vanity appears in those charges which he brings against other writers as plagiarists from his Register. As he is perpetually writing, he necessarily throws out a number of random observations on a great variety of political topics: and when any of these topics happen afterwards to be treated of systematically by some other author, he makes no scruple, from a few similar thoughts, to infer that the work has been stolen from him. A curious example of this has lately occurred with regard to a pamphlet published by a Mr. Spence, where, from the principles of the *French Economists*, which he adopts, the author endeavours to prove the independence of Britain on Commerce. This doctrine Mr. Cobbett zealously espouses: and prudently forgetting that it was originally promulgated by the *Economists*, and taking for granted that Mr. Spencer claims the merit of the discovery, he ransacks the pages of his Register, and thence produces several paragraphs to prove that he himself was the author of the doctrine, and that Mr. Spence is a notorious plagiarist. For some time, Mr. Spence heard in silence these singular exhibitions of vanity, amazed in what they would end; but he has, at length, published an answer to the charges of plagiarism. He there shews Mr. Cobbet, that the very doctrines, now in question, were held by Aristotle two thousand years ago, enlarged and fully explained by the French Economists in the last century, and treated of by many authors in our own country. He shows, that his pamphlet was in the printers' hands before several of the alleged plagiarised passages had appeared; and that, in particular, the ex-

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tract on which Mr. Cobbett lays the greatest stress, appeared in *The Political Register* three weeks *after* Mr. Spence's pamphlet was published! !!

But it would appear, from this reply of Mr. Spence, that Mr. Cobbett's charges were not altogether the result of ignorance; that Mr. Cobbett quoted in his Register *five pages* of the commencement of Mr. Spence's pamphlet, and in all these omitted only *four words*, in which it was distinctly stated, that the opinions treated of were those of the *Economists! ! !* But if Mr. Cobbett had allowed his readers to know the truth, how could he have arrogated to himself the discovery of these opinions!—The suppression was a master-stroke of policy!

We may pause and admire, when we recollect that this very Mr. Cobbett arrogates to himself a monopoly of all the political sagacity, honesty, and candour of the age—this very man who cannot even pretend to political consistency, who has refuted in one part of his writings whatever he has advanced in another, who *appears* to copy authors who have written before him, and then flatly accuses them of plagiarism; and who *seems* to want even some grains of common honesty. We shall hereafter have abundance of opportunity to exemplify the modesty, candour, and moderation with which this immaculate reformer attacks every one who presumes to differ from his opinions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, Dec. 26.

IMPERIAL DECREE.—REJOINDER TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S ORDER IN COUNCIL, OF THE 11TH OF NOV. 1807.

At our Royal Palace, at Milan, Dec. 17, 1807.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Rhinish Confederation:

Observing the measures adopted by the British Government, on the 11th of November last, by which vessels belonging to neutral, friendly, or even Powers the allies of England, are made liable, not only to be searched by English cruizers, but to be compulsorily detained in England, and to have a tax laid on them of so much per cent. on the cargo, to be regulated by the British Legislature.

Observing that by these acts the British Government *denationalizes* ships of every nation in Europe, that it is not competent for any Government to detract from its own independence and rights, all the Sovereigns of Europe having in trust the sovereignties and independence of the flag; that if by an unpardonable weakness, and which, in the eyes of posterity, would be an indelible stain, such a tyranny was allowed to be established into principles and consecrated by usage, the English would avail themselves of it to assert it as a right, as they have availed themselves of the tolerance of Governments to establish the infamous principle, that the flag of a nation does not cover goods, and to give to their right of blockade an arbitrary extension, and which infringes on the Sovereignty of every State; we have decreed, and do decree, as follows:

Art. I. Every ship, to whatever nation it may belong, that shall have submitted to be searched by an English ship, or to a voyage to England, or that shall have paid any tax whatsoever to the English Government, is thereby, and for that alone, declared to be *denationalized*, to have forfeited the protection of its King, and to have become English property.

Art. II. Whether the ships thus *denationalized* by the arbitrary measures of the English Government, enter into our ports, or those of our allies, or whether they fall into the hands of our ships of war, or of our privateers, they are declared to be good and lawful prizes.

Art. III. The British Islands are declared to be in a state of blockade, both by land and sea. Every ship, of whatever nation or whatsoever the nature of its cargo so may be, that sails from the ports of England, or those of the English Colonies, and of countries occupied by English troops, and proceeding to England, or to the English Colonies, or to Countries occupied by English troops, is good and lawful prize, as contrary to the present Decree; and may be captured by our ships of war or our privateers, and adjudged to the captor.

Art. IV. These measures, which are resorted to only in just retaliation of the barbarous system adopted by England, which assimilates its legislation to that of Algiers, shall cease to have any effect with respect to all Nations who shall have the firmness to compel the English Government to respect their flag. They shall continue to be rigourously in force as long as that Government does not return to the principle of the Law of Nations, which regulates the relations of civilized States in a state of war. The provisions of the present Decree shall be abrogated and null, in fact, as soon as the English abide again by the principles of the Law of Nations, which are also the principles of justice and of honour.

All our Ministers are charged with the execution of the present Decree, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws. (Signed) *NAPOLEON.*

By order of the Emperor,

The Secretary of State, (Signed) *H. B. MARET.*

As a Supplement to this Decree there is in the Official Journal the following Circular Letter, addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Chambers of Commerce.

"You are not unacquainted, Gentlemen, with the late acts of the British Government, that last stage of the oppression of the commerce of the world; you know that it has resolved to destroy the feeble remains of the independence of the seas. It now thinks proper, that henceforth no ship shall navigate the seas without touching at its ports, without a tribute to its pretended sovereignty; and without receiving from it an ignominious licence.

"Thus the Ocean is henceforward only the field of slavery: the usurpation of the most sacred of the rights of nations is consummated, and this tyrannic yoke is to press upon them until the day of vengeance, or until brought to a due sense of moderation, the English Government will itself calm its rage, and break that sceptre to which the nations of the Continent will never consent to submit.

"I am calling our common attention to the important circumstances which must powerfully induce us to awaken your patriotism and your wisdom. One would have imagined, that every obstruction and restraint that clogged the course of the commerce on the Continent, had been exhausted; still, however, they are going to be aggravated by the measures lately adopted by England; but they will find our minds made up to struggle against, and to overcome, this new mode of oppression.

"We must not shut our eyes to the consequences. Importation and exportation, already so much restricted, will soon be much more so. Every thing connected with maritime commerce; every thing that depends upon it, will now be liable to more difficulties, to more uncertainty. There are, however, two channels that still remain open.

"The power of attacking every ship that renounces the independence of its national flag, by a shameful submission to the British Sovereignty, and by navigating under a British license, will open a wide field to the hopes of our Commanders. Such a resource will not prove ineffectual, and French conscience will not devote itself uselessly to that sort of warfare which never lets courage, dexterity, and decision, go unrewarded.

"We have moreover to hope that neutral ships will elude the vigilance of the English cruizers; the immense extent of the coasts of the empire will favour and protect their enterprises.

"These resources ought not to be undervalued, nor counted for nothing. France will submit to a temporary situation, which can only change with time, and with new exertions; but her enemy shall not deprive her of the main basis of her prosperity, her internal communication, her relations with the Continent, where she no longer sees any but friends or allies; her soil will not be less fertile, her industry will not maintain itself the less, though deprived of some materials which is not impossible to replace.

"To this last proposition I am rather anxious, Gentlemen, to direct your attention. You have advice to give, and examples to hold out to commerce. You must already foresee the effect of the privation of certain materials, more especially of cotton, and of ingredients for dying cotton, of which a quantity has been stored up in France: that which we shall derive from the

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Levant, and that which, at a more distant period, we shall reap from our indigenous culture, not unsuccessfully essayed, will suffice to support, in a great measure, our manufactures; but in the expectation that some of them may experience privations, we must have recourse, as far as possible, to hemp and flax, in order to provide occupation for those manufacturers who would no longer be employed with articles of cotton. It were desirable that we would circumscribe our consumption within the products of the materials the growth of our soil, and restrain the unhappy effects of habits and taste contracted for manufactures, that would render us dependent upon foreign countries.

"The materials for dying may become scarce—but many of them may be replaced by the productions of our soil. We will dispense with the rest by a slight sacrifice of some colours, which may please from their apparent greater beauty, without adding any thing to the intrinsic goodness of the article. Besides, no small reliance is to be placed on the genius of our manufacturers: it will triumph over those difficulties.

"The channels, which in spite of these usurpations, will remain open to importation, may not suffice for the consumption of sugar and coffee; these objects of a secondary utility may become scarce; but the great mass of the nation will not suffer from this temporary privation: habits of indulgence too widely indulged will be counteracted and restrained by the rise in the price.

"And besides, is it to be supposed that the Great Nation will allow itself to be intimidated by the privation of some futile enjoyments? Her armies have endured, without a murmur, the most pinching wants: that great example will not have been held out in vain; and when we have in view to reconquer the independence of the seas; when we have in view to rescue and redeem commerce from the ruinous acts of piracy that are juridically exercised against it; when we have in view the vindication of the national honour, and the breaking down of those *furcæ caudinæ* which England is attempting to erect upon our coasts, the French people will support with the dignity and courage that belong to their great character, the momentary sacrifices that are imposed upon their taste, their habits, and their industry. The commerce of Europe will soon, no doubt, be rescued from oppression. The interests of nations; the honour of Sovereigns; the magnanimous resolutions of the most powerful of the Allies of France; the power and wish of the hero who rules over us; the justice of a cause to which Heaven will grant its protection; every motive concurs to decide the contest; nor can its issue remain uncertain. Accept, Gentlemen, the assurance of my sincere esteem.

(Signed) "CRETET."

GERMANY.

VIENNA, DEC. 2.—The *Court Gazette* of this day contains the following article from Turkey:

"Tranquillity is again disturbed in the frontier and Eastern provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The following particulars of the passing of the Bozawa by the Turks, have been received from Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia:

"At the commencement of October, this body of Ottoman troops on the Drina, which amounted only to 10,000 men, were secretly increased by successive reinforcements to 25,000. On the 8th of October, Hassan Pacha assembled all his force at Kraila, on the Buzawa, not far from Seniza, and on the 10th he passed the river. He immediately advanced against the Servian positions; but the latter fell back at every point, and in the evening the Turks reached the Castle of Socco. On the four following days the Servians made several attacks, and on the 15th, having received large reinforcements, they repulsed the Mussulmen. Following up these advantages, they re-passed the Buzawa, and advanced to Vartz, a few miles from Tarajevo. To stop their progress, Bekir Pacha, Vizir Travenick, summoned a levy *en masse* against the Servians. He marched out of Travenick on the 18th, with 2000 men.

"Nothing respecting the evacuation of Wallachia or Moldavia has yet taken place. A new Russian corps has marched from Mohilow towards these two principalities. General Prince Apraxim, Brigadier of this corps, is still at Bucharest, whither Prince Prosorowsky has also repaired from Yassy. The advanced posts have been again reinforced, and all correspondence or [illegible]

HOLLAND.

HAVRE, DEC. 11.—The day before yesterday an American vessel, with a rich cargo of colonial produce, came in and anchored in our roads. The Maritime Prefect immediately sent on board her an officer of the principal office, and an interpreter. The officer put this question to the Captain; "Have you not touched at England since you quitted the United States?" "Yes," said the Captain, "I was forcibly carried into Plymouth by an English frigate." Upon this declaration, which was in direct contradiction to the decree respecting the continental blockade, the vessel was prohibited from entering, and an order to withdraw was intimated to her.

SPAIN.

MADRID, NOV. 26.—Don St. Jago Leniers, has sent to his Excellency the Prince Generalissimo and Grand Admiral, the official account of the events which took place at Buenos Ayres, in the course of last July.

His Majesty, as a reward for the extraordinary proofs of loyalty given by that city, as well as for the services rendered by Don St. Jago Leniers, and by several officers, has declared that the city of Buenos Ayres is to henceforth have the title of Excellence, and that its Magistrates are to be called Seigniors; that Don St. Jago Leniers is to receive the rank of Field Marshal, and is appointed Viceroy; that all the officers who served under him are to be promoted, and that the Viceroy is to name the rewards which are to be bestowed on those who have distinguished themselves.

ITALY.

VENICE, DEC. 3.—His Majesty visited on the first of this month a part of the Lagunes and the fort of Malamocco. Yesterday, at ten o'clock, his Majesty witnessed the launching of a frigate in the Arsenal. At two o'clock he was present at the amusement of the Regatta. It was a match of goudolas, in three parties: the first was between two boats, manned by a single rower each; the second and third between boats manned with two rowers each. The course they took was the great canal which crosses the city from one end to the other. The beautiful gallies which had served on the first entrance of the Emperor, cut through the crowd of barks, and cleared the passage for the gondolas, who followed in the race. His Majesty, with all his Court, was situated in the balcony of the Palace, which commands a full view of the canal. This charming sight, the immense number of barks, and the joy manifested by the crowds of spectators, displayed Venice in all its singular beauties. The illuminations which concluded the day were general, and magnificent beyond description.

AMERICA.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 25.

Mr. Adams submitted the following resolution for consideration:—

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, to cause to be laid before the Senate, a return of the number of American Seamen impressed or detained by British armed vessels, whose names have been reported to the department of State, since the last statement made to Congress, mentioning the names of the persons impressed, the time and place of their impressment, the names of the ships, and as far as may be known of the officers by whom they were impressed, together with any material facts or circircumstances in relation to the same: stating also the whole number of seamen impressed since the commencement of the present war, what number of persons impressed according to the last statement of the Secretary of State, has since been restored, and the numbers still detained since demand of [illegible] made, with the reason assigned for [illegible]

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE AFFAIR OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Mr. Blount, from a Committee of the House of Representatives on a part of the President's Message, reported this day on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake. The report commences with an expression of sensibility at this outrage; states the receipt of information relative thereto from the State and Navy Departments; presents a general view of the circumstances, observing that it might be said to have been incontestibly proved, that William Ware, John Strachan, and Dan Martin (three of the four persons taken out of the Chesapeake) are Citizens of the United States; but the Committee add, that they conceive it unnecessary for them or the House to go into any enquiry on that part of the subject, as, in their opinion, whether the men taken from the Chesapeake were, or were not Citizens of the United States, and whether the Chesapeake was, or was not within the acknowledged limits of the United States at the time they were taken, the character of the act of taking them remains the same.

From the foregoing facts, it appears to your Committee, that the outrage committed on the frigate Chesapeake has been stamped with circumstances of indignity and insult, of which there is scarcely to be found a parallel in the history of civilized nations, and requires only the sanction of the government under colour of whose authority it was perpetrated, to make it just cause of, if not an irresistible call for, instant and severe retaliation. Whether it will receive that sanction, or be disavowed and declared an unauthorized act of a subordinate officer, remains to be determined by the answer which shall be given to the demand of explanation; that answer, now daily expected, will either sink the detestible act into piracy, or expand it to the magnitude of premeditated hostility against the sovereignty and independence of this Nation; and until its true character shall be fixed and known, your Committee deem it expedient to decline expressing any opinion as to the measures proper to be adopted in retaliation to it. But the Committee add, as other acts of aggression have been committed within our ports and waters, such as those mentioned in the President's Message, the Committee are of opinion, that it is expedient to provide more effectually for the protection of our ports and harbours; but not being prepared to report specifically upon that subject, they ask further indulgence of the House, and submit the following Resolution:—

"Resolved, That the attack of the British ship of war Leopard on the United States frigate Chesapeake, was a flagrant violation of the jurisdiction of the United States; and that the continuance of the British squadron (of which the Leopard was one) in their waters, after being notified of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, ordering them to depart the same, was a farther violation thereof."

Nov. 18.—Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Lyon stated in the House of Representatives, that he wished the galleries cleared, and the doors closed, bolted, and barred, as he had some highly important matters to communicate. The House having gratified his wishes, he observed that Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, had recently transferred Stock, possessed by his father, to a large amount in the American Funds, and in consequence proposed the following Resolution:—

"That provision ought to be made by law, forbidding all transfers of right of action, and all monies, and other property, either real or personal, to or by any subject of the Crown of Great Britain, and also forbidding any Citizen or Resident of the United States paying any debt or demand upon any such subject."

Not a single Member supported the Resolution, but all censured its imprudence. The general opinion was, that if persisted in by the Mover, the doors should be instantly opened, and the resolutions rejected in public.

Mr. Lyon then withdrew the Resolution, and the galleries were opened, under the understanding that all secrecy was at an end.

Nov. 27.—Mr. J. Clay presented a Memorial from sundry inhabitants and traders of the city of Philadelphia, praying that the Act prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, passed the 18th April, 1806, may be repealed.

Mr. Clay moved, that the Memorial be referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Rowan hoped the Petition would not be referred to any Committee. He thought it would be beneath the dignity of the House to give it any consideration. Had he been in Congress at the time the law passed, he would have voted against it; but as it had passed, and as we had received a fresh insult from Great Britain in the attack on the Chesapeak, he would not vote for its repeal.

Mr. Crowninshield said, that from the rumours which were afloat, and the disposition of Great Britain, he entertained no hope that she would do America justice. She was making great preparations, endeavouring to decoy the Indians on our frontiers, and was arming her Militia in Canada and Nova Scotia.

Mr. Randolph said, if the prayer of the petitioners was improper, would it not be better to expose their errors in a masterly Report from a Committee, than to slam the door in their faces, and affecting all the airs of an Asiatic Sovereign, refuse to hear them? We were, he believed, on the eve of a war with Great Britain; and we were treading in the very footsteps of the British Ministry on the eve of an American War, and on the eve of the French War.—The House, Mr. R. said, had now been in session five weeks; and, on the eve of a war, they were discussing whether we should import locks with brass nobs or locks with iron nobs; they were sitting there looking at one another, reading newspapers, writing letters, receiving bank checks, and counting their money; and the nation was precisely in the same situation as it was when the House first assembled. If we were to have a war with Great Britain, as he believed we were, it would become the House at the outset to conciliate those by whom that war was to be carried on; he meant by those, the great body of the American people, and not the rich merchant more than the landholders, but not less.

After a long debate, the question was then taken for referring the Petition to a Committee of the whole House, and it was lost,—Ayes 50—Noes 80.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The visit of General Moreau to the westward, and the expedition of his travelling, has excited a variety of conjecture in the political world. A friend of the General has handed us the following account of the motives of his journey, which will fully satisfy the curiosity, and allay the suspicions of those who are always watching the movements of great characters:—

"The General had some time ago, the misfortune of losing his only son. His Lady has also been under the necessity of returning to France, in order finally to settle some family concerns. Such painful separation, added to the dreadful loss which he had just experienced, have rendered his house so totally disagreeable to him, that in order to divert his grief, he has determined to undertake this excursion, and visit the Ohio and Mississippi, as far down as New Orleans. His intention is

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only to remain a few days at the latter place, as he wishes to be in Charleston next February, and in New York the following month.

"The season being so far advanced, made it necessary for him to travel with some rapidity, and it was only a few days before he left New York, that he was informed a passage could be procured.

"This explanation was, perhaps unnecessary, for no person of common sense will imagine, that one of the greatest generals of the age, should be willing to change his high fame for that of an adventurer."

The Senate of the United States have appointed a Committee to investigate the conduct of John Smith, Senator of the United States from the State of Ohio, as it relates to his connections with Aaron Burr. Mr. Smith is said to be at Washington.

A Resolution has passed the House of Representatives of the State of Maryland, granting leave to bring in a Bill, entitled, an Act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that Body.—Yeas 47, Nays 9.

WEST INDIES.

SLAVE TRADE.

JAMAICA.—The House of Assembly of Jamaica have made a Report on the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. It is the object of this Report to represent the stop put to the importation of Slaves, as ruinous to the Colonies. This has been always the argument of those who opposed that benevolent measure; but it is obvious that if it were true, it cannot be proved by any effects, which have yet resulted from the abolition, as sufficient time has not yet elapsed to shew either benefits or disadvantages of the Act. If, however, the wisdom of the Legislature had not adopted that measure, it is to be feared that the Colonists would have experienced the dreadful effects of an abolition, not brought about by the influence of law, but by violence. The constant and unlimited importation of Negroes from Africa would have finally reduced our West India Islands to the melancholy situation of St. Domingo.

The following are the Resolutions of the Committee of the House:—

"Resolved, That the Act of the Imperial Parliament for abolishing the Slave Trade, is pregnant with evils to this Island, militating not only against its general welfare and interest, but threatening its total destruction as a British West India Colony. That depriving this extensive and yet unsettled Island of the means of a supply of labourers from Africa, to cultivate the soil, must be eventually ruinous to the proprietors and others interested in it: many industrious and enterprising settlers, who have braved the difficulties and hardships always attendant on infant embellishments in the interior and mountainous situations, will, with their families, be reduced to poverty and wretchedness; and, when these settlements are abandoned by their present inhabitants, they will become the haunts and fastnesses of disaffected and rebellious negroes. That properties in possession of mortgagees, receivers, guardians, and others, must shortly fall a sacrifice to this Parliamentary regulation: because, from their peculiar circumstances, they cannot be supplied with labourers, the result of which will be, to deprive a numerous description of persons, from the earliest state of infancy to the most advanced and helpless ages, of the common means of education and support."

The Jamaica Papers received on Tuesday, contain a Memorial of the of the Committee of Planters, Merchants, and others, interested in the West India Colonies, which though presented so long ago as last June, has not, till now, been published in any Paper in this Country. In this Memorial the Planters complain,

"That where the relaxation of the navigation system would be beneficial to the British Planter, it is rigidly enforced; and, where the enforcement of it would be beneficial to him, it is unaccountably relaxed by the novel permission granted to a Neutral Power of carrying the produce of his rivals to undersell him at the European market.

"That your Memorialists are unwilling to intrude their concerns upon the important relations of the Mother Country with Neutral Powers; but humbly conceive, that it cannot reasonably be expected that Great Britain should see her Colonies decay, herself deprived of that Great balance of foreign trade, which she commanded by the export of her surplus colonial produce, and the Colonies of Powers, with whom she is at war, aggrandized by the continuance of a mistaken and injurious policy.

"That your Memorialists, on these grounds, humbly suggest that the now acknowledged and extreme distress of the West India Colonies of Great Britain, calls upon Government for a revision of the existing system, respecting the trade of Neutrals with the Colonies of the enemy; and justifies the reasonableness of a change in that system, so far as may be necessary for the purposes of self-defence and self-preservation."

HAYTI.

Christophe had for some time been confined with a severe indisposition, of which Petion had taken advantage to rally his partizans and invade several places, which adhered to his rival. On his recovery, Christophe lost no time in taking the field; and his skill and energy enabled him to defeat with great slaughter, those corps of his enemies which he first encountered. Petion, determined to shew himself not less active, took advantage of his rival's absence, to advance with all his forces against St. Marc and Port Le Prince. The officers of Christophe, however, were well prepared to receive him, and repulsed him with great loss in every quarter. The following is the relation of events subsequent to that period:

REPORT MADE BY THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF OF THE ARMY OF HAYTI TO THE PRESIDENT HENRY CHRISTOPHE, ON THE VICTORY GAINED THE 25TH OF OCTOBER, OVER THE ARMY OF THE REBELS, BEFORE ST. MARC.

After the unsuccessful attack of the 20th of September, another desperate attempt of St, Marc was determined upon, for which all the forces in the South of Hayti were collected. The President having received information of this design, sent, to reinforce the garrison of St. Marc, three battalions, two companies of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry, and set off himself from the Cape on the 23d of October. On the 24th he entered St. Marc, when, without dismounting, he visited all the posts, reconnoitred the positions of the enemy, and gave his orders for a general attack on the following day.

On the 25th the troops of the North entered St. Marc at ten o'clock in the morning. The President reviewed all the troops on the *place d'armes*, and ordered the attack at eleven o'clock.

The rebels occupied on the left the post of Pivert, distant only half a mile from the town, where they had thrown up several intrenchments. They had, in the same manner, erected some works upon the road leading from St. Marc to Port au Prince; on the right they occupied the position of Florenceau and the neighbouring hills. Brigadier Diaquoi Vigne, and Colonel L'Esperance, were detached with three battalions, in order to keep in check the rebels on the right, whilst the left was to be attacked. The Commandant Richer was left in the town with a battalion as a reserve.

The President divided the troops into two columns; the first with a piece of cannon, was ordered to force the road, and storm the intrenchments; the second column was ordered to turn the heights, to flank the rebels, and throw them upon the road, where the first column and the cavalry were ordered to receive them with vigour. The cavalry were drawn up in order of battle, at the distance of musket shot from the enemy, as a reserve. Soon after the attack was commenced, the intrenchment on the road was evacuated by the enemy, who withdrew to the intrenchment in the heights. The President was in the

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midst of a shower of balls, which were flying in all directions, and giving his orders with the greatest coolness.

The second column having, in the mean time, reached the heights, under fire of the enemy, the rebels were turned, and fled precipitately toward the road. They were completely put to the route, and the cavalry under Generals Pierre Toussaint and Cottereau pursuing them, they were cut to pieces, and several hundreds made prisoners.

During the engagement, some barges were seen in the bay, making demonstrations to approach the road. The President re-entered the town, and ordered the General of Artillery, Ambrois, to make his preparations in order to receive them: but those barges carefully kept out of the range of his guns.

The President went to the right, where Brigadier Diaquoi Vigie commanded the troops: he ordered an attack to be made to dislodge the rebels from their position; but on account of their great superiority of numbers, their resistance was very obstinate, and their fire extremely brisk. The Seventh Battalion even made a retrograde movement. The President then ordered Colonel Richer, who had been left at St. Marc with a battalion of reserve to move forward, and support the Seventh, which was done, and the battle was re-established. This officer having proceeded along the shore, turned the extremity of the line of the rebels; and from that moment the victory was decided. The horse guards came up at the same time, made a charge, and the flight became general. The remainder of the day was employed in searching and securing the prisoners, who had concealed themselves in the bushes, and the underwood, which are on both sides of the road. Several Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and other officers, with numbers of soldiers, were made prisoners. The rebels fled from the field of battle, which they left covered with their killed and wounded. Night put a stop to the pursuit, and prevented their total extermination.

The actions lasted six hours each, during which the troops of the North evinced the greatest bravery. General Diaquoi was wounded in the arm; Captain Le Jeune, Aid-de-Camp of the President, had an eye shot away by a ball; Lieutenant-Colonel Manpoint, of the horse-guards, was wounded; the two battalions of the second regiment had made a forced march of thirty-six leagues in three days, but their ardour, notwithstanding their fatigue was not relaxed.

On the 26th, the Generals Pierre Toussant and Cottereau continued the pursuit by Montrois, Les Verettes, and Les Matteux. The President went to Montrouis, and ordered that patroles should be established all along the sea shore, to interrupt such of the fugitives who should attempt to reach the barges and canoes which were ready to facilitate their escape. They were almost all made prisoners, perishing with hunger and thirst, and cursing the traitor who had exposed them to their present miserable situation. Colonel Chibasse, who pursued them in the mountains, took many prisoners, and brought off their colours.

Their famous General, Senator Bonnet, maintained his character of cowardice at the very outset of the engagement; he withdrew to Montrolus Cleagues, distant from the field of battle, and left his troops without a Commander.

No enemy being any longer to be seen, the troops of the North were sent back to their cantonments. The battalion of the 27th was ordered to take charge of the prisoners; and after having provided the necessary succour for the wounded, the President returned with his horse guards to the Cape, where he arrived on the 7th of November, and received the felicitations of the civil and military authorities. In the evening there was a general illumination. The report concludes with these words:—

"The friend of humanity, the man that loves his country, and who obeys the laws, asks himself what may be the object of the rebel Petion, when he thus exposes to certain death the miserable tools of his ambition? What would have been the fate of those unfortunate creatures, whom the chance of war put into the hands of the President, if his clemency had not spared them, even after they had raised their arms against his person? Why does the cannibal Petion cause the shedding of so much blood, unless it be in pursuance of a plan of destruction, artfully preconcerted with our implacable enemy, the enemy of the world, for diminishing the population of Hayti; a design which was always the favourite object of the French faction, of which Petion is the secret abettor, and which never was satiated on human blood, when shed to gratify their execrable ambition. (Signed) "*Jerman Rameau.*"

STATE PAPER.

PORTUGAL.

ADDITIONAL EDICTAL, OR PROCLAMATION, ISSUED BY THE PRINCE REGENT, PREVIOUS TO HIS EMBARKATION.

Instructions to which my Royal Decree of the 26th November, 1807, bears reference.

The Governors whom I was pleased to nominate, by my Royal Decree of this present date, to govern these kingdoms during my absence, will have the usual oaths administered to them by the Cardinal Patriarch, and will attend with all solicitude, vigilance, and activity, in the administration of justice, distributing the same impartially, and maintaining a rigorous observance of the laws of this kingdom. They will preserve to the natives all the privileges which had been granted to them by me and my Royal Predecessors. The plurality of votes will decide on the reports the respective Tribunals may lay before them, regulating themselves according to the Laws and Customs of the kingdom. They will direct literary professions, offices, of criminal and civil judicature and revenue, according to the forms heretofore practised by me. They will protect the persons and properties of my loyal subjects, selecting for military occupations those who may be deemed worthy thereof. They will endeavour to preserve to their utmost the tranquillity of this kingdom, to provide for the troops of the Emperor of the French and King of Italy good quarters, and to supply them with every thing they may require, during their stay in this kingdom, averting all and every insult that may be perpetrated, and punishing with rigour any that may occur; maintaining always the good harmony which ought to be displayed to the armies of nations with whom we find ourselves united on the Continent. Should it by any occurrence happen, that any of the said Governors are absent, a plurality of voters will elect a Successor. I trust to your honour and virtue, that my people will not suffer inconveniences during my absence; and should it be God's will that I should shortly return to my kingdoms, that I may meet every one contented and satisfied, reigning among them that good order and tranquillity which should exist among subjects who have rendered themselves so worthy of my paternal care.

Palace of Our Lady of Ajuda, on the 26th of November, 1807.

(Signed) *The Prince.*

IRELAND.

During the December Meeting of the Orange-men at Verner's bridge, in the County of Armagh, an extraordinary concourse of people assembled, which, on being dismissed, proceeded tumultuously, in a body, and continued parading the country the whole night, with a most dreadful noise and yelling, in imitation of the Irish cry at funerals. This could not fail of exciting great alarm amongst the Catholics of that neighbourhood, it having often hitherto been the harbinger of destruction to many of them. Happily, however, it produced no further immediate effect, but it certainly has left an impression on their minds of approaching danger, owing to the circumstance of some gentlemen of considerable property being at the head of this party. Government ought to obviate the realization of these apprehensions, by some positive proceeding, if the measures of terror and sacking are not to become, once again, the order and policy of the day.

A general and very widely-extended search commenced throughout the district of Clonmeul, for concealed arms, and, notwithstanding the most crafty precautions, which we know are resorted to by those miscreants who have lawlessly obtained them, and the number brought in has been very considerable. The range of country covered was in length near sixty miles, and, in many places, in breadth above twenty; and the routes of every party were so accurately delineated, that there was scarcely a part of it unvisited. We cannot too highly applaud the judgment of General M'Kenzie in the disposition and arrangement of the military, nor speak in terms too high of the zeal and alacrity with which the officers and men, employed on the service, persisted in a very harassing excursion, in most instances lasting from day-light till night-fall.

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TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of December, 1807, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing in His Majesty's Order in Council of the 11th of November last shall extend, or be construed to extend, to permit any vessel to import any articles of the produce or manufacture of the enemy's Colonies in the West Indies, direct from such Colonies to any port of this kingdom; and it is further ordered, that all vessels which may arrive in the ports of this kingdom, direct from the Colonies aforesaid, shall, nevertheless, be released, upon proof being made that the charter-party or other agreement for the voyage was entered into before notice of this Order. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain. *W. Fawkener.*

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

Joseph Johnson and John Statham, of Twickett's Mills, Northamptonshire, and Thomas Johnson, of Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, millers, from Dec. 19 to Feb. 6, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTS.

George Dixon, of Lancaster, glover, to surrender Jan. 2, 12, and Feb. 9, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Berry and James, Bucklersbury, London.

William Wright, of Queenhithe, provision merchant, Jan. 5, 16, and Feb. 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Sweet, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

James Howell, of Eglwysilan, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper, Jan. 12, 13, and Feb. 9, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Cardiff, Glamorganshire. Attornies, Mr. Lewis, Cardiff; or Messrs. Price and Browne, Lincoln's-inn, London.

Elizabeth Juxon and Charles Juxon, of Birmingham, brass-founders, Jan. 15, 16, and Feb. 9, at eleven, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Carter, Staple-inn, London; or Mr. Bott, Birmingham.

James Chard, of Anchor and Hope-alley, Red Lion-street, St. George's in the East, painter, Jan. 2, at eleven, 9, and Feb. 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Dawne, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

William White, of Birmingham, tailor, Jan. 16, at one, 18, and Feb. 9, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Constable, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane; or Mr. Simcox, Birmingham.

William Nicholls, of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, clothier, Jan. 5, at five, 6, and Feb. 9, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Attornies, Messrs. Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford-row, London; or Mr. Wathen, Stroud.

Samuel May and John Spooner, of Great Portland-street, Mary-le-bone, haberdashers, Jan. 2, 16, and Feb. 9, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Drake, Old Fish-street, Doctors' Commons.

William Tankard, of Bristol, cabinet-maker, Jan. 14, 15, and Feb. 9, at eleven, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol. Attornies, Mr. Vowles, Bristol; or Mr. Bennet, Dean's-court, St. Paul's.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 30. Henry Butcher, of Hythe, Kent, sadler, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 2. Edward Whitelock, of Queen's-row, Pentonville, insurance broker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. Frederick Bartholomew Foelsch and Joseph Merry, of Birmingham, porter-dealers, at eleven, at the Castle Inn, Birmingham.

Jan. 19. Thomas Tite, of Daventry, Northamptonshire, auctioneer, at ten, at the Woolpack Inn, Warwick.

Jan. 28. Arthur Lewis, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, mercer, at eleven, at the White Lion, Banbury.

Jan. 19. Thomas Mason, of Sheffield, corn-factor, at twelve, at the Littleton's Arms Inn, Staffordshire.

Jan. 19. John Kelly Graham, of Fowey, Cornwall, merchant, at two, at the Talbot Inn, Cornwall.

Jan. 28. James Ward, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, dyer, at one, at the White Lion Inn, Banbury.

Jan. 29. Benjamin Bower, of Manchester, merchant, at two, at the Palace Inn, Manchester.

Jan. 27. John Julian, of Robber's Mill, Nottinghamshire, miller, at eleven, at the Blackmoor's Head, Nottingham.

Jan. 23. Isaac Rowe, of Mile End Green, mariner, at ten, at Guildhall.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

[The Gazette of this Evening contains a Proclamation respecting the adjudication of prizes to the captors; a permission to the 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons, in consequence of their good conduct in the battle of *Leswarree*, to bear the name of that place on the front of their helmets: the capture of La Sybille, a French privateer pierced for 14 guns, and with 48 men on board, by his Majesty's ship the Seine: the capture of the Spanish privateer *Amor de la Patria*, with 8 guns, and 63 men, by the Bacchante and the Rein Deer: of *L'Aigle*, French privateer, of 14 guns, and 66 men, by the Resistance; and of *La Reciprocité*, French privateer of 14 guns, by the Lion. By orders from the Treasury, the bounties for refining sugar, &c. are extended to the ports of Liverpool and Leith.]

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

John Annandale and Edmund Jacklyn, of Dowgate-hill, rag-merchants, from Jan. 5, to Jan. 19, at eleven and one, at Guildhall

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Pimblott, of Macclesfield, Chester, grocer, to surrender Jan. 15, at three, 16, at eleven, and Feb. 13, at two, at the Macclesfield Arms Hotel, Macclesfield. Attornies, Mr. Grimsditch, Macclesfield; or Messrs. Bell and Broderick, Bow-lane.

Joseph Horrocks of Bolton, Lancaster, muslin-manufacturer, Jan. 9, 29, and Feb. 13, at eleven, at the Bridge Inn, Bolton. Attornies, Mr. Ralph Boardman, Bolton; or Messrs. Meddowcroft and Stanley, Gray's Inn, London.

Thomas Lockier, late of Upper Thames-street, merchant, Jan. 5, 23, at one, and Feb. 13, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Dennetts and Greaves, King's-Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

William Bishop, of Stapplehurst, Kent, sadler, Jan. 8, 9, and Feb. 13, at eleven, at the George Inn, Cranbrook. Attornies, Mr. Ottaway, Staplehurst; or Mr. Hulme, Brunswick-square, London.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 9. Thomas Smith Williams, of Mincing-lane, ship-broker, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

Jan. 27. Thomas Weaver, Manchester, cornfactor, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, in Deansgate, Manchester.

Jan. 27. Henry Jenner, Norwich, linen-draper, at four, at the King's Head, Norwich.

Jan. 25. Anthony Johnson, Chesterfield, grocer, at eleven, at the Falcon Inn, Chesterfield.

Jan. 25. Samuel Sanforth, jun. and John Cartledge, Newbold, Derbyshire, potters, at four, at the Angel, Chesterfield.

Feb. 1. Edward Oates, Leeds, drysalter, at eleven, at the Hotel, Leeds.

Jan. 28. Thomas Abell, Attleburgh, Norfolk, grocer and draper, at eleven, at the Cock Inn, Attleburgh.

Jan. 25. Robert Dawson, St. Paul's Church-yard, potter, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES. JAN. 23.

Davie Keer, Framlingham, Suffolk, surgeon and apothecary.

William Fortnum, Ball-alley, Lombard-street, stationer.

William Hood, Farnham, Hants, butcher.

William Orgill and Joseph Burton, Manchester.

William Beach, Ludlow, Salop, mercer and draper.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

The PROPRIETORS *of* THE NATIONAL REGISTER *do not come before their Readers with* AN APOLOGY. *They have made professions; they have endeavoured to fulfil them; and by the success of these endeavours they desire to be judged, and to stand or fall in the public opinion. At present they only come forward to pledge themselves that there will be* NO FALLING OFF OF THIS PAPER; *that the same talents, the same industry will be employed to complete* EVERY NUMBER *as the first; and they feel assured, that if they have proved themselves worthy of the Public favour, it will be vouchsafed them.*

It is truly satisfactory to their feelings, to have to express in their First Number, their gratitude to an unprecedented List of Subscribers, distinguished by their rank in society, by their political eminence, by their taste and learning. They feel proud, that the very indication of their Plan has attracted such marked attention, and no pains or expence will, of course, be spared to secure a continuance of the same flattering approbation.

They beg leave to inform their Readers, that an Appropriate Emblematical Title-page *was folded up in every Paper of* This Day's NATIONAL REGISTER, *previous to its leaving the Office; but if through any accident it should not be delivered, Subscribers will be immediately furnished with it by sending to the Office.*

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, JANUARY, 3, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Among the articles of intelligence which we have received this week, the most important, or at least the most surprising, is a new decree of BONAPARTE against our commerce. One would have imagined that his last edict had exhausted his schemes of vengeance; but the retaliating proclamation of our government has again set his invention to work; and, since we are beyond his reach, he has resolved to wreak his vengeance on all neutrals who will not sacrifice their commerce to complete his schemes of vengeance.

In this new edict, he decrees, that every ship, to whatever nation it belongs, that has undertaken a voyage to England, paid any tax to our government, or even *submitted to be searched by any English ship*; shall, for that action alone, be *denationalised*, be considered as having forfeited the protection of its king, and become English property! All the vessels thus *denationalised*, are declared to be lawful prizes, whether they enter the ports of France and her Allies, or fall into the hands of their ships of war or privateers. The British Islands are declared to be in a state of blockade, both by sea and land; and every vessel, of whatever nation, going to or from the ports of Britain, or her Colonies, is declared to be lawful prize. To conclude this singular edict, it is declared to be a mere measure of retaliation against England!

This decree serves to shew how far BONAPARTE may be carried beyond the bounds, not only of policy, but even of reason, by the headstrong fury of his passions. The damage which the British Islands will sustain, from a blockade by sea, while the enemy dares not send out a single vessel, unless by stealth, into the Ocean, cannot much alarm us; and the same circumstances must free neutrals from any considerable apprehensions. The terms of the decree, however, shew how ready he is to sacrifice the interests of his own subjects, and of all other nations in the universe, to gratify his ungovernable resentment.

But it is France that must chiefly suffer from this impotent ebullition of vengeance. To the decree is subjoined, in the *Moniteur*, a Circular Letter from the Minister of the Interior, in which the miserable condition to which France is reduced by the prohibitory edicts of *her master*, is forcibly though unintentionally depicted. The Minister here breathes nothing of that lofty tone which has heretofore promised the speedy conquest of Britain, the sack of London, and the utter annihilation of the great rival of France. He tells the owners of privateers, that they will have greater chance for booty; he expresses a hope that neutrals may possibly elude our cruizers; he consoles his countrymen that their privations will be only temporary; and that substitutes will probably be found for the necessaries and comforts of which they will be deprived. This is truly an altered tone for a Minister of France; and what must give the strongest idea of the indefensible absurdity of her ruler's present measures.

In the course of the week, a number of American papers have been received. They contain the first proceedings in Congress relative to the disputes with Great Britain. There is much bullying in the tone of the American orators, yet it appears evident that they are much afraid of the consequences of a rupture with this country, as indeed they may. The merchants of Philadelphia and of several other places, have presented strong memorials against the Non-Importation Act, which the policy of Jefferson has never enforced, though left at his discretion. These memorials, which discover such a marked aversion to any rupture with Great Britain, have been rejected by a majority; but at the same time, some violent Resolutions against Britain have been rejected with equal firmness. The Report on the affair of the Chesapeake was very intemperate; but the junction of the great opposition orator, Mr. RANDOLPH, formerly the staunch friend of Britain, with the advocates for war, shews his opinion that the American Government is inclined to pacific measures. It is, indeed, said that our wise abandonment of any pretension to search ships of war, has entirely done away the hostile feelings of the American Government; and in this case we need not fear the foolish violence of those demagogues who would vainly attempt to wrest from us even the right of searching merchantmen.

There is one circumstance which we cannot pass unnoticed. Lord ERSKINE, it seems, had some time ago, from what motive we do not presume to conjecture, invested a considerable portion of his property in the American funds. When his son was appointed American Ambassador, this very circumstance was stated as one of the causes of that appointment, as it was supposed his interest in America

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would render him more anxious to preserve amity between the two countries: a dangerous and impolitic principle, which might often set the interests of an Ambassador in direct opposition to his duty to his country. It appears that Mr. ERSKINE, alarmed at the discussions between this country and America, had recently transferred his father's property in the American funds, to secure *it* at all events. This circumstance, which so impolitically indicated his apprehensions, excited in the demagogues a desire not to let such a prey escape them; and a motion was accordingly made by one LYONS to prevent such transfers of British property in the American funds. The motion was negatived; but the evident impolicy of this sudden transfer by our Ambassador was not removed.

The Couriers passing and repassing through France, to Count STAHREMBERG, have excited much attention, and given rise to innumerable reports. To us they only seem to indicate that BONAPARTE is little anxious to force Austria into hostilities, which cannot possibly do us any harm. The stay or the departure of Count STAHREMBERG is an object of equal importance.

Some letters have been published, which passed between Gen. WHITELOCKE, and LINIERS the commander at Buenos Ayres. They are chiefly remarkable for the utter ignorance of the situation of the enemy which the English General displays. On the 4th of July, he summons General LINIERS to surrender, with great professions of his own clemency; and on the 5th, LINIERS with equal professions, returns the same summons, to which General WHITELOCKE, now better informed, finds himself obliged to consent.

A vessel, which arrived yesterday from the coast of France, brings the topics of conversation at Charante and Bourdeaux. These are a meditated repudiation of the Empress JOSEPHINE, and a marriage of BONAPARTE with a sister of the RUSSIAN EMPEROR; to which is added a project of giving LUCIEN BONAPARTE the Crown of Spain, and indemnifying the Prince of ASTURIAS with that of Portugal.

A Deputation from the American Merchants waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday se'nnight, to obtain information as to some points connected with the late Orders of Council, and particularly to ascertain whether it was intended to impose any tax on articles of American produce, on board such American ships as should, pursuant to their Orders, touch at British ports. The inquiry of the Deputation was principally directed to the article of Cotton, and the answer of Mr. Perceval was quite decisive, that Ministers do intend to propose a duty upon that article. Upon asking, whether such American ships as should not, in consequence of the French Decree, feel it safe to proceed to an enemy's port, after having touched in this country, would be allowed a licence to sail in any other direction? the answer was, that no licence would be granted to any other than the port of such ship's original destination.

The object of the expedition under General Spencer and Sir C. COTTON, we are informed, is not a very distant one; and we therefore conclude that this force will join Sir Sidney's and General Moore's. It is said we shall soon hear of Ceuta being in possession of the British.

Four camps, consisting of 15,000 men each, besides Yeomanry, are to be immediately formed in several districts in Ireland. One, it is said, is to be fixed in Athlone, another in Aughnacloy, a third at Bandon, and a fourth in Strabane.

The convoy arrived at Spithead from Gibraltar, was on Wednesday put under quarantine at the Mother Bank. It Paget, Fraser, Wynyard, and Oakes, landed on Thursday. The troops arrived amount to between eight and nine thousand men. They consist of all the guards that were in Sicily; the 20th, 52d, 78th, and the second battalion of the 35th regiments, besides artillery and engineers. This force was probably to co-operate with Sir Sidney Smith in securing the possession of the Portuguese navy.

The Captain of a vessel from Cadiz states, that previous to his departure from that city, it had been entirely evacuated by the Spanish troops, the great body of which had proceeded to Portugal, under the command of the Marquis di Solano, who is Governor of Cadiz. The remainder of the Spanish troops had, in conjunction with a French force, gone on board the French and Spanish ships in the harbour, which, with six months provision on board, were ready for sea, and daily expected to sail. The inhabitants were, as our informant states, considerably agitated by the apprehension of an attack from an English fleet and army. The Captain we allude to also adds, that four eminent merchants have been recently arrested at Cadiz, upon a charge of having spoken disrespectful of the Prince of Peace. This arrest took place immediately before the Captain's departure. Such an event would imply the undiminished power of the Prince of Peace.

Many are the efforts which Bonaparte has made to diminish the comforts of our countrymen. He has endeavoured even to deprive the town of its usual pleasures, by laying an embargo on opera dancers and singers; and by making war upon the milliners who even transmit their fashions. But we can shew him our independence in these as well as in other articles. We have voices as sweet, and feet as nimble as any that can be imported. Our milliners declare, that their traffic was never more flourishing than at present; and Mr. Millard, of Southampton-street, Strand, assures us, that the demand for his fashionable straw hats is becoming greater than he can almost supply.

A West Indian Gentleman, in a fit of despondency, put an end to his existence at the Hummums. The Coroner's Jury, which sat on the body, brought in a verdict of *Lunacy*.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Friday morning, after breakfast, his Majesty rode on horseback in Windsor Park, by Cranbourne, till half past twelve o'clock, accompanied by the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, Princesses Augusta, Sophia, and Amelia, attended by Lady Ely, Count Munster, Generals Manningham and Cartwright, Colonels Upton and Taylor.

Friday at twelve o'clock, the Duke of Kent arrived at Windsor. All the Royal Dukes were expected in the course of the afternoon, to dine with her Majesty and the Princesses.

The following is said to be an original Letter from Lady Craven, to one of her Theatrical female friends, who asked *how she liked her change of situation*.

MY DEAR T* * * * * *

No doubt you are interested in the question by asking me so soon my opinion of "*Matrimony*"—it would be "*Love's Labour Lost.*" Indeed if I disliked it in the "*Honey Moon*"—if you continue such a prude, as to retain your old opinion of "*Marriage à la mode*" and still consider it as *foolish*, I would advise you by all means to catch the "*Folly as it Flies*," provided you hit upon some sober spark who has sown his "*Wild Oats*"——"*trial's all*," you know——however, if upon "*Review*" you should'nt like the state, why you may name "*The Devil to Pay*" in the "*School for Scandal*;" and of course, the result of your "*Wedding Day*" will then form a very pretty "*Winter's Tale*." Thus, in all events, like fashionable women, you will "*Raise the Wind.*" *Do* you

"*Wonder*" at trifling, for you know "*Laugh when you Can*" has been ever my maxim. But to be serious—follow my advice—in "*Three Weeks after Marriage*" speak of it—"*As you Like It*;" and if you are disappointed call me a "*Country Girl*" "*Too Friendly by Half.*"——With such charms as you possess; I know all you want is "*the Will.*"—Once married, you may, quite in the fashion, act as you choose; and if your spouse proves "*a Provoked Husband*," why you may take your own "*Revenge*," and make him a "*Suspicious one.*"—If now (notwithstanding all I have said) you remain obstinate and single, perhaps, in nine months hence, as "*Time's a Tell-tale*," I may produce an additional inducement.

Adieu, yours, &c. D.

If, as Swift says, God has decreed revenge against punning, the late George Selwyn, was unfortunate indeed. So confident was he of his powers in this way, that he once bet a friend five guineas that he would produce a pun on *any given subject*—"Done," replies his friend, "*pun on the King.*"—"Damn it, man, (rejoined the witty George), you know just as well as I do that the King's *no subject!*"

When Garrick in the zenith of his powers took his friend Doctor Johnson, to view his valuable estates which, by a late decree, his widow has been ejected from, the emotion they caused in the mind of the great moralist was singular, "Ah David, David, David, (exclaimed the Doctor tapping the shoulder of our immortal Roscius) *these are the things which make a death bed terrible.*" !!!

On the rumour of a coalition, an opposition wit lately observed, that, he was sure Lord Howick never would desert principles which he had grown *Grey* in.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRAORDINARY PEDESTRIAN UNDERTAKING.—A person of the name of Yardley, a victualler, in Berkshire, who, it has been stated, recently sprang forth, to astonish the amateurs of agile sports, and to rival the pedestrians of the day, undertook, on Wednesday se'nnight, to perform 20 miles in two hours and a half, for a stake of 50 guineas. He started on a piece of ground about 4 miles from Croydon at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, to go a mile to and from; he ran 2 miles in 17 minutes, 2 in 16, 2 in 15, 2 in 14, 2 in 13, 2 in 17, and the 6 last miles in 54 minutes—total, 8 miles in 146 minutes. The pedestrian, it will be seen, had two miles to go in 4 minutes, when he resigned, visibly fatigued. He only halted for about two minutes during the race, when he eat a mouthful of chicken and drank half a pint of mulled wine. The day was extremely unfavourable for the pedestrian, who, if the report be correct, did the distance in less than the given time, on Tuesday last, whilst training. He is of low stature, and 35 years of age. His regular step was to do 2 miles in 15 minutes.

CITY.

BREAD.—Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised half an assize, or a penny in the peck loaf. The quartern loaf of wheaten will then be sold for 11½d. an household 9½d.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Tuesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were thus timed, viz.

Euphrates, Sir William Bensley, Sovereign, Madras and Bengal; Masarch, Northumberland; Madeira, Madras, and Bengal; Alexander, Madeira and Bombay. To be afloat 27th January. Sail from Gravesend 27th Feb.

Harriet, Madras and Bengal; Huddart, Bombay. To be afloat 11th Feb. Sail from Gravesend 11th March.

The Court adjourned at 6 o'clock till Wednesday next.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company, on Thursday, ordered the following ships, viz.

Ocean, Ceres, Canton, Dorsetshire, Alnwick Castle, David Scott, and Exeter, to prepare for the reception of troops, to be loaded at Madras, in their outward voyage to India.

THE THEATRES.

Dramatic Criticism, or something which bears that title, is now so much in request, that a Newspaper can scarcely obtain a great circulation, without presenting a pretty large portion of such matter. We shall, therefore, devote a considerable space in THE NATIONAL REGISTER to this fashionable subject, although we do not intend to treat it in the fashionable style. Of late, in the most popular of the periodical Critiques, the absence of scientific principle has been supplied by the superfluity of spleen, and the want of experience has been compensated by the ebullition of wit. The fallacy has pleased the Public: because every body can admire what is brilliant in wit, but every body cannot detect what is erroneous in science. The spectators in a Theatre are distant from the stage, and foil dazzles their eyes with all the lustre of real gold: The readers of these current criticisms are remote from those circles in which the Drama is understood, and pointed antithesis strikes them with the force of truth. In the columns of this Paper we shall consider the criticism of the Drama not as a task which may be slurred by idleness or blotted by caprice: but as a science possessing principles as certain and as exalted as the general criticism of poetry, of painting, of sculpture, or of any other of the Fine Arts.

The Drama, considered as a Fine Art, which may become the subject of criticism, divides itself naturally into two parts: the one is the art of Dramatic Composition, which we may criticise as fully as any poetry can be criticised: and the other is the art of Acting, which can be criticised as fully as we may criticise Painting or Sculpture. To draw a parallel between the art of Poetry and the art of Dramatic Composition would be idle, because the latter is allowed to be a branch of the former: but we are no less certain of our ground, when we assert that there is a strong analogy in the three arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Acting. All equally tend to the same object: that is, to please by the just representation of what is striking, interesting, or agreeable in nature. Acting bears the same relative distance to Sculpture, that Sculpture bears to Painting—for Painting represents Nature by lines and colours laid on a flat surface to be viewed from a single point: Sculpture goes further, and represents the roundness and real proportion of Nature in every point from which a statue can be viewed; but Acting surpasses them both, and with a Promethean power, gives motion, and voice, and life!

But though Acting, thus considered, of all the Fine Arts comes nearest to Nature's Prototype; yet it is the most difficult to be criticised, because its productions are the most evanescent. If we wish to decide on the merit of a picture or a statue, we may keep it before our eyes, unvarying in its expression and uninjured in its workmanship, for an hour, for a day, for years: if we disapprove it at a first glance, we have opportunities of discovering its beauties by degrees, of revising, perhaps totally changing our original judgment. But the representation of Nature, which is produced by Acting, vanishes as soon as it is beheld; and though the spectator may not happen to be in the right frame of mind at the moment when the actor delivers a particular passage, there is no opportunity of arresting the images in order to ascertain their merits or defects.

Yet, though Acting is thus of all the Fine Arts the most difficult to be criticised, it is nevertheless the most universally and the most confidently canvassed. An uninformed person who enters a gallery of pictures or statues, if he gives any opinion at all, usually gives it with some sort of reserve: he for the most part leans to the favourable side: and, even when he disapproves a work, he usually makes use of some such phrase as, "I don't admire it, but very likely that is because I know "nothing about painting or sculpture." But almost every body who enters a Theatre, thinks himself entitled to give a positive opinion on Acting, although he perhaps may never have seen fifty plays in his whole life. No one should believe that every reasonable creature whom Nature has brought into the world, can judge of acting, because good acting is a reasonable representation of Nature; for Acting, as well as the other Arts by which Nature is represented, has rules which direct, and rules which restrain, not only its mechanism, but even its conception;

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rules which cannot be understood and applied without original taste, extensive reading, theatrical intercourse, and long experience.

If these positions be true, our readers will not be surprised, when we declare the very low opinion we entertain of the theatrical critics, who blot the periodical publications of the present age. As dramatic nature now appears, reduced to regular scientific principles, yet casually "snatching a grace beyond the "reach" of any settled principle at all, attired in a garb, which though it ought to fit her closely, yet is not the dress which she wears on ordinary occasions, sometimes restrained by the necessity of subordination, and sometimes stimulated for the display of magnificent effects, there can be but very few persons who have the natural qualifications for judging nicely of acting, and fewer yet to whom education and practice have imparted their final and necessary skill. In our theatres there must always be a scarcity of fine actors, because in the highest walk of the profession no man can be really great, without a union of all the qualities which can give executive brilliancy to accurate conception; among which are many of the powers of poetical combination, all the qualities of discriminative analysis, and all the qualities of a finished gentleman. There is as a lamentable scarcity of fine critics in our newspapers; and it would be difficult to find four of these authors who possess poetry enough to feel, and yet coolness enough to discriminate: gaiety enough to laugh, and yet elegance enough to understand high-breeding: who know the green-room sufficiently to distinguish how much effect is produced by the author, and how much by the actor: who, with all these natural and artificial requisites for forming their judgment, have adequate powers of composition for delivering that judgment gracefully, and so much moderation as to abstain from condemning unmercifully.

After having said so much of the requisites for perfect criticism, it would be the height of vanity and presumption to promise that our criticisms will be perfect; but we may be allowed to say, that if we are not capable of doing all that these principles require, we trust to avoid what these principles condemn. Before we animadvert upon a play or upon an actor, it is our custom to study the play itself, with a view either of discussing its merits, or of estimating its characters. Before we make positive assertions, we shall take care to ascertain our facts; and having once made up our minds upon truth, we shall never sacrifice that truth to party pique, or to the vanity of pointed style. We shall criticise new plays with as much candour as old ones, and endeavour to recommend our observations on the actors, by pointing out the beauties of their conceptions, and explaining the principles in which they may fail, rather than by the puffs of personal partiality, or the vulgarity of personal abuse. While other critics write to obtain fame for their own ingenuity, we shall labour to exhibit truth for our readers; and as truth, in theatrical affairs, has so long been a stranger to the public, we have no doubt that the public will receive her with all the hospitality which a stranger should claim!

DRURY LANE.

On Monday the 26th of December a Pantomime was produced at Drury-lane called *Faribond*, or *Harlequin Negro*. This piece was so exceedingly defective in its machinery, that on the first night it very narrowly escaped a total condemnation. Nor can we discover that, independently of the awkwardness of workmen and the rottenness of ropes, the plot of this pantomine is deserving of commendation. It is difficult to comprehend the motive or use of the tricks or scenic exhibitions: and the piece has accordingly been little successful. Mr. Hartland is a graceful *Harlequin*, and Mrs. Sharp is assuredly the best dancer who has for some years represented the *Columbine*. Nor can we allow the well-earned popularity of Mr. Grimaldi, *the Clown* of Covent Garden, to obstruct our praises of Mr. Laurent, who acts the blunderer at Drury Lane. Mr. Grimaldi is famous for putting all his limbs most ingeniously out of joint. Mr. Laurent deserves to be at least as much admired for employing his joints with the greatest possible agility. The one has had the glory of turning bodily nature from her common course, the other merits the praise of having cultivated her to her highest perfection. The Music is by Mr. Condell,

COVENT GARDEN.

At Covent Garden, on the same evening, was acted, for the first time, a Pantomime, entitled, *Harlequin in his Element*, or *Fire, Water, Earth, and Air*. The Fable is the composition of Mr. Dibdin, who in his *Mother Goose* displayed so great a knowledge of pantomimic effect. But in this piece Mr. Dibdin has by no means equalled his former effort; and although the machinery is much more adroitly managed here than at Drury Lane, yet both Pantomimes deserve equal censure for a want of apparent connection in the fable and transformations. There is, however, a stroke of satire here, which merits some praise, and which is levelled against the parochial system of employing aged and drowsy watchmen. We cannot help wishing that pantomime, as formerly was the case, entered with greater freedom on the field of satire. Miss Adams made her first appearance in this Theatre as *Columbine*, and was favourably received.—Her sisters performed a *pas de trois* extremely well; but the dancing at Covent Garden is still on the whole inferior to the dancing at Drury Lane. Mr. Bologna was the *Harlequin*, and Mr. Grimaldi *the Clown*. They obtained great applause. The Music is the work of Mr. Wear, the leader of the band, who composed the Music of *Mother Goose*.

On the following Wednesday, Mrs. H. Johnston, who has for some time been absent from the London Boards, presented herself as *Beatrice*, in Shakspeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*. Her private history had naturally created her some enemies who, during the early part of the play, were exceedingly boisterous; their murmur gradually fell away, and Mrs. H. Johnston is now, in all probability, engaged at Covent-garden Theatre. Mrs. H. Johnston is certainly a very pretty woman, and so far she is qualified for the representation of *Beatrice*: but *Beatrice* is a wit as well as a beauty, and the character requires intellectual powers far beyond any which Mrs. H. Johnston has within our recollection evinced. She spoke in a silver tone, and walked in a delicate march: she displayed all the requisites that we expect in the *Lady Caroline* of *John Bull*, but did not convey that light, yet poignant satire, that keen good nature, that sparkling but energetic mind, which should animate the *Beatrice* of *Much Ado*. Mr. Lewis played *Benedick* with infinite spirit and whim; the character that he represented was highly diverting, but it was a *Benedick* rather of Mr. Lewis's conception, than of Shakspeare's. In the lightest parts of all these characters, Mr. Lewis is inimitable: some of *Benedick's* gaiety was, therefore, well pourtrayed by him; but *Benedick* is a man of more than surface, a wit who has as much of reason as of jest. These features of the character were neutralized by Mr. Lewis; and that colour of character, which ought to have been a mixture, was rendered one brilliant scarlet. Mr. Munden was too shrewd in *Dogberry*, for *Dogberry* is not like the Yorkshireman of the modern stage, a clever fool, but a mere superannuated simpleton. Mr. C. Kemble is placed beneath his merit, in so wretched a character as *Claudio*; but he did as much as possible for the part; and Miss Bolton, in *Hero*, displayed great sweetness and feeling.

HINTS TO COMMERCIAL SPECULATORS.

The enterprize of our countrymen is as surprising as their capital is inexhaustible. They only require to know where a market can be opened, and what articles can be sold; and, with a celerity unknown and impracticable in other countries, vessels are immediately chartered, goods embarked, and the market stocked with every vendible commodity. We account it a laudable undertaking to second this energetic spirit of our countrymen by the communication of every information in our power; and to point out to them every outlet for their enterprize, at a period when our active enemy has resolved, if he can, to raise insuperable barriers against it in every direction.

The eyes of our mercantile adventurers, are, of course, at present turned on the Brazils, as the most desirable field which has lately opened for their speculations. It is therefore of the utmost consequence to ascertain the extent of this new market, as well as the articles which will be chiefly in demand: Without this information, the embarrassments of the adventurers to Buenos Ayres might be re-

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newed, the market be overstocked, the commodities be unsuited to it, and the result to our commerce be, at first, distressing instead of profitable.

The extent of the Brazils is nearly thirteen times greater than that of Great Britain: but its boundless plains are as yet almost wholly uncultivated, and its population does not exceed above one million. Of these not above three hundred thousand are whites and freemen: the rest consist of the natives, who have survived the oppression of their Portuguese masters, and of negroes imported from Africa to dig their mines.

It thus appears, both from the extent and nature of the population, that the market of the Brazils must, in its present state, be limited. We are, however, to take into the account that a large number of emigrants will now accompany and follow the Court from Portugal; and that these new settlers are much more accustomed to the conveniencies of the old world, and will consequently have a much greater proportional demand for its productions. We may also take it for granted, that the whole supply of the Brazils will be in our own hands, since the Americans, the only other nation that can at present be permitted to trade there, are in want of almost exactly the same articles as the Brazilians.

The commodities which, at present, will be chiefly wanted, are all articles of dress. Cotton, both coarse and fine, will be in great demand, but woollens will also be much required, as the more southern parts of the Brazils, and even the higher ground of the more northern, are subject to colds and damps at particular seasons of the year. Hats, shoes, boots, and every manufactured article of dress will be equally in requisition.

Here, as in North America, every article of furniture, both iron and wood, is imported, owing to the total want of internal manufactures. Hardware of every description, jewellery, saddlery, all utensils both for the mines and for husbandry, must also be supplied from this country. The consumption of these latter articles must rapidly increase with the progress of cultivation, and we may in a few years, find the demand for them in the Brazils not less than they are at present in North America.

Wines, and the various luxuries of Europe, which were formerly procured from Portugal, must now be drawn from this country.

The principal imports which our merchants will derive from the Brazils in return, are articles capable of further manufacture, and consequently extremely beneficial to our country. Cotton, wool, hides, tallow, the precious metals, nitre, and wood of every description both for furniture and ship-building. Nearly all the principal articles, which we have been accustomed to derive from the Baltic, may be procured in this new kingdom; and will, of course, in the present state of things, be that part of its produce chiefly in demand at home.

PORT NEWS AND LLOYD'S LIST.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 31.—We are sorry to state, that letters reached us last night, under date Tuesday evening, stating the total loss of his Majesty's fine frigate the Anson, Captain Lydiard, in Mount's Bay, in the hurricane of last Tuesday morning, at six o'clock. The Anson was going from Falmouth to her station off the Black Rocks, and we understand got embayed on Monday night. She parted all her cables and anchors just before six o'clock, and went plump ashore, where she soon beat to pieces: unfortunately Captain Lydiard, his first Lieutenant, and 60 of her crew perished, ere they could reach the shore; all the other Officers, and about 160 of her ship's company, got safe on shore in Mount's Bay.

The Swinder, from Halifax to St. Domingo, and the Atlantic, Neil, from New York, have been taken; but both re-captured, and carried into Jamaica.

The Queen, Forbes, from Portsmouth, to Cadiz, for the fleet; has put into Cork, damaged, and been obliged to unload.

A copper-bottomed guineaman, of 18 guns, belonging to Liverpool, with 250 slaves, last from Barbadoes, is taken and carried into Cuba; supposed to be the Beaver.

The Eliza and Sara, from Cuba to Baltimore; the Antoinette, from St. Domingo, to ditto; Louisa, Harley, from ditto, to Savannah; Fox, from ditto, to New York; Horatio, from New York, to Honduras; Rebecca, from St. Thomas's, to Aruba; Hector, from Guernsey, to St. Domingo; and the Monarch, from St. Domingo, to Guernsey, are detained, and sent into Jamaica.

The Ariel, Colley, arrived off Scarborough, from Pernau; sailed from Marstrand the 9th inst. in company with the Hecla armed ship, and 14 sail; experienced bad weather since.

A prize ship, marked No. 3, from Monte Video, and laden with Jesuits' bark, is totally lost.

Extract of a letter from Captain Mac Lean, dated off Dover, Dec. 28.—"I sailed from Cape François, the 27th ult. in company with the ship Lady Warren. On the 29th, when off the Carcoo, I hove too to speak to her, she being then on our weather quarter. When she came almost within hail of us, to my great surprise, I saw her put about, and stand in shore from us, and saw no more of her. I left at the Cape the Alexander, Wate; Charlton, Client; and Duke of York, Dunn.

The Samuel, Orr, from Londonderry to Quebec, is totally lost near Cape Pierre, only one man saved; not the Samuel, from Clyde, as before stated.

POLICE.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

On Monday evening, Mr. Decamp, of Drury Lane Theatre, went with his wife to Covent Garden Theatre, to see the new Pantomime. Soon after the performance commenced, he observed the door of the adjoining box opened by the box-keeper, and a Gentleman entered, who remarked, that his friends were not in that box, but they were in that which Mr. Decamp was; the box-keeper then opened the door of that box, and Mr. Decamp supposing his friends were in the front, lifted up the seats and made way for him to pass; the Gentleman immediately seated himself before Mr. Decamp, and took his place; Mr. Decamp observed to him, he presumed his friends were not in that box, and it being full, he could not remain in his place. After some ineffectual remonstrances at this behaviour, Mr. Decamp became peremptory, and insisted upon his leaving the seat, and forced him out; a scuffle ensued, and the latter struck Mr. Decamp a violent blow, and tore off the left side of his coat.

Donaldson, the Constable, and Rivett, the Bow-street Officer were called to keep the peace. The parties went to Covent Garden Watch-house, where the accused gave in his name, and endeavoured to persuade the Constable of the night to take his charge against Mr. Decamp; but the Constable observing the violence with which Mr. Decamp had been treated, refused to take it.

Tuesday morning, the parties attended at the Office, when Mr. Nares, the Sitting Magistrate ordered the Defendant to find bail; they, however, settled the business after they had left the Magistrate, by the Gentleman paying Mr. Decamp two guineas and an half for the loss of his coat.

MARRIAGE.

Last week, at Haverfordwest, J. H. Harrier, of Heathfield, Pembrokeshire, Esq. Major of the Pembrokeshire Militia, to Miss Frances Jordan, of Haverfordwest.

DEATHS.

The Dowager Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, on Saturday se'nnight, about two o'clock, at her town residence in Upper Grosvenor-square. Her Ladyship was in a declining state of health during the whole of the preceding summer, which she passed at Tunbridge Wells. By the death of his mother, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe will have an addition to his fortune of 3000l. a year. The deceased was entering into her 75th year.

Tuesday last, at Worcester, Francis Butler Coxe, Esq. of a decline, nephew to the late Henry Hippesley Coxe, Esq. M. P. of Stone Easton, Somersetshire.

At his seat, at Bolton, in Lincolnshire, in the 64th year of his age, the Right Hon. Lord Brownlow. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. John Cust, M. P. for the Borough of Clithero.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

The arrivals in the present week have been but few, and this in reference to every species of Grain, none of which have acquired any rise in price, and which may be attributed more to its being a week of pleasure than of business. Oats are somewhat depressed in value, and that in consequence of expected arrivals.

MONDAY.	s.		s.	FRIDAY.	s.		s.
Wheat	55	a	60	Wheat	52	a	64
Fine ditto	68	a	72	Fine ditto	66	a	70
Rye (New)	40	a	48	Rye (New)	40	a	48
Barley	38	a	44	Barley	34	a	44
Malt (Old)	64	a	72	Malt (Old)	64	a	72
White Pease, boilers	130	a	150	White Pease, boilers	125	a	145
Grey Pease	60	a	65	Grey Pease	58	a	64
Beans	52	a	58	Beans	50	a	58
Tick ditto (Old)	50	a	59	Tick ditto	50	a	55
Oats	32	a	40	Oats	33	a	40
Poland ditto	42	a	45	Poland ditto	40	a	44
Rape Seed £22 a £26				Rape Seed £22 a £26			
Fine Flour	60	a	61	Fine Flour	60	a	61
Seconds	50	a	55	Seconds	50	a	55

Return of Wheat in Mark Lane, including only from the 14th December to the 19th of December, agreeable to the new Act. Total, 8,710 quarters.—Average price 73s. 0½d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,
In Great Britain, for the Week ending January 2.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	69	3	Beans	55	8
Rye	47	4	Pease	93	8
Barley	39	9	Oatmeal	40	3
Oats	28	9	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, Dec. 31.

	£. s.		£. s.		£. s.		£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	16 0	a	19 0	Oats, per qr.	1 14	a	2 2
Barley, per qr.	1 18	a	2 2	Beans, do.	2 16	a	3 4

Pease £.3 1s. a £.3 8s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 30th December, 1807, is £.1 13s. 5¾d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s.
St. James's,	Hay	4 4 0	a	5 18 0	Average	5 1
	Straw	1 16 0	a	2 0 6		1 18
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 4 0	a	5 18 0		5 1
	Clover	5 10 0	a	6 14 0		6 2
	Straw	1 10 0	a	2 0 0		1 15
Smithfield,	Hay	4 4 0	a	6 0 0		5 2
	Clover	5 5 0	a	6 10 0		5 12
	Straw	1 14 0	a	2 2 0		1 18

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.		£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£.
Kent	4 15	a	6 0	Kent	4 15 a	7
Sussex	4 14	a	5 5	Sussex	5 0 a	5
Essex	4 14	a	5 12	Farnham	7 0 a	10

PRICE OF MEAT,

AT SMITHFIELD, NEWGATE, AND LEADENHALL.

Exclusive of the Offal, which consists of Head, Entrails and Hide, and is worth about 1d. per lb.—per st. of 8lbs.

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.		s.	d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL.	s.	d.		s.
Beef	3	2	a	4	4	Beef	4	0	a	5
Mutton	3	6	a	4	6	Mutton	3	8	a	4
Veal	5	6	a	6	6	Veal	4	4	a	6
Pork	5	0	a	6	0	Pork	4	0	a	4
Lamb	0	0	a	0	0	Lamb	0	0	a	0

MONDAY.—Beasts, 1,900—Sheep and Lambs, 9,500
Calves, 150—Pigs 400
FRIDAY.—Beasts, 800—Sheep and lambs, 4,000
Calves, 150—Pigs 400

PRICE OF COALS FOR THE WEEK.

	Monday.	*Wednesday.*	*Friday.*
Bigg's Main	00 0	00 0	59
Gateshead	00 0	00 0	50
Heaton Main	00 0	52 6	51
Hebburn Main	00 0	52 6	52
Percy Main	00 0	00 0	52
South Hebburn	00 0	00 0	52
Wall's End (Russell's)	54 6	53 6	00
——— (Bells & Browns)	00 0	00 0	55
Walker	00 0	51 3	51
Willington	00 0	52 3	51
Bourn Moor	00 0	00 0	50
Rectory	00 0	46 6	00

Our supply this Week has been very short, 9 cargoes unsold, about 70 ships at sea, and 87 loaded.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	Holiday.	224½ ½ ½			Holiday.	
3 per Cent. Reduced		63⅜	63⅜ 63	63⅜ 63		63⅜
3 per Cent. Consol		Shut		Shut		Shut
3 per Ct. defer. Int. commence 1808						
per Cent. Consol.		80½ ⅛	80½ ⅛	80½ ⅛		80½ ⅞
per Cent. Navy Am.		Shut	Shut	Shut		Shut
per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities		17 15-16	17 15-16	17 15-16		17 15-16
Do. Short, 1778 & 1779						
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.		62½	62½ ⅛			
Do. Ann. for 25 Years		7⅛				7⅛
Irish 3 per Cent.						
Do. Ann. for 15 Years						
India Stock		Shut	Shut	Shut		Shut
Do. Bonds		1, 2 dis.	2 dis.	1, 2 dis.		2, 3 dis.
South Sea Stock						
Old Annuities						
New Do.						
3 per Cent. 1751						
Exch. Bills, 3d.		Par 2dis.	P. 3 1dis.	2 dis. P.		1, 4 dis.
Lottery Tickets		£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.		£20 19s.
Cty Freehold Do.		£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.		£7 14s.
Irish Do.		1½	1½	1½		1½
Omnium						
Bank for						
India for						
Consols for		64½ ½ ½	64½			64½
Omnium for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	7	2 U.	Bilboa	39⅛	
Do. at Sight	34	11		Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	2	2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	34	4	2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	5	2½ U.	Venice	52 ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	24			Naples	42	
Do.	24	4	2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	24	4		Oporto	60	
Madrid	40	effec.		Dublin	10½ per Cent.	
Cadiz	39½	effec.		Cork	11¼	
				N. Dol. 5s. 4½d. p. oz.		

Silver in bars (standard) 0s. 0d. per oz.
Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	5	0
Hamburgh	0	0
Lisbon	0	0
Dublin	0	0
Waterford	0	0
Gurnsey	1	0
Jersey	1	0

B. F. T. FORTUNE, Broker.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 2. SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER TWO.

THE DOMINION OF THE SEAS.

The Dominion of the Seas is the great boast of Britons, the most sacred portion of our national treasures. We are up in arms at the slightest intimation that this possession is in danger: and if any interested person wishes to set us by the ears with some foreign power, or to procure the establishment of some villainous monopoly, he has only to produce a belief, by some plausible and very loud declamations, that our Dominion of the Seas cannot otherwise be preserved. In the same manner the repeal of any pernicious regulation, the offspring of ignorance or prejudice, may be prevented; and the real interests of the country be sacrificed to imaginary apprehensions.

When fallacies of this sort are daily played off upon the public credulity, when our attachment to the dominion of the seas is so fond as to blind us occasionally to our best interests, it is a national object of the first importance to ascertain distinctly the real nature of this dominion, the foundation on which it actually rests, and the propriety and impropriety of the regulations by which we attempt to maintain it. Such an inquiry seems particularly necessary at a period like the present, when the dominion of the seas is the watch-word of one of our factions, and when the preservation of this favourite object is held forth, without any argument, as a full apology for unjust and feeble measures with which it has in reality no connection.

The Dominion of the Seas, we understand to be a power to defend our maritime commerce from every species of injury; to resist with certainty of success every naval armament which one nation, or all the nations in the world, may send into the seas: and to present at all times so formidable an aspect that no nation can presume to disturb the rights and tranquillity of the ocean without our permission. To these we may add the honour of the flag, an acknowledgment of our sovereignty: though such a prerogative is an eye-sore to other nations, and of no value whatever to ourselves, yet it is a sacrifice to their pride, which our countrymen would be unwilling to forego, and which it is no great boon in others to yield.

For all these purposes it is evident that our navy at present is more than sufficient; and that we enjoy the dominion of the seas as completely as the dominion of the British Islands. It would be madness in any power, or any combination of powers, to attempt to wrest it from us; the attempt could only lead to the annihilation of their own maritime forces and commerce. If, therefore, our naval power can be maintained in the same, or nearly the same proportion to that of other states which it holds at present, our dominion of the seas can never be in the smallest danger.

Since we first asserted this dominion in the time of the long Parliament, our naval preponderancy has been continually on the increase. At first the Dutch, and afterwards the French were capable of maintaining a doubtful contest, but now every rational hope of openly opposing our fleets on the seas, is at an end, and we are now more superior to any combination which can be formed, than we were a century ago to either France, Holland, or Spain. But if our naval preponderancy continues to increase as things at present exist, no new regulations can be necessary for its preservation or extension; and some great change must take place before any apprehensions for its security can be other than chimerical.

But though these considerations may sufficiently show the inutility of any new maritime regulations, it is a more difficult task to convince our countrymen, that any regulations already adopted for the maintenance of our naval predonderancy, however nugatory or pernicious they really may be, are not indispensably necessary to the end proposed. We allude in particular to the provisions of the Navigation Act, which have been demonstrated to be extremely injurious to our national wealth, but which still have innumerable advocates, from their supposed tendency to maintain our maritime superiority. It might be very distinctly shown, that whatever has a tendency to diminish the increase of our wealth, and the absolute quantity of our commerce, must be ultimately prejudicial to our maritime greatness; but such circuitous reasonings are insufficient to overpower rooted prejudices; and we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a direct proof from facts, that the Navigation Laws are entirely unnecessary for the support of our naval preponderancy. Could this truth be ascertained to the satisfaction of our countrymen, little opposition would be made to the abolition of whatever is pernicious in these regulations.

The Navigation Laws were unnecessary to our naval superiority, even at the time when they were enacted; nor was this the object which their framers had in view. The Long Parliament, desirous to extend and secure its own influence, proposed to form an union with Holland so strict, that the two states should seem to form portions of the same empire. The Dutch, distrusting the stability of the English republic, or fearing to be swallowed up in the dominion of a greater power, rejected this overture, and would only renew its ancient alliances. The English republicans, fired with indignation at this refusal, resolved to chastise the Dutch for what they accounted an intolerable piece of insolence; and the Navigation Act, which imposed severe restrictions on foreign nations trading to Britain, and wholly excluded them from her colonies, was immediately passed. The terms of this Act were general, but its provisions exclusively affected the Dutch, the only nation which at that time possessed any commerce. But the intention of this law was merely to ruin the commerce of Holland as far as possible, without any idea that it was necessary to our naval superiority. The war which immediately succeeded its enactment proved, that it was wholly unnecessary for this purpose; for we defeated the Dutch in every general engagement, and we continued to display the same superiority both over them and the French, in some succeeding wars, before the Navigation Act had been enforced with any degree of vigilance.

We shall find, that as this act was unnecessary to our naval dominion at first, it has continued to be so in succeeding periods. It contains two distinct classes of provisions: the one entirely excluding other nations from our coasting trade, and from any intercourse with our Colonies; the other excluding them from certain portions of the foreign carrying trade. These last we shall first consider. By them, a variety of articles are prohibited from being imported into Great Britain, unless in the vessels of the country in which they are produced; or in British vessels manned by British seamen: A variety of other articles are prohibited from being imported into Great Britain, even in British vessels, unless from the country where they are produced: And every species of the produce of fisheries is subjected to heavy duties, when imported into Great Britain.

These regulations, though very injurious to the Dutch, against whom they were levelled, have produced a surprisingly small increase of any portion of our shipping. They diminished the

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Dutch fisheries, as far as that could be done by excluding them from the British market; but we have taken no advantage of this diminution for the increase of our own fisheries. That provision which prohibits even British ships from importing certain articles, unless from the country where they are produced, has had an equally limited operation in behalf of our shipping: it has merely obliged us to go direct to France or Russia, for the respective produce of these countries, instead of going to an intermediate depot in Holland for them, a step which, surely, it is unlikely our merchants should ever be inclined to take. We cannot conceive that a single vessel has been added to the British shipping, by a regulation evidently superfluous and nugatory.

The only one of these provisions, then, which can have considerably affected our shipping, is that which prohibits the importation of certain articles from the country in which they are produced, unless in the vessels of that country or in British vessels. But while the manufactures of Britain continue to be in most demand with almost every nation, it is evident that the vessels of every country, which can be spared from its own coasting trade, will have more temptation to bring its produce to Great Britain and receive her goods in return, than to any intermediate nation which might afterwards re-export them hither: and the British vessels, when they can carry out a saleable cargo of their own goods, will always be able to bring home in return the produce of the country to which they trade as cheap as any other nation. This is sufficient to shew how very limited must be the effect of this regulation of the Navigation Act in increasing our shipping: but the argument will be still more unanswerable when we shew how little of the maritime commerce, either of our own, or of other countries, can be affected by the whole class of its provisions.

We shall first take example from the trade of France. Before the war, in the year 1792, while we were still at peace with that power, the whole vessels employed in our trade with France, that entered inwards, or cleared outwards, amounted to 3,201, carrying 217,365 tons. Of these only 2,706, carrying 196,657, were British; and this latter number could alone be affected by our navigation laws, as these laws were then in full force. But the number of vessels employed in the coasting trade of France, that entered inwards, or cleared outwards in the year 1801, amounted to 50,820, carrying 1,390,348 tons; and from this traffic not a single vessel or ton could, even in the event of peace, be deducted by our navigation laws. This example may shew how little effect they have in diminishing the shipping of foreign nations; and we have equal proof of their insignificance in increasing our own.

From the commerce of the port of London, to which all the East Indian commerce, and the greater part of our foreign commerce in general is conveyed, an estimate may be formed of the proportion between the extent of that portion of our shipping, which can be affected by the regulations which we have stated, and that portion which cannot. By a statement made up from the public accounts of the port of London, it appears that the number of vessels which transported the commerce of the port of London for the year 1798, amounted to 13,444, carrying 1,713,316 tons: of these, 10,498 vessels, carrying 1,188,168 tons, were employed in the coasting trade, and only 2,146, carrying 525,148 tons, in both our foreign and colonial trade. In other parts of the kingdom, the proportion must be still greater in favour of the coasting trade: and we may hence infer that the whole of our shipping, which could possibly be affected by those regulations of our Navigation Laws, which we have hitherto discussed, does not amount to above a twentieth or thirtieth part of our maritime trade.

Regulations which can possibly affect so very trifling a part of our commerce may surely be considered as unnecessary, and as in no degree compensating by their utility any serious national disadvantages. But we have proofs by no means doubtful, that the repeal of these regulations, so far from diminishing our shipping, would not even prevent its usual course of increase. During the late war, the necessity of our affairs compelled us to relax our navigation laws in a degree hitherto unknown since their enactment: for these famous laws are calculated for times of peace, when we need no increase of our naval power, but cannot be enforced in the time of war, when we need such aid, without depriving our commerce of all that vast and indispensable protection which it derives from neutral flags. But during the relaxation which we have mentioned, what was the consequence? A dimunition of our shipping and seamen? No—a prodigious increase even under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and when there was every lure to foreigners from the high price of our native freightage. In the year 1792, the number of sailors on board British vessels, according to the returns made to Parliament, amounted to 118,286. In 1802, the number of men employed in our maritime trade was greater by between twenty and thirty thousand. Yet in the space of the intervening ten years, a number of seamen, perhaps *one half more* than the whole of those employed in our navigation in 1792, had been transferred from the merchant vessels to the navy; for in 1801, the compliment of the British navy, in spite of its numerous losses, amounted to 130,000 men. During the same period, there were added to the British merchant shipping no less than 2798 vessels, carrying 365,293 tons. What can be a stronger demonstration, of utter indifference to our naval dominion, of repealing those provisions of the Navigation Laws which we have hitherto considered?

A few observations only will be requisite in regard to the other provisions, by which we secure to ourselves the exclusive possession of our Coasting and Colonial Trade. As far as relates to our Coasting Trade, the regulations are wholly superfluous. No nation, after having at all engaged in commercial affairs, has ever been supplanted in its own coasting trade: the Dutch, at the period when this Decree of Exclusion passed, scarcely carried on any part of ours; and indeed not even the most timid entertain any apprehension of our coasting trade being snatched out of our hands.

As to our Colonial Trade the argument is much more intricate, though by no means less conclusive. The spirited remonstrances of the Jamaica planters against this part of the Navigation Laws, the distresses of all our West Indian Colonies, which can only be alleviated by their repeal, must call the attention of the Legislature and the Nation to this subject, soon after Parliament assembles; and we shall, therefore, take an early opportunity of giving our readers as full and satisfactory an explanation of it, as much observation and reflection enable us to do.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. II.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

It is a circumstance little honourable to the character of this Nation, though very expressive of the selfish sagacity of our political factions, that each of them retains in its interest one or more newspapers, for the purpose of promoting its own view among the people. It is the business of the paper thus retained to act on all occasions as the devoted tool of its faction: to asperse the views, the measures, the very private characters of all their political opponents, whether, in reality, good or bad; and to erect, on the ruined reputation of their antagonists, unblushing trophies to its own patrons. A person unacquainted with this system of political iniquity would find it difficult to believe that men capable of thinking, of writing, of *feeling*, could be found base enough to prostitute their talents, their honour, their conscience to the ignominous task of poisoning the minds of their countrymen by deliberate falsehoods; of feeding the shameless vanity of their patrons at the expence of truth or reason; and of still more dishonourably blasting, by scanda-

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lous invectives, and malignant insinuations, the justly-earned reputation of individuals. Yet such persons are found in the Editors of *all* those newspapers, which decidedly stand forth as the champions of a particular faction. The mercenary Editor receives his cue; and, whatever he knows or believes, his devoted pen disperses abroad, with equal alacrity, the most undeniable truths, or the most villainous falsehoods. The ineffable contempt which we feel for men who thus dishonour their natures, would prevent us from even noticing their servile declamations, were it not for the effect which they produce on the honourable and unsuspecting part of the community, who never can imagine that apparent zeal, and warm professions of patriotism, should proceed from such ignominious motives, and be designed for such infamous purposes. These considerations oblige us to pull off the disguise, and expose the cloven foot of these betrayers to the world which they have duped.

Of these periodical instruments of faction, some, after having by popular arts acquired a great circulation, have been brought over to the cause of their patrons by the usual means: such are *The Morning Post* and *The Courier*, whose change of party was as sudden, as their zeal has since been ardent. Others, such as *The Sun* and *The Morning Chronicle*, have been originally established, and since supported by their respective factions, from whose mandates they dare not swerve a tittle. Among them all, *The Morning Chronicle* holds the first rank for *consistency*; that is to say, for having zealously and perseveringly said just what its patrons were desirous it should say, without once pretending to those qualms and scruples of which few persons can wholly divest themselves. This humiliating sort of consistency, has, strange to tell! actually been the boast of every successive editor of that paper; and we have heard some of its admiring readers observe that, amidst all changes, the *Morning Chronicle* was always *on the same side!*

Among the numerous instances which we have seen in that paper of the virulent attacks made on individuals, because they were connected with the political antagonists of its party, and *merely* because they were so, we shall only select the most recent—an invective against Lord Strangford, which appeared in *The Morning Chronicle* of Tuesday last, the 5th of January. Of Lord Strangford, we know nothing beyond what is known to all the world; nor do we desire to know any thing of him, unless the public services which he may hereafter render his country. It is not as an individual that Lord Strangford calls forth our strictures in his defence, and far less as the member of any political party: it is as the representative of all those whose reputation may be injuriously traduced to serve the views of a faction, that we are desirous to rescue him from the fangs of interested harpies. It is a cruel private injury to give undeserved stabs to the reputation of a man just commencing his career: it is a cruel public injury, causelessly to destroy the respectability of a man to whom a portion of the national interests is intrusted. Such are the considerations which call forth our present remarks.

As soon as it was known that the Court of Portugal had actually emigrated to the Brazils, *The Morning Chronicle* began to prepare the public mind by announcing the extreme importance of appointing an Ambassador of commanding talents and dignity to the new empire; and thus, as soon as the expected nomination of Lord Strangford was made public, the meditated blow was ready to be given to Ministers, through the character of his young negociator. That his reputation was to be sacrificed, merely for the sake of hurting the Administration, will pretty clearly appear, from the proofs adduced of his incapacity.

First, we are informed, by *The Morning Chronicle*, that his Lordship possesses no qualifications, of any sort, which could point him out as a negociator; that the world knew nothing of him, except his having published a few amatory poems and translations, from Camoens. We must own it to be a melancholy truth, that little attention is ever paid to the original qualifications of our diplomatists; their appointment is matter of mere favour; and Ministers have the philanthropy to look upon them as very able men, till they have proved themselves otherwise. In this state of things, Lord Strangford's nomination to a diplomatic station, must be considered as rather a fortunate selection. His poetical effusions prove that he is possessed of some genius and some taste; his translations from Camoens shew that he was well acquainted with the Portuguese language, and solicitous about the literature, and, consequently, the manners of that country. How many of our Secretaries of Legation could be named with equal qualifications? How many, even of our Ambassadors know and care nothing more about the language of the country to which they are sent, than the bears of Siberia?

The next objection is, that although Lord Strangford may do very well for some subordinate place, for a Secretary of Legation, yet he is every way unfit for the high station of Ambassador; that he has neither rank to impress the Portuguese with a sense of his dignity, nor experience to make up for this lamentable deficiency; that he is only a poor Irish Lord, who must have recourse to his industry, and has hitherto been employed in a subordinate office.

It is curious to observe the cloven foot of this tool of the great aristocracy, which sometimes pretends to be the friend of the people, the asserter of equal rights. Because Lord Strangford is not born a Marquis or a Duke, we are told that he is not at all a fit person to negociate with the Portuguese Grandees, the Souras, and Aranjos, and Almeidas, and twenty other odd names, of which no one ever heard before: men who would have been glad to retain their places at the price of licking the dust off a French Viceroy's foot; and whose counsels protracted the stay of their Prince, till he could scarcely evade the chains of his oppressor. It is amusing, in the nineteenth century, to hear it objected to an Ambassador, that he was not born to a great title; at a period when the greatest generals, statesmen, and negociators of the age can scarcely tell the names of their great grandfathers; when the ancient nobility of the Holy Empire are hardly ever mentioned, and the ensigns of the upstart Legion of Honour are received by Sovereign Princes with profound reverence. We must own that we have no particular satisfaction in seeing important trusts placed in the hands of untried men, merely because they happen to be born Earls or Dukes. We never heard that those servants were best who received the wages before they did the work; every employer will tell you, that such a practice serves only to render them negligent, lazy, and insolent. The unhappy Emperor of Austria affords a sad instance of a great Prince, ruined by adjusting the appointments of his servants, according to the rank of their birth. The argument which *The Morning Chronicle* here urges against Lord Strangford's appointment, we should urge in favour of it. Although a Lord, he is not possessed of sufficient influence or wealth to enable him to make a figure in the world, without his own exertions; he must execute his commissions well, otherwise he will have no more entrusted to him; while, without these appointments, he must be reduced to obscurity and indigence. Such is the man who is likely to be attentive in the management of our political interests, since upon his success entirely depends his own future fortune.

But if this objection to the appointment of Lord Strangford so manifestly turns in his favour, what shall we say to the other objection, that he is unqualified for the higher office, because he has filled the lower; that he is unfit for discharging the duties of an Ambassador, at the same Court where he has acted as Secretary of Legation? By this rule, a man would be rendered unfit for an office, merely by taking the preparatory steps to qualify himself for it; and it would be the best policy in the world to make some brainless Earl or *Marquis*, who understood about as much of diplomacy as he did of the language and manners of the country to which he was sent, vault into the station of Ambassador over the head of a Secretary of Legation, experienced in all these indispensable requisites. Here, truly, is

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who may be inclined to strut a year or two in the robes of an Ambassador. Lord Strangford is disqualified for such an appointment, because he had peculiar motives to become thoroughly acquainted with the language and manners of the Portuguese; because he had lived at the Court of Portugal a considerable time, and in the very situation best calculated to afford him a complete knowledge of the characters and views of all the great men at that Court—in the temporary exercise of the functions of an Ambassador! If these be the only disqualifications of Lord Strangford, there are few, indeed, of *The Morning Chronicle*'s men of high rank, who would not be excellently fitted for Ambassadors at the new Court of the Brazils.

But a still heavier charge is attempted to be thrown on Lord Strangford: we are informed that he has exposed himself as a vain boaster, that the dispatches which he sent to his Government contained palpable falsehoods, and that on these accounts he is both contemptible and odious in the eyes of the Prince Regent and his Court. Now we must acknowledge that we do not perceive the slightest ground for such assertions; and if this be the case, they can only be considered as malignant calumnies invented for mischievous purposes. From his Lordship's dispatches we perceive that the Court of Portugal had prepared for emigration, as soon as a French invasion began to be apprehended; and though it might very well be inferred that these preparations were accelerated by the instances of the British Government, through their agent at Lisbon, yet his Lordship's dispatches do not give a hint that he had any merit in the transaction. He afterwards informs us that the Court of Portugal lost its resolution as the hour of emigration approached; that, in spite of his remonstrances, it united itself with the enemies of Britain, and was ready to purchase the forbearance of Bonaparte, at the price of engaging in the utmost hostilities against this country; that, however, he ventured to renew his negociations with the Court of Lisbon; that he then found all the Prince Regent's apprehensions directed to a French army, and all his hopes to a British fleet; and that, on his Lordship's assurances that the Prince would find protectors instead of enemies in our ships of war, the Portuguese fleet immediately began to drop down the Tagus. Now in all this we cannot see any thing that deserves the name of vain boasting: Lord Strangford merely assumes the merit of having taken the last step to remove every remaining scruple of the wavering Portuguese; and of having taken upon himself some arrangements for which he had not time to receive orders from his Court. As to his assertion that the confidence of the Portuguese in the protection of Britain arose from the moderation of our Ministers in not menacing their Court, seizing their fleet, plundering their dock-yards, and treating this Ally like a prostrate enemy whom he had bound hand and foot—we have no hesitation in believing it: had they always behaved in this manner, we should probably have had at least one nation less in the catalogue of our enemies. If Lord Strangford's representations were the cause of this moderation, we have only to regret that we had not similar Ministers at some other Courts of Europe.

The other insinuation of *The Morning Chronicle*, that his Lordship must be unacceptable to the Portuguese Government, does not rest on even the slightest foundation. The Prince Regent consulted with him in his utmost extremity, relied upon his assurances of British forbearance and protection, sailed in his company till he had reached the open ocean, and at parting bestowed upon him cordial expressions of esteem, accompanied by such presents as it is usual for Princes to bestow on well deserving subjects.

From these considerations, we think ourselves entitled to conclude that the attack of *The Morning Chronicle* on Lord Strangford was a mere work of party; a stab to the ministry at the expence of an unoffending individual. We have no adequate means to judge of his Lordship's real degree of ability; would have been the height of injustice in ministers not to have given him the appointment of ambassador at the court of the Brazils. After having attended the Portuguese government in all its fortunes, after having had every opportunity of studying its views and character; after having accompanied it as a protector in the most distressing circumstance of its fate, would it have been proper, or politic, or just, to set aside this man, and substitute in his place some person who knew nothing more of the Portuguese than of the Kamschatkans? Lord Strangford may behave ill hereafter; but where is the man who either from his services or his knowledge has at present an equal claim to the Brazilian embassy?

We cannot conclude these animadversions, without noticing the pompous declamations which have appeared in *The Morning Chronicle*, respecting the extreme importance of conciliating the Brazilian Court, and the extreme delicacy of this undertaking. Were the Court of Russia indeed, in question, a Court of vast and independent power, such language might very properly be held; but as to the Portuguese Government, which has not, nor ever had the power of injuring us, which depends upon us entirely for the supply, the protection and improvement of its new dominions, we should not imagine that any great art was requisite, either to gain its good-will, or to retain its fidelity. But the unhappy *Morning Chronicle*, in pursuit of its vocation, was under the necessity of representing this object as too great to be affected by any but the redoubtable politician of its own faction.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, DEC. 13.—The following remarks appear in *The Moniteur*, upon two articles of news extracted from the English Papers. The first relates to the communication between Gibraltar and the Spanish territories. *The Moniteur* observes "Commerce was carried on then between Spain and Gibraltar. If the King of Spain knew that his Governors betrayed their duty and traded with England, whilst England invades his colonies, surprises his frigates, massacres his seamen during peace; and causes so many miseries to his people, his Catholic Majesty could not but be indignant at it."

Upon the second Extract, which relates to Mr. Rose junior's mission, *The Moniteur* remarks, that, "the English have strange ideas of the Sovereignty of Nations, if they think the Americans pusillanimous and impolitic enough to barter away their independence and abandon their share of the commerce of the Colonies to England. If they should adopt such a mode of conduct, renounce the sovereignty of their flag, and interdict themselves from all commerce with France, there is no doubt that tearing thus to pieces their first charter of independence they would be at war with France, and with all the Continental Powers."

DEC. 16.—General Junot's Proclamation, upon entering Lisbon, states in substance, that the French army entered the city to save the Prince and the country from the influence of England—but that the Prince, so respectable for his virtues has suffered himself to be guided by the advice of some bad persons about him, and has thrown himself into the arms of his enemies; that these persons insinuated apprehensions for his personal safety; his subjects have been considered as nothing and their interests have been sacrificed to the cowardice of some courtiers.—"Inhabitants of Lisbon," adds the General in Chief, "remain quiet in your houses, neither fear my army nor myself; we are only terrible to our enemies and to the wicked. The great Napoleon, my Master, has sent me to protect you—I will protect you,"—It was not Fort Belier, but Fort Belem, the guns of which were spiked by the Prince's order. General Delabode has been appointed Commandant of Lisbon, and of all the troops in that city. We hoped that the Prince, knowing at length what were the real interests of his kingdom, was preparing to accede to the grand Confederacy of Europe; but all these demonstrations were only so many ruses to gain time. And what use has he made of this time?—he has deserted the throne which he might have rendered free. The result of his wise manœuvres, is to ensure himself, till fresh incidents happen, the post of Viceroy or Governor of an English Colony. His conduct has proved the necessity of the Expedi

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tion to Portugal. The Expedition of the English will soon convince him of their gratitude. But Europe sees with joy that an alliance which unites the two most powerful Sovereigns of Europe, could never be cemented at a more critical moment. This compact alone can guarantee it from the incessant aggressions of a maritime despotism, whose surest and richest spoils are always the wrecks of the thrones it pretends to protect.

On the 24th November, a flag of truce sent in by Sir Sidney Smith, arrived at Lisbon, with the following notification:—

"To all whom it may concern.—It being notorious that the ports of Portugal are shut against the British flag, and that his Britannic Majesty's Ministers has quitted the capital, the mouth of the Tagus is declared to be in a state of rigorous blockade. It is therefore notified to the Portuguese Government, that the execution of this measure will be rigorously enforced, until the difficulties that have lately arisen be done away. The Consuls of neutral powers are also informed of this, in order that they may acquaint their different Courts with this blockade, which will be maintained in the manner authorised by the laws of nations and the treaties concluded between his Britannic Majesty and the neutral Powers.

"*W. Sidney Smith.*"

On board the Hibernia, off the Tagus, Nov. 22.

TO THE CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT MARSEILLES.

Tunis, Nov. 5, 1807.

"Sir—I hasten to communicate to you the following news, contained in a letter I received three days ago from the Consul General of the United States at Algiers, Colonel Lear, dated the 21st of October last; by which he informs me, that, on the 15th of that month, the Dey sent for the Dragomans of the American, Swedish, Danish, and Dutch Consuls, and ordered them to inform their respective Consuls, that he had long waited for their Annuities due for some time—that his patience was exhausted, and that if he did not receive advices through the medium of Alicant, or by some speedy arrivals, which should assure him of the annuities being soon paid, they should feel the consequences.

"The Consul General considered this as a formal declaration, the reigning Dey being in the habit of carrying his threats into execution—and he thinks that there is little doubt of his breaking with one of the powers, or with all—but we presume that if his attacks be directed against one alone, the extent of our commerce in these seas will be an object of temptation to him. You will, in consequence, immediately advise all American ships in your district to be on their guard, and also transmit this information to such of our Consuls in Europe as you may have occasion to correspond with.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "*C. D. Coxe.*"

Paris, Dec. 24.—The *Moniteur* of this date, contains several Notes upon the news extracted from the English Papers. Upon a paragraph in one of the Papers, relative to the rise of the Funds, in consequence of the arrival of a Flag of Truce, it observes:

"No Flag of Truce has been sent from France to England. Vessels have been placed at the disposition of M. De Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, to communicate with England.—Of what use would Flags of Truce from France be? Do we not know that the present Ministry have proclaimed the principle of perpetual war? The refusal of the mediation of Russia, the massacre of Copenhagen, the present infamous decree by which England assimilates herself to the Dey of Algiers, do they not sufficiently make known that no peace is possible whilst this Club of furious Oligarchs shall be at the head of the English Administration?"

Upon a paragraph relative to the recognition of Christophe, as President of Hayti, *The Moniteur* remarks:

"That the Brigands, who have massacred the Whites at Copenhagen, should ally themselves with the Brigands who have massacred the Whites at St. Domingo, would not surprise any one. Both are equally the enemies of Europe."

Upon the entrance of the Russian Squadron into the Tagus, *The Moniteur* says,

"The Russian squadron cannot be surprised—it is in safety, and has escaped all your snares.—Admiral Sinlavin, by his manœuvres, has spared your annals a new crime."

Upon a paragraph in the English papers respecting the disposition of Russia not being favourable to us, *The Moniteur* observes:

"Search the Continent, the whole world, which the atrocious conduct of your oligarchs has roused against you, you will not find a nation that does not curse the British name.—We must except, however, the negroes of St. Domingo and the Dey of Algiers. The latter has explained himself categorically—He has declared your law founded upon justice and the law of nations."

An article in one of the English Papers having stated that Mr. Hill, who is going to Sardinia, is the bearer of dispatches for the Austrian Government, announcing the acceptance of the Austrian and Russian Mediation, *The Moniteur* says, "that

"It is true that the Emperor of Austria, upon the first intelligence of the events at Copenhagen, demanded explanations from England, and, as the Emperor of Russia did, demanded how far she intended to make the world groan under the miseries of the present war, and whether she imagined that all the Governments of the Continent would longer suffer the vexations offered to their commerce, and the violation of their flags?

"To this Declaration worthy of a great Sovereign, what did England reply? She replied by the Decrees of the 11th November.

"At London, as at Vienna, and at Petersburgh, the people desire the termination of this infernal war, which is profitable only to pirates; but the Ministers of perpetual war will laugh at the evils which Europe is suffering, until the avenging blow, from the hands of the English themselves, tired with the odious part they are made to play, or from the hands of the Continental Powers, shall at length rid the world of them."

GERMANY.

Vienna, Dec. 3.—Little attention seems now to be paid to the politics of this capital. The peace of the Continent appears to be settled for a long time, and the policy of our Court is hailed with blessings, "having made common cause with the Continent against England. We are assured, that our Ambassador at London, Prince Stahremberg, is recalled.

There has lately been established a number of new batteries for the protection of the port of Triest: a numerous train of artillery has been sent from the arsenals of the interior of Austria, and even from this capital, for their destination. All the coasts will likewise be furnished with cannon, in order to frustrate all attempts that may be made by the English against our maritime place: for it is easy to foresee, that the British Cabinet must be much incensed at seeing our Court adopt the measures so imperiously prescribed by the interest of the whole Continent, for at length putting an end to British despotism. We learn, besides, that the Archduke Charles has lately issued orders for reinforcing the troops already stationed on the coast.

It has also been lately determined, that the Austrian frontiers, on the side of Turkey, shall be furnished with a cordon of troops: and with that view several regiments are already proceeding to Hungary, and thence to Formio and Croatia.

December 16.—On the 11th inst. the French garrison of Brannau marched out of the fortress, and possession was taken of it on the part of the Austrians.

Yesterday the Diet of Hungary was to be closed, yet it is thought, that the sittings will continue some time longer; but the Emperor is to return on the 21st inst. The Diet has decreed, in support of the Royal Finances, a grant of six per cent. on all income, and one per cent. on all immoveable property. There are Magnates in Hungary, who, in consequence of this new tax, will have to pay 200,000 florins. Prince Esterhazy will have to pay upwards of double that sum.

SPAIN.

Cadiz, Dec. 6.—Twenty-five thousand French troops are expected every hour in this city and its environs. There is not the least doubt that French troops will take possession of all the sea-ports of Spain. Governor Solang has left Cadiz to put himself at the head of 20,000 Spanish troops, which are to be joined with 20,000 French infantry and 10,000 who are proceeding towards Portugal. A rumour is afloat here, which seems generally credited, that very severe restraints will be imposed upon every description of export, as Bonaparte has discovered that the provisions of his prohibitory decree against commerce have not been enforced in the several ports of Spain with all the rigour which he requires.

ITALY

Milan, Dec. 19.

FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL STATUTE.

We, Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, decree as follows:—

Art. 1. We adopt for our Son, Prince Eugene Beauharnois, Archchancellor of State of our Empire of France, and Viceroy of our Kingdom of Italy.

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2. The Crown of Italy shall be, after us, and in default of our children, and male legitimate descendants, hereditary in the person of Prince Eugene, and his direct legitimate descendants from male to male by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants.

3. In default of our sons, and male descendants and the sons and male descendants of Prince Eugene, the Crown of Italy shall devolve to the son and nearest relative of such of the Princes of our Blood, as shall then reign in France.

4. Prince Eugene, our son, shall enjoy all the honours attached to our adoption.

5. The right which our adoption gives him shall never, in any case, authorise him or his descendants to urge any pretensions to the Crown of France, the succession to which is invariably fixed. (Signed) *Napoleon.*

A Decree of the 20th confers upon Prince Eugene Napoleon, the title of Prince of Venice.

Another Decree confers upon "our well-beloved Granddaughter, Princess Josephine, as a mark of our satisfaction to our good city of Bologna," the title of Princess of Bologna.

Another Decree declares the Chancellor Melzi, Duke of Lodi.

After the above Decrees had been read, the Emperor made the following speech:—

"Gentlemen, Possidenti, Dotti, and Commercianti, I see you with pleasure about my Throne.

"Returned after three years absence, I am pleased at remarking the progress which my people have made—but how many things remain to be done to efface the faults of our forefathers, and to render you worthy of the destiny I am preparing for you.

"The intestine divisions of our ancestors, their miserable egotism to particular cities, paved the way for the loss of all our rights. The country was disinherited of its rank and its dignity; that country which, in more distant ages had carried so far the honour of its arms and *eclat* of its virtues. I will make my glory consist in regaining that *eclat* and those virtues.

"Citizens of Italy,—I have done much for you; I will do much more—But on your side, united in heart as you are in interest with my people of France, consider them as elder brothers.—Always behold the source of our prosperity, the guarantee of our institutions, and that of our independence in the union of the Iron Crown with that of my Imperial Crown."

Milan, Dec. 22.—Yesterday Deputations from the three Electoral Colleges were introduced to his Majesty, who was seated on his throne, with the Viceroy, the Grand Duke of Berg, and the Prince of Neufchatel, by his side.—To the address of the Duke de Lodi, President of the College of Possidenti, he replied, "Gentlemen of the College of Possidenti, I am pleased with the sentiments you have expressed—the laws of property form the compact between the Sovereign and the People—Rely always upon my protection."—To the address of the College of Dotti, he replied, "Gentlemen of the College of Dotti, your talents give you a great influence over the nation—employ them for the advantage of the Throne and the Laws, which are the support of it.—Your prosperity is equally necessary to my people and my glory—It will always please me to give you proofs of my benevolence."

To the College of Commercianti, he said,—"The greatness of a State is particularly advantageous to the prosperity of Commerce, so necessary to the good of agriculture. The laws on which my empire is founded are especially useful and honourable to you. I shall constantly watch over your interests. I am pleased with the sentiments you have just expressed."

Paris, Dec. 27.—It appears to be certain, that the Emperor and King will return to Paris before the 1st of January.

It is said that the King of Persia has declared war against England.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Dec. 5.—General Junot having ordered, the evening before his arrival in this city, a corps of French troops to proceed by the suburbs of Lisbon, to Port St. Julien, which is the principal defence of the mouth of the Tagus, the corps entered the fort, the command of which was given to the Chief of the 2d battalion of the 70th regiment of infantry. It is a in good condition, and well mounted with cannon. A tempest forced the English fleet, which has been in sight, to make sail, and down to this day it has not re-appeared.

AMERICA.

SENATE, DEC. 1.

The bill reported by Mr. Adams, "For the preservation peace and maintainance of the authority of the United Stat in the ports, harbours, and waters, under their jurisdiction after undergoing a slight amendment, was ordered to a thi reading without a division. The question was taken on stril ing out the 5th section, which interdicts the entrance of a British armed vessels into ports and waters of the United State and vests the President with power to take off the provision whenever, in his opinion, due reparation shall be made, an lost.—Yeas 3, Noes 26.

Dec. 2.—The Senate passed a Bill, introduced by Mr Adams, for the preservation of peace in the ports and harbour of the United States, with but little variation from the origina Bills. The division on the passage was—Yeas 26, Noes 3; th Members dividing as on the motion to strike out the first section the affirmative in one case becoming the negative in the other.

Dec. 3.—The Bill making an appropriation for the more effectual defence of the ports and harbours of the United States, was passed but with little division.

New York, Dec. 7.—We are told that on Sunday morning a British 74, and two frigates, anchored in Lynhaven Bay; that the officers every day since then, landed from them near the Pleasure-house, (whose name we do not at present wish to mention) has had the temerity of supplying them with some necessaries, intimation of which has been given to Brigadier-General Mathews.

Dec. 8.—The following is extracted from a letter received by a Merchant of this city, by the Calypso:—

"*Bourdeaux, Oct.* 15, 1807.

"William Lee, Esq. American Consul in this city, has received a letter from General Armstrong, desiring him to advise all Masters of vessels to quit this port in as short a time as possible. The like advice, it is said, has been given to the Consuls at the other sea ports. Bonaparte will have no neutrals—Americans will have to fight for him or against him."

Dec. 8.—We are glad to notice, that the attention of our fellow-citizens is awakened by a sense of the evils which the Non-importation Act must produce, if suffered to go into operation. As a war measure it certainly can be of no use, for, on the occurrence of that disastrous event, a total, not a partial restriction, must be enforced; as a measure of irritation, until negociation is hopeless, it is palpably unwise, for these reasons, as well as because in its effects it would bear peculiarly hard upon that class of citizens, who have engaged in distant voyages, undertaken from their own hopes, and the avowed expectations of the Government, that peace with Great Britain would be preserved; we are happy to learn that a respectful memorial to Congress, which does not affect or express any party feelings or sentiments, requiring its suspension or repeal, is now in circulation, and will be very numerously subscribed by our citizens.

Dec. 10.—The Non-importation Act goes into operation on Monday next, unless Congress, during the present week, repeal or suspend it for a further period.

The House of Representatives of Pensylvania, have refused to answer the Governor's speech, forty-three to forty-two.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow, Jan. 5.—A Mercantile House in town has favoured us with a copy of the following Official Notice.

Trade to the Brazils.—Licences are directed to be prepared for this trade by the Privy Council, upon the following conditions:—"The Licence is to be indorsed by the Portuguese Minister here, and invoices of the cargo to be delivered him.—Vessels to proceed only to the Island of St. Catherine's, to the southward of Rio Janeiro, there to wait the directions of the Portuguese Government. No articles to be allowed which were not heretofore admitted in Portugal, and to pay the same duties, "*Henry Nadin, Agent.*"

London, Jan. 2, 1808.

Antiquities.—About a fortnight ago, some of the labourers on that part of the Caledonian Canal, which cuts the side of the hill Torravain, near Inverness, and close to the old road leading to Lochness, dug up a silver chain, of double links, in all containing thirty rings.—The thickness of the bars which compose the links is about that of a man's little finger, and the medium diameter of the rings may be a little more than an inch and a half; the chain weighs six pounds, and is of silver mixed with

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a small quantity of alloy, seemingly of brass or copper. A human skeleton was found near the chain, and a piece of the same metal, resembling in shape a bracelet, but which could not have been intended for that purpose, being considerably too small. Inverness is said to have been the ancient capital of the Pictish kings, and the forts of Craig Phatrick, near that town, as well as many others, are supposed to be the remains of the royal habitations of that race.

During the late heavy falls of snow, which were severely felt by all the store farmers in Scotland, two sheep, the property of Mr. Bertram, farmer, at Westhope, in the county of East Lothian, were blown up and covered over with snow, beneath which they survived no less than five weeks and four days, without food; and after having, of course, been considered as lost, one of them, after a day or two of thaw, travelled home to the farm-steading from the place where (as was discovered,) it had been blown up, a distance of about two miles, and is now thriving and doing well; but the other one was found dead.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, JAN. 2.—Between the hours of six and seven o'clock, on Wednesday, the 30th ult. an attempt was made to set the Dublin Library Society House on fire, by putting a lighted piece of coal, wrapped up in a quantity of linen rag and whited brown paper, among a great number of bundles of unbound books and loose papers, which were stored at the farthest part of the hall, and not more than two feet from the cieling and staircase. Had it not been for a Gentleman of the Dublin Library Society, who was going out of the house, and discovered a smoke and smell of fire, and a flame having actually burst out from the papers, the house must have been on fire, and probably consumed. A reward has been offered for the discovery of the offender.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident lately occurred in the Distillery in Belfast. When the fermenting vat was to be cleaned, though the men had been always strictly enjoined to have a large place taken out the previous night, and also to put down some burning coals, and afterwards to throw in a quantity of water, in order to expel the new air, yet, from mere negligence, one of them, without even trying the simple experiment of sending down a lighted candle, rashly descended into the vat, and was suffocated in a moment. His companions hearing him fall down, one of them hastily went to his assistance, and though others, who were present, insisted on his tying a rope round his waist, he, through over anxiety to save his comrade, instantly descended without it, but had scarcely reached the bottom of the ladder with a rope in his hand to fasten to the other man, when he himself was so affected by the air that he could only give some tremulous shrieks or cries, but being totally unable to help himself, he also fell down. Immediate exertions were then made by all present, and another man having fixed a rope round his waist descended, but before he could lay hold of either of the other two persons, he also was so strongly affected that the people above instantly drew him up again. For some minutes he was strongly convulsed, and appeared like a person deranged, but on being taken to the open air, he immediately recovered. Notwithstanding what he had experienced, his humanity prompted him to make a second attempt, in which he succeeded in throwing a noose over one of the men's legs, and he and that man were both drawn out. Though very much affected, and greatly exhausted by this second attempt, he insisted on going down a third time for the other man; he did so, and in a similar way accomplished his object. Having been rather longer down this third time, when drawn up, he was very seriously affected, but fortunately soon recovered. Medical assistance being immediately called, every exertion was made by two Professional Gentlemen to recover the two men who first descended, but though the one had been only 15 minutes, and the other only 10, in the vat, yet every attempt to revive them proved ineffectual.

PROVINCIALS.

The following is said to be a most effectual method of keeping crows off grain land:—A stick, about two yards in length, stuck into the earth in the most exposed part of the field, and an inverted glass bottle put on the top, the stick going up the neck. These bottles thus placed, have this season secured a seven-acres field of wheat from their depredations.—We cannot vouch for the truth of the above; but we hope, that those who are inclined to disbelieve it will make the experiment, as the best and only means of removing their doubts.

A winter pear tree, in a garden at Greenhill, Swansea, has this season produced fruit of a second blossom; some are nearly the size of an egg.

Lately was shot by George Pringle, at Staingate, near Danby Lodge, (the sporting seat of the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Downe) an eagle of the following remarkable dimensions: its breadth between the tip of the wings two yards ten inches, the length, from its beak to the tip of the tail, thirty-eight inches, the extreme breadth of the tail twenty-five inches. When placed in an erect posture, its height two feet seven inches, its weight sixteen pounds two ounces: the colour is a mixed brown and white, the back almost nearly white. This extraordinary bird has been put into a state of preservation, by Mr. Frank, at Danby Lodge.

LONGEVITY.—A Mrs. Mary Thrapson is now living in Kent-street, Liverpool, in good health and spirits, at the advanced age of 110 years, having been born in Scotland the 1st of January 1698. She has lived in the reign of five successive monarchs, beginning with King William. She bore a distinguished part in the battles of Dettingen, Culloden, Fontenoy, &c. under the Duke of Cumberland.

Another melancholy instance of the thoughtlessness and imprudence of parents.—On Tuesday last, about one o'clock in the afternoon, Joseph Carr, an infant about four years of age, and blind, the son of William Carr, serving in the Navy, being left by his mother, in her lodging room in Lewes, with two other children younger than himself, for a short time, while she went to a shop for flour, got so near the fire, that his clothes caught the flames, when the child left the room, and ran into an adjoining well-house, where its cries brought a woman from the next house to its assistance, but too late, as the flames had consumed all its apparel, except the stockings, to tinder, and so miserably burnt the child, that he expired a few hours after in the greatest agony. Coroner's Verdict—Accidental death. The unfortunate little sufferer was born blind, but could run about the street like other boys, and possessed such a thorough knowledge of his play-mates, that he could readily distinguish one from the other.

Tuesday, as Thomas Dicker, a lad of 15, of Silchester, Berks, was preparing to go out a shooting, he found the flint defective, and gave the end of the gun, which was loaded, to his brother to hold, who placed it against his belly; on hammering the flint the prime caught fire, and the contents were discharged into the bowels of his brother, who languished in great agonies till the next day.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

George Wake, Morpeth, brewer, from Jan. 5, to Jan. 19, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

Wm. Chowne, Exeter, linen-draper, to surrender Jan. 12, 20, and Feb. 16, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter. Attorney, Mr. Anstice, Inner Temple.

Wm. Cox, sen. Chichester, dealer in earthenware, Jan. 19, at five, at the Crown Inn, Stone, Jan. 20, and Feb. 16, at the White Lion Inn, Lane End, Staffordshire. Attornies, Mr. Wilson, King's Bench Walks, Temple; or Mr. Seckerson, Stafford.

John Holtham, Gloucester, wine-merchant, Feb. 1, 2, and 16, at ten, at the Boothall Inn, Gloucester. Attornies, Mr. G. Clifton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn; or Mr. Ward, Gloucester.

John Heskin, Liverpool, straw hat-manufacturer, Jan. 28, 29, and Feb. 16, at eleven, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Forrest, Liverpool; or Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, London.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 26, John George Thomas, Great Yarmouth, linen-draper, at three, at the King's Head Inn, Great Yarmouth.

Feb. 6, Joseph Greaves, sen. Gloucester-buildings, Walworth, insurance-broker, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 6, George Sims, Stephen-street, Tottenham-court-road, coal-merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Feb. 2, William Lord, Shipston-upon-Stour, druggist, at eleven, at the Unicorn Inn, Stow on the Wold.

Feb. 6, William Wentworth Descamps, Bennet Stevenson Morgan, and Peter M'Taggart, Suffolk-lane, merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 13. William Williams, Oxford-street, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

March 1, George Porcas, Leadenhall-market, poulterer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

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Jan. 30. Alexander Rose, Minories, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 26. Thomas Basham, Creak, Norfolk, hawker, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Jan. 27. Anthony German and John Jephson, Nottingham, hosier, at eleven, at the Punch Bowl, Nottingham.

CERTIFICATES. JAN. 26.

Clement Stephen Richardson, Cambridge, linen-draper.
James Forshaw, Preston, Lancashire, linen-draper.
Thomas Etherington, Lawrence Pountney-lane, broker.
Joseph King and William Edward King, King-street, Covent Garden, silk mercers.
Joseph Bishop, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant.
Thomas Emmett, of Bell's Gardens, Peckham, market gardener.
John Wyatt, Cheadle, Cheshire, William Piddock Francis, Litchfield, and James Chadwick, Stow, Staffordshire, calico-printers.
Lewis Jones, Liverpool, merchant.
Joseph Hodges, Birmingham, baker.
Thomas Woodcroft and John Woodcroft, Sheffield Moor, Yorkshire, comb manufacturers.
Thomas Hughes, Norfolk-street, Strand, wine-merchant.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

[The Gazette of last night contains an Order of Council for a National Fast, in England and Ireland on Wednesday the 17th of February; and in Scotland, on Thursday the 18th of the same month.

[It also contains the appointment of the Duke of Manchester to be Governor of Jamaica, and of General Villetes to be his Lieutenant-Governor. Francis Hill, Esq. is nominated as the Secretary of Legation to the Court of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

[It also mentions the capture of the St. Raphael, a Spanish register ship, of 16 guns, 97 men, having on board 500,000 Spanish dollars, and 1700 quintals of copper, besides a valuable cargo, by the Caroline, Catain Rainier.

[The Gazette also contains an Order for blockading the Spanish ports of Cadiz, Carthagena, and St. Lucar, with all the ports situated between the two last.]

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

John Carruther, Bristol, grocer, from Jan. 12 to Feb. 2, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

John Clarke, Bacchus-walk, Hoxton, lint-manufacturer, from Jan. 12 to Feb. 23, at ten, at Guildhall.

James Hudson, Watling-street, merchant, from Jan. 12 to Feb. 23, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

William Watson, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney Road, builder; to surrender Jan. 19, at ten, 23, and Feb. 20, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square.

Benjamin Jones, Rotherhithe-wall, Surrey, tobacconist, Jan. 19, 26, and Feb. 20, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Alcock, Boswell, and Cornet, York-street, Southwark.

Thomas Matthews, Bridges-street, Covent Garden, linen-draper, Jan. 23, Feb. 6, at one, and 20, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Charles Harman, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street.

Horatio Barton, Manchester, dyer, Jan. 22, 30, and Feb. 20, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Cheshyre and Walker, Manchester.

James Kidd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, Jan. 30, Feb 1, and 20, at eleven, at the Shakespear Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attornies, Mr. William Atkinson, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 2. Robert Bent, Lincoln's-inn-fields, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 2. Edward Railton, Southwark, hop-merchant, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 2. Edward Charles Whitehead, Witham, Essex, carpenter, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 2. John Baird, Barbican, London, distiller, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 2. George O'Hagan, Buckingham, wine merchant, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 2. Thomas Williams and William Pendered, Little Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 2. Richard Macnamara, Montserrat, West Indies, merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 3. Robert Rawlinson, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, at two, at the White-Hart tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Feb. 13. William Lewis, Bond-street, woollen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 2. Josiah Fletcher, Stockport, Chester, silkman, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Feb. 1. John Standerwick, Bourton, Dorset, tike manufacturer, at ten, at the Mermaid Inn, Yeovil, Somerset.

Feb. 3. Thomas Green, Great Union-street, Kingston-upon-Hull, dealer and chapman, at one, at the Dog and Duck, Scale-lane, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Feb. 26. John Grimshaw the Younger, Preston, Lancaster, muslin-manufacturer, dealer and chapman, at eleven, at the White Horse Inn, Preston.

Feb. 4. Leonard Atchinson, West-Hall, York, coal-merchant, at eleven, at the House of Mr. John Greaves, Leeds.

Feb. 1. Samuel Siddall, Hurst, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, at twelve, at the White Bear Inn, Manchester.

Jan. 30. James Williams, Bristol, broker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 2. John Martin Sawyer, Joseph Fletcher Trueman, and Joseph Powell, Canon-street, merchants, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Feb. 17. Henry Loftus Hodson, late of Huntingdon, merchant, at eleven, at the Fountain Inn, Huntingdon.

CERTIFICATES.

Charles Adams, Bury-court, St. Mary-Axe, jeweller.
Charles Husey and Nicholas Husey, late of Newgate-street, linen-drapers.
William Simpson, Strand, tailor.
John Jackson, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker.
James Adams, Stowmarket, Suffolk, upholsterer.
Thomas Govers, Kingston, Surrey, horse-hair manufacturer.
William Norris, Lancaster, timber-merchant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Correspondent,' who subscribes himself *Hiero*, is very angry at our assertion, in our Review of Political Declaimers, last Sunday, "that Cobbett's arguments against the utility of the learned languages imposed only upon those who were as ignorant as himself." In refutation of this remark, *Hiero* states that he himself is a learned man; that he had formed from his own reflections the same conclusions with Cobbett, even before he had read Cobbett's disquisitions, and that several respectable Philosophers were of the same opinion. All this may be very true, but it is no refutation of what we advanced; for it appears that neither the *learned Hiero*, nor these deceased Philosophers, nor indeed any intelligent person we have ever heard of, derived their conviction on this subject from Mr. Cobbett's reasonings.

We are much obliged to *Veritas* and *P. W. K.* for teirh friendly hints, and shall look for the future favour of themselves and their friends only in proportion as the faults they allude to are remedied.

The complaint of a *Neglected Artist* will speedily meet with consolation on a scale that, we trust, will satisfy his expectations. We shall be obliged to him for the communication of any thing in his Art, which has been neglected, and yet is worthy of the Public notice.

Our Correspondent *G.* will have the candour to make an allowance for the difference of taste, and will accept our thanks for his pretty effusion, though we are at present prevented by the remonstrances of many other Correspondents from inserting Poetry.

We shall be happy if our strictures on ignorant and unprincipled declaimers prove as convincing to the rest of the world as to *N.* and to *Philo*-consistency.

The address of the *Mercoaps* has been received.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The unprecedented demand for THE NATIONAL REGISTER, on Sunday last, which all our efforts were unable to supply; and the numerous applications which we have since received for the First Number, oblige us to reprint it. We have, therefore, to beg, that all Subscribers and others, who may have been deprived of the First Number and of the Title-Page, which are so indispensable to those who intend to bind up THE NATIONAL REGISTER, will send their orders to the Office immediately.

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A NATIONAL PERIODICAL WORK.

LE BEAU MONDE; OR LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE, is regularly published on the first of every Month, price 2s. 6d. THE SEVENTEENTH NUMBER of this elegant Work was published January 1, 1808, and is a Specimen of the highest Order of *Embellishments* and of *Original Literature* from the pens of the first Literati of the Age. The Proprietors commence the *Seventeenth Number* with an increase of EIGHT PAGES, and will continue them in every succeeding Number. Its Embellishments are decidedly superior to any other Work published, and more diversified; its Literature is original, and more in quantity than any other work sold at the same Price: and when it is recollected that Portraits of the whole of the MALE BRANCHES of the ROYAL FAMILY embellish the former Numbers of the above unrivalled Magazine, its utility must be apparent to every admirer of Literature and the Fine Arts. On the same day was published the SUPPLEMENT to Vol. II. with an elegant Portrait of the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA; beautifully coloured *Historical Sporting Piece, Emblematical Title Page*, &c. &c.

BELL'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES, with the Biography of SENATORIAL CHARACTERS, Published on the first of every month during the recess of Parliament, and every fortnight whilst in deliberation. There are Eight Numbers of this elegant and indispensable publication already published, which contain the *Lives* and PORTRAITS of some of the most distinguished *British Statesmen*. Their Biography and Engravings are impartially written and exquisitely engraven from Paintings of the most celebrated masters. The EIGHTH NUMBER was published the 1st of January, 1808, and is embellished with the *Portrait* and *Life* of LORD HAWKESBURY. Printed and published at THE NATIONAL REGISTER OFFICE, Catherine-street, Strand.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

In the *Moniteurs* which we received last night, there are several Articles replete with bitterness against this Country. The *Moniteur* is eager to assert that no Flags of Truce have been sent by the French Government to this Country; and those which have excited so much speculation in England, were some vessels placed at the disposal of Count METTERNICH, the Austrian Ambassador. To what purpose, it inquires, should Flags of Truce be sent to England, while its Members are known to have determined on perpetual War? Of this conclusion, the rejection of the Russian mediation, and the affair of Copenhagen, and the present infamous Decree by which England *assimilates herself to the Dey of Algiers*." The *Moniteur* has the most convenient memory imaginable: it forgets the behaviour of BONAPARTE to Switzerland, Portugal, and twenty other weak Governments which he has wantonly robbed, not only of a portion of their Armaments, but of their whole Independence; and it also prudently recollects not that our late Decree was a *mere act of retaliation*, and that the moderate BONAPARTE has since carried his *Barbary Institutions* to a much greater extent.

On our traffic with the new Government of St. Domingo, the *Moniteur* observes, "That is no wonder the Brigands who massacred the whites at Copenhagen, should ally themselves with the Brigands who massacred the whites at St. Domingo." This is very well, and we may really consider the confidence which the rulers of Hayti repose in us as a comparative compliment; for if they suspected that we should decoy them by solemn promises into our power, and then murder them, as the French did with the gallant TOUSSAINT, assuredly we should never be permitted to set a foot in that island.

The *Moniteur* assures us that the *English name* is loaded with *curses* in every nation of the Continent; and, with a very unusual degree of modesty, it does not assure us that the *French name* is hailed in the same nations, with *blessings* equally loud!

The *Moniteur* tells us that the people of London are no less eager for peace than those of Vienna or Petersburgh; but that we can have no hope of this happy event, until we rise in the height of our vengeance, and tear our present Ministers to pieces. We should imagine that hints of this kind to the populace would at present be rather dangerous at Paris!

BONAPARTE, by an imperial decree, has declared EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS his successor in the kingdom of Italy, &c. and created him in the mean time Prince of Venice. JOSEPHINE, the daughter of EUGENE, is now to be entitled Princess of Bologna; and Melzi, the obsequious President of the Cisalpine Republic, Duke of Lodi.

After the Decree was read in the Milanese Senate, BONAPARTE thought proper to make a Speech. He hinted at the intestine divisions of the Italians, which had been the means of losing their Independence: but he consoled them by assuring them "his glory should consist in regaining the *eclat* and virtues of their *Ancestors*." Lest, however, some turbulent Roman notions should be generated in their breasts by these intimations, he reminds them that the French are their elder brothers, and that the Iron Crown can be secure only by its union with his Imperial Crown!

The most important contents of the Gazette of last night, are the order for blockading in Spain the ports of Cadiz, Carthagena and St. Lucar, and all the ports which lie between Carthagena and St. Lucar. The reason for selecting these is the importance of the trade of Cadiz, and the ready communication of the others with the southern harbours of France. The northern ports, into which our manufactures may much more readily be conveyed, are still left open for our mercantile speculators under neutral flags.

The most important article of news received in the course of this week, relates to the discussions in America. Strong petitions have been received from Philadelphia and other trading towns against the non-importation act: and there is little doubt entertained in America that the legislature will at least suspend its operation. In the mean time the Congress is adopting every measure suggested by JEFFERSON for the fortification of the American harbours, and for fitting out a naval armament to drive all intruders from their harbours. These measures are necessary, and it would be folly in any government that aims at independence to neglect them; but we still see little reason to apprehend that the Americans will be so blind to their own interests, as to precipitate themselves into a ruinous war with this country.

By recent accounts from the Coast of France, it appears that active exertions are going forward in all the minor ports, particularly in Normandy, to prepare a number of boats similar to those at Boulogne. To this foolery little

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attention is due; but our Government will, however, undoubtedly, take precautions to prevent the fears of the timid, by destroying these trifling armaments in their attempts to unite.

Our Government has authorised the Governors of Guernsey and Jersey to issue licences to trade between those Islands and the French ports, even in French vessels, if under 100 tons. This regulation will be of great advantage to the inhabitants, and their proximity to the French coast will give them a great facility in evading the restrictions of BONAPARTE.

A Cabinet Council sat yesterday in Downing-street, at the breaking up of which the American Ambassador had an audience with his Majesty's Ministers.

Friday the dividends began to be paid at the Bank to the Public; the Bankers, and some of the first Merchants, had their warrants issued to them on Wednesday and Thursday; but this, though some accommodation to them, gives them no priority of payment over the Public in general.

It has been stated that Lord Hutchinson, Colonel Hutchinson, and Colonel Eustace, have been captured on board a packet, and carried into Norway. We have made particular inquiry into the truth of the report, and ca no trace it to any respectable source whatever.

The body of Captain Lydiard, of his Majesty's late ship Anson, was picked up on the 1st inst. and brought to Falmouth on the 2d, for interment; his remains were attended to the grave by Vice-Admiral Cotton, and all the other naval officers at that port, and many of the military (amongst whom were General Spencer), a party of marines from the men of war, and a party of the Oxford Militia fired three vollies over his grave; his interment was also attended by the Mayor and Corporation, and most of the respectable part of the inhabitants of the town.

A Court Martial was held on Thursday last at Plymouth, on board the Salvador del Mundo, 112 guns, on the surviving officers of his Majesty's late frigate the Anson, when the whole of the Officers, with the exception of the Master, were unanimously acquitted. The latter Officer was sentenced to be admonished, for not having fulfilled, to the utmost, the duties of his station.—There was not on board the Anson any prisoner in irons, as has been reported, at the time of the loss.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

Wednesday, about half-past twelve o'clock, His MAJESTY arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor. A great concourse of people assembled round the Palace to endeavour to see him. The Duke of Kent was in readiness to receive His MAJESTY. The Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Cambridge, came soon after to pay their respects to their Royal Father. Soon after two o'clock, His MAJESTY held a private levee. The following had the honour of being presented to His MAJESTY:—

Rear-Admiral Hunter, upon his promotion to that rank.

Bartholomew Frere, Esq. upon his return as Secretary to the Mission of Sir Arthur Paget, at Constantinople.

Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, of the 28th regiment, upon his return from Copenhagen.

Captain P. G. King, of the Royal Navy, upon his return from his late Governorship of New South Wales.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, upon his leaving England, for Jamaica, to take upon him the Governorship of that place, to which he has lately been appointed.

Major-General Winyard, upon his return from Sicily.

Mr. Hill, upon his being appointed *Charge D'Affaires* to the Brazils.

Captain Johnson, of the 28th regiment, upon his promotion.

His MAJESTY held a Privy Council, and gave audiences to the Duke of Portland, Earl Camden; Lords Hawkesbury and Castlereagh; Mr. Canning, and Mr. Ryder; the latter, as Judge-Advocate, laid before His MAJESTY the proceedings of several Courts Martial.

Soon after six o'clock, His MAJESTY set off in his travelling carriage, for Windsor, escorted by a party of the Light Horse.

His MAJESTY took a short ride on horseback yesterday in Windsor Park, with the Princesses Augusta, Sophia and Amelia.

The QUEEN and the Princess Elizabeth spent the morning at Frogmore Lodge.

Thursday the Princess Charlotte of Wales entered into her 13th year, upon which occasion the Duchess of Brunswick gave a splendid entertainment to the Princess of Wales, Princess Charlotte, and a select party of friends. In the evening, several of the tradesmen of her Royal Highness paid the customary tribute of respect to their Royal Patron, by illuminating their houses.

The Gentlemen of the Long Robe are likely to be called on before long, to exercise their forensic talents, in a case of *Crim. Con.* under circumstances of a very peculiar nature. The fair delinquent, it seems, after having been thirteen years married, found herself, to the *great joy of her Lord*, in an increasing situation; but as the hour of her *accouchement* drew near, the horrors of dissolution induced her to acquaint her injured spouse, that the expected offspring was not his, but the fruits of an illicit intercourse with a medico-military hero. The Lady was immediately sent home, and *on the same day was delivered*. We understand some letters were soon after discovered, which placed the matter in a point of view, as curious as it is certain.

It can't rain but it pours!—Another daughter of Thespis, whose brows have been aching for a Coronet, has at length persuaded a dashing Marquis to make her *an honest woman*. When a Coronet graces her brows, it is to be hoped *she* will not grace the brows of her most noble Benedict!

Mr. Cobbett's conduct to Mr. Spence, in apologising to him after endeavouring to defame his character, reminds us of the story of the gamester who, suspecting foul play in his adversary, watched an opportunity during the game, and dexterously nailed his hand to the table with a fork.—"Zounds, (exclaimed the sufferer, writhing with pain), do you mean to murder me?"—"No, replied the aggressor, very coolly), I shall *beg your pardon* if *the Knave of Diamonds* is not concealed under your hand!!!"

A sketch of Lord Stanhope's new vessel, which sails *both ways*, would make a very handsome *Vignette* for some of our Morning Papers.

CITY.

BREAD.—Tuesday, the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be reduced half an assize, or 1d. in the peck loaf. The price of the quartern loaf to be 11d. and household 9½d.

Friday General Sir John Stewart and Sir H. Popham went to Merchant Taylors' Hall, where they were admitted Freemen of that Company. They then proceeded to the office of the City Chamberlain in Guildhall, where Mr. CLARKE, the City Chamberlain, presented each of them with the sword voted by the Common Council:—one to Sir J. Stewart, for his gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Malda, and the other to Sir Home Popham, for the capture of Buenos Ayres. The presentation of the swords was accompanied with an appropriate speech by the City Chamberlain, to which the two gallant officers made a suitable reply. None but Aldermen and Common Councilmen were admitted to witness the ceremony of presentation.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held, when Captain Peter Campbell was sworn into the command of the ship Lord Keith, consigned to St. Helena and Bengal.—The Court adjourned at six o'clock, till Thursday.

Friday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—Capt. P. Herbert, Euphrates; Capt. Kymer, Lord Castlereagh; W. Gelston, Europe.—The Court adjourned at six o'clock till Wednesday next.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

During the reigns of Mr. Garrick and Mr. Kemble, Tragedy was peculiarly cultivated at Drury Lane; and the audiences, though in general they preferred Comedy, were induced by the greatness of the actors, to countenance a species of entertainment which they had a vanity in admiring, though, with a few exceptions, they did not understand it. But the present Managers perceiving that the town, unless led into another channel by some commanding genius, inclines rather to Comedy than to Tragedy, and having no Tragedian of sufficient powers to stand alone, like Ajax, and turn an overwhelming multitude, have allowed the Comic Muse to re-assume her reign. Comic actors are always to be found: both because Comedy is of all dramatic arts the most encouraged, and because it does not require in its representatives the same grand qualifications of nature and education.

At the head of this Theatre stands Mr. Elliston, a gentleman who, though he acts in every thing, is most particularly eminent in elegant comedy; and we have often regretted that he, who might approach so near to perfection in one sphere, will persist in weakening his efforts by dividing his pursuits. As his powers are adapted rather to charm in established Comedy, than to support the tottering pile of Tragedy, he would do well to abandon the latter: for though, perhaps, the town will *endure* a Tragedy at Drury Lane, once in a month, an actor like Mr. Elliston ought never to play but when he can be *admired*.

Though this is our general opinion of Mr. Elliston's genius, yet there are two or three characters of Tragedy which he plays with great force: and among them is the *Earl of Warwick*, which he represented on Wednesday night.

The Tragedy of *The Earl of Warwick* was written by a Dr. Franklin, who was Chaplains to His Majesty: and is one of those plays which are never very likely to incur execration, because they never take the chance of delighting. When a poet boldly puts on his Parnassean wings, he may fall, like Dedalus, by soaring too high; but an author who creeps along the ground has at least the solid satisfaction of considering that he cannot easily be lower. Dr. Franklin selected the safer course: he constructed his play with great regularity, and, with a most laudable respect for custom, abstained from introducing any characters but those to which the stage had been long habituated. A Monarch amiable but misled, a Nobleman the idol of the people, a patriotic Peer, and a cringing Courtier, with a couple of Ladies, one an angel and the other a devil, are the *Dramatis Personæ* of "*The Earl of Warwick.*" The Doctor, however, was evidently as honest a pains-taking poet as any Court-Chaplain who ever wrote: and by his labour he has at least succeeded in obtaining some cold eulogies, as a mole works his way through earth to day-light. From this sample of the worthy Doctor's genius, we cannot help conceiving that, in appointing him to a Chaplaincy, his Majesty acted with more discrimination than patrons usually evince in the business of promotion: for his reverence has brought his clerical taste into the theatre itself, and manifested his zeal for the church by *preaching* on the stage. We have in vain endeavoured to discover a single poetical passage, or a single situation of real interest through the whole five acts of the play. *Warwick*, indeed, is exhibited in various tempers; but whether he be pleased or vexed, angry or affectionate, he invariably fails to excite our emotion. An actor may create something from the character, and to have given an opportunity for good acting, is some merit, but it is only the merit of a raw outline; the actor must make the picture. An author of real genius leaves nothing to the actor but the business of varnishing, and the discretion of adding a few finishing touches. The Doctor has once or twice endeavoured to speak bold constitutional language; but just as we expect a plain vindication of popular rights, we find the King and People making up matters in a good-humoured way, and submission, as usual, walking quietly, arm in arm, with injustice.

We are happy to speak with unequivocal praise of Mr. Elliston's *Warwick*. His magnificent voice gave a powerful energy to the vigorous scenes: and where affection for *Elizabeth* was to be expressed, he evinced all that tenderness and feeling, which so particularly distinguish his representations of love. There is one passage which he delivered in a manner so nobly accordant with the genius of his character, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of pointing it out to our readers. *Warwick*, having quarrelled with *Edward the Fourth*, whom he justly considers as a creature of his own elevation, is ordered into custody by the enraged *King*. The guards are about to take his sword, when *Warwick* exclaims:

" Slaves, stand off!
" If I must yield my sword, I'll give it him
" Whom it so long has served; there's not a part
" In this old faithful steel, that is not stained
" With English blood in grateful Edward's cause.
" Give me my chains! they are the bands of friendship—
" Of a King's friendship! for his sake, a while
" I'll wear them."

An actor of vulgar conception would have contented himself in this place, with presenting the sword in mock humility to *Edward*. But Mr. Elliston, who knew that the very *irony* of so high-spirited a being as *Warwick*, was *openly* contemptuous, did not affect a reverence for *Edward*, but having spoken, with undisguised resentment, the line—

" With English blood in grateful Edward's cause,"

he stalked boldly to the *King*, and threw the weapon at the monarch's feet. The audience, though perhaps they did not reason the question, felt the beauty, and their instinct produced a loud applause.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Siddons were able representatives of *Edward* and *Elizabeth*; but Mrs. Powell forgot that *Margaret of Anjou* should exhibit a deep and deadly revenge, rather than a loud and unvarying passion. The rage of *Margaret*, though its casual flashes are tremendous, yet burns, for the most part, like a subterraneous fire, and seems to be gathering strength for the great explosions. All that should have been subtle was open: and if the author had not taken care to let *Margaret* acquaint the spectators with the villainy of her own character, probably, but few of last night's audience would have guessed her to be evil-minded, till she had actually murdered *Warwick*.

The Pantomime has been continued through the week, though without any powerful attraction.

OPERA.

This fashionable Theatre, which has lately given occasion to such vigorous disputes between Managers and Ballet-Masters, and such ungentle usage from a Lord Chancellor to a beautiful woman, was at length, on Saturday, the 2d of January, opened, for the season, with the Opera of *Semiramide*. The histories of all the altercations to which we have alluded, are now a little out of date, and therefore we shall not molest our readers by introducing them into our columns. Of the Opera it is our intention to give regular and ample accounts: but we shall make it a principle to insert no observations, vamped in the hurry of a Saturday night; lest the necessary speed of that *agitating period* should betray us into some inadvertences, which we may too late discover, and which our readers may too early regret. Madame Catalani was warmly received on her first appearance: and seems likely to produce to the Theatre much more than the sum for which she has so finely and so justly contended.

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THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS.

Letters received by the vessel from Holland, have furnished us with some intelligence from Spain. It is said, that the conduct of the Prince of Asturias underwent an official investigation relative to the plot of which he was accused, before he received the King's pardon; and in the Dutch letters an account is given of the Prince's examination, in which he certainly appears to more advantage than in the correspondence which was published in the French Papers. Instead of acknowledging any offence, his Royal Highness is said to have vindicated himself in a very manly manner, and with considerable ingenuity. The examination of the Prince, which took place before the Commission appointed to inquire into the Conspiracy, was very short. Four questions were put to him, which, with their answers, were to the following effect:

Q. Is it true that your Royal Highness has conspired against the life of your Royal Father and King?

A. I am a Christian; I fear God, and cannot but shudder at the mention of an accusation so horrible. Such a thought never entered my mind.

Q. What use did you mean to make of the cyphers of correspondence found in the lining of your coat.

A. The cyphers you speak of were found the first day I wore that dress. Those who made the coat can best answer your question.

Q. For what purpose did your Royal Highness correspond with the Emperor Napoleon, and what was the object of that correspondence.

A. I have no hesitation in owning that I have kept up a correspondence with that august Sovereign, but it contained nothing prejudicial to the interests of my country, and nothing that could provoke the displeasure of my Royal Father the King.

Q. Why did your Royal Highness order, and keep ready, four horses, under circumstances which indicated an intention to escape?

A. It is true the horses were ordered to be kept in readiness, but this was not done with the intention of flying from Spain, but for the purpose of joining the French army: after which I intended to make known to my Royal Father the unhappy situation to which the country is reduced, by the truly bad administration and despotic measures of the Prince of Peace.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Fox-hunting in Kent.—The Lodge hounds are now in the highest vigour, or to speak technically, well blooded. They closed the sport of the last year in very good style, notwithstanding the sky was stormy and the day far advanced before they found the fox. In drawing the last cover, Baken Pole, the hounds struck upon the drag at a quarter before two, and in a few moments the fox broke away, in view of the field, with the hounds close at him. His first point was up wind for Heuncker Earth, across Brockeden. Stopped out there he instantly turned down the wind for Willow Wood, and skirting Dally, the hounds were so near him he dared not try the earth. He then stretched across, with a side wind, in a line with Crome's Earth; but the hounds again gaining upon him, he turned down the whole extent of King's down Wood, for Shrubber's Earth. Here he was again baulked, and run for the earth opposite Lineted Lodge; at this moment some of the horsemen rode into the hounds and brought them to a check: *Jerry*, however, made a good and quick cast down wind, and immediately recovered the scent. The hounds now went away with a good head across Newberry, Petwood, and Skuddington, into Mr. Lake's Chesnut Plantation. Here we all looked very dismal, lest he should go to ground in the rabbit burrows; but, as if despising a safety that he did not owe to his own powers, he went gallantly across the open country to Barling's Wood. Fearing that he was running for Tynham Great Earth, which was open, we sent the whipper-in forward, at speed, to prevent, if possible, this intention. He had scarcely reached it when the fox came up, and, seeing the whipper-in, passed on to Rascal's Mount, and thence into Tynham Osiers. After going half over the bed he returned, broke across the marsh, and run the road towards Cannon Mill. There he was met by a labourer and turned, completely exhausted, into the hedge. The hounds being now nearly up to him, he made a last effort of speed and courage, and we killed him in view in Brian's Orchard. This chace lasted, without interruption, an hour and twenty-eight minutes, and completely realised Mr. Beckford's ideas of a fox chace, which he wished never to continue less than one hour, or to exceed two—and that it should correspond with Lord Chatham's notion of a battle, "it should be short, sharp, and decisive."

Boxing.—The celebrated Gulley has just entered into a public-house in the parish of St. Clement Danes, and consequently he has not yet gone into a regular course of training, preparatory to his second combat with Gregson. The latter is in perfect health and full vigour of body, and he continues in careful training; under the management of his original trainer, Richmond, the black, near Hampstead. There are no other matches made or in agitation. The betting regarding the contest between Gulley and Gregson is five and six to four on Gulley, and even betting that he beats Gregson in less time than he did at Newmarket, and two to one on the first fracture.

A very severe battle was fought near Clifton, on Monday, between two expert bruisers, whose fame has not yet attracted the notice of the town amateurs. The names of the parties were Gore and Maddox, and the battle was for a purse of fifteen guineas. In science it was nearly equal to that which was displayed by young Belcher and Dutch Sam, and the conflict was as sanguinary as the late battle between Gulley and Gregson. After an hour's real fighting, Gore was carried off as the victor, he being unable to walk, and perhaps worse beaten than ever was witnessed in a winner.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS,

THE GUARDS FROM SICILY.

Horsham, Jan. 7.—Yesterday afternoon a division of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, consisting of upwards of 400 men, under the command of Lord Frederick Bentinck, Lord Tyrconnel, Colonel Askew, and several other Officers, marched in from Petworth in a most uncomfortable condition, the roads being dreadfully heavy and foul, from the late rains. The Officers and men bore every appearance of fatigue and disorder in their clothes and accoutrements, while smiles of joy seemed to mantle in their faces, on again touching British ground. Sicily has been, for a length of time, the scene of their operations, in and about the neighbourhood of Syracuse. Lord Frederick Bentinck's dress, and particularly his *shoes*, bore proof to his having *literally marched* from Portsmouth (the place where the troops disembarked), the *latter* being nearly worn off his feet, having, with a humanity worthy the imitation of every British soldier, resigned his horse for the accommodation of the weak and fatigued, and the animal quietly bringing up the rear with three little *drummer boys* on his back. Lords Tyrconnel and F. Bentinck dined with Colonel Bligh at Nutharst Lodge, previous to which, the latter, before he made the slightest alteration in his dress, saw the sick and fatigued attended to, and the men comfortably settled in their quarters. The division marched this morning for Cuckfield, on their way to Deal Barracks. This afternoon four companies more, of the same regiment, marched in for the same route, under the command of Colonels Drummond, Lambert, and Donson.

The force which sailed with Sir Samuel Hood and General Beresford, amounted to 3794 effective men.—It consisted of the 3d Foot, or Buffs, 11,00 men; 11th, 1000; 25th, 600; 63d, 850; to these were added two Companies of Artillery, making 244 men. Fourteen artificers were also attached to them.

The old 25th regiment of infantry, formely called the Edinburgh regiment, and now under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, passed through Newcastle, on Tuesday se'nnight, on their way to Edinburgh Castle. This is the regiment formerly called Leven's 25th, in which the story of Le Fevre, a Lieutenant of that regiment, by Sterne, originated.

On Saturday se'nnight, instructions were received by the General Officer commanding in the Cork District, to order the disembarkation of the Infantry Regiments and Artillery, which had arrived in that harbour from Monte Video. The regiments and their strength, according to the return supplied by the transports composing the fleet, were as follow:—Royal Artillery, Col. Setch, 615 men; 5th Foot, Col. Davy, 840; 36th, Col. Burne, 756; 38th, Col. Nugent, 637; 40th, Col. Browne, 867; 45th, Col. Garde, 712 men.

The disembarkation of the troops intended to remain for the present in Ireland, has taken place. The 5th Foot proceeded from Monkstown, where they landed, to Kinsale, and reputated the 2d Battalion of the same Regiment, which arrived here yesterday on its route to Fermoy. The 38th proceeded, to Bandon, and replaced the Second Battalion of the 38th, which marched to Mallow. The 36th and 45th are to duty in this garrison, from which the Louth and Dover

gal regiments of Militia marched yesterday morning, the former to Tramp, and the latter to Charleville. We have not heard the destination of the Artillery. The 36th regiment did not arrive here till late last night, having been obliged, in consequence of the difficulty of crossing the ferry from Cove, where they disembarked, to Passage, to march round by Belvelly. The returns of the sick in the fleet from Monte Video, amounted to 817. The whole force, effective and non-effective, which arrived in the transports, was 6994.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Gardner has struck his flag, and has been succeeded, temporarily, in the command of the Channel Fleet, by Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B.

Lord Nelson's old ship, the Victory, is fitting at Chatham, for Sir Sidney Smith's flag. Sir Charles Cotton, when the weather shall permit, him to reach the Portuguese coast, will remove his flag to the Hibernia. Sir Sidney's present ship.

LOSS OF THE ANSON FRIGATE.

(FARTHER PARTICULARS.)

She sailed from Falmouth on Christmas Eve for her station off the Black Rocks: as one of the look-out frigates of the Channel Fleet. In the violent storms of Monday, blowing about W. to S. W. she stood across the entrance of the Channel towards Scilly, made the Land's End, which they mistook for the Lizard, and bore up, as they thought, for Falmouth. Still doubtful, however, in the evening of Monday, Captain Lydiard stood off again to the S. when a consultation being held, it was once more resolved to bear up for Falmouth. Running eastward and northward, still under the fatal persuasion that the Lizard was on the north-west of them, they did not discover their mistake till the man on the look-out a-head, called out "breakers!" The ship was instantaneously broached to, and the best bower let go, which happily brought her up; but the rapidity with which the cable had veered out, made it impossible to serve it, and it soon parted in the hawse-hole. The sheet-anchor was then let go, which also brought up the ship; but after riding end-on for a short time, this cable parted from the same cause, about eight in the morning, and the ship went plump on shore, upon the ridge of sand which separates the Loe-pool from the bay. Never did the sea run more tremendously high. It broke over the ship's masts, which soon went by the board; the main-mast forming a floating raft from the ship to the shore; and the greater part of those who escaped, passed by this medium. One of the men saved, reports, that Captain Lydiard was near him on the main-mast; but he seemed to have lost the use of his faculties, with horror of the scene, and soon disappeared. At a time when no one appeared on the ship's deck, and it was supposed the work of death had ceased, a Methodist Preacher, venturing his life through the surge, got on board over the wreck of the mizzenmast, to see if any more remained, some brave hearts followed him. They found several persons still below who could not get up; among whom were two women and two children. The worthy Preacher and his party saved the two women, but the children were lost. About two p. m. the ship went to pieces, when a few more men, who, for some crime, had been confined in irons below, emerged from the wreck. One of those was saved. By three o'clock no appearance of the vessel remained.

Our Correspondent at Haverford West has sent us the following melancholy account of the loss of the Antiope Transport, Captain Molleaby, with part of the 90th Regiment on board:—

"We embarked at Portsmouth 16th of December last, and on the 20th set sail with a fair wind for Cork. We had very pleasant weather for two days, but after we had passed Scilly, we were becalmed two days. On Christmas Eve it began to blow very hard, and the gale increased to a hurricane, the sea running such prodigious heights, as to alarm the most experienced sailor on board; and which was made still more dangerous by a fog, so thick, that one end of the vessel could not be discovered from the other; great quantities of water dashing over the deck and rushing down the hatchways, all hands wet to the skin and perishing with cold; our pumps choaked below, our sails and rigging tearing; it was with extreme labour we kept her afloat, by baling the water out with the bucket; the morning's light afforded us the prospect of the Irish shore, but the wind then shifting, prevented us making any harbour there. We passed all that night at the mercy of the winds, and in the morning we saw land about two leagues from us, but dare not approach it; the sea ran so high, that the captain and crew expected every moment to be dashed to pieces, nor did they exactly know where they were; we put about again and experienced the most dreadful sea; thus we were for five days, without change of cloathing, starving with hunger, not being able to serve out provisions, yet this was trifling to what we afterwards experienced—the ship was left to the mercy of the waves—sailors and soldiers fell on their knees to prayers, for deliverance from their dreadful situation: fortunately, however, the vessel was forced into St. Bride's Bay, Pembrokeshire, surrounded by prodigious, and almost inaccessible cliffs—here we were dashed on a rock, which is not easily to be discovered. Our situation here was the most dreadful to be imagined—not a boat could venture to our assistance—hundreds of people were viewing us without possible means of help; our mainmast fell overboard with a dreadful crash, and swept over two poor fellows, who, together with four others that attempted to swim, were drowned before our eyes. We got ashore on the evening of the 29th, without any thing but what was on us; a few of our men have saved their knapsacks. After we had quitted the wreck some hardened wretches got on board and robbed the vessel; the officers lost all their baggage. We are now in Haverford West, in very hospitable and good quarters. In the midst of this shocking scene, a soldier's wife was delivered of a very fine boy, and both are likely to do well."

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—Captain Russel, arrived at Salem on the 13th Nov. from Petersburgh, communicates the following distressing account of the loss of the English transport Alexander:—

Oct. 20, lat. 47, lon. 51. W. we fell in with a boat having on board 21 living persons, among whom were a woman and a child, in a most dreadful situation. They sailed from Monte Video on 9th Aug. in the Alexander, Captain Howard, an English transport ship, No. 421, under convoy of the Unicorn and Thetis. There were about 110 persons on board the Alexander; on the 20th Oct. the ship being in a very leaky condition, they were under the necessity of carrying short sail, by which means they lost convoy; and on the 22d the leak so increased, that with both pumps going, and bailing at the hatchways, they could not keep her free. The Captain took a small boat for his preservation, and rowed around the ship several times. Meantime the long-boat was hoisted out, but unfortunately bilged in going over the ship's side: 13 sailors, 15 soldiers, one woman, and a child, however, kept in the boat, and found means to keep her from sinking. They had not got far off, when the ship seemingly blew up, and foundered immediately. They afterwards spoke with the Captain in the small boat, who told them to steer NE. and NE. by N. as that course would carry them near the coast of England, from which he said they were but a short distance. They had only four biscuits in the boat, three gallons of spirits, and one pound of raisins. They had been in the boat six days, during which seven soldiers died for want; two of whom lay dead in the bont when she came alongside. They had cut one man up, and had eaten part of his flesh, some remained in the boat when they saw the ship, but on seeing her they threw it overboard. Captain R. and the Captain of another American ship took the remaining sufferers on board, and carried them to Salem.

LLOYD'S LIST.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 2.—Arrived the Centurion, Douglas, bound to Jamaica; parted from the fleet which sailed from hence 18th ult. on the 25th, in hazy weather. On the 27th it cleared up; when only 15 sail were in sight. Spoke the Generous Planter, and intended keeping company, but that evening it came on to blow a gale, which continued till the 29th, when Captain Douglas could see but one of the fleet.

JAN. 4.—This day arrived the Piersons, Robson, bound to Jamaica, and the Cove, Westley, bound to Barbadoes, parted from the fleet, 31st ult. in a gale. The George Hibbert, Head, bound to Antigua, lost her bowsprit, but had got a jury one out. —Also put back the Tiber, Apollo, and Ralph, Nicholson, transports, from Sir Charles Cotton's fleet.

FALMOUTH, JAN. 1.—Arrived the Themis, Barron, from London, bound to St. Kitt's; parted from about 170 sail, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Astrea, about four days since.—Put back yesterday, by contrary winds, the Minotaur, man of war, Admiral Sir Charles Cotton; Antelope, man of war, and about 16 transports.

YARMOUTH, JAN. 2.—Last night, it blowing hard from the westward, the sloop Jenny, of Boston, from London, bound to Boston, with goods, ran foul of a brig riding in the roads, the crew quitted her, fearing she would founder, but she cleared and came on shore, and is likely to be got off with little damage.

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The Morning Star, Sterry, from Bourdeaux to New London, and the George, Lord, from Bourdeaux to New Orleans, are detained and sent into Falmouth by the Mars privateer.

The Ventura, ———, from the Brazilles, has been taken; since retaken by the Contest, gun-brig, and sent into Portsmouth yesterday.

The Johanna, Suraisson, from Archangel to Oporto, is detained by the John Bull privateer, and sent into Plymouth.

The Orion, Young, from Quebec, is totally lost at Plymouth.

The Cygnet sloop of war, arrived in the Downs, from Tortola, parted from her convoy in lat. 40. 14. long. 43. 44. in a heavy gale of wind.

The Augusta, Connor, from New York, was lost on the North Bull, Dublin, 31st December; the captain, mate and 2 boys saved.

The President Ince, ———, from Barbadoes to Cork, was deserted at sea 18th December, having five feet water in her hold; crew arrived at Clyde in the Mary.

The Fanny, ———, from Baltimore to Bristol, is stranded in Carnarthaen Bay.

The Zalema, Howard, from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, is lost near Romney, part of the cargo saved.

The Hector, Hector, from Newry to London, reported to have been lost in the late gales, was safe at Thurso 20th ult.

The Berry Castle, Brum, from Shields to Dartmouth, and the Andalusia, Wilson, of Sunderland, both coal laden, were captured off Whitby 27th ult. by the Glaneur privateer, and retaken the same day by four Berwick smacks. The former arrived at Scarborough, and the latter at Bridlington.

The Nancy, Harvey, from Newfoundland, has been taken by a French privateer, retaken by the Dragon man of war, and sent into Plymouth, and since lost there.

The George, Logan, and another ship belonging to Sir Charles Cotton's fleet, put into Falmouth 30th ult.

The Antiope transport, Wellanby, from Portsmouth to Cork, is totally lost in St. Bride's Bay; seven people drowned.

The Duchess of York, Davis, of Liverpool, is stranded at Baffoe Bay, coast of Africa.

The brig Active, Coales, was driven on shore at Weymouth 31st December.

The William, Ward, from Faro to London, is taken and carried into Corunna.

The Betsey whaler, Sims, Master, sprung a leak at the Cape of Good Hope in September, and was condemned.

The Otter, Boardman, from St. Kitt's to Liverpool, having sprung a leak, was burnt at sea 10th Dec. and not the Lady Hood, from Antigua to London. The Lady Hood was well on the 14th.

The Rising Sun, ——, from Teneriffe, was driven on shore on her beam ends in Kinsale harbour, 27th ult.

The Providence Success, Pennement, from London to St. Vincent's, was spoken with in lat. 47. 50. long. 13. had separated from the fleet in a gale.

The Hercules, Gould, from Antigua to London, foundered on the 19th December. Crew saved in the Hope, and arrived at Liverpool.

The Sally, Knubley, from Liverpool to Antigua, is put into Whitehaven with damage.

The Margaret of Glasgow, lost her foremast and bowsprit at Cove of Cork, during a gale on the 31st ult.

The Rising Sun, ——, from Teneriff, which was on shore at Kinsale 28th ult. is got off with damage. The wine saved, but it is feared the barilla will be lost.

The Maria, Arrowsmith, from Quebec to London; and the ——, Pelter, from Quebec to Oporto, were spoken with 31st November, near Anticoste. They were bearing away for Pictou in consequence of being leaky.

The Intrepid, Hutchinson, from Philadelphia to Tonningen, foundered at sea 7th October. Crew saved.

The John and Joseph, ——, from Baltimore to Amsterdam, is totally lost off Middleberg. Crew saved.

The Eliza, Schnell, from St. Thomas's to Bremen, is detained by the Amethyst frigate, and sent into Dartmouth.

The Marianna Daphne, da Silva, from the Brazils, is detained by the Active privateer, and sent into Falmouth.

It is reported that a brig and a sloop were captured by a French privateer 6th instant, between St. Alban's Head and Portland.

The Divina Providentia, from Plymouth to London, is on shore near Plymouth, and it is feared will be lost.

The Liverpool, Hamilton, which arrived at Liverpool 29th ult. fell in on the 1st, in lat. 38. 8. N. long. 68. 47. W. the brig Betsey and Peggy, of Baltimore, deserted by the crew.

The Endeavour, Brown, from Gainsborough to Hull, was lost 28th ult. near the Humber.

The Sarah, Dennet, from Greenock to New York, was deserted at sea 19th November, having nine feet water in her hold. Crew and passengers taken up from the long boat, and carried to New York.

The John, Anderson, from Clyde, is lost at Pictou; crew saved

The William Phillips, Pullen, from Demerara to London, foundered at sea; crew saved by the Bear, ——, arrived at Portsmouth from Surinam.

The Thalia, Sillerman, from Bourdeaux to Philadelphia, is detained by the Mars privateer, and sent for Falmouth.

The General Craig, ——, from Quebec to London, has been captured, and retaken by the Rose S. W. and arrived at Weymouth 5th instant.

The Adelaide, Fenwick, from Quebec, was captured off Dover 27th ult.

The Mary, Stone, from Yarmouth to London (with corn) was driven on shore at Orford 5th instant, but expected to be got off.

The Renown, Tidball, from Cork to Swansea, is on shore near Tenby.

PARIS, 2d DEC.—"The Grand Napoleon privateer, of Boulogne, carried into Calais 28th ult. the Edinburgh, Wallis, from Lisbon to London.—3d. The Espoir privateer has sent into Boulogne, a prize laden with oil, which she captured on the English coast.—4th. The Adolphe privateer of Boulogne, sent into Cherbourg 29th ult. an English vessel laden with corn.—5th. The Erin, William, from Baltimore, was totally lost 28th ult. at the entrance of Bourdeaux River, only one man saved.—9th. The Adolphe privateer of Boulogne, sent into Dieppe 5th instant, the brig Experiment, of Dover, laden with provisions.—15th. The Grand Napoleon privateer sent into Dieppe 9th instant, an English sloop laden with corn.—16th. The Eglé privateer, of Dunkirk, captured on the 5th instant the Betsey, Lyall, from Petersburg to London."—*From the Journal du Commerce.*

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7.

PULLING NOSES.—Henry Sawyer took his trial on a charge of pulling and twisting the nose of Thomas Atkins. From the evidence it appeared, that the prosecutor had made use of very indecorous language to the defendant, which he resented, and told the prosecutor that if he repeated the same again he would wring his nose; and that the prosecutor not regarding the warning, the defendant did twice pull his nose. This happened at a public room in Westminster, where several persons were present.

Many of them were called, who corroborated the foregoing circumstances, and the Counsel for the defendant observing, that as the prosecutor was one of those men, who, coming into a public room with a mouth full of slander, having neglected to soap his nose as a precaution against offended individuals, deserved all the pain and all the anguish which such a circumstance produced, so say nothing of the disgrace attending it.

No evidence being brought forward on the part of the defendant he was found Guilty.

The Court, however, in mild consideration of the provocation altogether, sentenced him to pay a fine of 6s. 8d.

FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

William Soames, Henry Woodford, and William White, *alias* Conkey Beau, were brought to the bar, and heard by Counsel against their conviction, before the Magistrates at Bow-street, under the Act, the 42d of the King, chap. 78. commonly called the Vagrant Act.

Mr. Knapp, the Counsel for the Prisoners, started a variety of objections with respect to the legality of the conviction. Among other things he argued, that the title of the Act of Parliament had been mis-recited, inasmuch as the actual title of the Act defined the Jurisdiction of the Magistrates to the Justices at the Thames Police Office, &c. whereas the conviction, attempting to recite the title of the Act, stated the words to be "of the Thames Police," &c.

Mr. Gleed answered Mr. Knapp.—The evidence afforded nothing new.

The Chairman observed, that he was clearly of opinion that the Prisoners came within the meaning of the Act; but then, as to the trumpery objection *they of* instead of *at*, he had some doubts, and should reserve his decision until the adjourned day of the Sessions.

The Prisoners were then taken back to prison.

In the Appeal Hubert v. the Coal Meters, the conviction was affirmed.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

John Richardson, James Baldwin, John Finchley, and William Read, who had been convicted at Bow-street, as rogues and vagabonds, were brought up to receive farther sentence.

The defendants, who were dressed as sailors, had been in the habit of imposing on the credulity of the public, and extorting money, by pretending to have received bodily infirmities in his Majesty's service at sea. Their irregular beat was at the west end of the town, where each alternately became cripples and applicators. It was proved that these impostors had never been at sea, and that their insolence was as intolerable as the imposition was abominable. After a suitable lesson from the Chairman, the vagabonds were sentenced to three months hard labour in Bridewell, and the Sessions ended.

POLICE.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

On Monday evening, Mr. Read received information that several prize-fighters were assembled to spar, in a large room, in a public-house, in Drury-lane, in consequence of which he dispatched Pearkes, and a numerous party of the patrole, to disperse them. Pearkes stationed the major part of the patrole in the lower part of the house, and proceeded up stairs, accompanied by a few of them; Pearkes found James Belcher upon the stairs, taking half a crown from each of the men who entered to the exhibition; Pearkes was passing him to proceed into the exhibition room, but Belcher stopped him, and said he had not paid half-a-crown. The officer being on Belcher's blind side, who has lost the sight of one by accident, was not known till Pearkes replied, No, Jim, I am too good a judge to pay half-a-crown. Belcher then begged his pardon, and behaved very civil. The officer enquired of Belcher what they were at; he replied that his brother Tom, Crib, and several others, were sparring for the benefit of his brother. Pearkes then told him he had orders from the Magistrates to stop the sport, and proceeded into the room, where he found about two hundred persons assembled to see the sparring, who immediately obeyed his order to disperse. In fact the officers very seldom have any trouble with pugilists or old thieves; it is in general enough for them to be told, they are wanted.

PUBLIC OFFICE, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

On Thursday a woman, of the name of Martha Davis, was charged with violently assaulting Charles Tettwell, a youth fifteen years of age, dragging him into a loathsome dark room, and there, with menaces and violence, robbing him. —The youth is servant to Mr. Lewis, of Covent-Garden Theatre, of whom his master spoke in the highest praise. He stated in evidence, that he had been sent with several messages, on Wednesday evening, to different parts of the town, and on his return from the last place, he had called in the vicinity of Bedford-square; he was returning home through Dyot-street, St. Giles's, when he perceived the prisoner standing at the door of a wretched habitation, who seized him by the arm, and dragged him through a passage into a dark room, where there was another wretched female. Terrified at the sudden deprivation of liberty, the youth attempted to excite alarm, when the prisoner knocked him down, and, with horrid imprecations, threatened him with instant death, if he persisted in making any resistance. The boy was partly stripped; his hat, which had on it a silver band, was taken off by the prisoner, and concealed under a bedstead, and she also, together with her associate, took from his pocket half-a-crown, which was all the money he had. The door of the room was at length thrown open, and the youth rushed with his hat, which he had taken from under the bedstead; but on the prisoner perceiving that he had got his hat, she followed him, and, assisted by a third person, took it from him: and the man who thus assisted, took the youth up in his arms, threatening to take him to the watch-house. The boy continued to resist, and some watchmen interfered, when the man escaped, but fortunately the prisoner was secured. She was fully committed for trial, and the parties were bound over to prosecute.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

A MANIAC.—On Monday afternoon, a man of a respectable appearance obtained an interview with the Honourable Mr. Villiers, at his residence in Cranbourn Lodge, in Windsor Park, and applied to him for his interference, to procure him an audience of the King, stating, that he had several plans to lay before his Majesty, and to expose to him a number of abuses and corruptions that were committed in Woolwich Warren; and likewise to lay before his Majesty some personal grievances. Mr. Villiers soon discovered that he was deranged, and in consequence agreed with all he had said, promised to get him introduced to the King, who, he had no doubt, would attend to all he said, and would give him a letter to a gentleman at Windsor, who would settle his business. He accordingly wrote a letter to Mr. Dowsett, one of the resident Police Officers, at Windsor, describing the conduct of the man, and his opinion of him; the man took the letter to Mr. Dowsett, who informed Generals Fitzroy and Manningham, his Majesty's Equerries, who directed him to take care of the man at the inn, during Monday night, and to bring him to London on Tuesday morning. —Mr. Dowsett accordingly made preparations for setting off with the man on Tuesday morning, but when the time arrived, he discovered that the man had neither shirt or stockings to wear, having contrived to send them to be washed without his knowledge, which prevented them from leaving Windsor till the afternoon. The man travelled very quietly with Mr. Dowsett, he having told him he was taking him, by the command of the King, to Magistrates and others, who would attend to every thing he had to say. He at length confessed that he broke out of a private mad-house on Bethnal Green, which he thought was no harm, as they had ill-treated him very much, and if it was any sin he was very sorry for it. When they arrived in London, Mr. Dowsett took him to the Brown Bear public house, and gave him into the care of two men, when he was provided with some refreshment and a bed, and Mr. Dowsett went to Mr. Read, to inform him of the directions he had received from his Majesty's Equerries. Early on Wednesday morning, Mr. Read dispatched R. Limberick to the mad-house, on Bethnal Green, to make inquiries respecting the description the man had giving of himself, when he found it correct, and one of the Keepers set off with Limberick to the Brown Bear public-house, Bow-street, and took the man back with him, secured in a straight waistcoat. During his confinement in a room in the Brown Bear public-house, on Wednesday morning, he broke open the room door, and was fighting his way out of the cage against two men, and would have made his escape, had not Dowsett come up to their assistance, who was obliged to use great violence, in order to secure him.

A few days ago, as a young lady, about 16 years of age, the daughter of Mr. White, of Market-street, St. James's, was reading in the drawing-room, her clothes caught fire, and she was so much burnt that she expired on Sunday. The same evening was buried, the daughter of a gentleman of Vine-street, Piccadilly, who was burnt to death by a similar accident.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An Inquisition was taken, yesterday, at Barrow's field, on the New Canal, on the body of a man of the name of Knight, who was drowned on Thursday, whilst escaping from some pursuers, when detected in an illegal act. The deceased, who was a net-maker in Islington, and who has left a family of nine children, went to the private water of a gentleman of the name of James, which had, it appeared, been often robbed of fish, and whilst in the act of taken in a flue net, stocked with carp fish, he was surprised by two persons on the watch, from whom he fled by swimming to the opposite side of the water. After having done so, and being still pursued, he made a hasty retreat over what is called a ware, (the head of a water fall), when one of the stones gave way, and he fell into the water, down a precipice of 15 feet, and he was drowned before he could be got out.—*Accidental Death.*

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday night, in Gower-street, Mrs. Joseph Phillimore, of a son.

On Tuesday, in Grent Cumberland-place, the Lady of Wm. Holland, Esq. of a son.

At Holbrooke House, near Wincanton, the Hon. Mrs. Frankland, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Suddenly, on the 1st inst. at his house, Love-lane, Rotherhithe, John Ashley Hall, aged 56, many years Master in the West India Trade; universally lamented by his friends, and an irreparable loss to his disconsolate widow and family.

On Tuesday last, at his seat at Idsworth Park, in the County of Hants, Jervoise Clarke-Jervoise, Esq. M. P. for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

On the 28th ult. at his house, Carlton-place, Glasgow, John Pattison, Esq. merchant.

On Wednesday last, Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Hunter, Esq. of Kew, most deeply lamented by all her family.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8.—The supplies of Wheat during the week were considerable, much remains on hand, which continues very dull in sale. Fine Wheat may be said to be on the decline in price; other sorts are cheaper and expected to fall. Rye is cheaper. Scarce any White Pease. Grey and Beans are lower. The supplies of Oats were also large, and this trade further declines in price. Flour hardly maintains the prices quoted.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	48 a	68	Wheat	40 a	66
Fine ditto	70 a	73	Fine ditto	68 a	72
Rye (New)	48 a	52	Rye (New)	46 a	50
Barley	38 a	44	Barley	36 a	42
Malt (New)	72 a	78	Malt (New)	70 a	75
White Pease, boilers	154 a	164	White Pease, boilers	154 a	164
Grey Pease	56 a	63	Grey Pease	56 a	62
Beans	57 a	63	Beans	56 a	57
Tick ditto (Old)	51 a	57	Tick ditto	50 a	55
Oats	32 a	38	Oats	28 a	40
Poland ditto	43 a	44	Poland ditto	41 a	42
Rape Seed £22 a £25			Rape Seed £22 a £25 10s.		
Fine Flour	55 a	60	Fine Flour	55 a	60
Seconds	50 a	55	Seconds	50 a	55

Return of Wheat in Mark Lane, including only from the 21st December to the 26th of December, agreeable to the new Act. Total, 5,249 quarters.—Average price 69s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,
In Great Britain, for the Week ending January 9.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	69	9	Beans	54	7
Rye	47	9	Pease	57	5
Barley	39	5	Oatmeal	42	4
Oats	28	1	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, JAN. 7.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	15 0 a	19 0	Oats, per qr.	1 14 a	2 0
Barley, per qr.	1 17 a	2 1	Beans, do.	2 16 a	3 4

Pease £.2 8s. a £.3 2s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 9th of January, 1808, is £.1 11s. 7½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 4 0	0 a 6 6 0	Average	5 6 0
	Straw	1 16 0	0 a 2 10 0	---	2 6 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 10 0	0 a 5 18 0	---	5 4 0
	Clover	5 5 0	0 a 6 16 0	---	6 0 6
	Straw	1 14 0	0 a 2 0 0	---	1 17 0
Smithfield,	Hay	4 0 0	0 a 5 15 0	---	4 11 6
	Clover	5 5 0	0 a 6 6 0	---	5 15 6
	Straw	1 14 0	0 a 2 2 0	---	1 18 0

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	5 0 a	6 0	Kent	5 0 a	7 0
Sussex	4 16 a	5 10	Sussex	5 0 a	6 0
Essex	4 16 a	5 5	Farnham	8 0 a	10 0

PRICE OF MEAT,

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 8 a	4 0	Beef	2 8 a	4 4
Mutton	3 8 a	4 10	Mutton	3 0 a	4 8
Veal	5 6 a	6 6	Veal	4 0 a	6 8
Pork	4 6 a	5 4	Pork	4 0 a	5 0
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 700—Sheep and lambs, 4,500
Calves, 150—Pigs 400

PRICE OF COALS FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY, JAN. 4.—Bigs, 51s. 6d.; Blyth, 49s. 3d.; Eden, 49s. 6d.; Eighton, 50s. 6d.; Heaton, 51s. 6d.; Hebburn, 52s.; South Hebburn, 50s. 6d.; Percy, 52s. 3d.; Team, 48s. 6d.; Wall's End (Russell's) 52s 9d.; Wall's End (Temple's) 52s. 6d.; Wall's End (Bell's and Browne's) 54s.—21 ships at Market, 18 sold: about 70 at sea, and 50 loaded.—Importation last month, 70,396½ Chaldrons.—Deficient, 54,603½ Chaldrons.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6.—Bigs, 52s.; Bryans, 51s.; Benton, 50s. 6d.; Bourn Moor, 50s.; Felling, 44s.; Heaton, 51s. 3d.; Hartley, 48s. 9d.; Percy, 52s. 6d.; Tanfield, 53s.; Wall's End (Russell's), 52s. 3d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 52s. 6d.; Walker, 51s. 6d.; Willington, 51s.; Wear Wall's End, 52s. 6d.—34 Ships at Market, 24 sold; 30 sailed.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8.—Benton, 50s. Bryans, 51s.; Gateshead, 48s. Croft's Main, 49s. 6d.; Eighton Moor, 49s. 9d.; Hartley, 48s.; Heaton Main, 52s. 6d.; Hebburn Main, 53s.; Murton, 48s. 9d.; Kenton Main, 52s.; Percy Main, 52s. 9d.; Townley Main, 50s. 3d.; Wall's End (Russell's), 53s. 3d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 53s.; Walbottle Moor, 49s. 9d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 53s. 9d.; Willington, 52s.; Wylam Moor, 50s. 6d.—40 Ships at Market, 28 sold; 5 sailed, and 32 loaded.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	.....	225	Holiday.	224½	.....	.....
3 per Cent. Reduced	63⅛	63⅛ ¼	.....	63¼ ⅜ ¼	63¼ ⅜ ⅜	63¼ ¼
3 per Cent. Consol.	Shut	.....	.....	62½ ⅝	63¼ ¼ ⅛	63½
3 per Ct. defer. Int. to commence 1808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 per Cent. Consol.	80½ ⅞	80½ ⅞ 81⅛	.....	81⅛ ¼	81⅛ ¼	81⅛ ¼ ¼
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	Shut	Shut	.....	95⅛ ⅜ ½ ⅝	95⅝ 96⅛	96⅛ ¼ 96⅛
5 per Cent. 1797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Long Annuities	17⅞ 15-16	17⅞ 15-16	.....	17 15-16	18⅛ 1-16	18 1-16
Do. Short, 1778 & 1779	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	62½ ⅜	62½ ⅜	.....	62¼	63⅛	63⅛
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	7 9-16 ⅜	7 9-16⅝	.....	7 9-16 ⅜	.....	7 9-16⅝
Irish 5 per Cent.	.....	93½	.....	93⅜	.....	.....
Do. Ann. for 15 Years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 ½
Do. Bonds	Par 2 dis.	Par	.....	1 dis. P.	1 dis. Par	1 dis. P.
South Sea Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Annuities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 per Cent. 1751	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	1, 2 pm.	1, 2, 3 pm.	.....	1, 2, 3 pm.	2, 5 pm.	2, 5 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	.....	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.
City Freehold Do.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	.....	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.
Omnium	1⅛	.....	.....	2⅛	2⅛ ¼	2¼ ⅛
Bank for	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India for	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consols for	64⅛	64⅛ ¼ ⅜	.....	64⅛ ⅜	64⅛ 5 4⅛	64⅛ ⅞
Omnium for	1⅛ ⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	7 2 U.	Bilboa	39½	
Do. at Sight	34	11	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	2 2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	24	4 2½ U.	Genoa	45⅝	
Altona	34	5 2½ U.	Venice	52 ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	24		Naples	42	
Do.	24	4 2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	24	4	Oporto	60	
Madrid	40	effec.	Dublin	10½ per Ct.	
Cadiz	39½	effec.	Cork	11¼	
			N. Del.	5s. 4½d. p. oz.	

Silver in bars (standard) 0s. 0d. per oz.
Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	7	0
Hamburgh	0	0
Lisbon	0	0
Dublin	1	1
Waterford	2	0
Gurnsey	1	0
Jersey	1	0

B. F. T. FORTUNE, Broker, 13, Cornhill.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 3. SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER THREE.

THE EMPIRE OF THE WEST.

There are few subjects more interesting either to the present generation or to posterity, than the nature and probable stability of that empire which Bonaparte is labouring to consolidate. Should it acquire any degree of permanency, it will nearly reduce Europe from a number of independent states to one vast dominion; should it quickly fall to pieces, after the arm which now holds it together is withdrawn, its ruin must give rise to new confusion, to new wars, of which it is difficult to foresee the termination. At this moment, when further circumstances have occurred to develope the plan of this empire, and the means employed to establish it, some examination of the subject cannot be uninteresting to the public.

No sooner had Bonaparte confirmed his dominion in France, and perceived, from the successive defeats of the Austrians, that he had little to apprehend from the opposition of the surrounding nations, than he conceived the magnificent project of forming an empire which no power in Europe could presume to oppose, and which might avoid the defects that had precipitated the dissolution of so many great dominions. Convinced, either by his own lights, or by those of his sagacious counsellor Talleyrand, that, by presenting a more extensive frontier to the enemy, a great enlargement of territory serves rather to weaken than to strengthen an empire; that its resources must be speedily exhausted by the progress necessary for its defence; and its government embarrassed even by the care of its too numerous internal relations: he formed a new plan for extending his dominions, and yet rendering this extension a source rather of strength than weakness.

By this plan, which was announced in the official journal, France was to comprehend all that compact and fertile territory, which is separated from other countries by the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees. All the other conquests of Bonaparte were to be divided into small dependent kingdoms, which should look up to France as their guardian, assist her with troops and money in every emergency, and form an extensive barrier between her and the enemy. From this plan, if it could be carried into execution, great benefits were to be expected. France, instead of being more exposed by the extension of her territory, would be rendered far more secure. Her own immediate frontier would be provided with far better natural defences, and would even be more contracted than before: all contact, and consequently many occasions of quarrel with great neighbouring powers, would be cut off by means of her intermediate dependent kingdoms; and as each of these would retain its own supreme judicial and legislative power, the centre of government would not be embarrassed by a multiplicity of subordinate business.

This model of empire resembles several that have existed, and yet in some respects perfectly new. The *dependent kingdoms* bear, in their rights and burdens, a strong analogy to the *allies* of Rome; only the latter were by no means so systematically arranged, being neither designed as a frontier, nor useful in any other way, than by furnishing their contingents. An analogy might also be traced between this new empire of the West, and the Germanic constitution; but the differences between them are [illegible]. The princes of the German empire were a number of independent sovereigns, the greatest of whom elected a new chief or emperor, when a vacancy occurred. It was their policy at first to raise to the Imperial throne, one of the least powerful princes, to prevent any dangerous encroachments; and to this circumstance the Austrian family first owed its elevation, though fortunate incidents afterwards enabled it to acquire an extension of territory, which gave it a complete ascendant over the other associated powers. The constitution of Bonaparte's empire is fundamentally different. The sovereign of France is entirely independent of his subordinate allies, while they are, in many respects, dependent upon him: his power is so superior, that they have only the power of aiding but not of injuring him.

In the execution of this plan, Bonaparte has made a progress quite beyond the calculation of politicians. The miserable weakness of the old European governments was not perceived, till they were assailed by an enemy who had the resolution to despise all dangers but real ones; and as the people looked on their change of masters with indifference, Bonaparte found that when he had dissipated an army of mercenaries, he had conquered a kingdom. In the course of two campaigns, he was enabled to carry his plan into effect, perhaps as far as he wished, on the most exposed frontiers of France. With the exception of the hereditary dominions of the House of Austria, the whole of Germany has been parcelled out into dependent allies of France; and in this view, her frontier may be considered as terminating with the Duchy of Warsaw. Italy is parcelled out in a similar manner; and the operations are at present going forward, which will probably convert Spain and Portugal into similar dependencies.

But the most important subject for us to consider is the probable stability of this new empire. The devices of Bonaparte to render his establishment permanent, discover both ingenuity and a knowledge of human nature; though they are not without defects which may ultimately baffle all his sagacity. One circumstance to which he seems principally to trust, is the near equality in size and strength of dominion, which he has established among his subordinate princes. None of them is so superior in these respects, as not to be deterred, by the least angry intimation of France, from making war upon any of the rest. The vast predominance of France can always enable her to quell their mutual animosities, to enforce the payment of their contingencies as subordinate allies, and to prevent any innovations on the established order by intermarriage, or any other cause. This same equality of size renders it not less the direct interest of the dependent powers than of France, to maintain the confederacy unbroken. It is to the preponderancy of the sovereign state, that every one of the inferior allies must look for protection against the ambition of its co-ordinate powers, or the irruptions of external nations.

Bonaparte appears also to have not a little calculated upon the ties of affection and gratitude which he has established between himself and his dependent states. Of those ancient German princes whom he has confirmed in their dominions, there is not one which has not great obligations to him beyond that of forbearance. The Elector of Bavaria, has been rescued from the dreaded jaws of the House of Austria, has received a large accession of territory, and has been elevated from an electoral to a royal title: All these advantages he owes to Bonaparte and France, and by their protection must continue to hold them. The kings of Wirtemberg, of Baden, of Saxony, are all in a similar situation, and are equally bound to the French empire by the ties of gratitude and interest. The far

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greater portion of his subordinate kingdoms, Bonaparte has divided among his own brothers, and the near relatives of his family, thus adding the ties of blood to all other bonds of connection, in the hopes that the House of Napoleon will not forget their common origin, or cease to reverence the intentions of their founder.

In addition to these precautions he has adopted another, which shews a still deeper political sagacity, and a mind capable of overlooking inferior considerations in pursuit of its grand ultimate objects. Several possessors of great empires have, at their deaths, apportioned their territories among their principal followers, and left in legacies what they could no longer retain to themselves. The conduct of Bonaparte is very different. He has formed a plan of empire in which his great usurpations and conquests are not to be confined to the grasp of one overgrown monarch, but to be divided among many for the security of the whole. Instead of retaining all these possessions in his own hands during his life, and parcelling them out only in his last will, as a man of impolitic ambition would have done, he has had the magnanimity and wisdom to distribute them during his lifetime, and while he may still look forward to many days of health and vigour. Even his favourite kingdom of Italy he has lately disjoined from the central Government of France, and formally consigned it to his step-son, Eugene Beauharnois.

The increased chance of stability which his new empire derives from this mode of proceeding, is very great. It prevents all contests among his followers, with regard to their shares in the distribution: it prevents the successor to the metropolitan government of France from retaining the dependencies in his own hands, which he might well do under various pretexts, were they to be given away only in consequence of the provisions of a will: it enables the subordinate princes to get acquainted with the functions of government, the dispositions, and the interests of the country committed to their charge, and by this means consolidates their power. It accustoms them to perform with exactness, all the stipulations attendant on their connection with France, and thus consolidates the whole empire: in short, it obviates the chance of any confusion on the death of Bonaparte, since every thing will have already been established in the order in which it is destined to continue.

In addition to this very politic measure, Bonaparte has adopted another, which may ultimately prove not less efficacious:—the extension of the Napoleon Code over his whole empire. This code may, in general, notwithstanding its defects, be considered as a very great blessing to the people of most of the countries which he has conquered, since they still labour under the miserably unequal and oppressive regulations of feudalism. It is needless to dwell on the vast effects which the same laws, and the same administration of justice have in binding communities together.

Such is the plan of the Empire of the West, and such the means adopted by its founder, to render it permanent. It cannot be questioned that the idea is magnificent, and that more political sagacity is displayed in the provisions, than we can discover in the foundation of any other great empire. Yet, we shall shortly state circumstances in its structure, which seem incompatible with any great degree of permanency.

History presents us with many instances of a cluster of small republics confederating together, and remaining united for a great series of years. The ancient confederations of Greece, the Achean League, the Swiss Cantons, the United States of Holland, the provinces of North America, all afford striking proofs of the possibility of giving permanency to such associations. History affords no such examples of a confederation of arbitrary princes attaining any degree of stability. The Satraps of Persia, though merely officers, were in perpetual rebellion against their sovereign: the same may be said of the governors of provinces in Modern Turkey; and there is not perhaps a single state of Germany that has not as often armed in opposition to the head of the empire as in his behalf.

The reasons of this difference between a coalition of free States and of arbitrary Princes, are very evident. In the Swiss Republic, for example, each of the States had the management of its own internal regulations, its police and judicature; but all the public concerns, which might effect the whole association, such as the questions of war or peace, and the making of laws, were managed by delegates from every State. This representation, called the States General, gave an appearance of one Government to the whole association, and the inhabitants of each State felt their own participation in the Sovereignty. But in a confederacy of absolute Princes, like that of Bonaparte's empire, no such common tie exists. As far as regards his subjects, each Prince is the only ostensible Sovereign; and he in his turn, receives, without any consultation, the mandates of the French Emperor. There is here no representation, no deliberation on common interests; the gloomy arrangements of arbitrary power are substituted for an equal voice and a mutual concern. Succeeding Emperors may have neither the moderation nor the policy of Bonaparte: and the dependent Allies may imagine it more for their safety to unite with the enemies of France for their protection, than to commit themselves to the hands of their own great Despot.

There is another radical defect in the Constitution which Bonaparte has prepared for his Empire. Bred in a camp, and accustomed to the depotic habits of a Commander, he has made no provision for the progress of society, and for those effects which the extension of political knowledge must speedily produce. No share is assigned to the people in legislation; they are entitled by the Napoleon code to no political rights whatever. But in the present age, it is not to be imagined that the people either of France or her dependencies will long submit to this degradation, after the terror of a great conqueror's name is removed. The people now know that they must have freedom and political rights, if they resolve to have them: and the example which Great Britain continually presents before their eyes, of a country so vigorous, wealthy, and powerful, entirely in consequence of the proud rights to which all her inhabitants are entitled, must continually serve to stimulate the feelings of human nature. Of this last circumstance Bonaparte seems aware; and hence, in a late peevish tirade in the *Moniteur*, it was declared that the world would never be at rest till Great Britain become like other monarchies—in other words, till she was ruled by a despot! He does not perceive that the want of those popular rights which she enjoys is the surest cause of confusion and ruin to the Empire he labours to establish.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. III.

THE MORNING POST.

We have already given our readers some hints of the political character of the *Morning Post*. It first came into notice by the uncommon industry of its Proprietor, in collecting the little trifling anecdotes and table-talk of our fashionable circles—the surmises of a dashing marriage; the inuendoes of a certain curious but secret arrangement; the dress; the new equipages; the dinners; the routs; the departures and arrivals of every one whose name is known in May-fair, or its extensive precincts. Such pieces of intelligence were extremely interesting and important to those for whom they were designed; and its merits, therefore, procured the *Morning Post* an extensive and fashionable circulation.

For many years that Paper distinguished itself as a most resolute champion of the Opposition, and of the friends of the People; for the Editor and Proprietor was a very noted associate of the Corresponding Club. Even the *Morning Chronicle*

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was occasionally eclipsed by the popular fulminations of this aspiring rival; and Fox, Sheridan, Grey, &c. were be-praised as unmercifully as their antagonists were blackguarded. In this strain the *Morning Post* continued till Mr. Pitt and his friends retired from power; and poor Mr. Addington, at the commencement of his Administration, was received by a shower of invectives, epigrams, burlesques, and the other noxious contents of a newspaper magazine. But the period was come when the Editor of the *Morning Post* was to be visited with a new light. *One morning*, to the utter amazement of all the *Quidnuncs*, a Manifesto appeared in that Paper, directly recanting the political tenets which it had till then so zealously maintained; and assuming for its new creed every position that could be agreeable to the existing Administration!

From that period, *The Morning Post* has continued the strenuous panegyrist of the party which had before been loaded with its abuse. When Pitt returned to power, at the head of a feeble and ill-assorted administration, his arrangements had still the loud acclamations of this most obsequious paper, while the talents and principles of Mr. Fox, its former idol, were represented, the one as useless, the other as dangerous. The Editor had the sagacity to perceive the unpopularity of the broad-bottomed administration, both at court and with the public; and therefore, like a wise rat, he did not venture to trust himself among the props of so tottering a building. But when the present ministers ascended to power, he again resumed his courtly functions; and now continues to deck, with the most pompous declamations, whatever he imagines will be agreeable to his patrons in power.

The political writings of *The Morning Post*, which has flatly renounced all its former principles, without even alleging that this was done from conviction, would be of little importance to any one, were it not that it is considered as the organ of ministerial sentiments, as receiving private communications from Government, and as uniformly expressing what Ministers wish to be expressed. These suppositions, which seem not to be ill-founded, give a real importance to its political effusions: every perverted principle which it asserts, every improper declamation which it publishes, are doubly pernicious, and doubly reprehensible, since they come to the public apparently fortified with the sanction of Ministers, and may be considered as tenets which, when occasion offers, will be acted upon. On this account, we shall find it necessary to watch the tergiversations of *The Morning Post* with a particularly jealous eye; and shall at present expose one of the vilest and most unjustifiable manœuvres of faction, of which it has ever been the tool.

There is nothing which more powerfully excites our indignation, than to see the spirit of faction acquire such an ascendancy over men, as to extinguish, in their minds, every generous feeling of patriotism; as to make them rejoice at the disasters of their country, and even join in the reproaches and invectives of the enemy, provided they can, by this means, bring confusion and reproaches on their political antagonists. Of the excesses of this degraded and pernicious spirit we have seldom seen a more revolting instance, than in the late discussions about our neglect to support our Allies. The present Ministers, anxious, as usual with our political parties, to exalt their own fame on the ruins of their predecessors, were very busy, last Spring, in charging the defeat and destruction of our Allies on the Continent to the negligence of the late Cabinet, in not affording them effectual support. The Emperor Alexander gladly laid hold of the protest thus furnished him, and inserted it with pomp in the front of his hostile declaration. In the answer of our Cabinet to that declaration, the justice of these reproaches was tacitly acknowledged, because to have refuted them would have been to exculpate the former Ministers, a sacrifice of party to patriotism which could not be expected: but care was taken at the same time to introduce a fabulous story respecting great armaments, suddenly created by the extraordinary vigour of our present Ministers. *The Morning Post*, having got its cue, has continued to rail, in strict unison with Alexander, against the good faith of our country; till at last Bonaparte has chimed in with admirable effect; and we shall now hear Alexander, Bonaparte, and our demi-official journal shewing who shall be most successful in ruining our national reputation for good faith and honour.

It is hard that Britain, who has ever been the dupe of her Allies; who, after repeated experience of their perfidy, has continued to waste her blood and treasure in support of the Continental Powers; who, for this purpose, has impaired her own prosperity, and loaded her people with intolerable burdens—should now be thus reproached not only by the enemy, but also by her own degenerate progeny. Let it not be supposed, that we mean to advocate the cause of the last administration: their apology was sneaking and unmanly beyond all endurance. They only asserted that they had given no formal assurances of aid to our allies, and that consequently no hope of aid from us could reasonably be formed. But such an excuse was only an aggravation of their misconduct: if it was proper to render assistance to our Allies, their fault was doubled in not giving timely assurances that it would be furnished: if it was improper to aid them, this silly and pusillanimous evasion was utterly mean and degrading. The defence of our national honour, against both our internal and external enemies, should, in our opinion, have proceeded upon much loftier grounds: it should have stated, first, that we had no common interest with the King of Prussia, and were in no respect called upon to assist him; secondly, that no diversion in favour of our Allies by land could have had any probability of success; thirdly, that Britain was making greater and more efficacious efforts against France than all her Allies together. If these positions be true, which we shall endeavour to shew in a few words, what are we to think of those Political Declaimers, who unite with our enemies in reviling our conduct on this occasion, with the most foul and false aspersions?

What were our common interests with the Court of Prussia? After one gasconading but ineffectual campaign against France, for which he was well reimbursed by British treasure, the King of Prussia contrived first to trick us out of some further subsidies, and then perfidiously made peace with the enemy. He afterwards saw the miserable ruin of the British and Austrian armies, without making the least effort to aid them; and shewed himself abundantly rejoiced at the triumphs of France, since he was allowed, in the mean time, to seize treacherously on some of the defenceless smaller states, and add them to his dominions. When the Northern Confederacy united against Britain in the hour of her distress, the King of Prussia did not fail to be among the conspirators for her humiliation. Yet this same champion, after having betrayed Austria into a league by his promises of assistance, left her to be ruined at the battle of Austerlitz, while his Ambassadors were perfidiously negotiating in the enemy's camp! But this gallant Monarch was at length roused to action: he boldly stood forth with his own forces to oppose the Conqueror of the Continent. And what incited him to this heroic resolution? Not the cause of Britain; not the deliverance of Europe:—No; he had treacherously seized a defenceless portion of the territory of Britain; of that Ally to whom Prussia owed not only her greatness but her very existence; and pleased with the booty of which he had so perfidiously plundered her, stood forward to maintain his right to it by arms. And this is the Prince, and this the occasion, in behalf of which Britain should have hastened to expend her blood and treasures! Had the King of Prussia been successful, what would have been the result? Hanover would have been finally annexed to the Prussian dominions; and Britain, had she assisted him, would have contributed to plunder herself in order to prosper his treachery. Can any but a fool or a knave maintain that we *ought*, in such circumstances, to have assisted Prussia?

We have also said that such assistance would have been inef-

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fectual. No one, we believe, has ever looked upon the opposition of the Prussian King to France as any other than an act of the most outrageous presumption and madness: and no one examined the details of the campaign in which Bonaparte was checked, or considered the character of Alexander, but was convinced that the weather and not the Russians were the conquerors, and that, on any reverse of fortune, the feeble Alexander would throw himself upon the mercy of the enemy. The landing of twenty or thirty thousand British troops, to co-operate with allies, who had no cordial feelings towards us, and to combat the vastly superior armaments of Bonaparte, could only have added to the miserable catalogue of disasters which our continental expeditions have brought upon this nation.

But our highest and most unanswerable reply to Alexander, Bonaparte, and *The Morning Post* is, that Britain was making greater and more efficacious efforts against the common enemy, than all her allies together. Britain was, at the time alluded to, putting forth all her strength, besieging and harrassing France with a naval armament of immense expence, carrying on board at least a hundred and fifty thousand men; she had deprived the enemy of his large foreign possessions; she had almost entirely annihilated his commerce; and had driven his navy from the seas; she had cut off from him the most fertile sources of revenue; and had thwarted Bonaparte in the most favourite objects of his ambition—ships, commerce, and colonies. What proportion do the efforts of Prussia or Russia bear to these amazing exertions, either in expence, in magnitude, or in efficacy? And Britain is reproached for not co-operating with her allies! What will *The Morning Post* say to these facts, which place its unpatriotic statements in the basest light?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, DEC. 26.—The grand decorations of the Legion of Honour, destined for the Emperor Francis I. for the Archduke Charles, the Archduke John, and Count Urbna, arrived at Vienna on the 7th ultimo.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, DEC. 2.—Our *Court Gazette* contains the following article from Turkey:—The tranquillity which prevailed on the frontiers of Bosnia, has again been disturbed. About the end of September the cordon of Turkish troops, formed on the banks of the Dwina and Buzawa, was reinforced with 9000 men, by which means its strength was increased to 25,000 men. The Servians were no sooner informed of this circumstance than they crossed the Buzawa, and gave battle to the Turks on the 15th October, in which the latter were completely routed. So far from the Russians making the least preparations for evacuating Moldavia and Wallachia, pursuant to the armistice, another Russian corps is on its march thither from Mohilow, under the command of Major-General Prince Aprexin, who is already arrived in Bucharest, the head-quarters of the General in Chief, Prince Prosorowsky. The Russian advanced posts have been lately considerably reinforced, and all correspondence and commercial intercourse with Turkey, are strictly prohibited.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, DEC. 5.—Some public Journals state, that the report has been generally circulated for some days past, that a part of the Conscription of 1809 will be immediately raised by anticipation. We are assured that similar to the last year, a *Senatus Consultum* will be issued, by which 120,000 youths, of this class, will be placed at the disposal of Government; namely, a part for the present army, and a part or the reserve. Although peace is established on the Continent, nevertheless, the great extent of country, occupied by the French armies, requires a reinforcement of fresh troops.—*L'Abeille du Nord.*

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, DEC. 26.—Letters from Cronstadt state, that 16 sail of the line, and 125 gun-boats, are lying in the port of that city.

The French army in Dalmatia seems destined for very important operations. Some are of opinion, that it is to occupy [illegible] but according to others, it is to march through Constantinople and Egypt to Bengal.—Letters from Hanover inform us, that the Kingdom of Westphalia is to be divided into the following Departments:

1st. The Department of Fulda, including Lower Hesse and Padderborn. 2d. The Department of the Weser, containing Minden, Ravensberg, &c. 3d. The Department of the Verre, comprising Upper Hesse, &c. 4th. The Department of the Seine, including Gottingen, &c. 5th. The Harg-Department, composed of the Principality of Grubenhagen and the Upper Harz. 6th. The Upper Department, containing Hildesheim, Elze, Schoningen, Goslar, and several other towns and districts, which formerly belonged to the Duchy of Brunswick. 7th. The Saulda Department, including the Principalities of Halberstadt and Blackenburg, &c.; and 8th. The Department of Eichsfield, containing the Principalities of Eichsfield, &c. &c.

LOWER SAXONY.

HAMBURGH, DEC. 18.—The following changes in the Ministry and Corps Diplomatic of Holland, were announced in the *Royal Gazette* of the 19th December:—

Mr. Hodgendorp leaves the War Department, and is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna.—Mr. Janssens, President of the War Section, succeeds as War Minister. Mr. Verhuell quits the Ministry of the Marine, for the place of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Petersburgh. He is replaced by Mr. Vander Kesset, who ceases to be Minister of the Colonies and Commerce. He is succeeded in that Department by Mr. Cambier, late Minister of Justice, who in that capacity is succeeded by Mr. Van Maanen. Mr. De Caulincourt, Grand Ecuyer of the King, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Naples.

AMERICA.

CONGRESS.—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NON IMPORTATION ACT.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 8.—Mr. Newton said, it would be recollected by the House, that on Monday next, the 14th, the law prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, would go into operation; and it was also known, that this law, in its present state, was extremely defective. For the purpose of preventing the perplexities which might arise from these defects, he offered the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the Act, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1807, prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize; with the power to report by Bill or otherwise. He said, it was the duty of all Governments to prevent litigation; and to amend any of their laws which were found to give rise to it.

The Resolution was agreed to—Ayes, 84.

DEC. 11.—The debate on the passage of the Bill from the Senate, appropriating a sum of money for providing an additional number of gun-boats, was resulted and continued until near three o'clock. The question on its passage was then taken, and carried, Ayes, 112—Noes, 18.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica, Kingston, Nov. 14.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, NOV. 4.

In a Committee on the State of the Island the following Resolutions were agreed to:—

I. That, on a constitutional application to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, this House did, in the last Session, grant a bounty on the importation of fish from the British Colonies in North America, in British vessels, freely and voluntarily, to evince our anxiety to promote the navigation of the Empire, and give a decided preference in our markets to those commodities which could be furnished by any part of his Majesty's dominions.

II. That the attempt of his Majesty's Ministers to compel this House to grant a bounty on fish of certain descriptions, by prohibiting the importation of fish in ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of any State in amity with his Majesty, whilst the necessity of such an intercourse is recognized, is oppressive and unconstitutional; and nothing but this necessity, with the protection and care which we owe to our slaves, whose comforts and lives are wantonly hazarded by this regulation, could induce the House to continue the bounty, which was cheerfully granted when applied for in a constitutional manner.

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III. That it is expedient to recommend to the House to grant a bounty on the importation of fish from the British Colonies in North America, in British vessels, for twelve months, and after the same rate, and under the same regulations, by the existing law allowed and established.

On the motion that the House do agree to the report, it was, on debate, resolved in the affirmative, a division taking place on the last resolution.

STATE PAPERS, &c.

RUSSIA.—UKASE.

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 8, (19), 1807.

By our Ukase of the 28th Oct. last, to the Minister of Commerce, Count N. Raumiantzoff, regarding the laying on an embargo upon the English property in Russia, we ordered liquidation commissions to be formed here, at Riga, and at Archangel, under the controul of the College of Commerce.

On the representation of the Minister, that the liquidation Comptoirs appointed in 1800, were, by their mode of conducting business of this nature perfectly adequate to the object in view, We now order that liquidation commissions be at present appointed, in every respect, strictly according to the principles and spirit of the Ukase given the 25th of Nov. 1800, upon a report of the College of Commerce, in consequence of the embargo laid that year on the property of the English, with this only alteration, that the fixed number of Russian merchants to be chosen for the liquidation commission of this plan, be not otherwise appointed than with the confirmation of the Minister, and in the other towns with the confirmation of the Chief Authorities contiguous thereto.

The said Commissions are to take cognizance of all the goods and property of the English which were embargoed by our Ukase of the 28th (ult.) Oct. 1807; and this sequestration is to be extended to all their capital monies and bills, excepting their monies placed in our Banks, which, by the laws, are in no case to be touched. The Councillor of State, and Member of the College of Commerce, Baikoff, is to preside in the Commission here.

Sent to the Senate the 8th of November, 1807, under His Imperial Majesty's Sign Manual.

Countersigned by Count Nicolay Raumiantzoff.—Published by the Senate the 11th of November, 1807.

NEW KINGDOM OF WESTPHALIA.

PROCLAMATION.

Cassel, Dec. 17, 1807.

We Jerome Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitution, King of Westphalia, French Prince, &c. &c. to our good and faithful Subjects, and Inhabitants of our kingdom of Westphalia, greeting:—

Westphalians!—Divine Providence has pointed this æra in order to re-unite your scattered provinces under one august institution, together with neighbouring families, though strangers to each other.

I come to occupy this Throne, prepared by victory, raised by the assent of the greatest powers of Europe, founded on a title no less sacred, by your real interests.

Too long has your country suffered from the pretensions of families and the intrigues of Cabinets; you were exposed to all the calamities of wars, and you were excluded from all the benefits of peace. Some of your towns only reaped the barren honour of annexing their names to treaties, in which nothing was overlooked but the well-being of the people who inhabited them.

How widely different are the results of the wars stirred up against the august head of my House! It is for nations that Napoleon has conquered; and each of the Treaties he has concluded, is a step farther towards the end proposed by his mighty genius, of giving to entire nations a political existence, governments and laws dictated by wisdom, the establishment to each of them of a country, and the dereliction hereafter of none in that deplorable nullity, in which they were equally unable either to steer clear of war, and avail themselves of peace.

Westphalians!—Such was the issue of the battles of Marengo, of Austerlitz, of Jena; such now is for you the result of the memorable Treaty of Tilsit. On that day you obtained the first of blessings, a country—Far be now removed from your recollection those scattered dominations, the last result of the feudal system, which prepared a master for each city—these different interests are now to form but one—your master now is the law—your protector, the Monarch, who is to cause it to be respected; henceforth you shall have no other.

Westphalians, you have got a Constitution adapted to your manners and to your interests: it is the fruit of the meditations of a great man, and of the experience of a great nation: its principles are in unison with the present state of the civilization of Europe, and are big with projects of improvement, which will far overbalance the sacrifices which this new order of things may impose upon some of you. You must, therefore, attach yourselves to it with confidence, since upon it, rests your liberty and your prosperity.

In ascending the Throne, I contracted the obligation of making you happy, and I will be faithful to it. The equality of the modes of religion shall be maintained, property assured and guaranteed. Thus shall there be established between me and my people an alliance of wishes and interests, that shall never change. Westphalians, your Sovereign henceforward relies on your fidelity and inviolable attachment.

Given at our Royal Palace of Cassel, the 15th December, 1807, and the first of our reign,

(Signed) *JEROME NAPOLEON.*

PORTUGAL.—ARMY OF ESTRAMADURA.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE 1ST DECEMBER.

Ferocity is not valour, it is always the proof of barbarism and generally of cowardice. The greatest honour the King can do one of his subjects, is to place arms in his hands; they are consecrated to the preserving of his Kingdom, the upholding of Religion and the Laws, the defence of his People, and the protection of his Friends. While the Portuguese Government gives us their friendship, and receives us into their territories, it would be unworthy the Spanish character, and wanting in every law to make enemies of those we come to protect. War has its rights and laws, all which are framed by the Chiefs of Governments. We, who are subjects, are not authorised to infringe on them, except by the voice of our Chiefs—it would otherwise be assassination—and the punishment of the coward who would so far disgrace humanity, belongs to universal justice. Entrusted with an important Expedition, we will go and fulfil the wishes of our Sovereign. Proud of the confidence with which he honours us, we will not disappoint him. Nor will we consent that there remains amongst us any who would deprive us of that honour, and disgrace the good name of the whole army. No; I will not suffer it. Any insult by word or deed, or any provocation to renew old and disgraceful prejudices, shall be severely punished, not only by the due course of law, but as circumstances demand it, by immediate infliction on the spot—such conduct being disgraceful, disobedient to our Sovereign, and dishonourable to the Spanish name.

The Soldier shall be provided for. In the event of wanting provisions, all will know how to suffer momentary privations, in exchange for a good name, and the honour of completing a great object. The Chiefs of Division of my army are known to me. With all of you, Soldiers, I am personally acquainted—you have not come with me from Andalusia, to disobey the King and dishonour the Nation.

Head Quarters at Badajos, 30th Nov. 1807.

(Signed) *MARQUIS DEL SOCCORRO.*

PROCLAMATION.

INHABITANTS OF LISBON,

My army is about entering your walls; it was coming for the purpose of rescuing your ports and your Prince from the influence of England.

But this Prince, so respectable by his virtue, has allowed himself to be hurried away by the counsels of some wicked men who surrounded him, and he is gone to fling himself into the arms of his enemies. He has been made to feel apprehensive for his personal safety, his subjects have been counted for nothing, and his interests sacrificed to the base cowardice of some Courtiers.

Inhabitants of Lisbon, remain quiet within your houses; fear neither me nor my army; we are formidable only to the enemy and to the wicked. The great Napoleon, my master, sends me to protect you.

(Signed) *JUNOT.*

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW MEETING.—In consequence of an intimation by the Lord Provost, a numerous meeting [illegible] and manufacturers of Glasgow, assembled on the 7th inst. to decide on an address to his Majesty, expressing their zeal to support the measures of government at this important crisis. The following resolution was moved and unanimously carried;

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"Resolved—That it will be proper in this meeting, at this important and momentous crisis, when the unbounded ambition of our enemy calls forth all the energies of his government and of his people, to address his Majesty, and to assure him of our firm determination to support, at all times, and by every means in our power, his just rights, and the interests of the British Empire. And to state to him, at the same time, that, although we must be supposed to feel the effects of his adversary's exertions against the commerce and manufactures of the country, yet we have no interests but what are identified with the dignity of his crown, and the independence of these kingdoms; and further, that we are fully satisfied it is only by persevering in prompt, wise, and vigorous measures, that we are to hope for the attainment of our wishes, a safe, honourable, and lasting peace."

An address, drawn up, agreeably to the tenor of this resolution, was agreed to with equal unanimity, and transmitted to the Secretary for the Home Department, to be presented to his Majesty.

This address, though so general in its terms, that all the nation might subscribe it, has given great joy to our ministerial papers, who have eagerly contrasted it with the meetings of the Yorkshire weavers, held for the purpose of petitioning for peace. On the other hand, it has been greatly ridiculed by the opposition papers, who tell some curious stories about the manner in which it was procured, and the circumstances which prevented its terms from being made more decisively painted in favour of the present ministers. These latter statements, however, rest merely on anonymous letters, and therefore deserve no credit.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, JAN. 9.—The Protestant Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the County of Tipperary, have signed and published a Resolution, of which the following is an extract:—

"Actuated at all times by cordial good-will towards our Catholic Countrymen, and impressed by the wisdom and necessity of uniting all classes in the common defence at this crisis, we do publicly and unequivocally declare that we feel no repugnance whatsoever to the measure of imparting to the Catholics of these realms an equal and full enjoyment of all the civil and military privileges, franchises, and advantages of our happy Constitution, upon equal terms with their fellow-subjects, of what religious persuasion soever, and that we see no necessity or good cause for prolonging the restraints and disabilities which the Catholics suffer under the existing Penal Laws."

The above Declaration is signed by—

The Marquis of Headford, Earls Dorchester, Ormond, Mountcashell, Landaff, and Donoughmore: Lord Lismore, Montague Mathew, M. P. Abraham H. Hutchinson, George Ponsonby, M. P. Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart. &c. &c.

PROVINCIALS.

NORWICH, JAN. 13.—At the Norfolk Agricultural Meeting held in this city on Friday last, in addition to the usual premiums, one of 20l. was offered to the farmer who should, by feeding 20 cart horses in the cheapest manner, ascertain the smallest quantity of food necessary to maintain them in good working order, and premiums of smaller value were likewise voted in proportion to the number of horses on which the experiment was made. A fifth part of the money in addition was also voted to the servants attending them, as an encouragement to aid in the trial. Premiums were also offered to the consideration of the Society, to be given to cottagers tilling any garden, or other ground, who should render it the most profitable, and thus be enabled to maintain their families at less expence, and be less liable to want relief of their parish.

A remarkably fat ewe, of the Yorkshire breed, was killed at Keswick, last week: Her four quarters weighed only six stone. The fat, when taken out, weighed 2½ stone, 14lb. to the stone.

In the vicinity of a gentleman's house, near St. Helen's, a small [illegible] of partridges come daily to the door to be fed. They feed [illegible] ne poultry, and are so tame and familiar, that they will [illegible] n even from the hands of strangers.

[illegible]ek, Lord Kensington entertained a gay and numerous [illegible] fashionables at his delightful residence of Westmead, [illegible]ire, where the proverbial hospitality of his family [illegible]ptly exemplified. His Lordship is a great patron [illegible] sports, and athletic exercises, and among the [illegible] strength and agility, exhibited by his sportive [illegible] performed by Mr. Philips deserves to be recorded:—Mr. P. carrying Lord Kensington, who weighs 17 stone, ran 50 yards against Mr. W. H. Scorafield, who was to have ran an 100 yards for a considerable wager, which Mr. P. won with ease, to the astonishment of the spectators. Mr. P. is about 5 feet 6 inches high and remarkably slender.

CURE FOR A RESTIVE HORSE, as prescribed by a writer on military tactics in the time of Charles I. recommended to inexperienced riders.—"Moreover if your horse be wresty, so as he cannot be put forwards; then let one take a cat tyed by the tayle to a long pole, and when he goes backwards thrust the cat betweene his legs, where she may claw him, and forget not to threaten your horse with a terrible noyse: or otherwise take a hedgehog, and tye him streight by one of his feete to the inside of the horse's tayle, so that he may squeake and pricke him."

In the church-yard at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, is an epitaph on a woman who had 19 children at five births, in the following manner:—at the three first births, three each time; and at the two next, five each birth.

Some days ago a shocking affair occurred at the Old Anti Mill, near Hull:—A boy about 12 years of age, deaf and dumb, son to Mr. Bailey, the miller, had by some accident suffered his hand to get entangled between the cogs, in consequence of which, his arm was drawn in among the works. In this dreadful situation he is supposed to have remained near half an hour, when, owing to the friction occasioned by this accident, and the lightness of the winds, the mill stopped. On the miller running up to the height of eight stories to ascertain the cause, the poor boy was found in a shocking condition, and was extricated as soon as possible, having two or three ribs, his collar bone, and both the bones of one arm fractured, and the arm dreadfully lacerated in several places.—Surgical assistance was immediately procured, and the arm amputated below the elbow.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

CROWN-OFFICE, JAN. 12, 1808.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament.—Borough of Beaumaurice—Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, of Pengween, in the County of Flint, Bart. in the room of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Newborough, deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Lucas Payne, Change-alley, hatter, to surrender Jan. 16, 23, and Feb. 23, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Godmond, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

James Read, Blackman-street, Southwark, linen-draper, Jan. 19, at ten; 26, and Feb. 23, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Sweet, King's-Bench-walk, Temple.

David Moss, Ratcliff-Highway, linen-draper, Jan. 23, Feb. 2, and 3, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Bow-lane, Cheapside.

Thomas and George Gaskill, Lancaster, linen-drapers, Feb. 4, at five; 5, and 23, at eleven, at the King's Arms, Lancaster. Attorney, Mr. Baldwin, Lancaster.

John Lawrence, Stainground, Huntingdonshire, tanner, Jan. 21, at eleven, 28, at one, and Feb. 23, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hurd, King's-Bench-walk, Temple.

Thomas Fisher, Ramsgate, grocer, Jan. 16, 30, and Feb. 23, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Beubow and Hope, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

John Paton, Bow Church-yard, warehouseman, Jan. 19, 26, and Feb. 23, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Warrand, Castle-court, Budge-row.

Peter Baxter, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, mariner, Jan. 26, 30, and Feb. 23, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 2. John Marten Sawyer, Joseph Fletcher Trueman, and Joseph Powell, of Cannon-street, merchants, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Feb. 2. Robert Jameson and Samuel M'Quoid, Sherborne-lane, merchants, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 20, Robert Anderson, Guildford-street, merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Feb. 3. Richard Gore, Liverpool, linen-draper, at one, at the Royal Hotel, Liverpool.

Feb. 2. James Robertson, and James Hutchinson, Fleet-street, oilmen, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Feb. 3. Robert Foster, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, shopkeeper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Feb. 2. Edmund Townsend, Maiden-lane, wine and cyder-merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

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Feb. 20. Theophilus Merac, and Moses La Porte Merac, Queen-street, warehousemen, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 3. Miles and John Wrigley, Saddleworth, merchants, at two, at the New Delph, Saddleworth.

Feb. 2. Richard Riley, Mansfield, malster, at eleven, at the Swan Inn, Mansfield.

Feb. 3. William Blinkhorn and John Musgrave, Foster-lane, merchants, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Feb. 3. Alexander Hendy, Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, painter, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Feb. 3. Thomas Holland, New South End, builder, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Feb. 6. James Taylor, Lamb's Conduit-street, apothecary, at one, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, FEB. 2.

W. Winder and J. Wheeler, Liverpool, merchants.
J. Briggs, Higher-lane, Lancashire, nankeen-manufacturer.
W. Radcliff and T. Ross, Stockport, cotton-manufacturers.
C. A. Eschke, Sherbourne-lane, merchant.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE,

[The Gazette contains the appointment of Sir George Prevost to be Governor and Commander of Nova Scotia. It also announces the capture of three French privateers: one of twelve, one of fourteen, and one of sixteen guns.]

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

George Wake, Morpeth, brewer, from Jan. 19 to Feb. 2, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.

Maurice Da Costa, Sherborne-lane, merchant.
William Higgs, Bristol, warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS.

George Barringer the younger, Brixton Causeway, Surrey, salesman, to surrender Jan. 19, Feb. 2, at twelve, and 27, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Cross, King-street, Southwark.

William Higgs, Bristol, coal-merchant, Jan. 29, 30, and Feb. 27, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attornies, Mr. Winter Harris, jun. Bristol; and Mr. Vizard, Gray's-inn, London.

John Morgan, Enfield Highway, farmer, Jan. 26, 30, and Feb. 27, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. James Platt, Tanfield-court, Temple.

J. Ames, Swan-lane, Rotherhithe, dealer, Jan. 23, 30, and Feb. 27, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. J. Brown, Blackman-street, Southwark.

F. M. Hudson, Manchester, calico printer, Feb. 2, 3, and 27, at three, at Spread Eagle inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Banfield, Bouverie-street; or Mr. W. H. Cheek, Manchester.

J. Read, Blackman-street, Surrey, linen-draper, Jan. 19, 26, and Feb. 27, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. S. W. Sweet, King's Bench Walks, Temple.

I. Davis, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, merchant, Jan. 19, Feb. 2, and 27, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thompson, Copthal-court, Throgmorton-street.

Thomas Bowgin, Little New-street, Shoe-lane, plaisterer, Jan. 19, 30, and Feb. 27, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Lee, Castle-street, Holborn.

Joseph Pippet, Chewstoke, Somerset, colourman, Jan. 19, Feb. 2, and 27, at ten, at the George Inn, Shepton-Mallet. Attornies, Mr. King, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, London; and Messrs. Hyatt and Maskell, Shepton-Mallet, Somerset.

T. Brooke, Liverpool, stationer, Jan. 23, 30, and Feb. 27, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars.

S. Summers, Cheapside, ribbon-manufacturer, Jan. 23, 30, and Feb. 27, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Baxters and Martin, Furnival's-inn; or Mr. Pearson, Coventry.

J. Burdett, Newgate-street, warehouseman, Jan. 23, 30, and Feb. 27, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 6. Solomon Fox, Wardour-street, Soho, cabinet-maker, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 6. William Hughes, Queen-street, Southwark, porter-dealer, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 13. Robert Naylor, Chigwell, Essex, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 8. Jonathan Mallalieu, Manchester, cotton-twist dealer, at three, at the Palace Inn, Market-street-lane, Manchester.

Feb. 9. James Preedy, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, carrier, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Broadway, Worcester.

Feb. 9. Thomas Mordue, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, at twelve, at the Turk's Head, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

March 4. John Townley, Boston, Lincolnshire, bookseller, at eleven, at the Peacock Inn, Boston.

Feb. 9. George Morris, Dorking, Surrey, upholsterer, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Jan. 26. Edmund Rodd, London-street, London, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 20. Isaac Hosch, Emanuel Beintz, Budge-row, London, George Losh, John Dietrick Lubbren, and William Losh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, factors, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 20. Alexander Anderson and David Robertson, Coleman-street, London, merchants, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 27. Alexander Anderson and David Robertson, Coleman-street, merchants, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 20. Richard More, Halesworth, county of Suffolk, linen-draper, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Feb. 16. James Redpath, Deptford-bridge, upholder, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 15. John Fenner, Lawrence-lane, wholesale linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Feb. 23. Alexander Anderson, city of London, insurance-broker, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Feb. 16. James Stoke, Worcester, hop-merchant, at ten, at the Hop-market Inn, city of Worcester.

Feb. 9. Thomas Taylor, Birmingham, gun-barrel-maker, at twelve, at the Swan Tavern, Birmingham.

Feb. 10. William Porter, Great Driffield, York, grocer.

Feb. 27. William Wynn Atkins, Alcester, Warwick, grocer, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, FEB. 6.

John Luxon Bruton, Princes-street, Rotherhithe, mariner.
Thomas Hulme Robinson and George Newman Hardey, Liverpool, provision-brokers.
Marmaduke Westwood, late of Crooked-lane, Fish-street-hill, cabinet-maker.
James Fletcher Hughes, Wigmore-street, bookseller.
Abraham Saunders, Duke-street, St. George's Fields, horse-dealer.

To prevent any misapprehensions or mistakes, our numerous COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS are requested to observe that the price of THE NATIONAL REGISTER is 9*s.* 2*d.* per Quarter, if sent into the Country. Arrangements are now made to forward and secure the arrival of this Paper into any part of the United Kingdom, on the BLANK POST DAY—should any Subscriber not receive it on *that day*, by so informing the Proprietors by letter (*post paid*) the complaint shall be immediately redressed.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1808.

MANIFESTO OF THE MONITEUR.

The most important article of this week is a Commentary, in the *Moniteur*, upon the Answer of our Ministers to the Russian Declaration. It is intended as a complete defence of the Russian Government, and is, in some instances at least, very ingenious and plausible. With the usual prolixity of Frenchmen, it is extended to an intolerable length; and we shall, therefore, endeavour to present our readers with such a satisfactory abridgement of it, as may gratify their curiosity, without fatiguing their patience.

The first circumstance alluded to, is the affirmation of our Ministers that they had information of the secret engagements at Tilsit, which justified their attack upon Copenhagen. To this the *Moniteur* replies, by declar-

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ing, *from authority*, that *no secret engagement* was ever formed at Tilsit, which in any way concerned England. "Why, it is added, "does not the Cabinet of London make known these secret engagements which are contrary to the interests of England, if it be acquainted with them? Its Manifesto in that case would be unnecessary, and the mere communication of these Secret Articles would justify its conduct in the eyes of Europe, and redouble the zeal and energy of every English citizen;"—As the meeting of Parliament is so near, we have no doubt that such malignant insinuations will be effectually silenced, by the actual production of these documents in the constitutional channel. It is ungenerous, and even criminal, to allege that our Ministers are so destitute of common sense, as to have compromised their own honour and that of the nation, by asserting, and acting upon the assertion, that they had proof of a conspiracy against Britain, while no such proofs were really in existence. We trust that we shall soon be presented with the means of retaliating these insults upon the *Moniteur*.

But the Manifesto goes on to assert, that our Ministers not only had no proofs of any secret hostile engagements at Tilsit, but that they did not themselves believe such engagements existed. The following is the very curious reasoning employed on this occasion:—

"If, in fact, the Cabinet of London did believe in the existence of such engagements between France and Russia, why did it not, at the very instant that it made that discovery which induced it to attack Copenhagen, assail the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean, instead of permitting it to clear the Straits of Gibraltar? Why did three Russian vessels, which were coming from the North Sea, pass through the English squadron which was blockading Copenhagen? Why, if secret stipulations had been made at Tilsit to the disadvantage of England, did the Cabinet of London have recourse to the mediation of Russia, in order to conciliate its differences with Denmark? Let these Ministers be at least consistent with themselves, and let them not assert, a few pages lower, these very words—"*But until the Russian Declaration was published* (that is, until November,) *his Majesty had no reason to suspect that any opinions which the Emperor of Russia might entertain of the transactions at Copenhagen, could be such as to preclude his Imperial Majesty from undertaking, at the request of Great Britain, that same office of Mediator.*" Thus the English have recourse to the mediation of Russia, in order to come to an arrangement with Denmark, more than three months after the Treaty of Tilsit; and they pretend, as we shall see still farther down, that they undertook the expedition against Denmark, only to '*oppose the execution of the arrangements at Tilsit, and to defeat one of the objects of those arrangements.*' They seized Danish vessels, on account of arrangements which the Emperor of Russia had made at Tilsit: they permitted the vessels of the Emperor of Russia to pass freely; they were at peace with Russia, for they had recourse to her mediation; it is hence not true that they now believe in the existence of those arrangements. How is this unhappy nation fallen? by what miserable councils are her affairs directed! Her Ministers, in framing a Manifesto of a few pages, have not good sense and reflection enough to avoid contradictions thus gross!"

The lamentations of our Ministers over the degraded state into which ALEXANDER has brought himself, and the hopes they express that he would sooner have returned to a conduct more consistent with his dignity, are attempted to be turned into ridicule. We are told, that to have broken a treaty as soon as it was made, would have been a singular way to retrieve his honour; and perfectly similar to the conduct of Britain himself, who makes treaties merely for the occasion, and maintains them only as long as suits her convenience!

When our Ministers state the moderate manner in which they applied to the EMPEROR of RUSSIA, for the communication of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit; the *Moniteur* assures us, that the EMPEROR of RUSSIA flatly denied any such articles existed which at all concerned us, and that we still seemed resolved not to be satisfied unless he would actually forge such articles for us. To this we may answer, that we have as yet no authority, but that of the *Monitcur*, that the EMPEROR of RUSSIA actually has denied the existence of such articles.

The manner in which the *Moniteur* evades the unanswerable statements of our Ministers, that the cause of the KING of PRUSSIA was not more that of Britain than of Russia, is a singular display of unblushing sophistry. The war in which Austria was overthrown, and that in which Prussia was conquered, are confounded together: a discussion is then entered into with a view to prove our close connection with Austria, and the very particular claims she had on our assistance; and hence it is concluded that we were under much greater obligations than Russia to support Austria? No—to support *Prussia*! But the most singular part of this very whimsical piece of argumentation is the conclusion. The writer of the article, finding that he had fairly involved himself in a labyrinth of confusion, begins to rail at the English Government for the very folly into which he has himself fallen. "This confounding of the most recent events," says he, "this ignorance of the occurrences of our own times, is worthy of the present Ministers of England!!!"

A long dissertation follows, in which the *Moniteur*, after maintaining the charge that we deserted our allies, very ingeniously details the operations for their support, which we ought to have undertaken. This silly tirade, deserves neither repetition nor remark. In the second article of this paper, our readers will find a short statement of our sentiments on this question.

In answer to the assertion of our Ministers, that only one Russian ship has been condemned in our Courts, the *Moniteur* recounts the oppression of our cruizers in *stopping* and *searching* Russian vessels; and asserts, on what authority it does not think fit to tell, that twelve more of the detained ships have been condemned since our declaration of war was published.

The statement of our Ministers, that they had not immediately accepted the mediation of Russia, because she was so intimately connected with our enemies, and would not communicate the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit, is noticed in the following singular passage, of which every one can judge.

"Sophistry and hypocrisy add to the sentiment of disgust which is felt at reading such absurdities. However horrible the principle of perpetual war may be, it would be less shameful to avow it: *there is a sort of greatness in boldly proclaiming crimes.* England says, that she has not refused the mediation offered by the Emperor of Russia; and yet the very day that her Note appeared in answer to that offer, her troops entered Copenhagen, declaring, in this manner, war, not only against Russia, but against Austria and the whole of the Continent. Her answer to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh was read by the light of the conflagration of Copenhagen. And what was that answer? That England wished to know the basis of the negotiation. How wretched a shift, when the question involved such important interests! Lord Yarmouth and Lord Lauderdale knew those bases; let it be asked of them, whether they believed France wished for peace. The most desirable basis was disclosed in the Notes of Russia, since she offered her mediation for a *just and honourable* peace. England demanded a guarantee, and the Emperor of Russia offered his. Was there on earth a guarantee more powerful and more august? As to the communication of the Secret Articles concerning you, what right had you to ask for them, since none such existed? What was your real intention? To refuse the mediation. You have refused it; and the hand which signed the refusal was then reeking with the blood of the Danes, the dearest and oldest of the Allies of Russia."

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The *Moniteur* asserts, that the KING of PRUSSIA, instead of being abandoned by the Emperor ALEXANDER, owes entirely to the mediation of that Monarch the possession of his Crown, and of that share of territory which has been restored to him. The affirmations, made by our Ministers, of certain barbarities committed in the Prussian territories by the French, are flatly denied; and a challenge given to the accusers to produce their evidence. A contrast is drawn between the conduct of the French and the English towards the places which they conquer; and the former are found to be uniformly the protectors of the vanquished, and the latter as invariably a band of unprincipled pirates! The following very curious piece of mingled reproach, boasting and affected moderation is then introduced:—

"But if it were true that the French have exacted a little from their enemies, why should they not in fact? They have 900,000 troops, and they are ready to make every sacrifice to double their force, if it should be necessary; not that war is their natural trade, and that they do not sensibly feel the sacrifices which they make in withdrawing so many hands from the cultivation of their so fertile soil. In possession of a fine country, they wish to addict themselves to the conquests of commerce and industry; but your tyranny will not suffer them. You have roused a giant, whom, having roused, you continue to irritate incessantly. During fifteen years, your injustice has only tended to add to his energy and power, which your perseverance in your tyranny will still increase. He not only will not lay down his arms, but he will augment his force until he has conquered the liberty of the seas, which is his first sight, and the patrimony of all nations. If the afflicting consequences of war are protracted, if the French troops continue a burthen to the territories which they occupy, you are the cause. All the calamities which oppress Europe, proceed from you alone. These great questions are not to be resolved by diplomatic *commonplaces*. When you are disposed to make peace, France will be ready to make it. Of this you cannot be ignorant; you well know it. An anecdote generally known may be quoted in support of this assertion: When the Imperial Guard set out for Jena, and it was known that the Emperor was to join the army a few days after, Lord Lauderdale asked M. Champagny, whether, if England made peace, the Emperor Napoleon would consent to stop and countermand the march of his troops against Prussia. The Emperor replied in the affirmative. With one word you could have saved Prussia. By preventing the fall of this power, you would have maintained on the Elbe that barrier necessary to your dearest interests, the re-establishment of which in future is impossible."

A large succeeding part of the Manifesto relates to the affair of Copenhagen: but although much is said, nothing new is produced. It is merely a repetition of what has already been advanced in the *Moniteur*. But our Readers will be interested to learn the terms which France and Russia propose to demand for Denmark:

"France, Austria, and Russia require that the Danish fleet should be restored; that reparation should be made to the Prince Royal; that the English people, following the example of the Romans upon a similar occasion, should surrender into the hands of the Prince Royal the person who advised the expedition against Copenhagen; that the houses destroyed in that city should be rebuilt at the expence of England, and finally that his Britannic Majesty should disavow the outrage offered to all Sovereigns. This is far distant from the proposals made by England."

In regard to the declaration of our Ministers that we are always ready to make peace with France on reasonable terms; that we broke off our last negotiation only for Russian interests, but will never consent to be dictated to by any power, the *Moniteur* declares the latter sentiment to be insulting to Russia; it affirms that if the interests of Russia are regarded, peace may immediately be concluded; and it asserts that France has never thrown any obstacles in the way of peace.

But the most important article in the whole Manifesto is the last paragraph. It relates to that declaration which our Ministers made, in defence of Russia's adherence to the principles of the *armed neutrality*, that we should resolutely maintain our principles of maritime law, and never allow them to be brought into question. It is as follows:

"It is because you do not wish for peace that you raise useless questions. France, Austria, Spain, Holland, Naples, say, as well as the Emperor of Russia, that they *proclaim anew the principles of the Armed Neutrality*. Those Powers have doubtless the right to declare the principles which are to be the rule of their policy; they have the right to say on what conditions it becomes them to be your enemies, or neutral. *You, you proclaim anew the principles of your Maritime Laws.* Well then! this opposition of principles will not be an impediment to the re-establishment of Peace. They have on neither side any effect during peace; they have no application except when you are at war with a Maritime Power; but in that case, each Government has the right and power to consider the first violation of its flag as an act of hostility. The circumstances in which you will then find yourselves will determine your conduct then. If it is with France that you are at war, you will not judge her a power sufficiently feeble to render it indifferent to you whether you draw other enemies upon you, and you will shew some consideration for the rest of Europe. You did not venture to insult the flags of every power, till you had the address to arm all the Continent against France. It was then your maritime principles were changed; and they became more unjust and more violent, in proportion as your Continental connections became more contracted, or your allies maintained with more difficulty the struggle in which you had engaged them. It was thus that when Russia was obliged to collect all her force against the French in Poland, you violated her flag, and refused her, in respect to her Commercial Treaty, concessions which you shewed yourselves disposed to grant when she had no longer any enemies to combat. The Powers of the Continent, *in proclaiming anew the principles of the armed neutrality*, do but announce the maxims upon which they purpose to act in the next maritime war. You cannot prevent their directing their policy as they understand it; they exercise in this the right which appertains to all Governments, and to the usurpation of which they would have nothing to oppose but the *ultima ratio regum*. On your part, you proclaim *the principles of your maritime laws*, that is, the maxims which you will employ in your next war. The Continent has no interest in demanding from you either declarations or renunciations. Declarations would have no effect, from the moment you might think you could forget them with impunity. Renunciations are without an object, since we cannot renounce what we do not possess. If we judge of what you will do, by what you have hitherto done, we may conclude, that you will not require from the Powers of the Continent either declaration or renunciation; and as they will demand none from you, there is hence no question to discuss, no difficulty to resolve; there is nothing which can retard for a day the blessings of peace. If, however, you should raise the strange and novel pretension of imposing upon France, and the other Powers of the Continent, by an act of your will alone, the obligation of subscribing to your maritime laws, this is as if you were to require that the Legislature and Sovereignty of Russia, France, and Spain should be transported to London—a fine prerogative for your Parliament. It would be the same as if you were to proclaim everlasting war, or as if you were to fix as the termination of war the moment when you should have seized on St. Petersburgh, Paris, Vienna, and Madrid. But if this be not at the bottom of your sentiment, there is no further obstacle to peace: for, according to your own expressions, *negociations were broken off on points which touched immediately not the interests of his Britannic Majesty, but those of his Imperial Ally*: for the Imperial Ally of his Britannic Majesty has informed you, that peace is henceforth the principal end of his wish, the principal object of his interest."

Our readers will perceive, with pleasure, that this article contains far more pacific indications on the part of France than have hitherto been uttered. She ingeniously finds out a mode of getting over the chief difficulty which stood in the way of pacification; and when this is once removed, certainly very little seems to stand in the way of opening negociations, if our Government is inclined.

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The Austrian Ambassador, M. De Starremberg, has received his passports; but nothing is known of the time of his departure. If Ministers are engaged in negociations, they are kept a profound secret: but some papers, if we believe themselves, are quite in the confidence of the Cabinet, and pompously announce to the public, that *they* are to discuss the question of *peace or war!*

Some interesting accounts have been received of insurrections in Lisbon against the French. As they have come through different channels they seem entitled to some credit, and we have, therefore, inserted them; but we must observe, that the information comes through American captains, and we shall, therefore, defer our observations on them till they are better authenticated.

INSURRECTION AT LISBON.

(Extracted from a Dublin Paper.)

The following highly interesting intelligence has been just communicated at our Office, by the Captain of an American vessel, which arrived in our harbour this day, from Cadiz, which place he left on the 31st ult:—

"It appears, that previous to his sailing, letters from Lisbon, dated on the 12th and 17th of December, had been received, which stated that on the 12th, at night (the French having previously taken possession of all the forts, and the remaining ships of war, on which they hoisted French colours), the populace, in immense numbers, commenced an attack upon the French and Spanish troops; that a general engagement took place in the streets, and that great numbers were killed on both sides before the populace were reduced to submission. The following morning General Junot issued a menacing proclamation, threatening the ringleaders, which he said were well known, with the most dreadful punishment. The immediate execution of the prisoners taken by the French, followed this proclamation: some were shot, and many were hanged. These dreadful examples, however, were not of sufficient force to prevent a second insurrection, which took place three days after, on the 15th, more dreadful and sanguinary in its effects than the former, in which, our reports state, between "five and six thousand French and Spaniards were killed," and that the most dreadful disorder prevailed in the Capital when the last accounts were sent off. The greater part of the troops stationed there are Spanish. To the horrors of insurrection are added the miseries of want; as a scarcity of the most dreadful and affecting kind prevailed generally in and about Lisbon."

A private letter from Dublin, communicates some particulars in addition to the above:—

Dublin, Jan. 11.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Isabella arrived here safely last night (Sunday), after a passage of ten days. She left Cadiz on the 31st ultimo. Before she came away, the Captain saw letters from Lisbon, of the 17th of December, which stated, that an insurrection had taken place there on the 12th, at night. The populace surprized the guards, and a very severe conflict ensued, and many on both sides were killed. On the 13th, many of the leaders of the populace were shot, which so incensed the inhabitants, that they arose again on the night on the 15th, when the slaughter was dreadful: above 5,000 persons on both sides were killed. The accounts add, that the inhabitants are dreadfully ill off for provisions. The greater part of the wealthy totally forsook the city. The French colours were hoisted on board the forts and ships of war. When the accounts left Lisbon, peace had not been entirely restored; but it was thought famine would rid the country of the French and Spanish soldiers. Captain Higgins threw overboard all his papers, being chaced by three privateers."

A Meeeting of the Committee of the American Merchants took place on Thursday, pursuant to adjournment, but the main business for which they were assembled—namely, that of presenting a Memorial to Ministers, relative to the late Orders of Council, was not gone into. The consideration of it was farther postponed till Thursday next. The Chairman, however, was delegated to wait upon Ministers, relative to the application of the merchants and manufacturers of Lancashire and Yorkshire, for licences to protect such cargoes as they were about to embark for America.—Mr. Sansom accordingly proceeded to the Treasury, where he had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Bathurst, whose answer to his application was, we understand, to the following purport, "that he saw no necessity for such licences, *as we are not at war with America;*" but that, however, they had no objection to grant them, in order to satisfy the persons who applied.

The Recorder made his Report, on Wednesday, to his Majesty, of the following convicts under sentence of death in Newgate:—

viz. Mary Crooks, alias Viney, for stealing bank notes, &c. in a dwelling-house; Michael Brady, for stealing goods in a dwelling-house; Jane Mosenan, for a like offence; John Almond, for forgery; Elizabeth Tippett, for uttering counterfeit money; Margaret Norton, for stealing goods, &c. in a dwelling-house; and Michael Tuboy, for a like offence. John Almond was ordered for execution on Wednesday next.—The rest were respited during pleasure.—Bullock was not reported.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

Tuesday, about twelve o'clock, their Majesties arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor, in their travelling carriage, escorted by a party of Light Horse; the Princesses followed in two other carriages.

Soon after two o'clock, his Majesty held a private Levee at the Queen's Palace, which was numerously attended.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:

Sir James Innes Ker, upon his marriage, by the Earl of Fife.

Lord Granville Levison Gower, upon his return from his embassy to the Court of Petersburgh.

Messrs. Phillips and Smith, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, by Mr. Alderman Shaw.

Major-General Paget, upon his promotion and return from Sicily, by the Earl of Uxbridge.

Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, upon his return from Sicily.

The Rev. M. Digby, upon his being appointed one of the Canons of Windsor, by Lord Somerville.

Mr. Stewart, upon his return from Petersburgh.

Lieut.-General Villettes, upon his being appointed to the command of the 64th Regiment, and commander of the Forces in Jamaica, with the rank of General in the Island.

Mr. Garlicke, upon his return as his Majesty's Envoy from the Courts of Copenhagen and Prussia.

General Lumley, upon his return from South America.

Sir Stephen Shairp, upon his return from Petersburgh.

Gen. Frazer, upon his return from the Mediterranean.

Col. Kempt, upon his being appointed Quarter-Master-General to his Majesty's Forces in North America.

Col. Henry Clinton, upon his return from Sicily.

Lieut.-Col. Nichols, of the Royal York Rangers, upon his promotion and return from Buenos Ayres.

Viscount Hawarden, upon his succeeding to that title.

Major-General Oakes, upon his return from Sicily.

His Majesty gave audience to the Cabinet Ministers, Lord G. Levison Gower, and Mr. Garlicke, and held a Privy Council.

The Court did not break up till near half-past past six.

CITY.

Bread.—Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be continued at 11d. the Quartern Loaf of Wheaten, and 9½d. Household.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Friday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain John Brook Samson was sworn into the command of the ship Earl St. Vincent, destined to Bombay.—The Court adjourned at six o'clock till Wednesday next.

Friday the arrival of the Salsette frigate at Portsmouth was announced at the East India House, with Lord William Bentinck on board; William Petrie, Esq. succeeds to the government on his Lordship's resignation. The gale of wind having continued, it is conjectured, is the cause of no packets being received at the East India House.

The Sir Stephen Lushington, Cap. Gray, had arrived at St. Helena, and was to sail from thence about the 6th December.

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THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

The performances of the last week have been:—

MONDAY,.... *Pizarro*, with the new pantomime of *Furibond*.
TUESDAY,.... *False Alarms*, with the pantomime.
WEDNESDAY, *Much Ado About Nothing*, with the pantomime.
THURSDAY,.. *The Duenna*, with the pantomime.
FRIDAY,..... *The Busy Body*, with the pantomime.
SATURDAY,.. *All in the Wrong*, with the pantomime.

In these pieces there is nothing to be particularly noticed.

COVENT GARDEN.

MONDAY,.... *The Mountaineers*, with the new pantomime of *Harlequin in his Element*.
TUESDAY,.... Never acted, *The Wanderer, or, The Rights of Hospitality*, with the pantomime.
WEDNESDAY, *The Wanderer*, with the pantomime.
THURSDAY,.. *The Wanderer*, with the pantomime.
FRIDAY,..... *The Wanderer*, with the pantomime.
SATURDAY,.. *The Wanderer*, with the pantomime.

The Wanderer is a play, which most amply merits our unequivocal commendation.

This piece was founded, by Mr. C. Kemble, two years ago, on a foreign play, which had been acted with great success at Paris, and which painted, in striking colours, the misfortunes of Charles Edward, commonly called the Pretender. Mr. C. Kemble having, by many alterations, erasures, and additions, new-modelled it, so as to suit the English theatre, presented his dramatic history of the Pretender at Covent-garden, where it was instantly accepted. But when it was laid before the Lord Chamberlain, whose licence is necessary for the performance of every new piece, his Lordship, apprehensive that it might excite, in the breasts of the English people, a spirit of *rebellion and popery*, refused to stamp it with his indispensable sanction!

The Pope and the Pretender are certainly the two most formidable persons in this whole world. What matters it that the Pope is now a temporal prince without dominions, and a vicegerent of heaven without believers in his celestial power? Though Bonaparte has subdued his territory, and though our Catholics themselves deny his infallibility and his jurisdiction over them, yet the Pope is so tremendous a being, that half a year ago we saw the English people resign their liberties at the mention of the Pope, merely for fear the Pope should take those liberties away. What does it signify that the Pretender has been dead for half a century? nay, that the last branch of his family, the poor old Cardinal of York, is now no more? The very memory of the Pretender is dreadful: he was a hovering vulture who threatened the small birds while he lived,—now that he is dead, he serves for a scarecrow, and when he is neatly nailed and stuck up in the field, he frightens the flutterers just as effectually as ever. What do the Lord Licensing Chamberlain and his colleagues conceive of that English constancy and loyalty of which they talk so much, when they suspect a traitor in every man of feeling, and conjure up the ghosts of dangers deceased, to distract us from the contemplation of the dangers that exist?

After all, we cannot but consider this refusal on the part of his Lordship, as the highest compliment that he could pay to the play of the *Wanderer*. For if it had not been pregnant with interest, if it had not abounded in the strongest feeling, he could not have found even a pretence for keeping up the alarm of the Pope and the Pretender.

Mr. C. Kemble then changed the names of the agents in his piece, and of the country where the scene was laid: and altering a few circumstances, contrived to make his plot correspond with some remarkable events in the Swedish history. The characters and the fable as they now stand, are as follows:

Prince Gustavus..... ...Mr. Claremont.
Prince Sigismund.....Mr. C. Kemble.
Count Valdenstein.....Mr. Pope.
Count Sparre:.....Mr. Brunton.
Colonel Bayner.....Mr. Blanchard,
Ramsay.....Mr. Fawcett.
Countess Valdenstein.....Miss Smith.
Christina.....Miss Norton.

Sigismund, the grandson of *Gustavus Vasa*, had been defeated in several attempts to recover the crown of his ancestor from the reigning monarch of Sweden. Deserted by his followers, he took refuge in the isle of Oeland, and in the last extremity of hunger and despair, entered the castle of *Count Valdenstein*, who was expected shortly to arrive from Finland. The Countess, touched by his misfortunes, provided him with apparel, and concerted means for his escape; but her scheme was foiled by the vigilance of the guard, under the command of *Sparre* and *Bayner*. We forbear to explain the manner in which these measures were frustrated, because we are unwilling to anticipate the pleasure which our readers will feel from the representation itself. Again, *Prince Sigismund*, assisted by the *Countess*, by *Christina*, and by *Ramsay*, attempted to escape on board the Danish fleet, which was hovering on the coast; and again he was prevented from accomplishing his purpose, by the intervention of *Count Valdenstein*. A very interesting scene then ensued, in which *Valdenstein* himself, though firmly attached to the crown, was induced to connive at the Prince's escape: *Sparre* and the guards were foiled in their turn; and a letter written with pencil, arrived to inform the *Countess* that *Sigismund* had safely joined the Danish fleet. *Prince Gustavus*, the son of the reigning monarch, then appeared; in consideration of the interesting circumstances of the case, he pardoned the *Valdensteins* for aiding the unfortunate enemy of the king, and the piece concluded with the union of *Count Sparre* and *Christina*.

From this outline our readers will perceive, that the *Wanderer*, like the modern melodramas, is, in its fable, founded on heroic situation; but in no other respect does it bear the least affinity to these fashionable afterpieces. For the *Wanderer* possesses character as well as incident, and while it interests by the strength of its situations, it charms by the elegance of its dialogue. We noticed, indeed, some passages of popular patriotism, which, though not violently introduced, are still unworthy to assort with the chaste simplicity of the language in general. But in every one of the great requisites for dramatic composition, Mr. C. Kemble has most honourably succeeded; and we have declared our objection to the two or three straggling clap-traps which are found in the first act, not for the sake of picking out a petty fault, but because where a piece approaches so nearly to perfection, we cannot but be vexed to see its claims obstructed by so slight an impediment. It continues to attract crowded audiences.

The author is himself the representative of *Sigismund*. It is a character of various passion; and both in its deeper and in its lighter tints, it is admirably coloured by the acting of Mr. C. Kemble. We should give equal praise to Mr. Fawcett's performance of the trifling character of *Ramsay*, if he would but talk in a Scotch dialect; but, perhaps, he considers that as none of the party would in reality be speaking English, it is not necessary for *Ramsay* to mark his country by his accent. Mr. Pope in *Valdenstein*, is loud, but not interesting; and Miss Smith, as the *Countess*, is too cold and declamatory. She has the habit of giving a great appearance of sentimental importance to passages which ought to be simply spoken. The other performers do little which demands either praise or censure. There are choruses, and one excellent overture to the play; these are the work of Mr. Russell and Mr. Davy. The Prologue is spoken by Mr. Brunton, and the Epilogue by Miss Norton.

KING'S THEATRE.

The Comic opera of *La Francatana*, was revived on Saturday the 9th, for the purpose of displaying the admirable powers of Madame Catalani. One of her songs received applause so loud and so reiterated, that she sang it three times. The opera has since been repeated, with the Ballet of *La Belle Laitiere*. In this piece Miss Cranfield has succeeded to the character formerly occupied by Mademoiselle Parisot, who is lately married to Mr. Hughes of Golden Square.

COMMERCIAL SPECULATION.

TRADE TO THE BRAZILS.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND OF ST. CATHERINE.

Agreeably to the letter which I had the honour of addressing you, under date of the 4th January of the present year, in which I explained at large to your Excellency the motives which induced me to sanction the sending out of British Merchantmen to the Island of St. Catherine, provided that their cargoes consist of articles hitherto received into the Custom Houses of Portugal, I have now to request that you will be pleased to order that the ship —— should be admitted into the Custom House of that Island, the Captain or Master of which, (who is the bearer of this letter), you will permit to unload and sell his cargo, and give directions that no more duties shall be required of her, than were paid in Portugal for the same articles; and also that those duties should not be demanded until he has sold and dispatched

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his cargo, in every particular conforming to the practice of the Custom House at Lisbon.

And as it may possibly happen, that your Excellency may not yet find yourself authorised to consent to the sale of such cargoes, I earnestly request you that at all events you will be pleased to allow that they should be landed and properly warehoused, and that you will order that the ships should moor in that port, waiting there with their crews, without molestation, until your Excellency shall receive the instructions and orders of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on this head.

Your Excellency will observe, that the bearer of this letter ought also to present to you with the manifest of the cargo, confirmed by me, and the licence of the British Privy Council; to fulfil the conditions of which, your Excellency will be pleased to order the Officers of Customs to deliver to the bearer a certificate of the regular discharge of the articles specified in such manifest.

Conditions agreed to by the Merchants, for the Admission (provisionally until his Royal Highness's Resolutions are known) into the Port of the Island St. Catherine, of all such Goods as were heretofore imported into Portugal.

1st. That all Merchants wishing to make adventures to the Brazils without waiting for the Regulations of his Royal Highness, should be obliged to take a licence from the Privy Council, which will point out the port that will be agreed on by his Excellency, Mr. Canning and me, and to which alone they must give bond to go.

2dly. That every Master, and every Shipper, will give the usual bonds at this Custom-house, for the due delivery at the Custom-house of the said port.

3dly. Besides, every Master and Shipper will bind themselves to pay at the Custom-house of the said port, the same duties that were paid in Portugal upon every such article, or in lieu thereof, such as may have been already established by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

4thly. According to your offer, and to ascertain that no contraband goods are exported thither, the manifest of the said cargo, sworn and authenticated as usual at this Custom-house, will be signed by the Agents and Consul-General, Mr. John Charles Lucena, and by me.

5thly. On these conditions, which contain all that fair trade can wish for at present, I will most willingly provide every Captain with a letter of mine to the Governor of said port, informing him of what I have done, and requesting him earnestly to require immediate instructions from the Rio de Janeiro, in case his Royal Highness is already arrived; and should his Royal Highness be not yet arrived, requesting him besides not to enforce the existing laws, but to suspend them until he receives the instructions required, which cannot be long in coming, and in the mean while not to molest, but permit the said ships to wait peaceably for the new orders; unless he should be authorised by his former instructions to admit the entry of such goods, on paying the same duties as in Portugal, and to allow the Captains to invest their proceeds in the produce of the country, in which case I will ardently request the Governor to facilitate this trade.

P. S. I need not say, that upon application with the licence of the Privy Council, &c. &c. &c. the Manifest will be signed by me, and my letter to the Governor will be delivered immediately without the least expence to any of the concerned.

To his Excellency D. Luiz Mauricio Da Silveira, or whomsoever is at present Governor of the Island of St. Catharine, Brazil.

N. B. I request their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor of the different ports of Brazil, which this ship may enter in distress, that they will cause it to be accompanied by a *guarda costa* to the Port of the Island of St. Catharine, in order to avoid any unjust suspicion against the Captain, of illicit commerce.

From his Royal Highness's Envoy at London.

RE-APPEARANCE OF A THEATRICAL HEROINE!!

After an absence of two years, carefully employed in the acquisition of notoriety, this Lady has re-appeared upon the London boards—a fair candidate for public approbation!!!—When we saw her name first announced in the bills of Covent-Garden Theatre, we confess our astonishment. We were, however, silent, confidently expecting that the chastisement of vice would prove the consequence of its effrontery, certain that she would afford an useful lesson to future heroines, telling them if they cannot be virtuous, they should at least be prudent; nor, after having vilely sullied the purity of private life, presume to shew with what facility a virtuous public can be duped into forgiveness. The event, however, has not justified our expectation—the Lady has been tolerated, and we should consider ourselves neglecting the duties of a moral press, did we any longer withhold our sentiments on the subject. Much as the propriety of scenic exhibition has hitherto been questioned, we shall certainly never appear in the list of their opponents, so long as the stage continues to be the vehicle of public morality—the mirror in which vice may shrink at its reflexion—the voice through which virtue shall be consoled in its fall, and applauded in its elevation.

Now this effect we think can never be produced while immoral agents are employed in its fulfilment; and certainly when a thoughtless parent takes his child to witness the representation of a moral character by an actress notoriously the contrary, we can consider it in no other light than as inculcating to the youthful mind how easily virtue may be *acted*, and how effectually the hypocrite may deceive!—We are fully aware that this remark may be retorted by those who may choose to differ from us in opinion—there are certainly a class of characters in which the notoriety of Mrs. H. J's real situation need not destroy the illusion of her fictitious one, and so long as the lady confines herself in the line of the *Bizarres* and *Millwoods*, we will lavish on her all that panegyric which a perfect portrait of nature depicted with admirable talents must ever justify.

PORT NEWS.

DREADFUL GALE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM DEAL, JAN. 15.—"Yesterday the wind having shifted suddenly from about S. S. W. to N. W. it began to blow violently, and during the night increased to a perfect hurricane. The morning light presented a most distressing spectacle—ships parting from their anchors, others drifting; some with the loss of top-masts and bowsprits, and some standing out of the Downs without either anchor or cable left; but providentially none have drove on shore, nor can I at present learn that any have been lost. This day the wind continued with increased violence, and brought in a most tremendous sea, which at one time even threatened the destruction of the town. The foundations of a great number of houses next the sea have been undermined, store-houses have been swept away with their contents, and the ground tier of the dwelling-houses, filled with water. The sea, during the tempest, made a considerable breach between Sandown Castle and the battery No. 1, which has inundated the chambers, and forced such a torrent of water into the lower streets of Deal, that the cellars have been completely filled, and property to a large amount totally destroyed. In a row of houses adjoining to Alfred-square, the torrent was so deep that boats were obliged to be got down, and the miserable inhabitants taken out of their houses from the chamber windows. Several quays in the Beach-street, which had braved the fury of the elements for a series of years, have been totally destroyed, and the timber washed out to sea.—Quarter past four, *p. m.* The wind has now somewhat abated, but we fear a return during the night. I have this instant been told that a brig, name unknown, foundered at her anchors about three o'clock this morning, and all souls perished.—Pray God it may prove untrue!

MARGATE, JAN. 15.—In a severe gale last night this harbour and town suffered material damage: the wind during the night was at N.W. attended with a remarkable high tide, which has made a breach through the Pier Head, and completely washed away the parapet-walls from the Pier to the Marine Parade, destroying all the bathing-rooms except one.

The Isabella and Ann, Rook, from Newfoundland, and the El Percy, Meek, from Quebec, for London, have put in here, with the loss of anchors and cables; and the bark Betsey, of Poole, from Newfoundland, for London, is on shore, about three miles above this place; crew saved.

COWES, JAN. 15.—During the whole of yesterday and last night we experienced here a dreadful gale of wind, during which there arrived a large fleet of transports from Ireland, those late from Buenos Ayres, under convoy of a gun-brig, which, together with ten sail of the transports, and an American ship, were drove ashore between this place and Yarmouth. The gun-brig, with three sail of the transports and the American ship, got safely off, but the other transports still remain on shore. It is now more moderate, and it is hoped they will be got off without material damage. The numbers of three of them now on shore are 210, 115, and F. 1.

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LLOYD'S LIST—*(Correctly given in this Paper).*

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

The Vine, ——, from Newcastle to London, with coals, is on shore on the Gun Fleet Sand.

The John and Elizabeth, Haywood; the Orb, Hill; the Ann, Harrison; the Traveller, Forster; and the Sally, Jackson, have put into Carlsham for Convoy.

His Majesty's ship Malabar, and convoy, from Portsmouth, for the River Plata, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 7th of October. Sailed from thence on the 21th Oct. for the Cape of Good Hope.—All well. On the 16th September spoke the Integrity [illegible]don, and the 18th the Sir Samuel Auchmuty (a Monte [illegible] prize) both bound to Surinam.

The Martha's, Richards, of and from Halifax, bound to Surinam, has been taken by a Spanish Letter of Marque; retaken by a Mosambique schooner, and carried into Barbadoes 12th inst.

The Elisabeth, Townshend, from Newfoundland, is totally lost on the coast of Ireland.

The [illegible]ca, (cartel), Jarvis, from Spain, is lost in Carmarthen [illegible].

The Elliot, ——, of 16 guns and 18 men, from Demerara to [illegible], and the Juno, ——, of 16 guns and 27 men, from Demerara to Liverpool, were captured 5th Nov. in lat. 19. 4. N. lon. 30. after an action of an hour and 50 minutes, by the [illegible]se, privateer, of 7 guns and 80 men; Fripon, of 5 guns and 70 men; and Becune, of 3 guns and 45 men, and carried into Guadaloupe. Two men wounded on board the Elliott, [illegible], the mate, since dead), one man killed on board the Elliott.

The San Pedro Augula, Rozindo, from the Brazils to Lisbon, is detained by Sir Sidney Smith's squadron, and sent into Portsmouth.

The Ulysses, ——, from Wiscasset to Liverpool, is lost at Newport Mayo. Crew saved.

The Frederica, Neilson, from St. Ube's, has been taken by a French privateer, retaken by the Princess Augusta cutter, and arrived at Hull 4th instant. The same privateer captured the Retrieve, Taylor, from Riga to Hull, and carried her into the Texel.

The Neptune, Smith, for the South Seas, and the Harmony, Jones, for the West Indies, put back to Greenock 6th instant, having been on shore on the Island of Arran, and received so much damage that they must unload to repair.

The Etty, Henderson, from Berbice to London, is condemned at Grenada.

The Jolly Tar, ——, from Monte Video to London, is put into Fayal with much damage.

The Europa, da Silva, from the Brazils to Lisbon, is detained by Sir Sidney Smith's squadron, and sent into Plymouth.

The Betsey, Macey, from Boston, is detained by the Active privateer, and sent into Falmouth.

The Ceres, Whiteway, from Newfoundland to England, is lost with all her crew.

A Portuguese ship, from Oporto, with 500 pipes of wine, is taken and carried into Rochelle.

The Vier Freunde, ——, and an American brig ——, Rogers, were taken in the Weser by the French 10th ult.

The Mercury, Kerson, from Africa to Charleston, put into Barbadoes in distress, got repaired, and sailed 17th November for Charleston.

Three ships from Oporto, and three from Ireland, (with provisions and butter) are taken and carried into France.

The Hyades, Savage, from Charlston, sailed from Cowes, 31st ult. for London (with a fair wind) and has not since been heard of.

The Vrow Ahda, De Haas, from —— to Gothenburg, is put into Amsterdam to repair damages received by being on shore.

The Belfast, Mitchinson, from Sligo to Dublin, is lost near Sligo.

The Globe, Woods, from Liverpool to Galway, is totally lost on the Island of Illa. Crew saved.

The Europa, Strachan, of Arbroath, is seized at Leibau.

The Isabella and Ann, Rooke, from Poole to London, is put back leaky.

The Elizabeth Flynn, from Africa, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

The Live Oak (American ship) from Virginia, has been taken, retaken by the Jane privateer, and brought into the Downs.

His Majesty's schooner Subtle, was lost off Bermuda, 26th October. Crew saved.

The Knud, Jekelson, from Lisbon to London, is lost at Cape La Hogue.

The Pandora sloop of war has taken a large French lugger privateer, and carried her into the Downs.

The Hyades (an American) Savage, from Charlston and Cowes to London, was taken 31st ult. by a French privateer, and carried into Calais. The Captain and crew taken out of the ship and put under guard.

The Cyrus, Shaw, from Quebec to Belfast went on shore below the Island of Bic, and after throwing overboard great part of the cargo, returned to Quebec 18th Nov. The whole of the cargo supposed to be much damaged, and the vessel would be obliged to unload.

Two English brigs were carried into Calais on Tuesday.

The John and Ann, Williams, from Wilmington to Barbadoes, is put into Virginia in distress.

The Horatio, Rowland, from New York to Honduras, detained by the Dædalus frigate; the Wilmington, ——, from Wilmington, detained by the Garlon brig; the John James, of Halifax, from Cape Francois to Gonaives; the St. Bride, ——, from New York, detained by the Dædalus; the James and William (American), Dawson, detained by the Morne Fortune, were sent into Jamaica between 1st. and 21st. Nov.

The Expedition, Souttar, from London to Peterhead, was taken 22d November, by La Pommancel privateer, of 14 guns, belonging to Dunkirk, and arrived at Embden.

The Peggy, Inch, from Sligo to Liverpool, is lost at the Isle of Man. Crew and passengers drowned.

The Samuel, Mitchinson, the Ann, Cornfoot, and another brig, name unknown, were driven on shore in a gale of wind, the 23d November last, at Teum Island, near Arundahl; the Samuel was totally wrecked. The Ann, after being on the rocks, floated off, and was taken possession of by the Danes. The other brig went to pieces, and it is supposed that all on board perished. Capt. Mitchinson, and Capt. Cornfoot, (along with six others) made their escape by overpowering the crew of a boat which was escorting them to the main land, and are arrived in this country.

The Vauclidor, Nantz, from the Brazils, is detained by Sir Sidney Smith's squadron, and sent into Plymouth.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 14.—"It has blown a gale of wind all day from the S. W. A brig, name unknown, is on shore on the Sand Head."

The Mary, Frederick, from Virginia, is detained by the Lively privateer; the Ulysses, Favara, from Rio Janeiro, is detained by Sir Sidney Smith's squadron, and are sent into Plymouth.

The Minerva, Stenson, from London to Surinam, put into Falmouth 8th instant, parted from his Majesty's ship Astrea, and convoy, on 28th ult. in lat. 46. long. 11. 14. with the wind strong at W. N. W.

The Europa, Watson, from London,) another of the fleet), is put into Crookhaven.

The Alexander, Westcott, from ——, to ——, is stranded near Long Island, New York. Very little of the cargo expected to be saved.

The Hannah, Carmen, from Washington to Dominica, put into Port Royal, Jamaica, 8th November, being leaky.

The Active, Contes, which was on shore near Weymouth, is got off and arrived in that harbour.

The Portuguese ship Hercules, of 300 tons, from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon, detained by the Greyhound Letter of Marque, of Guernsey, was totally lost on the coast of Ireland (near Tralee) on 31st ult. Eight of the crew drowned; among them two men belonging to the Greyhound.

The Charming Kitty, King, and the Adventure, late Pape, of London, were well in Delago Bay 1st of August.

The Joseph and Edward, Smithell, from Guernsey to Dover, was taken in the night of 14th instant, by a privateer off Dover Pier, and carried into Calais.—Several other vessels have lately been carried into that port; among the number three Americans, exclusive of the Hyades.

The Hawke, Paisley, from Portsmouth to Hayti, put into Falmouth, 8th inst. with damage.

The Handelaar, Schultz, bound to Bremen, is detained by the Ernest gun-brig; the Algonda, Gerdes, and the Enekeit, Engle, from Bergen to Amsterdam, are taken by the Pincher gun-brig, and sent into Yarmouth.

The Nelson, Waters, from Cork to London, is taken and carried into St. Maloes.

The Felicity, Cooper, from Cork to London, is taken and carried into Calais.

The Grand Napoleon privateer, captured 31st ult. the brig Diana, from Cork to London.—*Journal du Commerce, 3d Nov.*

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LINCOLN'S-INN HALL, JAN. 12.

PARTNERSHIP DEBTS.

The Court was occupied nearly the whole day in discussing Bankrupt Petitions. The only question of any public interest was, whether joint creditors can prove their debts against the separate estate of a joint debtor?—After hearing Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Cook, the Chancellor observed, that questions between joint and separate creditors had been frequently litigated during the last century, and various opinions and rules had been obtained. Lord Hardwick thought that joint creditors could not prove against the separate estate of a joint debtor:—Lord Thurlow, however, deeply considered the subject, and ruled the contrary opinion. Lord Rosslyn inclined to the former dictum, and said if there was any thing like a joint fund, were it only 5s. the joint creditors could not prove against the separate estate of a solvent partner. Such (his Lordship said) he had found to be the prevailing rule when he came into office, and though he might entertain doubts with respect to the principle, carried to its full extent, yet he thought it better to continue the rule, and decide according to circumstances when the question should be agitated, rather than to weaken the precedent by introducing modifications that might ultimately lead to litigation and confusion. In the case before him, he thought the joint creditors could not prove under the separate estate of the joint debtor.

The case of Purcell v. Macnamara, as far as certain exceptions taken to the Master's report are involved, was decided, and the order made by Lord Erskine and his Honour the Master of the Rolls confirmed, with some trifling deviation. The case, in its present stage, embraces no public interest. It is merely a matter of account.

LAW.—Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London, before the Right Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice, &c. in and after Hilary Term 1808.

IN TERM.

MIDDLESEX.		LONDON.	
Wednesday	Jan. 27	Thursday	Jan. 28
Tuesday	Feb. 2	Thursday	Feb. 4
Wednesday	10	Thursday	11.

AFTER TERM.

Saturday	Feb. 13	Monday	Feb. 15.

Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London, before the Right Honourable Sir James Mansfield, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, in and after Hilary Term 1808.

IN TERM.

MIDDLESEX.		LONDON.	
Monday	Jan. 25	Friday	Jan. 25
Saturday	30	Tuesday	Feb. 2
Saturday	Feb. 6	Monday	8

AFTER TERM.

Saturday	Feb. 14	Monday	Feb. 15.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

MURDER.

William Chapman, the Captain of a Liverpool Slave ship, was indicted for the wilful murder of Robert Dunn, by exposing him naked to the weather, by starving him, and by repeated acts of cruelty and ill-treatment.

The Solicitor-General opened the case, in the absence of the King's Advocate, when George Scott, the Doctor on board the ship, and principal evidence, together with several of the ship's crew, were called to corroborate the case made out. The substance of their evidence was as follows:—

The deceased was sent out by one of the owners of the ship, and it appeared that the Captain had taken an early dislike to him, from a suspicion that he was placed on board as a spy on the conduct of the ship's officers. The ship had not left Liverpool more than a month, when the deceased having spilt some molasses, received five dozen lashes by the Captain's orders. From that time, Sept. 1805 till the 31st of March 1807, the deceased experienced an uninterrupted series of ill-treatment and privation. Every fault, though of the most trivial sort, was visited with the severest chastisement:—He was suspended hours together with a chain round his middle, and left swinging in an horizontal position—he was tied up by the neck, his toes just touching the deck, till he was nearly strangled; he was again suspended by the legs, with his head downwards, his fingers' ends resting upon the hatchways, till the blood, having overcharged the vessels of the head and brain, he became insensible. Again he was exposed naked to the weather, and compelled, in the midst of a cold rain, to wring out the swabs, and was employed to empty the tubs in which the slaves deposited their filth. On one occasion, when he had upset one of these tubs upon the deck, the Captain beat him with a handspike, and bruised and lacerated his body in a most pitiable way; the blood flowed from his head and covered his shoulders. He likewise had his head half shaved and painted, his body marked with colours, and suspended by his wrists, tied at the extreme end of a broomstick. In this way he left the slaves upon deck to laugh at him. His daily allowance was a pound of yam or bread, and three half pints of water, and, of course, his body became emaciated, and his flesh and strength dwindled away. He was also beat over the face and eyes with the handle of a cat, and these various acts of cruelty and chastisement repeated almost daily.—The last act of cruelty, however, was when the poor wretch was discovered lying in the place where the pigs were kept. He again used the handspike, and beat him with it from head to foot. The deceased crawled to the forecastle, where he lay with a mat to cover him, incapable of moving. He continued in that situation till he expired about three or four days after. The Captain was told of his death, and exclaimed—"D—n his eyes, throw him overboard." The Doctor's description of the dead body was as follows:—"The face was so swelled that his eyes could not be seen, his head was also swelled, and his hair clotted with blood—his breast bone stuck out like a wedge—his back appeared to be humped—his belly was shrunk in—his whole frame emaciated, and his body covered with bruises."

The Prisoner, when called on for his defence, gave in a written paper, stating, that he had the misfortune to have a turbulent and mutinous crew, and that he was compelled to have recourse to severities in order to maintain his command. Smith, the gunner, after disobeying his orders, said, he had the key of the magazine, and would blow up the ship; and on another occasion eleven out of twenty-five of his crew went on shore. In short, that the whole was a conspiracy to take away his life, and the charge had been made up by the Doctor out of revenge, he (the Prisoner) having punished him for his misconduct.

Mr. Justice Le Blanc summed up the evidence, and after commenting at great length, said it was a question purely with respect to the credibility of witnesses. If they believed the facts deposed on the part of the prosecution, they certainly amounted to murder; but if they thought the facts had been overcharged, and the case had been made out from motives of pique, rather than of public justice, then they would take the improbability of the case into consideration, and say whether, under all the circumstances, the Prisoner was not intitled to their acquittal.

The Jury withdrew at five minutes after nine at night, and did not return with their Verdict until ten minutes after three in the morning, when they pronounced the Defendant—*Not Guilty.*

The Prisoner appeared quite cool and indifferent during the whole trial; nor did he seem to feel the least emotion when the sentence of acquittal was pronounced.

OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

The Sessions of Oyer and Terminer for London and Middlesex commenced, before the Chief Baron Macdonald, and Justices Rooke and Lawrence.

Isaac Castle was capitally indicted for assaulting and robbing Mary Little on the King's highway. In the course of the evidence it appeared, that while the prosecutrix, in the evening, was turning out of Sloane-street into Hans-place, the prisoner came behind her, and taking hold of one of her legs, pulled her down, and robbed her of a silk shawl, with which he ran off. He was, however, apprehended, carried before the Rev. H. B. Dudley, and committed. The case being now clearly brought home, he was found guilty—*Death.* The prosecutrix most earnestly recommended the prisoner to mercy.

Eliza Crosbie was capitally indicted for stealing 12 guineas, and 14 half-guineas, the property of Susanna Potter, in her dwelling house.

It appeared, that Mrs. Potter kept a public house at Brentford, and that the prisoner had lodged in her house the night before the robbery. Mrs. Potter had made up the sum of money mentioned in the indictment in order to pay some of her bills, and had it put into a bag, which she deposited in the till in the bar.—In the morning she happened to go out, and then left the

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prisoner in the tap-room. On her return the prisoner was gone and having occasion to look into the till, she found her money also gone, upon which she suspected the prisoner, and immediately raising a hue and cry after her, she was apprehended, and taken before a magistrate. Here the prisoner threw herself on her knees before the prosecutrix, and producing the bag with the money in it, confessed that she had stolen it. The magistrate, however, felt himself bound to commit the prisoner, and the fact being thus clearly established, she was found guilty, but recommended to mercy by the jury.

Before the London Jury five distinct causes were heard, in all of which the prisoners were under the age of 18; and what is most remarkable, they were all found guilty, and all, except one, recommended to the humane consideration of the Court

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

John Little was indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the house of Mary Pavey, and stealing therefrom several articles of wearing apparel.—Verdict *Guilty*.

John Coates and John Badger, two very young boys, were indicted for a burglary, in breaking and entering the dwelling-house of John Doward, and stealing a piece of Irish cloth and two silk handkerchiefs, his property.—Both *Guilty*.

George Rudd and Thomas Donovan were indicted for stealing twenty-five sheep, the property of James Burnell and Robert Swain, on the 28th of December last. Eleven witnesses gave Rudd (who is a butcher at Pimlico) a most excellent character. The Jury withdrew, and at length found a verdict of *Guilty*.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15.

Ann Thompson was indicted for the wilful murder of Joseph Walker, a black sailor, on the 26th of December last, in Denmark-street, Ratcliff Highway. It appeared in evidence that a quarrel had arisen between the prisoner and the deceased, in the course of which the former was much bruised; that she endeavoured to exclude him from her lodgings, but that he attempted again to get in, when a scuffle ensued, and the deceased received the wound which caused his death. Several persons gave the prisoner a good character.—The Jury found her guilty of *Manslaughter*.

The two following were capitally convicted:—

Martha Davis was convicted of the robbery of Charles Titswell, a lad about 13, putting him in fear, and taking from his person a half-crown piece, in Dyott-street, St. Giles's, on the 11th instant.

Elizabeth Minster, for stealing 12 yards of muslin, 25 yards of garnet, &c. of Thomas Morhall and Price James Evans, in their dwelling-house.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

John Adams was indicted under the Ellenborough Act, for wilfully and maliciously cutting and maiming William Bennett, a police officer, with intent to murder him.

William Bennett, the prosecutor, stated, that on the 19th of June, he went with Lee, a brother officer, to quell a riot in Noble-street, Stepney, and whilst advising a woman who stood in the street, to go home, a man, whom the prosecutor could not identify, rushed from a court, attacked him with a weapon which he supposed to be iron; he was knocked down, and had several cuts and bruises on the head, one of which fractured his skull, and he was several weeks under the hands of a surgeon.

A surgeon proved that the prosecutor had sustained a serious injury from the wounds and bruises he had received.—The prisoner was found *Guilty*.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

CONSPIRACY.—The following fifteen journeymen boot-makers, in the employ of Mr. Limebeer, boot-maker, in Fleet-street, viz. Gilbert, Weston, Foster, Kelford, Thompson, Grisell, G. Grimbey, Curtis, R. Grimbey, Baker, Stuart, Williams, Nelson, Robson, and Baker, were indicted for unlawfully conspiring together to prevent other journeymen from working at their trade, without an increase of wages.

It appeared, by the statement of Mr. Knapp and the testimony of witnesses, that the defendants were workmen in the employ of Mr. Limebeer, some weeks previous to September last, when a general *strike* took place, in consequence of the prosecutor not choosing to submit to some resolution, passed at a shop-committee, in order to obtain an increase of wages. Gilbert acted as chairman of the shop-meetings. By the steps taken by these journeymen, the evil extended through the Metropolis, Northampton, and other provincial towns, and to the United Kingdom. The shop-committee sat at the Crooked Billet, in Shire-lane, and every considerable shop in London sent two Delegates to this Committee as their representatives. Gilbert, addressed the meeting, and Paster drew up resolutions, requiring an advance of wages; which, on being presented to Mr. Limebeer, were rejected, and a *general strike* was the consequence. All those who had struck were to be allowed seven shillings, provided they chose to go into the country, and an allowance made to their wives and children, from the shop fund. The case of the journeymen was represented as dangerous, and on Mr. Limebeer applying to Northampton for workmen, was disappointed. The journeymen there having corresponded with those in London. All the prisoners were found *Guilty*.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

A serious accident happened on Wednesday to Mr. G. B. Hearn, a young gentleman who resides in Portland-place, occasioned by the restiveness of his horse. Mr. Hearn had purchased the horse, which had a good deal of blood, so recently as Saturday last, and he had not mounted him but twice before. On taking him out of a stable in an adjoining mews, the animal began to play as usual by rising gently before; and a gentleman who accompanied Mr. Hearn advised him to dismount, to prevent an accident. The horse went quiet for a short distance and began to plunge, and on his rider clapping spurs to him he reared, and fell over on his back. Mr. H. was taken from under the animal with his shoulder dislocated, and his head dangerously fractured. He was taken into the house of Mrs. Hearn, but we understood that apprehensions were entertained of the accident proving fatal.

An Inquisition was taken last week, at a public-house near Newington, on the body of a young man of the name of Turner, who met his death in the fields, by following a companion with a gun, on Sunday morning.—It appeared in evidence that the deceased was clerk in a wholesale house in St. Giles's, and he went out with the porter belonging to the same house, on Sunday morning, to shoot small birds. The porter was making a leap down a bank over the ditch, when the butt of the gun dashed against the bank, by his missing his step, and it went off. The deceased was standing on the bank, ready to get over the ditch also, and he received the charge about the head and shoulders, and survived but a few minutes. A bye-stander witnessed the accident, and corroborated the testimony.—*Accidental Death*.

A young man, 22 years of age, the son of an opulent liquor merchant, stands charged with having committed a rape on a woman, 45 years of age, and a widow, in St. Anne's parish, at whose house he had apartments for the accommodation of a favourite female. The young damsel had recently eloped from her father, a shoemaker, in Bloomsbury parish, and her retreat having been discovered, she was taken home by the father on Sunday evening, which fact was not known to her protector until the following night, when he called for her at eleven o'clock; it was then that the rape is said to have been committed on the landlady of the house. The affair will be publicly investigated in a day or two.

MARRIAGES.

Lord Keith led Miss Thrale to the Hymenial Altar, at Ramsgate, on Sunday last.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Joshua Sydney Horton, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Princess of Orange, to Mrs. Whorwood, widow of the late H. M. Whorwood, Esq of Headington House, Oxfordshire.

Lately, the celebrated jockey, Mr. Francis Buckle, of Long Orton, and late of Newmarket, to Miss Jane Thornton, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Thornton, of Litchfield.

DEATHS.

Lord Alexander Gordon, second son of the Duke of Gordon, at Edinburgh, in the 24th year of his age. In consequence of his death, the Houses of Gordon, Bedford, Richmond, Manchester, and Cornwallis, go into mourning.

Wednesday, at her house in Portland-place, the Hon. Mrs. S. Vortley Mackenzie, after a long illness.

On the 5th instant, at Elie House, Fifeshire, Sir Philip Anstruther, Bart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by the Right Honourable Sir John Anstruther, Bart. late Chief Justice of Bengal.

Philip Cosby, Esq. Admiral of the Red, at his house in Alfred-street, Bath, on Sunday morning last, in the 60th year of his age.

Angelica Kaufman, a celebrated artist, at Rome, on 7th Nov. last, in the 67th year of her age. Her funeral was attended by several Nobility, 100 Ecclesiastics in the habits of their orders, and a great number of Members of the Literary Societies at Rome. Some of her best pictures were displayed in the procession, borne upon the shoulders of the mourners.

At Paris, on the 24th ult. Madame La Fayette. She was the daughter of the Duke D'Ayen, son of the Marshal De Noelles, and wife of General La Fayette.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.—This day's market was tolerably supplied with Wheat, and samples of the best qualities produced an increase in price—as also a few samples of fine Barley. No alteration in the price of Malt. White Pease rather dearer. Beans of both sorts keep their prices. The supplies of Oats were large. Rape Seed advanced in price.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	40 a	66	Wheat	40 a	70
Fine ditto	68 a	72	Fine ditto	72 a	74
Rye (New)	45 a	50	Rye (New)	45 a	50
Barley	36 a	42	Barley	38 a	44
Malt (New)	68 a	76	Malt (New)	66 a	76
White Pease, boilers	154 a	164	White Pease, boilers	156 a	166
Grey Pease	56 a	61	Grey Pease	57 a	62
Beans	54 a	60	Beans	56 a	62
Tick ditto (Old)	50 a	56	Tick ditto	52 a	58
Oats	30 a	38	Oats	30 a	38
Poland ditto	39 a	40	Poland ditto	40 a	41
Rape Seed £22 a £25			Rape Seed £24 a £27		
Fine Flour	55 a	58	Fine Flour	55 a	60
Seconds	50 a	55	Seconds	50 a	55

Return of Wheat in Mark Lane, including only from the 28th December to the 2d of January, agreeable to the new Act. Total, 3,998 quarters.—Average price 76s. 0½d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,
In Great Britain, for the Week ending January 16.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	70	0	Beans	57	2
Rye	47	11	Pease	54	0
Barley	39	2	Oatmeal	40	4
Oats	29	4	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, JAN. 14.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per qr.	16 0 a	16 10	Oats, per qr.	1 18 a	2 0
Barley, per qr.	1 17 a	2 1	Beans, do.	2 15 a	2 2

Pease £.2 18s. a £.3 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 13th of January, 1808, is £.1 15s. 1½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 10 a	6 2	Kent	4 15 a	7 0
Sussex	4 16 a	5 8	Sussex	4 15 a	5 16
Essex	4 16 a	5 8	Farnham	6 0 a	10 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 4 0 a	6 0 0	Average	5 2 0
	Straw	1 19 0 a	2 5 0		2 2 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 4 0 a	6 6 0		5 5 0
	Clover	5 10 0 a	8 18 0		6 4 0
	Straw	1 14 0 a	2 2 0		1 18 0
Smithfield,	Hay	4 4 0 a	5 10 0		4 17 0
	Clover	5 5 0 a	6 19 0		5 17 6
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 2 0		1 19 0

PRICE OF MEAT,

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 6 a	4 8	Beef	3 2 a	4 8
Mutton	3 10 a	5 0	Mutton	3 4 a	4 8
Veal	5 6 a	6 6	Veal	4 4 a	6 4
Pork	4 8 a	5 4	Pork	4 4 a	5 4
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 1,100—Sheep and lambs, 5,000
Calves, 120—Pigs 400

PRICE OF COALS FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY, JAN. 11.—Bryan's, 50.; Kenton, 52s. 9d.; Wall's End (Bell's) 53s. 6d.; Wall's End (Russell's) 53s. 9d.; Wall's End (Temple's) 53s. 6d.; Hartley, 47s. 6d.; Tanfield, 52s.; Pontop, 51s. 6d.; Team, 48s. 9d.; Benton, 49s. 6d.; Hillions, 49s. 6d.; Townly, 50s.; Mary Hill, 44s. 9d.; Percy, 52s. 9d.; Eighton, 49s. 6d.; Hebburn, 52s. 3d.; Heaton, 52s. 9d.—50 ships at Market, sale general, 44 sailed, 15 loaded.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.—Adairs, 50s.; Baker's Main, 45s.; Blyth, 45s. 9d.; Bryan's, 50s.; Croft's Main, 49s.; Ellison's Main, 49s. 3d.; Hartley, 47s.; Heaton Main, 52s. 6d.; Hebburn Main, 52s. 6d.; Latimer, 44s. 9d.; Marten, 44s.; Kenton Main, 52s. 0d.; Percy Main, 52s. 9d.; Townley Main, 49s.; Wall's End (Russell's), 53s.; Wall's End (Temple's), 52s. 9d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 53s. 9d.; Walker, 50s. 9d.; Whitefield, 46s.; Wylam Moor, 50s.; Worthey, 50s.; Newbottle Burn Moor, 46s.—60 Ships at Market, 45 sold; 9 sailed.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.—Adair's Main, 52s.; Baker's Main, 47s.; Eighton Moor, 51s. 3d.; Ellison's Main, 51s. 6d.; Hartley, 48s. 3d.; Molywell Main, 51s. 6d.; Murton, 48s.; Pontop (Simpson's), 52s.; Percy Main, 52s. 3d.; Wall's End (Russell's), 53s.; Wall's End (Temple's), 53s.; Wall's End (Bell's), 56s.; Walker, 53s. 6d.; Bourn Moor, 51s. 6d.; Heds worth, 51s. 6d.—40 Ships at Market, 22 sold; none sailed, 24 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	58 0 a	59 0	Town Tallow	00 0 a	72 6
Soap, yellow	00 0 a	86 0	Yell. Russia, do.	72 0 a	72 0
—— mottled	00 0 a	96 0	White, do.	00 0 a	69 0
—— curd	00 0 a	100 0	Soap,	00 0 a	69 0
Candles, p. doz.	00 0 a	12 0	Graves	00 0 a	12 0
—— mould, do.	00 0 a	13 0	Good Dregs	00 0 a	12 0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 4d. Clare, 4s. 4d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 3d.—Average 4s. 4d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	225½	225½ ¼		225½	226 ½ ¼	
3 per Cent. Reduced	63¼ ⅞ ¼	63⅛ ⅞	63⅛ ⅞	64 ¾ ⅞	63¾ ¼	63¾ ½ ¼
3 per Cent. Consol	63⅛ ¼ ⅜	63⅛ ¼	63⅛ ¼	63½ ¼ ½	63⅜ ½ ¼ ⅜	63⅜ 64
4 per Cent. Consol	81⅛	81⅛ ¼	81⅛ ¼	81⅛ ¼	81⅛ ¼ 89	81⅛ 82⅛
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	96⅛ ¼	96½ ⅛	96½ ⅛ ¼	96½ ¼ ⅛	96⅛ ⅛ ¼	96⅛ ¼
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities		18 1-16	18 1-16 ⅛	18 1-16 ⅛	18 1-16 ⅛	18 1-16 ⅛
Do. Short, 1778 & 1779						
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	63⅛	63	63⅛ ⅛			63⅛ ⅛
Do. Ann. for 25 Years		7 9-16 ⅛	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16 ⅛	7 9-16 ⅛
Irish 5 per Cent.						
India Stock						
Do. Bonds	Par 1dis.	Par 1dis.	P. 1 dis.	1dis. Par	1 dis. P.	1 dis. P.
South Sea Stock	64⅛					
Old Annuities						
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	2, 5 pm.	4, 2, 3 pm	2, 4 pm.	4, 2, 3 pm	2, 4, 5 pm	3, 1, 4 pm
Lottery Tickets	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.
Omnium	2¼ ⅛	2¼ ⅛ pm.	2⅛ par	2⅛ pm.	2⅛ ⅛ pm.	2⅛ pm.
Consols for	64¼ ⅜ ⅞	64¼ ⅜	64¼ ⅜	64¼ 5 4⅞	64¼ 5 4⅞	64¼ ⅜

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	7 2 U.	Bilboa		39½
Do. at Sight	34	11	Palermo		92d. per oz.
Rotterdam	11	2 2 U.	Leghorn		49½
Hamburgh	34	4 4½ U.	Genoa		45½
Altona	34	5 2½ U.	Venice		52 ineffect.
Paris, 1 day's date	25	6	Naples		42
Do.	23	10 2 U.	Lisbon		60
Bourdeaux	23	10	Oporto		60
Madrid	40	effec.	Dublin		10¾ per Ct.
Cadiz	39½	effec.	Cork		11½
			N. Dol. 5s. 4½d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	2	0
Dublin	1	1
Waterford	1	2
Guernsey	6	0
Jersey	0	0

B. F. T. FORTUNE, Broker, 13, Cornhill.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 4. SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

Seldom has his Majesty's Speech excited more anxious expectation than at the present moment. The critical and extraordinary state of our foreign relations, the singular transactions and discussions in which we have lately been involved, and the question of peace or war so important to us and to the universe, would, it was expected, have the most interesting light thrown upon them by this official document. If these expectations be not wholly realised, they are so, at least, in part; and if there is much which we still wish to see explained, we can, however, pretty clearly discern the sentiments of our Ministers, and the line of conduct which they intend to pursue. We could have wished to find the Speech more satisfactory; but we shall at least endeavour, in a short commentary, to give the public an explicit view of its contents and defects.

The Speech immediately proceeds to inform us, "That no "sooner had the results of the Negotiations at Tilsit confirmed "the influence and controul of France over the Powers of the "Continent, than his Majesty was apprised of the intentions "of the enemy to combine those Powers in one general Con"federacy, to be directed either to the entire subjugation of "this kingdom, or to the imposing upon his Majesty an insi"cure and ignominious Peace.—That for this purpose, it was "determined to force into hostility against his Majesty, States "which had hitherto been allowed by France to maintain or "to purchase their neutrality; and to bring to bear against "different points of his Majesty's dominions, the whole of the "naval force of Europe, and especially the fleets of Portugal "and Denmark."

This paragraph affords much room for observation. No mention is made of the secret articles of the Treaty of Tilsit, which have formerly been stated to contain the actual terms of the confederacy against us: it is not even hinted that such secret articles are in existence. The use which will be made, by the enemies of Government, of this silent retractation, is not doubtful: they will insist that our Ministers were originally duped, by some false information, into a belief that secret articles did exist in the Treaty of Tilsit; that they have since discovered the falsehood of their informer; but that having acted too far upon his false intelligence, shame prevents them from disavowing it altogether, and they therefore confine themselves to speaking of it in general terms, and passing over in silence particulars which might be refuted and exposed. They will urge that we are now left wholly to conjecture, whether the hostile confederacy formed a part of the Treaty of Tilsit, or was a subsequent transaction; and that no hint whatever is given of the manner in which his Majesty became apprised of this combination. We should be heartily sorry to find that this were actually the case with our Ministers, and we still hope that they may be able to give more satisfactory explanation: but if they should not be able to do so, either from the deficiency of their information, or from the nature of the channel through which it was procured, deeply it is to be regretted that they ever rested their measures on this foundation. It will cause their good faith to be questioned by the present generation, and to be suspected by posterity.

The information respecting the enemy's intentions against Portugal was not derived from any vague or suspicious source; it was directly communicated by the government of Portugal. The friendly assurances of that Court, it is stated, prevented us from taking any forcible measures to secure its fleet and its fidelity. Why, it may be asked, was not the same reliance placed on the good faith of Denmark? At the time when the attack was made, it might have been difficult to answer this interrogation; but the result of the confidence we placed in the Portuguese, may now induce Ministers to think their treatment of the Danes the wiser measure. The Prince Regent of Portugal prepared indeed for emigration, but he still deprecated the arrival of our fleets in his harbours; and, at length, delivered himself entirely up to the schemes of Bonaparte, united himself formally with our continental enemies, and commenced hostilities against us by shutting his ports to our trade, and seizing the persons and property of British residents in his dominions. The secret approach of the French army to Lisbon, and the implacable hatred which Bonaparte denounced against the House of Braganza, again fortunately turned his affection to Britain, and induced him to withdraw his person and his fleet from the grasp of Bonaparte. Our Ministers may thus boast that their intentions were fulfilled in both cases, in the one by moderation, in the other by violence; but unfortunately the former has been followed by little praise, and the latter continues to be pursued by deep obloquy.

The speech proceeds to state the success of the enemy with Russia, Austria, and Prussia; and the departure of the Ambassadors of these powers from this country. It is stated, that neither Austria nor Prussia have given any reason for this proceeding, and indeed they must be considered as wholly passive instruments in the hands of France.

It is stated that the Emperor of Russia has attempted to justify his hostile conduct by a statement of wrongs and grievances which have no real foundation; that his Majesty did not refuse the mediation of that Prince; but that he could not accept of it until his Majesty should have been able to ascertain that Russia was in a condition to mediate impartially, and until the principles of the basis on which France was ready to negociate were made known to his Majesty.

The reason urged against accepting the mediation of Russia, would certainly be very conclusive, were the arbitration between two great nations at all similar to the arbitration between two individuals. In the latter case, the arbitrator is chosen to *decide* upon the points in dispute, and by his decision the parties pledge themselves to stand: it is therefore of the utmost consequence that his impartiality be ascertained beforehand, otherwise the interests of the one party may be directly sacrificed to the other. But the part of a mediator between two great nations is altogether different. He is called upon to decide nothing: his task is merely to receive and transmit the first overtures of both powers, to sooth by his friendly offices any rising animosities of the interested parties, and to be the organ of communication when the etiquette and forms of deplomacy might occasion dangerous delays and obstructions. None of the principals in the negociation is bound to accept any proposal of the mediator, unless he chuses; and it is entirely the fault of the ambassador, if the interests of their country are at all injured by any undue impartiality. In this point of view, we see no good reason for rejecting the mediation of Russia, because she was suspected of being friendly to France. If France was sincere in her desires for peace, Russia, if actuated by congenial

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sentiments, must also have been desirous of peace; and in this case her mediation could only have tended to accelerate that most enviable event. If France and Russia were both hollow in their pacific professions; an actual negociation would soon have enabled us to detect their insincerity, and to expose it to the world.

The other objection of our Ministers to the acceptance of the Russian mediation, their ignorance of the basis on which France was willing to negociate, seems equally untenable. To arrange the basis itself was a matter of preliminary negociation, in which the mediating power might well bear a part; nor can we see any reason whatever, why the acceptance of the Russian mediation should be deferred, until this arrangement should be completed by France, and approved by our Government.

His Majesty mentions his concern that the enemy has succeeded in rendering the Ottoman Porte our enemy. The friendship or the enmity of this worst of governments, or rather this worst of anarchies, is of so little importance, as scarcely to deserve mention among our other truly great and interesting concerns.

The Speech extols the fidelity and magnanimity of the King of Sweden; it hints that it is a sacred duty to render assistance to that Monarch; and expresses a hope that Parliament will enable his Majesty to discharge any obligations contracted for this purpose. The conduct of the King of Sweden towards this country has certainly been meritorious; but we doubt his ability to resist the powerful combination of the surrounding powers; and we are apprehensive that our subsidies to him will prove as fruitless as they have done in every other country of the Continent of Europe.

With regard to America, it is stated that an attempt has been made by that Government to connect with the affair of the Chesapeake, pretensions inconsistent with the maritime rights of Britain: such pretensions, it is added, his Majesty is determined never to admit. We cannot but give our hearty assent to this determination of his Majesty, in the sense in which we understand it: it is surely absurd in the Americans to imagine that we should gratify them by renouncing our right of searching either for deserters, or for contraband goods, on board their merchant vessels. The rights which we here claim, are accorded equally to every state by the law of nations.

The Orders in Council are spoken of as a mere measure of retaliation, indispensably necessary to counteract the previous Edicts of Bonaparte; and Parliament is called upon to give vigour to these measures by its sanction. We never doubted of the justice of these Orders, as they were plainly an act of retaliation; but we must own that we entertain great doubts of their expediency. The commerce of neutrals was the only means remaining to us of diffusing our manufactures over the Continent of Europe; and experience seems to show that no efforts of Bonaparte could have entirely repressed this commerce, unless our Orders of Council had come to his aid.

In averting to the state of the revenue, his Majesty gives us the agreeable information, that both the temporary and permanent taxes have proved more productive than in the preceding year; and that he hopes the necessary supplies for the present year may be raised without any material addition to the public burdens.

Towards the conclusion of the Speech, mention is made of peace and war; but not in such terms as can justify any expectation of the speedy restoration of tranquillity. "If ever there was a just and national war," says the Speech, "it is "that which his Majesty is now compelled to prosecute. This "war is in its principle purely defensive. His Majesty looks "but to the attainment of a secure and honourable peace; but "such a peace can only be negociated upon a footing of "perfect equality."

From these expressions we may distinctly perceive that the present does not appear to our Ministers a proper season for negociation; but to what more favourable conjuncture they look forward, it is difficult to conceive. Do they expect insurrections on the Continent, in consequence of the present restrictions on trade? Or do they imagine that Bonaparte will be moved by the miseries of his people to renounce any of his present pretensions? There is something in the phrase of not negociating unless upon a footing of perfect equality, which we do not well understand. Has Bonaparte ever proposed to treat with us as a subordinate nation? Has he ever presumed to insinuate that the independence of Britain was not as complete as the independence of France? Of such pretensions we have never heard the least intimation; and it is therefore to something else that the language of our Ministers must refer. Perhaps they expect that those allies whom we were unable to defend, should be restored to their territories and to independence, in order that Britain and France might be placed, at the commencement of negociation, on an equal footing as to their respective influence in Europe.—If such wild speculations ever enter into their Counsels, in vain shall we pray for the return of peace, in vain lament the devastation of perpetual war.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. IV.

THE INDEPENDENT WHIG.

We shall never cease to be the advocates of the free and manly publication of every one's sentiments, through the medium of the press. The full and independent discussion of every public measure, the clear exposition of all the arguments which can be brought forwards, both by its friends and enemies, and the universal diffusion of these reasonings among all the inhabitants of the kingdom, we consider as the most certain preservative of public tranquillity, the most impregnable bulwark of our Government and Constitution. The British Government rests, not upon fear, but upon public opinion: its only danger proceeds from that ignorance of the great mass of the people, which makes them liable to become the dupes of designing men, and is apt to precipitate them into disorders, and even rebellion, from mere misapprehension. When the people are well informed with regard to the measures of Government, when they are accustomed to discuss them freely in their families and in their clubs, there is no danger of misapprehension ever leading to violence: if the measures of Government be really wise and good, the arguments in their favour will at least silence the disaffected; and even when these measures are unjustifiable, men accustomed to discussion will declaim, will print, will take every method of rendering their disapprobation public, but will never have recourse to the old barbarous practice of mobbing and burning houses, which, they know, will only bring down speedy punishment upon themselves, and render every wise man their enemy.

While, on these accounts, we are anxious that political knowledge should be diffused among every portion of the lowest classes of the community, we are the more inflamed with indignation at those declaimers who attempt to gain the favour of the common people, by exciting their resentment against their rulers; who are incessantly employed in rivetting vulgar prejudices instead of removing them, and who are glad to gain a circulation for their papers, at the price of rendering the people discontented, clamourous, and seditious. These are the real enemies of Government and good order; these are in truth the most dangerous enemies of the people, whose passions and prejudices they flatter. They convert that knowledge which would be the great source of national happiness, into a corrupting and destroying poison; and prolong the reign of darkness and delusion, by the triumph which they give to the haters of improvement and civilization.

These considerations have drawn from us some observations on *The Independent Whig*, a paper, which, we understand, has acquired a considerable circulation among the lower orders of the people. *The Whig* seemed, at first, to be a scion of that faction, from which it derives its name; but it has since entirely coalesced with a party which professes to hate Whig and Tory equally; a party which as yet is only distinguished by having Sir Francis Burdett at its head. The chief characteristic of this paper is unusual vehemence of language, an application

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of epithets so coarse and violent, that few would venture, for their own credit, to employ them; and a determined and uniform reprobation of all the measures of our Government. Such topics and such a style are very apt to become popular among the common people, to whose habits rudeness and discontent are congenial; but it is evident that in proportion as they do become popular, they contribute to interrupt civilization, and sap the foundations of our public prosperity.

The uniformity with which *The Independent Whig* rails at every measure of our own Government, and extols every measure of the enemy is truly curious, if it were not truly criminal. Every political economist knows that however great as a conqueror, Buonaparte has talked and acted more wildly with regard to commerce than any other Prince who has sat on a throne. He imagined that, by his simple mandate, he could cover the seas with his merchantmen and ships of war; and when he found this could not be done, he resolved to destroy our commerce forsooth, by completely ruining that of his own subjects, and of every nation he could overawe. Yet all these measures appeared to *The Whig* the consummation of wisdom; while every retaliating order of our Ministers was considered as the height of folly and absurdity. When the Russian Declaration made its appearance, it was panegyrised as unanswerable, as manly, explicit and energetic: it was found to have no weak side; Alexander's complaints, that we had deserted him, were declared to be *well-founded*; and his word was at once taken for the numerous grievances which he said his commerce had sustained. When our counter-Declaration appeared, it was flatly stigmatised as containing "nothing but vague and flimsy reasoning, assertions "unsupported by proof, declamatory invective substituted for "logical deduction, substantiating scarcely any thing but the "impotency of our Ministers!" But the remarks on our Declaration, which lately appeared in *The Moniteur*, met with a far different fate. "This *able* and *eloquent* production," says *The Whig*, "which, in our opinion, completely exposes the "absurdity and refutes the falsehoods of our Ministers, in their "answer to the Russian Declaration, certainly merits the se"rious and deliberate attention of every rational and reflecting "mind." A discussion follows in which *The Moniteur* is found, in *every* instance, to be perfectly unanswerable. Such is the manner in which *The Whig* uniformly proceeds, rendering the people discontented, by traducing our own Government, and exalting every measure of our enemies.

The manner in which *The Independent Whig* courts popularity, by converting to its use all the prejudices of the common people, is not less scandalous than its perpetual declamations in favour of our enemies. We shall not select a political instance, where some might doubt what is prejudice and what is not: we shall only advert to a recent instance, in which it has endeavoured to gain credit with all the weak women and gossiping mates in the kingdom, by calumniating the greatest blessing conferred on society in our days—the discovery of the cow-pox. *The Whig* does not scruple to announce the complete failure of this remedy, the *horrid spectacles* it has produced: and promises a still more thundering essay on the subject, when we have no doubt that there will be introduced the cows' horns and tails, with all the other stories which Drs. Moseley and Squirrel, and numerous other old women, have sedulously circulated. What heart must the man have who, from selfish motives, can thus alarm the fears and prejudices of the common people, and prevent them from enjoying the protection of that safeguard from death and deformity, which heaven has sent in mercy to their families?

The Independent Whig has at present two heroes—the Emperor Napoleon, and Sir Francis Burdett. Of the former it speaks in the loftiest terms: of its style on this subject, the following extract from one of its late numbers will afford a specimen:—"The Emperor Napoleon has set out on his journey to "Italy. Like the sun, he appears to hold on a perpetual unde"viating course; and, like that glorious luminary, travels over "the wide extent of his vast dominions, to vivify and invigorate "them by his presence! Extraordinary man! Wherever he "moves, the earth appears to tremble at his frown; and Kings "and Emperors crouch beneath his feet!" Such are the panegyrics with which Napoleon is incessantly loaded, while no expression is omitted to make our Government appear oppressive, feeble, and contemptible. It is for the Editor of *The Whig* to explain what other effect these panegyries and reproaches can have, when circulated among the most ignorant classes of the people, than to render them enemies to the British Government, and eager to exchange it for the domination of the magnificent Napoleon!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 6.—The four sail of the line and four frigates, which the French army found at Lisbon, are fitting out for sea.—The House of Braganza has lost Portugal, and shares the fate of all the Princes who place confidence in England. To have deprived the English of the excellent ports of Lisbon and Oporto, is an important advantage obtained by France. Another part of the ancient Continent is thus rescued from English influence. If the independence of the United States has proved useful to France, the new establishment of the House of Braganza in another part of the new Continent prepares fresh advantages for her.—The relations of the Court of Brazils with Portugal, and the commercial connections which it will be necessitated to form with Europe, cannot but prove beneficial to France and her allies.

[This article is of considerable length in the original, but the above is the substance. The remainder is totally uninteresting.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, DEC. 23.—*The Court Gazette* of this day contains the following article from Turkey:—

"Field-Marshal Prince Prosorowski left Bucharest the 2d of December, with Generals Tzitzere, Hanting, Kinchnikow, and General Apravin. The Servian insurgents, who were included in the armistice of Slobosia, continued, notwithstanding, to act in a hostile manner against the Turks. Several engagements have lately taken place between them and the Ottoman troops. The Porte addressed, in the last day of November, a Firman to all the Pachas in the European and Asiatic provinces, stating, that as all the conditions of the armistice have not yet been fulfilled, they must immediately put themselves in march with their troops, to reinforce the Grand Vizier's army in cantonments between Schumla and Adrianople, the strength of which has considerably decreased.

The Dardanelles, as well as the whole coast, as far as Alexandria, are again closely blockaded by the English. According to the last letters from Trieste, that port is put in the most respectable state of defence.—*Moniteur, Jan. 5.*

In consequence of the convention, concluded the 10th of October, at Fontainbleau, between the Courts of Austria and France, the town and fortress of Braunau was delivered up, on the 10th of this month, by M. Otto, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from the Emperor of the French to the King of Bavaria, into the hands of Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

The same day, at eight in the morning, the French garrison, under the orders of the General of Division, Merle, set out from Braunau, and took the road to Munich.

DENMARK.

ELSINEUR, DEC. 17.—Two Masters of ships, M. M. Petersent and Wichmann, from Altona, who have arrived at Gottenburgh, report, that, at their departure, intelligence had been received that above fifty vessels, making part of the last English convoy, had been forced, by stress of weather, to take refuge in the ports of Norway, where they had been declared legal prizes.—*Moniteur, Jan. 2.*

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, DEC. 28.—Extracts are circulated here of the Official Note by which England has given an answer to the offer of mediation, which was made by Russia. That note, signed Canning, contains in substance—

"That His Britannic Majesty would have accepted, with pleasure, the mediation of Russia, if he had received information respecting the cases upon which the Mediator hoped to have re-established the general peace. But his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, after having repeatedly promised to his Britannic Majesty not to conclude any peace with France, without having assumed the independence of the German Provinces, had, notwithstanding, by the Treaty of Tilsit, which, far from containing any stipulations on that head, seemed to submit the whole of Germany to the wishes of France. Now His Britannic Majesty cannot enter into any negociation with France, unless the complete restitution of the Electorate of Hanover be admitted as a preliminary basis. By an unconditional acceptance of the Russian mediation, His Britannic Majesty would have reason to fear lest his German States should become a French Province. Therefore, his Britannic Majesty places his confidence in the efforts of his people, in order to force his implacable enemy into more conciliatory measures," &c. &c.—*The Argus.*

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TURKEY.

SEMLIN, DEC 18.—All the Russian troops which were in Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, have withdrawn into their winter quarters, and this movement they made as soon as it was known that the army of the Grand Vizier had evacuated Lower Bessarabia. Some regiments only remain in the entrenched camps formed before Giurgewo, Brailow, and Ismael, were barracks have been constructed; other troops have returned to Poland. The greatest part of the above troops are in cantonments in Wallachia. Prince Prosorowski, Commander in Chief, has been promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal.—The three free corps of Ypsilanti, Milviadorsi, and Nilkitch, which were raised last year, are to be disbanded.—All the troops who composed the army of the Grand Vizier were dismissed, as soon as the army had reached the environs of Adrianople, pursuant to a Firman of the Grand Seignior.—*Moniteur.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

This day the House met pursuant to his Majesty's Proclamation. At three o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Camden, Lord Aylesford, and Lord Dartmouth, sat in their robes, as his Majesty's Commissioners, and the Commons being in attendance, the Chancellor informed them that it was inconvenient for his Majesty to attend in person to open his Parliament, but had issued a Commission for that purpose, which the Clerk would read. The Commission being read, the Chancellor then delivered the following

SPEECH FROM HIS MAJESTY.

"*MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,*

"We have received his Majesty's commands to assure you, that in calling you together at this important conjuncture of affairs, he entertains the most perfect conviction, that he shall find in you the same determination with which his Majesty himself is animated, to uphold the honour of his Crown, and the just rights and interests of his people.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that no sooner had the result of the Negociations at Tilsit confirmed the influence and controul of France over the Powers of the Continent, than his Majesty was apprized of the intentions of the enemy to combine those Powers in one general confederacy, to be directed either to the entire subjugation of this kingdom, or to the imposing upon his Majesty an insecure and ignominious peace.

"That for this purpose, it was determined to force into hostility against his Majesty, States which had hitherto been allowed by France to maintain or to purchase their neutrality; and to bring to bear against different points of his Majesty's dominions the whole of the naval force of Europe, and specifically the fleets of Portugal and Denmark.

"To place those fleets out of the power of such a confederacy, became therefore the indispensible duty of his Majesty.

"In the execution of this duty, so far as related to the Danish fleet, his Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that it was with the deepest reluctance that his Majesty found himself compelled, after his earnest endeavours to open a Negociation with the Danish Government had failed, to authorise his Commanders to resort to the extremity of force, but that he has the greatest satisfaction in congratulating you upon the successful execution of this painful, but necessary service.

"We are further commanded to acquaint you, that the course which his Majesty had to pursue with respect to Portugal, was happily of a nature more congenial to his Majesty's feelings.—The time and unreserved communication by the Court of Lisbon of the demands and designs of France, while it confirmed to his Majesty the authenticity of the advices which he had received from other quarters, entitled that Court to his Majesty's confidence in the sincerity of the assurances by which that communication was accompanied.

"The Fleet of Portugal was destined by France to be employed as an instrument of vengeance against Great Britain. That fleet has been secured from the grasp of France, and is now employed in conveying to its American dominions the hopes [illegible] of the Portuguese Monarchy. His Majesty implores the protection of Divine Providence upon that enterprize, in the preservation of a Power so long the ally of Great Britain; and in the prospect of its [illegible] the New World with augmented strength and

"We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you that the determination of the enemy to excite hostilities between his Majesty and his late Allies, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, has been but too successful; and that the Ministers from those Powers have demanded and received their passports.

"This measure, on the part of Russia, has been attempted to be justified by a statement of wrongs and grievances which have no real foundation. The Emperor of Russia had indeed proffered his Mediation between his Majesty and France. His Majesty did not refuse that Mediation, but he is confident you will feel the propriety of its not having been accepted until His Majesty should have been enabled to ascertain that Russia was in a condition to mediate impartially, and until the principles of the basis on which France was ready to negociate were made known to his Majesty.

"No pretence of justification has been alledged for the hostile conduct of the Emperor of Austria, or for that of his Prussian Majesty. His Majesty has not given the slightest ground of complaint to either of those Sovereigns, nor even at the moment when they have respectively withdrawn their Ministers, have they assigned to his Majesty any distinct cause for that proceeding.

"His Majesty has directed that copies of the Correspondence between his Majesty's Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, during the Negociation at Tilsit, and the official Note of the Russian Minister at this Court, containing the offer of his Imperial Majesty's Mediation between his Majesty and France, together with the answer returned to that note by his Majesty's command; and also copies of the official notes, presented by the Austrian Minister at this Court, and of the answers which his Majesty commanded to be returned to them, should be laid before you.

"It is with concern that his Majesty commands us to inform you, that, notwithstanding his earnest wishes to terminate the War in which he is engaged with the Ottoman Porte, his Majesty's endeavours, unhappily for the Turkish Empire, have been defeated by the machinations of France, not less the enemy of the Porte than of Great Britain.

"But while the influence of France has been thus unfortunately successful in preventing the termination of existing hostilities, and in exciting new war against this Country, his Majesty commands us to inform you, that the King of Sweden has resisted every attempt to induce him to abandon his alliance with Great Britain; and that his Majesty entertains no doubt that you will feel with him the sacredness of the duty which the firmness and fidelity of the King of Sweden impose upon his Majesty, and that you will concur in enabling his Majesty to discharge it in a manner worthy of this Country.

"It remains for us, according to his Majesty's command, to state to you that the Treaty of Commerce and Amity between his Majesty and the United States of America, which was concluded and signed by Commissioners duly authorized for that purpose, on the 31st of December, 1806, has not taken effect, in consequence of the refusal of the President of the United States to ratify that instrument.

"For an unauthorised act of force committed against an American ship of war, his Majesty did not hesitate to offer immediate and spontaneous reparation. But an attempt has been made by the American Government to connect with the question which has arisen out of this act, pretensions inconsistent with the Maritime Rights of Great Britain; such pretensions his Majesty is determined never to admit. His Majesty, nevertheless, hopes that the American Government will be actuated by the same desire to preserve the relations of Peace and Friendship between the two Countries which has ever influenced his Majesty's conduct, and that any difficulties in the discussion now pending may be effectually removed.

"His Majesty has commanded me to state to you, that in consequence of the Decree by which France declared the whole of his Majesty's Dominions to be in a state of blockade, and subjected to seizure and confiscation, the produce and manufactures of his Kingdom, his Majesty resorted, in the first instance, to a measure of mitigated retaliation; and that this measure having proved ineffectual for its object, his Majesty has since found it necessary to adopt others of greater vigour, which, he commands me to state to you, will require the aid of Parliament to give them complete and effectual operation.

"His Majesty has directed Copies of the Orders which he has issued with the advice of his Privy Council upon this subject to be laid before you, and he commands us to recommend them to your early attention."

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"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, in the fullest confidence that your loyalty and public spirit will induce you to make such provision for the public service as the urgency of affairs may require.

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that notwithstanding the difficulties which the enemy has endeavoured to impose upon the Commerce of his subjects, and upon their Intercourse with other Nations, the resources of the Country have continued in the last year to be so abundant, as to have produced, both from the permanent and temporary revenue, a receipt considerably larger than that of the preceding year.

"The satisfaction which his Majesty feels assured you will derive, in common with his Majesty, from this proof of the solidity of these resources, cannot but be greatly increased, if, as his Majesty confidently hopes, it shall be found possible to raise the necessary Supplies for the present year without any material addition to the public burthens.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are especially commanded to say to you, in the name of his Majesty, that, if ever there was a just and National war, it is that which his Majesty is now compelled to prosecute.—The war is in its principle purely defensive. His Majesty looks but to the attainment of a secure and honourable Peace; but such a Peace can only be negociated upon a footing of perfect equality.

"The eyes of Europe and of the world are fixed upon the British Parliament.

"If, as his Majesty confidently trusts, you display in this crisis of the fate of the Country, the characteristic spirit of the British Nation, and face unappalled the unnatural combination which is gathered around us, his Majesty bids us to assure you of his firm persuasion, that under the blessing of Divine Providence, the struggle will prove successful and glorious to Great Britain.

"We are lastly commanded to assure you, that in this awful and momentous contest, you may rely on the firmness of his Majesty, who has no cause but that of his people, and that his Majesty reciprocally relies on the wisdom, the constancy, and the affectionate support of his Parliament.

Lord Galloway rose to move an Address of Thanks. The Speech, of itself, he said, joined to the notoriety of the events to which it referred, left him but little to do in calling for their unanimous concurrence in the Address which he should propose to be carried to the foot of the Throne. It had, it was true, been reported that a difference of opinion prevailed respecting one of the topics in his Majesty's Speech, but this rumour, he trusted, was unfounded; for he was wholly unable to conjecture by what arguments it could be sustained. The restoration of peace between Russia and France was immediately followed by a plan for the general armament of the Continent against this country. To this scheme Denmark and Portugal were called upon to subscribe their navies. It became the indispensable duty of Ministers to take the most effectual measures to frustrate that intention; and this with a promptitude which entitled them to the gratitude of the country, they had accomplished. The hostile dispositions of Denmark had been evinced at various periods during the last seven years, and the success of the expedition to Copenhagen enabled those who could look with a seaman's eye to convince themselves she was on the eve of declaring herself a party to the confederacy against our maritime rights. Her arsenals were surcharged with stores, and her fleet was in a forward state of preparation. Of the justice and necessity of the attack, the country at large entertained the highest approbation; and had it not been adopted, he had not the least doubt that the forbearance of Ministers would, in such case, have furnished a copious topic of censure. Of the emigration of the Court of Lisbon he could not speak in terms too high. He had the most confident expectation that, with a spirit of liberal policy and strict friendship on both sides, it would produce the most beneficial effects to the commercial and naval interests of this kingdom. This event was one more to be rejoiced in, when he looked to our rupture with Russia. If sufficient encouragement was given for the raising of hemp and flax in the Brazils, and in some of our own dominions, we should have cause to bless the day which, by suspending our intercourse with Russia, for ever relieved us from that dependency upon her, in which we were hitherto held, for the supply of articles so indispensably necessary for naval purposes. With regard to America, every disposition towards conciliation had been evinced by his Majesty's Government, and particularly by their disavowing the attack on the Chesapeake. If he differed from them on this head, it was in thinking that they had been rather liberal in their concessions. His Lordship then briefly touched on the remaining topics of the Speech, and earnestly urged the importance of unanimity in Parliament, both with a view to its impression upon the people of this country and the Confederated States of the Continent, and as to its obvious tendency to accelerate the period of a secure and honourable peace. He concluded with reading a long motion, which echoed the leading particulars of his Majesty's Speech.

Lord Kenyon seconded the Address.

The Duke of Norfolk said, there was one point, with regard to which he was under the necessity of disturbing the unanimity of their Lordships' vote on the occasion; namely, that part of the Speech which related to the attack upon Copenhagen. No information whatever had yet been laid before Parliament to justify that measure. Ministers stated the reluctance evinced by his Majesty with regard to it: he wished they could shew that they entertained a similar feeling. Parliament was told, in the King's Speech, that the eyes of all Europe were now upon them. It was for that reason, he wished Parliament to postpone its decision upon the conduct of Ministry, as to Denmark, until the fullest information was presented them to shew that she had entered into hostile engagements against us. He should, therefore, move, as an Amendment, to leave out the whole of the paragraph in the Address relative to the attack upon Copenhagen.

Lord Sidmouth expressed the extreme regret with which he found himself compelled to concur in the Amendment. He had come down with an anxious hope that nothing would be inserted in his Majesty's Speech which should create a difference of opinon. He was sorry that he had been disappointed. He long clung to the opinion, and he would not now abandon it, that Ministers would furnish Parliament and the country, with cogent reasons, founded on justice and sound political expediency, for their conduct towards Denmark, but till they did so, no man could be required to give up the honest feelings of his heart and understanding, and his attachment to the ancient policy of the British Nation. Admitting, with the Noble Mover of the Address, that the arsenals of Denmark abounded with naval stores, it was clear to his mind, that they could not have been intended against this country, because at the time they were collecting, Russia, who was supposed to have the greatest influence over her councils, was at war with France. To the alledged secret articles at Tilsit, Denmark could not have been a party at the time the attack upon her was meditated, for the Treaty of Tilsit was signed on the 8th of July, and on the 3d of August Zealand was invested. He was indeed very much misinformed if the Crown Prince of Denmark did not owe the capture of his fleet to his leaving Zealand destitute of defence, with the view of accumulating a respectable force in Holstein, for the avowed purpose of resistance to the French army, then menacing that Province. He had, in fact, collected an army in Holstein to the number of 26,000 men, a measure which was totally irreconcileable with the idea of intentional hostilities against us. Sufficient time had not elapsed for making him a party to the Continental system by compulsion. But supposing such a measure to have been in the contemplation of the two Emperors, how stood the question? Ministers alleged, that Holsteinbeing once in the possession of France, Zealand was at her mercy. The force of this allegation was completely destroyed by their offering to defend that island, and to guarantee the whole of the Danish territories, should their terms be accceded to. The Crown Prince could have had no idea of an effectual defence of Holstein, but he seemed to have no doubt of his ability to defend Zealand; and if he was not adequate to this, how could the small force we could spare place him in a state of complete security. He was sorry to see a paragraph in the King's Declaration, calculated to pervert the moral feelings of the British people. We were told, that we should fight the enemy with his own weapons. What! were we to imitate that monstrous system of iniquity and oppression, which characterised the progress of French dominion? This was not the principle by which we had risen to our present enviable condition. —From the æra of our glorious Revolution, it had been our boast to act on that homely maxim, which was in the mouth of every Englishman, as the standard of his private conduct. He agreed entirely with an illustrious statesman, now no more, (Mr. Fox) that in our treatment of other states we should so act, as that, though the arms of their inhabitants might be uplifted against us, their convictions, their feelings, and their good wishes, must be with us. With respect to America, he recommended a continuation of conciliating conduct, but without sacrificing a single iota of what was essential to national security. He deprecated the invidious terms of "our maritime rights, and our maritime sovereignty;" we asserted no rights, but those

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which formed part of the law of nations. He approved of the disavowal of the principle on which the attack of the Chesapeake frigate took place. He was sorry to hear the language which was held as to the unimportance of a contest with America, for it would prove a great calamity to both states. With regard to peace, he thought it was not to be obtained by talking of it, or petitioning for it; but he would never countenance any attempt to throw obloquy on the efforts of any portion of people who, thinking differently, availed themselves of their undoubted constitutional right to state their sentiment. On this topic he adverted to, and highly panegyrised, the language held by Lord Milton to his constituents. He concluded with again expressing his regret that Ministers had called for the approbation of Parliament to the attack of Copenhagen without previous information.

Lord Grenville pursued a similar course with Lord Sidmouth. He reprobated the silence with regard to the information which caused the attack on Copenhagen, the Orders of Council, and the severity of our conduct to America. He blamed Ministers highly for not making the State of Ireland a part of his Majesty's Speech.

Lord Hawkesbury, in a long speech, defended the attack on Copenhagen. The Ministers could not state their authority, nor lay their information upon the table, from obvious motives; but they had information that justified their proceeding. He enumerated the several heads of information. First, they learned that there were secret engagements in the Treaty of Tilsit; and that the view of the parties was to confederate all the Powers of Europe; and particularly to engage or seize on the fleets of Denmark and Portugal to annoy this country. They heard this from their public Ministers then abroad.—They heard it from their faithful Ally, Portugal. They also received information of the hostile intentions of Denmark from a quarter to which they had often been indebted for the first knowledge of the designs of Bonaparte; from, or rather through the disaffected in Ireland. They learned that Ireland was to be attacked from two points—Lisbon and Copenhagen; and they never found the information of these persons, however they come by it, false. And, finally, they had a confidential communication, that, in the Council of the highest authorities in Copenhagen, the matter was discussed, whether, on an option being put to them, that they should join either England or France, an option which they understood was to be put to them, they resolved that they would join France. Having learnt this, Ministers would have been traitors if they had not taken steps to secure the fleet. The Noble Lord then went over the several other topics of Lord Grenville's speech—Portugal, America, the Orders in Council, and the State of Ireland. On the two last he declined saying much. The one would come regularly before them on a future day, and the less that was said of the other the better.

After several other Noble Lords had delivered their sentiments on each side, the amendments were negatived, and the Address carried without a division.—Adjourned to Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

After his Majesty's Speech was read, *Lord Hamilton* rose to move the Address. It was his maiden speech; and if it contained nothing new, it was, at least, appropriate to the occasion. He spoke highly of the warlike triumphs of the nation, and he anticipated more. It had been, and it must be, said he, that *war* must be the only channel and source of our national security. Such was the uncertainty of any peace lasting, that in his mind it is more than probable the expence of a peace establishment would be great, and always attended by the hazard of being suddenly and unexpectedly violated. The Noble Lord then made a transition to his Majesty's Ministers, whom he highly complimented for husbanding the resources of the country in the manner they had done. They had done their duty, and were doing it daily, and they highly merited the countenance and support both of that House and the country at large.

Mr. Ellis seconded the motion.

Lord Milton vindicated his conduct with respect to the different meetings in Yorkshire, but could not but regret, notwithstanding what he had heard from his Majesty's Speech, of the flourishing state of the finances of the country, that there were many hundred mechanics at this moment destitute in the county he had the honour to represent, from the evil tendency of the policy pursued by his Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. George Ponsonby observed, that the Speech now read from the Chair was the longest he had ever heard of, and embraced a greater variety of topics than any other. It appeared, by the Address, that Ministers required the unqualified approbation of Parliament, for the affair of Copenhagen, and differed materially in opinion with the Noble Mover and Seconder, for he could never reconcile himself with the idea that the Ruler of France had the intention of seizing on the Danish navy, he was bound to say that Ministers could not produce the least ground for the supposition. Ministers had, therefore, only anticipated what they imagined he might do. With respect to America he had nothing to say, as the papers were not laid upon the table, that question must rest for the present; but the state of Ireland, on which the Speech was silent, required an immediate consideration.—He pledged himself to bring forward, as soon as possible, the affairs of Copenhagen, which he considered involved with its disgrace the character of the British nation.

Mr. Milnes at great length vindicated the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and took a clear and comprehensive view of the situation of the Powers of Europe, with their influence and connections with France: but yet, war in the present instance was *absolutely necessary* for our existence as a nation.

Mr. Whitbread then rose, and said, that from what he heard, it was impossible for him to remain silent after what had fallen from the last Speaker. He deprecated in strong terms the Copenhagen expedition, which he considered not only unjust, but extremely dishonourable. The nation was told, it was a measure of necessity to plunder the stores of 16 or 18 hulks, a few tons of hemp and iron, when at the same time Ministers had not the slightest proof that Denmark was to make a common cause with the enemy against this country. After alluding to the emigration of the Royal Family of Portugal, which Ministers took the merit of to themselves, which he as an individual totally denied, as it appeared clearly from the Proclamation of the Prince Regent, that they had no share in influencing that Court in its final determination. He then said that there was now as good an opportunity of making Peace with France as ever, and he had not the smallest doubt, if Ministers were serious, but they might obtain it on honourable terms. Mr. Whitbread concluded with calling the attention of Ministers to the state of Ireland; something must be done, otherwise that country would be inevitably lost to the British Empire.

Mr. Secretary Canning, at considerable length, and with peculiar force, vindicated the measures which he and his colleagues adopted towards Denmark and other Powers; but did not think it either prudent or expedient to disclose the source of information which guided their determination respecting the former Power.

Mr. Sheridan contended, from good information, that all the naval stores taken from Denmark were not sufficient for the wear and tear of the British Navy for one month; and also that the Danes had even captured 35 or 36 of our merchantmen, laden with naval stores; so that we had not much to boast of on that score. He concluded by giving notice of a motion on the state of Ireland in the course of the Session.

Lord Henry Petty spoke at considerable length against the Address, as did also the *Hon. Colonel Montague Matthew*.

The question was at length carried without a division, and the House adjourned at one o'clock in the morning.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

The House met about half past three o'clock, and after passing some private Bills, the *Speaker* issued his writ to elect a Burgess for the Borough of Castle Rising, in the room of the Hon. Charles Bagot, who has accepted of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sir Francis Burdett took the usual oaths and his seat on the second row of the Opposition Bench. He appeared in excellent health and spirits.

A Messenger from the Board of Military Enquiry presented at the Bar the Fifth Report of that Board, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The usual Committees were appointed and the Standing Orders of the House renewed, when new writs were issued by the *Speaker* for the borough of Tregony, in the room of Godfrey Wentworth, Esq. who has accepted of the Chiltern Hundreds; and the borough of Tiverton, in the room of the Hon. Richard Ryder, appointed one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Petitions, complaining of undue elections, were presented against the returns of Members for the following places, which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be taken into consideration, viz. Two for Banbury, on Tuesday, the 2d of February, at three; Saltash, on the same day, at half past three; Chip-

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ham, on Thursday, the 4th of February, at three; Saltash Right of Election, on Tuesday, the 9th of February, at three: two for Horsham, same day, at half past three; Evesham, on Thursday, the 11th of February, at three; County of Sussex, on Tuesday, the 16th of February, at three; Dublin University, same day, at half past three; Renfrewshire, on Thursday, the 24th of March, at three; County of Nottingham, on Thursday, the 18th of February, at half past three; and Penrhyn, on Tuesday, the 23d of February, at three.

Lord Folkstone gave notice, that he would on Tuesday next name a certain day to take into consideration the Oude Papers.

Mr. Banks likewise gave notice, that he would on Tuesday next submit a motion, the intention of which is to prevent the disposal of places and pensions in reversion.

The Hon. *G. Ponsonby* gave notice, that he would on Tuesday next move for the production of certain papers relative to the Expedition against Copenhagen.

The *Speaker* gave notice that no Private Bill would be received after the 26th of February, nor no Report after the 28th of March next.

On the Report of the Address to his Majesty, voted yesterday, being brought up, *Mr. J. M'Donald* rose and said, that after having heard his Majesty's Speech read from the Chair, and the debate which ensued, he was astonished that Ministers should, for their own sake, refuse to give, not only Parliament, but the Public, explicit information respecting the affair of Copenhagen, which in the present instance he, and every other person who thought independently, considered mysterious and disgraceful. He then contended, that silence was a proof of their having no information of the Secret Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit; and that Denmark was sacrified to the chimerical dreams of fatal anticipation, for it was impossible, if an eagle had flown with the intelligence of the Treaty of Tilsit, it could possibly be in Downing-street before Admiral Gambier appeared off Copenhagen.

Mr. Fuller, in a few words, defended the policy of crippling Denmark, and wished that "all the birds which had been at the Treaty of Tilsit, had been caught by his Majesty's able and distinguished Ministers."

Mr. Hibbert highly applauded the conduct of the Clothiers of Yorkshire, for petitioning his Majesty for peace, as the sentiments their petition contained were absolutely wrung from them by their sufferings.

Mr. M. A. Taylor very forcibly censured the conduct of Ministers in the affair of Copenhagen. He then said, that the Committee at Leeds applied to him for his advice, but he told them, in the first instance, he would not harrass the Government of the country. They then applied to him to be Chairman of their Meetings, which he declined; but, notwithstanding, the Clothiers were certainly justified in their proceedings, they were actuated by direful necessity; they were, he lamented to say, starving; and hunger will, according to the proverb, break through a stone wall. The late Orders of his Majesty in Council were lamentably the cause of that calamity which they now endured, for the Clothiers were indisputably convinced, that had it not been for those Orders, their manufactures would, in spite of every other obstacle, find their way into every part of the Continent of Europe. He then very forcibly called upon the Public in general to be unanimous in petitioning the King, to dismiss his present disgraceful Ministers, who, by their weakness and wickedness, involved this country in ruin.

Mr. W. Smith stated, that there never, in the annals of the world, had occurred such a case as that of Denmark. With regard to Petitions for Peace, he represented a large and populous city, that of Norwich, the trade of which had suffered materially by the war. The citizens of Norwich had consulted him on the propriety of petitioning the King for Peace, but he had set his face against any thing of the kind at present, from an idea that Ministers were well disposed to negociate, and that they were as eager for peace as the poor starving manufacturers of that city. If, however, it turned out, that Ministers had rejected any proposition—any means of negociation—or any thing like an overture, his objections to petition for peace would be done away, and he should, without any scruple, lend his aid and assistance to his constituents in addressing his Majesty in the way recognized by the Constitution, as the inherent right of the subject.

Mr. Secretary Canning, in explanation of what he had stated last night, said that Ministers received a copy of the Treaty of Tilsit on the 8th of August last, but they had information of its nature some time before. There was nothing in the public Treaty which adverted to the measures alluded to in the Speech delivered by the Lords Commissioners. Ministers had not got the secret Articles of the Treaty, but only the substance of them. These articles were known before the projected expedition, destined to another quarter, sailed. The armament had been prepared for Stralsund, but after Ministers had attained a knowledge of the private stipulations in the Treaty of Tilsit, it was applied to another purpose. A large portion of the armament destined for Stralsund had actually sailed, when its destination was changed, and it was sent against Copenhagen.

The question was then put and carried, and the Report of the Committee appointed to frame the Address was brought up, read, and agreed to. It was ordered to be presented to his Majesty by such Members as were of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.—Adjourned to Monday.

PROTEST.

DIE VENERIS, 21, *JAN.* 1808.

A motion was made to omit the fourth paragraph in the motion for an Address to the Throne (viz. the paragraph respecting the Seizure of the Danish Fleet), and the question being put, "That the said paragraph do stand part of the motion," the same was carried in the affirmative.

"DISSENTIENT,

"Because no proof of hostile intention on the part of Denmark has been adduced, nor any case of necessity made out, to justify the attack upon Copenhagen, without which the measure is, in our conception, discreditable to the character and injurious to the interests of this country."

W. FREDERICK	VASSAL HOLLAND.
RAWDON.	NORFOLK.
LAUDERDALE.	SIDMOUTH.
GREY.	

DISSENTIENT, for the above reasons, and for those that follow:

Because, it has only been through the slow and painful progression of many ages, that civilised nations have emerged from a state of continual insecurity and violence, by the establishment of an universal public law, whose maxims and precedents have been long acknowledged to be of the same force and obligation, as the municipal constitutions of particular states. A system which has gradually ripened with the advancement of learning and the extension of commerce, and which ought to be held sacred and inviolate by all governments, as binding the whole civilized world under one politic and moral dominion.

Because, Alleged departures from the principles and authority of this public law in the earliest stages of the French Revolution were held out by the Parliament of Great Britain, as the origin and justification of the first war with Revolutionary France, and because in all its subsequent stages, the continuance of hostilities was uniformly vindicated in various acts of state, as being necessary for the support of the moral and political order of the world, against the avowed disregard and subversion of it by the different governments of France, in their groundless and unprovoked attacks upon the independence of unoffending nations.

Because, The people of Great Britain, on being repeatedly called upon by the King and Parliament to support the public law, thus alleged to have been violated, and to exhibit an example to the most distant ages, of inflexible national virtue, submitted to the heaviest burthens, and sacrificed the most essential advantages, rather than consent to any peace, which was considered by their Government as an abandonment of their Allies, or as an inadequate security for the rights and privileges of other nations: And Because, it appears in many state papers during the progress of the wars with the different Governments of France, that it was the duty and the interest of Great Britain, and her pledge to the world, to maintain inviolate the acknowledged principles of public law, as the only foundations upon which the relations of peace and amity between nations could be supported.

Because, It is the first and most indispensible maxim of public law, founded indeed upon the immutable principles of justice, that no violence should be offered by one State to another, nor any intrusion made upon the rights, property, independence or security of its inhabitants, except upon an aggression by such State, and the refusal of adequate satisfaction; or in the rare instance of indispensible necessity, involving national destruction, such as in the case of an individual would justify homicide, or destruction of property for self preservation; and because the observance of this rule should, if possible, be held more sacred by great and powerful nations, it being the very end and object of universal law to give perfect security to the weakest communities under the shadow of an impartial justice.

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Because, The late attack upon Copenhagen, in a season of profound peace with the Crown and People of Denmark, and immediately following the solemn Declaration by the Crown Prince, of his resolution to maintain his neutrality, and to consider any nation as an enemy which should seek to disturb it, would, without some just cause, which in this case is wholly unsupported by proof, be a most manifest and unprincipled departure from the whole system of moral policy and justice, which the British Government had, as above, professed to act upon, inasmuch as any contempt or violation of public law by the Government of France, though it might release Great Britain from all observance of it, as far as regarded such offending belligerent, could not possibly destroy or affect its protective sanctions in her intercourses with friendly and peaceable states. On the contrary, it ought to have invested the Law of Nations with a more binding and sacred obligation, since the professed object and justification of our war with France at that very moment was to restore to a suffering world the good faith and security which had been lost by a contempt of its dominion.

Because, Information of a projected confederacy between France and Denmark, assumed, without evidence, to have been communicated to Ministers through channels which called, on their parts, for inviolable secrecy, might be a foundation for acquitting them from blame, if the question before the House had been the propriety of their acquittal or condemnation, yet it cannot possibly justify, in the absence of all proof, an Address to his Majesty, pronouncing their attack upon Copenhagen to be an act of indispensible duty; because, giving credit to the declarations of Ministers, that they had informations of such projected confederacy, it is impossible for this House to know whether they ought to have been acted upon to so dreadful an extent, without having before it, most precisely and distinctly, the specific nature of such communications so as to be able to estimate the credit due to them, not only from the facts themselves, but from the situations and characters of the persons by whom they were made.

The conduct, besides, of Ministers, in the whole transaction, is in manifest opposition to this principle of the attack.—They made no such charge upon Denmark when before Copenhagen, nor even pretended to have invaded her with the cause of war. Their language upon the spot, and even in the Address proposed to his Majesty, is the language of regret, a language utterly inconsistent with the vindication of a proceeding, which would have been as mild and forbearing against an enemy, as it was barbarous and treacherous against a friend. The position also of Denmark, when the assault was made upon her, is the strongest evidence to resist the presumption of an understanding with France. Her army was in Holstein, which France was menacing, whilst Zealand was left defenceless, and the ships dismantled, at a moment when the consciousness of a treaty or confederacy must have suggested to all the contracting or confederating parties, the necessity of concentrating the whole force of Denmark, to defend her capitol, and so secure her fleet.

Because, No evidence whatever has been laid before the House, to establish any hostile confederacy between Denmark and France, nor any design on the part of the former to depart from the strictest neutrality; on the contrary, the above-mentioned solemn declaration of the Crown Prince to the British Minister, ought to have been received by his Majesty's servants as the pledge of a firm resolution to maintain neutrality; and because nothing short of a hostile design in the Government of Denmark could justify the demand of her fleet, or the bombardment of Copenhagen to enforce the surrender of it.

Because, It was completely in the power of Great Britain to have protected the Danish Fleet from any hostile attack of France, which destroys the pretence of such an indispensible necessity as could alone justify even the slightest trespass upon a peaceable and unoffending state.

Because, Still assuming, in the absence of all evidence to the contrary, that the Government of Denmark was faithful to her neutrality, no speculation of the probable fall of her fleet into the possession or power of France, could possibly justify its hostile seizure by Great Britain. Such a principle would be utterly subversive of the first elements of Public Law, as being destructive of the independence of weaker States, in as much as it would create a jurisdiction in the stronger nations to substitute their own security and convenience for the general rule, and invest them also with the sole privilege of determining the occasions upon which they might consider them to be endangered; and because, to justify the attack and plunder of a weak unoffending Power, upon the assumption that a stronger Belligerent might otherwise attack and plunder her, would be to erect a new Public Law upon the foundations of dishonour and violence, making the tyranny of one nation a warrant for substituting the dominion of oppression for the sacred obligations of morality, humanity, and justice.

Because, Supposing it to have been not only probable, but even certain, that France could have succeeded in carrying away in the winter the ships and stores from Copenhagen, but without the consent of Denmark, faithful to her neutrality, the iniquity of that act, in sound policy, independently of all considerations of justice, ought to have been left to the French Government to perpetrate; because the carcases of the ships would have been the only fruit of an act of the deepest atrocity, whilst the indignation of a brave and generous people, now too justly directed against Great Britain, would then have been pointed against France; and Denmark, with the protection of our fleets, might have kept open the Baltic to our commerce, and extended our maritime means of restoring the tranquillity of the world.

Because, Until this attack upon Copenhagen shall receive vindication by proof of its justice, or condemnation, in the absence of it, from the Parliament of Great Britain, she has lost her moral station in the world, since the very system of wrong and violence, which she has so long confederated Europe to destroy, at the expence of her blood and resources, will have been established and confirmed by her own example.

Because, A whole nation ought not in the mean time to be dishonoured, nor its immemorial characteristic brought into question for the acts of Ministers; and because it is the duty of those subjects, who, by the Constitution of the Government, have the high privilege of perpetuating their sentiments upon the public records of their country; to vindicate themselves from the imputation of having acquiesced in acts of the greatest injustice.

ERSKINE.

PROVINCIALS.

LEEDS MEETING.—On Tuesday last a meeting of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Inhabitants of Leeds and the adjacent neighbourhood, was held in the great area of the Mixed Cloth Hall, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of petitioning his Majesty for Peace. The meeting was composed chiefly of the manufacturers in that part of the country, and consisted of between 8 and 10,000 persons. Mr. John Firth was called to the Chair.

The Chairman addressed the Meeting in a neat and appropriate speech, disclaiming all party views or motives, stating the object of the meeting to be solely for the general and national good of the country at large, and exhorting the Meeting to quiet and peaceable demeanor. He then proceeded to read several Resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the manufacturers, &c.

Mr. Bakewell, of Wakefield, read a draft of the intended Petition, in substance nearly as follows:—

The Petitioners assure his Majesty of their attachment to his person, and the principles of Government which placed his Majesty and his august Family on the Throne; and represent to his Majesty the distressed state to which great numbers of our merchants and manufacturers were reduced by the long continuance of the war, depriving them of foreign markets, whereby many workmen are left without employment, and the smaller manufacturers unable to provide for their families; and they express their apprehension of these calamities being increased by a war with America. They allude to the heavy taxes and addition to the national debt, and the increased annual expenditure of the country; while the power and territories of the enemy have been enlarged, and our allies have deserted us to seek his friendship and protection.

The Petitioners further express their fears, that should the war continue, many of the former allies of this country will be drawn into closer connection with France, and make amity with this country very difficult to be resumed. It implores his Majesty, as the father of his people, to adopt such measures as may appear expedient to restore to us the blessings of peace, and concludes with assuring his Majesty of their loyalty, attachment, and support, should the restoration of peace be retarded by any demand of the enemy, inconsistent with the honour and security of the realm, &c. &c.

The Petition was heard with approbation, and immediately afterwards the Meeting dissolved.

Neither Mr. Fowkes, Lord Milton, Mr. Wilberforce, nor any leading Gentlemen of the county, were present at the Meeting.

EXETER, JAN. 20.—This day Lieut. Halifax, of the Royal Lancashire Militia, whose engagement to walk thirty miles per day, for twenty successive days, has completed his laborious undertaking, and he was ushered into this city in triumph, preceded by the Regimental Band of Music, and accompanied by an immense concourse of people, both on horseback and on foot, who celebrated his victory with repeated huzzas.

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TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 6th of January, 1808, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas it is expedient in the present state of the subjects of her Most Faithful Majesty, and during the interruption in commercial correspondence between Great Britain and Portugal, that claims should be permitted to be given for Portuguese property brought in and detained by his Majesty's ships of war and privateers; his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that claims for Portuguese property, given by persons duly authorised by the owners, or by the Consul or other person authorised by the Portuguese Minister resident at this Court, shall be admitted in the High Court of Admiralty; and it is further ordered, that immediate restitution shall pass of all such property as shall appear by the bills of lading or other documents found on board Portuguese ships, coming from Portuguese settlements to the ports of Portugal, or belong to her Most Faithful Majesty, or to any of her subjects residing, at the date of this order, in the Brazils, or in any foreign settlement belonging to her Crown, or in England, or in any country in amity with his Majesty, upon a general claim for every such ship and goods, given by the Consul under the authority aforesaid; and it is further ordered, that the property of the subjects of her Most Faithful Majesty, at the date of this order, residing in Portugal, either belonging to them separately, or jointly with subjects residing in the Brazils, or other places beforementioned, shall be pronounced to belong as claimed, upon a general claim given for the same on board such Portuguese ships as aforesaid: and it is further ordered, that the property last mentioned, as well as all other property, under private claims already given, or to be given, and pronounced to be Portuguese property, and belonging to persons resident in Portugal at the date of this order, shall remain subject to his Majesty's further orders; and, in the mean time, shall be put into the joint custody of agents, to be named on behalf of his Majesty, and on behalf of the Portuguese Minister resident at this Court, or of any claimant; and that such parts thereof as are perishable, or which it may be otherwise expedient to sell, shall be sold by the aforesaid Agents, under commissions to be issued by the High Court of Admiralty, and the proceeds thereof deposited in the said Court; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain. *W. FAWKENER.*

BANKRUPTS.

John Morris Elwarthy, St. James's-street, Westminster, goldsmith and jeweller, to surrender Jan. 26, Feb. 2, and March 1, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Davies, Berwick-street, Golden-square.

Samuel Abrahams, Sandwich, linen-draper, Jan. 23, 30, and March 1, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Antheny, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

Joseph Tidmarsh, New County-terrace, New Kent-road, builder, Jan. 26, 30, and March 1, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorneys, Messrs. Phillips and Wood, Howard-street, Strand.

Anthony Thomas Bowles and Thomas Williams, Kent-street, Southwark, grocers, Jan. 28, at twelve, Feb. 2, at one, and March 1, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Speck, St. John's, Southwark.

Thomas Pettitt, Witney, Oxfordshire, leather-dresser, Feb. 10, 11, and March 1, at twelve, at the Shakespear Tavern, New-street, Birmingham. Attornies, Messrs. Baxters and Martin, Furnival's-Inn, or Mr. Webb, New-street, Birmingham.

Houghton Spencer, West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, maltster, Jan. 28, Feb. 2, and March 1, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Mr. Catting, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, or Mr. Watton, Saffron-Walden, Essex.

James Betts, Mistley, Essex, ship-builder, Jan. 26, 27, and March 1, at ten, at the Thorn Inn, Mistley. Attorney, Mr. Ambrose, Mistley.

Joseph Rodrigues Peynado, Bevis Marks, merchant, Jan. 21, Feb. 2, and March 1, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Sudlow, Monument-yard.

Thomas Maxfield, of Lewes, grocer, Jan. 21, Feb. 2, and March 1, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Sudlow, Monument-yard.

Anthony Davis, Stroud-Green, Middlesex, dealer in cattle, Jan. 21, at twelve, 28, at one, and March 1, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Robinson, Charter-House-square.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 15. Wm. Creed, jun. Finch-lane, Cornhill, taylor, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 14. Wm. Middleton, John Holland Pemberton, and George Felton, Liverpool, merchants, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

Feb. 10. Thomas Booker, Birmingham, button-maker, at eleven, at the Swan Tavern, Birmingham.

Feb. 15. James Collins, Gosport, builder, at twelve, at the Crown Inn, Gosport.

Feb. 27. Carichton Horne, Portland-street, Ratcliff-Highway, glass-maker, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 15. Alexander Macauley, London, merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

March 1. John M'Clary, Calcutta, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Feb. 13. John Cause, Great Waltering, Essex, shopkeeper, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

March 1. Jarvis German, Aldermanbury, hosier, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 15. Richard William Ulruk Schnieder, White Lion-court, Birchin-lane, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 16. James Gulley, Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, innholder, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

CERTIFICATES.—FEB. 9.

James Crossley, Halifax, merchant.
Charles Blizard, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant,
Francis Paul Palmer, Worcester, money-scrivener.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1808.

Downing-Street, Jan. 20.

Captain Murphy, of the 88th regiment, Brigade-Major of his Majesty's forces at Madeira, has arrived at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with a Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, from Major-General Beresford, dated Madeira, Dec. 29, 1807.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Beresford, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Madeira, Funchal, Dec. 29, 1807.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Lordship the surrender of the Island of Madeira, on the 24th inst. to his Majesty's arms.

We had, previously to the ships coming to anchor, sent to the Governor to surrender the Island to his Britannic Majesty, offering the terms we were authorised, which were acceded to. The troops were immediately landed, and before dark were in possession of all the forts, and had the 3d and 11th regiments encamped, with their field-pieces, a little to the west of the town.

In regard to unanimity and cordial co-operation, it is sufficient to say, it was Sir Samuel Hood I had to act with; and the object, the service of his country. His ardent zeal communicated to all the same sentiments, and the utmost unanimity prevailed.

I had the fullest reason to be satisfied with the zeal and ardour of all the officers and troops under my orders.

I have the honour to inclose the Articles of Capitulation which have been agreed upon.

Captain Murphy, of the 88th regiment, Brigade Major to the forces, will be the bearer, and communicate any further particulars your Lordship may be desirous of knowing; and I humbly recommend him to his Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Terms of Capitulation for the Island of Madeira and its Dependencies, agreed upon by his Excellency the Governor and Captain-General, Pedro Fagundes Bacellar d'Antas e Menezes, on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and by Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Knight of the Bath, and Major-General Beresford, on the part of His Britannic Majesty.

Article I. That on the signing of the present treaty, the Island of Madeira and its dependencies shall be delivered up to the Commanders of His Britannic Majesty's forces, and to be held and enjoyed by his said Majesty, with all the right and privileges, and jurisdictions, which heretofore belonged to the Crown of Portugal.

II. It is agreed the said Island shall be evacuated and re-delivered to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal,

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or to his heirs and successors, when the free ingress and egress to the Ports of Portugal and its Colonies shall be re-established as heretofore; and when the Sovereignty of Portugal shall be emancipated from the controul or influence of France.

III. For the present the arms and ammunition of all kinds to be delivered and placed under the possession of the British.

IV. Public property shall be respected and delivered at the same time, and under the same circumstances, with the Island. His Britannic Majesty, during the period his troops shall occupy the Island, reserving the use of all such property, and the revenues of the Island, to be applied to the maintenance of its religious, civil, and military establishments. For the above purpose all the public property, of whatever description, to be formally delivered up, and received by the Commissaries respectively appointed for that object.

V. All private property on the Island of Madeira, belonging to the subjects of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to be respected.

VI. The free exercise of religious worship to be maintained and protected as at present established.

VII. The inhabitants to remain in the enjoyment of the civil constitution and of their laws, as at present established and administered.

Done at the Palace of St. Lorenzo Funchal, Madeira, 26th December, 1807.

P. F. B. D'Antas e Menezes,
O Governador e Capitao General de Ilha da Madeira.
Sam. Hood, Rear Admiral, K. B.
W. C. Beresford, Major-General.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 20, 1808.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received at this office, from Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. &c. addressed to the Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, dated on board his Majesty's ship Centaur, Funchal Bay, Madeira, Dec. 29, 1807.

Extract of a Dispatch from Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. dated Centaur, Funchal Bay, Madeira, Dec. 29, 1807.

Sir—I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Island of Madeira has surrendered to his Majesty's forces confided to the command of Major-General Beresford and myself; and I have the honour to enclose you a copy of the Articles of Capitulation.*

The squadron named in the margin,† and transports, arrived on the 23d, off the Island of Porto Santo, and off this bay in the forenoon of the 24th; and though the ships were rather baffled by the light winds under the land, on entering the bay, every ship was anchored conformable to my wishes; and being placed within a cable's length of the forts, and the army ready to disembark, the troops were immediately allowed to land and take possession of the principal forts. Next day we met the Governor at the Palace of St. Lorenzo, and arranged the Articles of Capitulation, which were signed on the 26th, in presence of the Civil and Military Officers of the Island.

As Major-General Beresford will give all the other particulars relative to the Island to his Majesty's Secretary of State, I shall only add, from the cordial good understanding that has subsisted between us, as well as between the whole of the army and navy, had there been resistance, every thing we could have desired was to be expected from both services.

I have to express my entire satisfaction of the Captains, Officers, and men of his Majesty's ships on this service; and send my First Lieutenant, George Henderson, with this dispatch. He is a very excellent Officer, and I must refer their Lordships to him for any further information; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' notice.

* See Major-General Beresford's dispatch.

† Centaur, York, Captain, Intrepid, Africaine, Shannon, Alceste, and Success.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, Jan. 23, 1808.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Tavistock.—The Right Hon. George Ponsonby, in the room of the Right Hon. Earl Grey.

City of Lincoln.—The Right Hon. John Savile, Earl of Mexborough, of Methley Hall, York, in the room of the Hon. William Monson, deceased.

[The Gazette of this night announces the capture of two French lugger privateers; the one of eighteen guns and sixty men, taken by the Linnet Brig; the other of sixteen guns and fifty-eight men, by the Pandora sloop of war.

[The Gazette also contains loyal addresses from Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the united towns of Port Glasgow and Newark, assuring his Majesty of their unfailing support in the present arduous struggle whatever may be its continuance.]

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

William Harris, Drury-lane, woollen-draper.

BANKRUPTS.

William Barker, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, to surrender Jan. 26, at eleven, Feb. 6, at one, and March 5, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Adams, Old Jewry.

John Thornton, Lawrence-Pountney-lane, Cheapside, merchant, Jan. 26, 30, and March 5, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

William Brown, Long-alley, Shoreditch, victualler, Jan. 25, at eleven, Feb. 6, at two, and March 5, at one, at Guildhall.

Thomas Lee, Holborn, glover, Jan. 26, Feb. 9, and March 5, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Street and Woolfe, Philpot-lane.

Edward Roser, Lindfield, Sussex, soap-manufacturer, Feb. 2, 6, and March 5, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. James Reilly, Stafford-row, Buckingham-gate.

Thomas Cassidy, Waltham-Abbey, shopkeeper, Jan. 26, 30, and March 5, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Syddall, Aldersgate-street.

William Winterthe younger, Blackfriar's Road, painter, Jan. 26, Feb. 2, at two, and March 5, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Meymott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriar's Road.

John Seecombe, Horrabridge, Devon; John Lewarne, Truro, Cornwall; William Hore, Grampound, Cornwall; Catherine Hoyte, widow, ditto, Cornwall; Charles Burley, Horrabridge, Devon; and Richard Searle, Launceston, Cornwall, woollen-manufacturers, Feb. 27, at ten, March 1, and 5, at eleven, at the Pope's Head Inn, Plymouth. Attorney, Mr. Edward Bray, Tavistock, Devon.

John Wrae, Ferrybridge, York, coal-merchant, Jan. 27, at six, 28, at ten, at the Angel Inn, Ferrybridge, and March 5, at ten, at the Hotel, Leeds. Attornies, Messrs. Exley and Stocker, Furnival's Inn, London.

Charles Stokes Dudley, Gracechurch-street, merchant, Feb. 2, 15, at two, and March 5, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Eaton and Hardy, Birchin-lane.

John Brooke, Hartshead, York, merchant, Feb. 10, at five, 11, and March 5, at ten, at the Man and Saddle Inn, Dewsbury, York. Attornies, Messrs. Sykes and Knowles, New-Inn, London; and Mr. Francis Sykes, Dewsbury.

Charles Mills, Hoxton, baker, Jan. 26, Feb. 2, and 3, at twelve, at Guildhall; London. Attornies, Messrs. Minshull and Veal, Abingdon-street, Westminster.

Hargreaves Hudson, Salford, Lancashire, manufacturer, February 16, 17, and March 5, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Deansgate, Manchester. Attorneys, Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Old Jewry, London.

John James Fuller, Yoxford, Suffolk, draper, Feb. 1, 2, and March 5, at ten, at the Bell Inn, Saxmundham, Suffolk. Attornies, Mr. John Rabett, Carlton, Suffolk; and Messrs. Debary and Derby, No. 1, Tanfield-Court, Inner Temple.

Robert Hurren, late of Kelsale, Suffolk, cordwainer, Feb. 1, 2, and March 5, at ten, at the Bell Inn, Saxmundham. Attorney, Mr. John Rabett, Carlton, Suffolk.

John Turner, Sweffling, Suffolk, draper, Feb. 1, 2, and March 5, at ten, at the Bell Inn, Saxmundham. Attornies, Mr. John Rabett, Carlton, Suffolk; and Messrs. Debary and Derby, No. 1, Tanfield-court, Inner Temple.

William Daniel Halliday, Bath-street, City-Road, livery-stable-keeper, Feb. 2, at ten, Feb. 9, and March 5, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Pellatt, Ironmonger's Hall, Fenchurch street.

George Eadon, otherwise Yeadon, Bermondsey-street, Surrey, leather-dresser, Feb. 6, at twelve, 13, at one, and March 5, at two. Attorneys, Mr. Pearce and Son, Swithin's-lane.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 20. Thomas Berkeley, Cornhill, merchant, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 15. James Collins, Gosport, builder, at twelve, at the Crown Inn, Gosport.

Jan. 26. William Morley Evans, Mark-lane, broker, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

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May 21. William Horn and Richard Jackson, Red-cross-street, Borough, rectifying distillers, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 27. George Whitaker, St. Columb, Cornwall, linen-draper, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter.

Feb. 14. Ralph Houlding and John Houlding, Preston, Lancashire, dealers in liquors, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 15. William Richardson, Wrotham, Kent, innkeeper, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 16. Thomas Heseltine, and William Lee, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, grocers, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 1. John Smith, Broughton, Lancashire, calico-printer, at three, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester.

Feb. 15. Samuel Kempson, Fleet-street, linen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 17. William Thornilly, Adlington, Chester, carrier, at eleven, at the Golden Lion Inn, Deansgate, Manchester.

Feb. 16. Christopher Hodgson and Allatson Hodgson, of Sunderland by the Sea, linen-drapers, at eleven, at the Queen's-Head, in Gateshead.

Feb. 18. Henry Loftus Hodson, Huntingdon, merchant, at eleven, at the Fountain Inn, Huntingdon.

Feb. 19. Henry Bradley, Birmingham, merchant, at one, at the Royal Hotel, Temple-row, Birmingham.

Feb. 13. John Colville, Cheapside, linen-draper, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 27. John Potter and William Monkman, Silver-street, Wood-street, London, warehousemen, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—FEB. 18.

John White, Craven-buildings, City-road, merchant.
Isaac Pitt, Birmingham, factor.
John Hale, Beduinster, Somerset, victualler.
Peter Moore, Lostock Gralam, county of Chester, corn-dealer.
Samuel Turner, Manchester, inn-keeper.
James Arundel Rowe, Paul's-court, Huggin-lane, linen-draper.
George Hassall, Birmingham, perfumer.
Hudson Fox, Kingston-upon-Hull, watch-maker.
William Stevens, Little Saint Thomas Apostle, money-scrivener.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

The length and importance of the Parliamentary Debates, and other Political Topics, have compelled us to exclude many interesting Domestic Occurrences, &c.

The First Number of the NATIONAL REGISTER *will be positively re-printed and ready for delivery, together with the beautiful* Emblematical Title Page, *on Sunday, February* 7, 1808. *Orders should be immediately given to the Newsmen, or sent by letter, post-paid, to the Office, No.* 11, *Catherine-street, Strand.*

The Proprietors of this Paper particularly regret that many of their Subscribers have been disappointed of receiving this Paper on the Day of its Publication; they are, moreover, very sorry, that several of their Subscribers have had other Papers left at their Houses instead of THE NATIONAL REGISTER. *Should such unprincipled conduct again occur, on Notice being given, (by letter, post-paid) to the Proprietors, the Order for the delivery of the Paper shall be transferred to another Newsman, who will pledge himself for the punctual delivery of the* NATIONAL REGISTER.

BELL'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES, with the Biography of SENATORIAL CHARACTERS, is regularly Published on the first of every Month. There are Eight Numbers of this elegant and indispensable Work already published, which contain the *Lives* and PORTRAITS of some of the most distinguished *British Statesmen*. The Lives of the Senators are impartially written, and the Portraits are exquisitely engraven from Paintings of the most celebrated masters. The NINTH NUMBER will be published on the 1st of February, 1808, and will be embellished with the *Portrait* and *Life* of EARL MOIRA. Printed and published at THE NATIONAL REGISTER OFFICE, Catherine-street, Strand.

THE ADVERTISING WORLD

Are respectfully informed, that the Classical and highly embellished Publication, entitled LE BEAU MONDE; *or*, LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE, *which is regularly published on the First Day of every Month, Price* 2*s.* 6*d. has an unexampled Sale, and is acknowledged to be one of the most advantageous mediums for the publicity of Advertisements and Prospectuses of Works of Literature, which will be inserted, at any length, if sent to the Office of* THE NATIONAL REGISTER, *on or before the* 28*th Instant.*

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The attention of the Public has this week been chiefly engrossed by the Meeting of Parliament. The Address, by pointedly bringing forward the most important and most disputed political topics, has at once called forth all the energy of the Opposition. The chief point against which they have directed their attacks is the affair of Copenhagen: and the refusal of Ministers to give any direct proof that they had received previous information of the hostile disposition of Denmark, afforded them a scope too ample for censure and invective. It had been reported, that there existed some difference of opinion on this head between the Members of Opposition; but the contrary was very clearly demonstrated, by the energetic and decided disapprobation expressed by Lord GRENVILLE, of the measures adopted by Ministers. It is still more worthy of remark, that Lord SIDMOUTH, who has always been noted for the coincidence of his sentiments with those of HIS MAJESTY, expressed his disapprobation of the attack ON Copenhagen, with a degree of vehemence and acrimony which his Lordship seldom employs. This circumstance might give rise to some speculations, especially as HIS MAJESTY'S reluctance to the measure has not been concealed: but Lord HAWKESBURY, whose connection with the Court remains unimpaired, strenuously defended its propriety.

The Opposition did not chuse to try their strength against the Address, and therefore it was carried in both Houses without a division: but a Protest has since been entered on the Journals of the Lords by several Peers, against that clause in the Address approving the attack of Copenhagen, because no proof had been brought of any hostile intention on the part of Denmark, nor any case of necessity made out. Lord ERSKINE, in addition to the reasons adduced by others, has entered into a detail of his own reasons: he has examined the question by the law of nations, and minutely considered the respective conduct of the British and Danish Courts: from all which he concludes, that "Until this at-"tack on Copenhagen shall receive vindication by proof of "its justice, or condemnation in the absence of it, from "the Parliament of Great Britain, she has lost her moral "station in the world, since the very system of wrong and "violence, which she has so long confederated Europe to "destroy, at the expence of her blood and resources, will "have been established and confirmed by her own exam-"ple." Those important Protests we have inserted.

The official accounts have been published of the surrender of Madeira into our hands, as a deposit during the war. This is a matter of some consequence to this country, but of far more to the island, which derives its whole opulence from its wine trade with Britain. Had it fallen into the hands of our enemies, its inhabitants must have been ruined; and we cannot, therefore, wonder that the arrival of the British troops should have been so heartily welcomed. To this country, it might have been of some disadvantage had Madeira fallen into the hands of the enemy; but we can scarcely derive any new benefit from its possession. It affords no room whatever for mercantile

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speculation, as its whole trade has, for a long course of years, been engrossed by this country. It is a very convenient halting-place for our fleets on their voyages to the West and East Indies; but this convenience they fully enjoyed while it remained in the hands of the Portuguese. It may perhaps afford greater facilities as a station for our cruizers, while in our own hands; and for this advantage we shall have to maintain the garrisons of the island.

The Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, and Russia have at length taken their leave of this country. The noted affection of Count STAHREMBERG to the interests of Britain, makes his departure be particularly regretted. He has left behind him a Secretary of Legation, to watch any favourable occurrences. The forced hostility of Austria can scarcely produce to us any sensible disadvantage; unless the interruption of our trade with her southern provinces. Prince STAHREMBERG sailed from Dover on Friday morning, for Calais, which place, it is thought, he reached about eight o'clock in the evening.

Their MAJESTIES and the Royal Family arrived at Windsor at three o'clock yesterday, escorted by a party of Dragoons, it having been a custom for the Royal Family to attend St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, every Sunday in the year, excepting during Lent.

Dispatches were said to have been received from Lord Collingwood at the Admiralty yesterday, but their contents have not transpired.

It was rumoured yesterday, that the Rochfort squadron, consisting of six sail of the line, had put to sea, and was pursued by Sir Richard Strachan. No intelligence of this sort had been received at the Admiralty, nor can the report be traced to any authentic source.

A vessel is arrived at Greenock, which left New York on the 22d of December. The evening before, she was informed that a general embargo was about to take place.—About two o'clock, when off Sandy Hook, she heard the firing of cannon, and saw several vessels that had been under weigh brought to in the Narrows. Neither Mr. Monroe nor Mr. Rose, it is said, had then arrived.

The King of Sweden has declared his unalterable determination to remain attached to the interests of Britain; and hence a war between him and Russia is deemed inevitable.

The following is the substance of the Charges preferred against General Whitelock:

1. Having, contrary to the tenor of instructions, in the summons to Buenos Ayres, required that the Civil Officers and Magistrates should be Prisoners of War, which, it is averred, is contrary to all the customs of War, and had a decided effect in inflaming the civil population to resistance.

2. Exposing the Army, in marching against Buenos Ayres, to a destructive discharge of musquetry from the town, without furnishing that Army with any means of defence or attack.

3. Not being present personally on the advance against Buenos Ayres; also not keeping open a communication between the main body of the troops and the detachment under General Craufurd, which compelled that Officer to surrender.

4. Surrendering the fortress of Monte Video without necessity, which was capable of making an effectual resistance against any force which could be brought against it.

In France a most important Decree has been issued by Buonaparte. All exportation is to be prohibited from the ports of France, without any exception. No merchantmen will sail from any port, with goods of any description whatever. By this measure, this ground of complaint is removed, which had been considered as a grievance by the Dutch, that the French were permitted to trade, while their allies were compelled to bear every privation. Now the French are the first who are called to endure all the sufferings inflicted by the barbarous policy of a tyrant, who would have been the fit sovereign and representative of the 10th to the 14th centuries. This same decree, it is expected, will be extended to Holland.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

The festival in honour of the Birth of our most gracious QUEEN, who completed her sixty-third year on the 19th day of May last, took place on Monday last.

Soon after nine o'clock THEIR MAJESTIES, the Princesses, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge, breakfasted together at the Queen's Palace. At a quarter past ten o'clock the Dukes of York and Cambridge mounted their chargers and rode to the Parade, where they inspected the brigade of Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Guards, previous to which the Duke of Cambridge presented them with their State colours, bearing the Egyptian Sphinx, and other devices allusive of their services abroad. The Band appeared in new uniforms. The Blacks wore new turbans, adorned with blue beads and a profusion of silver lace. After parade, they proceeded to St. James's to do the Birth-day duty, pursuant to previous appointment.

At eleven o'clock the Princess Charlotte of Wales arrived at the Queen's Palace, to pay her respects.

About half-past twelve o'clock, HER MAJESTY, the five Princesses, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, in three carriages, left the Queen's Palace, and went to St. James's.

Soon after two o'clock HER MAJESTY and the Princesses proceeded to hold the drawing-room. In an anti-room the Archbishop of Canterbury, as usual, delivered to HER MAJESTY a suitable oration on the occasion.

Forty boys belonging to Christ's Hospital attended, according to their charter, and were presented to HER MAJESTY by Alderman Shaw, in the room of Alderman Anderson, the President.

HER MAJESTY having taken her station, the New Year's Ode was immediately performed.

At two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite proceeded through Carleton House Garden and St. James's Park to the private door of the Palace in two carriages. His Royal Highness was attended by Lords Lake and Keith, Generals Hulse, Colonels M'Mahon, Loe, Bloomfield, and Baron Eden.

The Prince was in a brimstone-coloured coach, and his suite proceeded him in a landaulet of the same colour, both drawn by beautiful bay horses, richly caparisoned.

LADIES' DRESSES.

THE QUEEN,

As usual on her own Birth-day, was not so splendidly dressed as on that of his Majesty. Her dress was composed of British point, interspersed with gold Turkish tissue. The drapery tied up with rich pearl bows and most beautiful gold cord and tassels. Gold fringe at the bottom of the petticoat. A mantle of purple and gold, trimmed with gold fringe.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES

Displayed her usual elegance in a dress of amethyst-coloured velvet; the train and petticoat richly embroidered with a superb gold and silver vandyke border, with a most magnificent diamond-cut steel fringe round the train and pocket-holes; which, for its peculiar elegance and effect, surpassed all we ever saw. The drapery most elegantly ornamented with magnificent diamonds, forming wreaths of roses and beautiful stars; the body and sleeves superbly studded with diamonds; the pocket-holes and belt richly embroidered to correspond with the drapery. Her Royal Highness wore a superb head dress of diamonds and ostrich feathers, and looked remarkably well—The whole had a most magnificent effect.

PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

A rich lilac satin petticoat, embroidered in the most tasteful manner. The sashes with a rich gold border of chesnut leaves. The Drapery on the left side with a very rich border on black velvet. The right side drapery with rich point, and a very elegant black and gold border at the bottom of the petticoat. Train of lilac and gold.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

A rich brown satin petticoat, richly embroidered with gold and enriched with point lace in sweeping draperies; the sleeves of point lace. Train of brown satin, embroidered with gold. Head-dress, a bandeau of diamonds and feathers.

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PRINCESS MARY.

A superb embroidered petticoat of gold upon rich lilac satin. The draperies composed of the same materials, embroidered all over, and terminated with massy borders, studded in waves with dead and bright gold, and bunches of fancy flowers and vine leaves, tastefully interspersed with thick gold rolio in festoons, as a support to smaller draperies of beautiful black lace. The whole looped up and finished with magnificent gold cords and tassels. In this dress there was tastefully blended the beautiful colours of spring, with the richness and costume of the present season. Robe, lilac and gold tissue, trimmed all round with broad gold fringe. Body and vest ornamented with gold and point lace.

PRINCESS AMELIA.

A rich lilac satin petticoat richly embroidered: the sashes with a rich gold border, representing chesnuts and leaves; the drapery on the left side was very rich on black velvet; the drapery on the right side with rich points, and a very elegant border at the bottom of the petticoat; the effect was truly beautiful. Train of lilac and gold.

DUCHESS OF YORK.

A Devonshire brown velvet petticoat, ornamented with draperies of the same, richly embroidered with gold lama and spangles, the draperies were relieved by a sweeping drapery of gold flowers and plumes; train of the same richly embroidered with gold, gold cords and tassels. Head-dress of ostrich feathers and diamonds.

PRINCESS CASTELCICALA.

Dress of white crape, with draperies of patent net and green velvet, trimmed with broad bands and festoons of white beads; handsome bead cords and tassels; robe of green velvet, trimmed with point lace.

MARCHIONESS OF DOWNSHIRE.

A rich white satin petticoat, trimmed with swansdown; drapery of white satin, looped up in festoons, and falling in a point on the left side; train of white satin, forming a drapery, suspended with an aigrette of diamonds from the right shoulder, and terminated in finishing the drapery on the left side of the petticoat. Head-dress, white satin, with a bandeau of diamonds and white feathers.

DUCHESS OF MONTROSE.

A white satin petticoat, with drapery of white crape and satin, richly embroidered with wreaths of green and gold ivy, a handsome Vandyke fringe of green velvet and foil; train of green velvet, richly embroidered with gold concave rings.

MARCHIONESS OF STAFFORD.

A splendid dress of violet velvet, richly embroidered in shells of matted gold; draperies edged with wreaths of shells and gold oak leaves, looped up with rich ropes of gold bullion and acorn tassels.

VICOUNTESS CRANLEY

Wore a rich puce-coloured satin petticoat, thickly sprigged with gold, an elegant gold border round the bottom; draperies of puce velvet, embroidered with a rich Etrusean border of gold, the ground sprigged to correspond with the petticoat, ornamented with gold cord and tassels; train of gold tissue, body and sleeves richly trimmed with point lace. Head-dress of gold tissue, and ostrich feathers.

LADY FRANCES PRATT

Was dressed in one of the most beautiful dresses at Court, made of pale green velvet, ornamented with green bugles, in wreaths and fringes.

Tuesday, at two o'clock, his MAJESTY held a private Levee, at the Queen's Palace. The following had the honour of being presented to his MAJESTY:—

Earl Grey, upon his succeeding to his title.—The Noble Earl delivered to his Majesty the Order of the Bath, worn by the late Earl.

Lord Hutchinson, upon his return from his Mission to the Court of Prussia.

Lord Brownlow, by Lord Arden, upon his coming to his title.

Mr. St. Leger, upon his being appointed Vice Chamberlain to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, by the Earl of Dartmouth.

Lord Bolton, upon coming to his title, by the Lord Chancellor.

Lord Boughhurst, by his father, the Earl of Westmorland, upon his return from Sicily.

The Rev. T. W. Bloomberg, upon his being appointed Clerk of the Closet to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Major-General Sir George Prevost, upon his being appointed Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, and Commander of the Forces, with the local rank of Lieut.-General.

The Archbishop of York did homage before his MAJESTY, upon his being elected to that See.

His MAJESTY gave private audiences to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Cabinet Ministers, and held a Privy Council, at which the Speaker of the House of Commons attended; at which time his MAJESTY'S Speech for the opening of the Sessions of Parliament, was taken into consideration.

The Archbishop of York was introduced, and sworn in a Member, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

CITY.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be continued at 11d. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 9½d. household.

A Court of Common Council was held on Wednesday at Guildhall, which was numerously attended.—The Committee to whom it was referred to consider, in relation to permitting the Militia of London to volunteer, and also of the plan to be adopted by the City of London for completing their Militia, delivered a report thereon, recommending an assessment throughout the city for the purpose, which was agreed to on a division, and the Committee directed to prepare a Bill to be presented to Parliament accordingly.—The numbers were, for the report 5 Aldermen, 56 Commoners, 61—Against it 4 Aldermen, 24 Commoners, 28.—Majority 33.

MEETING OF BANK PROPRIETORS.

Thursday a meeting was held at the Bank, of the Proprietors of Bank-Stock. At twelve o'clock a considerable number of persons were assembled, when the chair was taken, and after a few introductory observations, a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated the 19th inst. was read. The letter respected, in part, five terms on which the national accounts were to be conducted by the Bank, if the proposition should meet with the concurrence of the Proprietors, until the public debt shall be reduced to three hundred millions. The accounts were to be kept on the same plan as that which had been hitherto adopted, without any alteration whatever, in consequence of the increased magnitude of the concern. The letter contained, further, a requisition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Bank Proprietors, to advance to Government three millions without interest; the payment to be secured by Exchequer Bills payable in six months after the signing of a definitive treaty of peace; the money to be advanced on the 5th of April next. This requisition was assented to. It was also resolved to present Government with 500,000*l.* as a consideration for the unclaimed Dividends, and benefits derived from the Charter from Government; and that the Bank, instead of receiving 270,000*l.* of Government, for the attention and assistance given to its affairs, would be satisfied to receive 200,000*l.* annually in future.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held, at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—

Captain Wm. Dunsford, of the Ceres; Capt R. H. Brown, of the Dorsetshire; Capt. John Locke, jun. of the David Scott; Capt. Henry Meriton, of the Exeter; Capt. James John Williamson, of the Ocean; Capt John C. Louchner, of the Canton; Capt. C. E. Prescott, of the Alnwick Castle; for Madras and China.

Capt. W. Maxwell, of the Calcutta; Capt. W. C. Hutton, of the Lord Nelson; Capt. W. Fairfax, of the Hugh Inglis; and Capt. H. Sturrock, of the Preston, for Madras and Bengal.

The undermentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.

Captain John Dale, Streatham; George Hooper, Sir William Reasley, Alexander Campbell, Sovereign, for Madras and Bengal.

J. Cameron, Jane Duchess of Gordon, for Ceylon and Bengal.

The Court adjourned at six, till to-morrow.

Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House, to determine the resolution submitted to the last General Court, acquitting the owners and commander of the ship Ganges, from all imputation of neglect or misconduct, in respect to the loss of that ship. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, J. Layton, and W. H. Burgess, Esqrs. who declared the question to have been carried in the affirmative.

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THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

The performances of the last week have been:—

MONDAY,.... *The Castle Spectre*, with the new pantomime of *Furibond*.

TUESDAY,.... *A Trip to Scarborough*, with the pantomime.

WEDNESDAY, *The Cabinet*, with the pantomime.

THURSDAY,.. *The Honey Moon*, with the pantomime.

FRIDAY,..... Never acted, *Something to Do*, with the pantomime.

SATURDAY,.. *The Siege of Belgrade*, with the pantomime.

In the *Castle Spectre* Mrs. Eyre, the wife of a Gentleman who holds a respectable situation in Drury-lane Theatre, played *Angela*, without either delighting or offending us. Her person is not particularly beautiful, nor her conceptions exceedingly forcible; but her deportment appears unaffected, and her voice, though not powerful, is pleasing. We understand she wishes to engage herself for a secondary line of character, and, as far as we have had an opportunity of judging, we think her well qualified for such a situation. But, if we have been rightly informed as to the modesty of her expectations, we cannot help conceiving that she would have done more wisely in selecting for her first appearance a character of less importance, in the representation of which something less would, of course, have been expected.

On Wednesday, the 20th, a Mr. I. Smith appeared as *Lorenzo* in the *Cabinet*. The character was written chiefly for the introduction of music; and as far as music is concerned, it was very well performed by Mr. Smith. His voice is a counter-tenor; its compass is not great, and the lower tones are neither strong nor agreeable, but the upper notes are of a very superior quality.

We now proceed to the principal object of our theatrical notice.

We critics are obliged to take the good and the bad together. Other people may wait to hear the general opinion on a new piece, before they trouble themselves to see it; but we, as tasters for the town, must witness every new performance on the first night, and, like the Persian cup-bearers, if there be poison in the draught, we are the first who suffer. Most heavily, indeed, we did suffer on Friday last, from the representation of a new Comedy, called *Something to Do*. This title seems to concern, not the author, but the audience: for to sit still through five such acts as those of Friday night, is indeed *something to do* for a spectator, but to have composed five-and-twenty such acts would have been *nothing to do* for any writer.

A part of the play was taken from a French piece, called *La Diligence de Joigny*: and the rest of it might be either translated or original, for aught we could discover. If it was translated, we should advise the author to use more care in his next selection: if it was original we should advise him never to attempt dramatic composition again. The principal character is a young counsellor, eagerly hunting for the first fee: and in search of that fee he is contented to be barrister, attorney, conveyancer and rogue. Now, though the last of these titles is generally supposed to agree very well with any of the three former, yet the three former are seldom united in any society but the society that is painted in these comedies. There was a young officer desirous of marrying an heiress—that character, we believe, is quite in nature. We had an Irishman too, with all the propensities that are usually ascribed to the natives of the Sister Kingdom: but then he was always puffing himself: and though we may admit the propriety of painting an Irishman brave and generous, ardent and honourable, we are a little astonished when we see him coming forward to be the only publisher of his own praises. There were two *old* gentlemen, stingy and knavish, and our acquaintance with them did not lead us to desire any further knowledge of the family; but we were introduced per force to two young gentlemen, their nephews. One was a male creature of that character which is sometimes found in school-girls who have imbibed their minds with German novels; and he talked in the genuine style of the sentimental absurd. The other was a jockey prodigal, the exact counterpart of *Goldfinch* in Mr. Holcroft's *Road to Ruin*.

The ladies in this play appear to have been introduced as a dramatic illustration of Pope's famous aphorism.

Most women have no characters at all. And the women of this play had not only no characters, but, with the exception of the heroine alone, no business neither. And even the heroine seemed to be a very namby-pamby personage, walking about a good deal, but seeming to know as little what she meant to do, as the spectators themselves. However, if we may venture a guess at the intention of the author as to this part, we shall say that the young lady must have been intended for a girl of sentiment and gaiety mixed.

So much for character.—As to story, we could gather none; for the Author, aware perhaps of the difficulty which his audience must have in listening to his dialogue, was unwilling to fatigue their attention still further by requiring them to trouble themselves with plot. The Irishman made some bulls by way of points: but they were as remote from nature as were the jokes of the other characters from wit.

The Play was treated with the greatest fairness. The first Act, and a part of the second, went off extremely well. In the third, the disapprobation of the audience evidently shewed itself. In the fourth, discontent was for a little while allayed by a song from Mrs. Bland; but when she had disappeared, the tempest revived. The beginning of the fifth Act was greeted with coughing and hissing: and then the stage discovered a court, where on a sudden a Judge appeared. But the audience by this time were determined to judge for themselves: and the sacred officers of justice were so overwhelmed by the rage of the multitude, that lawyers themselves forget their impudence, and the curtain fell amid one universal uproar. After the Epilogue, which was terribly bold and patriotic. Mr. Decamp announced *The Siege of Belgrade* for the following night.

The condemnation of a play is not often undeserved; but it frequently happens that the hissing begins sooner than justice demands. On this occasion the author can lay no such "flattering unction to his soul;" for the sentence of last night was pronounced by one of the fairest and most impartial audiences we ever beheld. The unhappy poet has not declared himself; and as the piece came forward from darkness, so it has proceeded to oblivion.

COVENT GARDEN.

The performances of the week have been:

MONDAY,.... *The Mountaineers*, with the new pantomime of *Harlequin in his Element*.

TUESDAY,.... *The Wanderer*, with the pantomime.

WEDNESDAY, *The Wanderer*, with the pantomime.

THURSDAY,.. *The Wanderer*, with the pantomime.

FRIDAY,..... *The Wanderer*, with the pantomime.

SATURDAY,.. *The Wanderer*, with the pantomime.

CRIM. CON.

The conduct of a dashing female, the wife of a distinguished officer of considerable rank, will afford another opportunity for the display of eloquence amongst the lawyers in Westminster-hall; and it will also disclose some curious particulars, relative to the conduct of the lady, for the last three years, and that of her paramour, who is a Surry Esquire. The husband of the lady had been absent for three months previous to the 20th inst. on his duty as an officer, and his lady occupied apartments in Wigmore-street. By the vigilance of an old servant, who had served in the army 30 years, he had strong grounds to suspect that the conduct of his lady amounted to adultery with the squire; and some incidents having given him a full conviction of that fact, he made his Master acquainted with his suspicions. Some plans were laid out for the purpose of proving the lady's conduct, and it is reported that one of these proved her inconstancy to her husband, whom she dishonoured, at an Inn on the Western road, but a few miles from London, on Monday last. We are in possession of the names of the parties, which we must decline, at present, even hinting at; suffice it to say, that the old servant, and the waiter and chambermaid at the inn, are the witnesses to prove the act of adultery. The lady has one child, and she now lives apart from her husband.

OLD BAILEY.

No trial of importance occurred either on Monday or Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

RING DROPPING.—Edward Owen, a decent looking man, of the age of 68 years, was indicted for stealing a gold watch and a 5*l.* bank note, the property of Jane Croucher. The prosecutrix in this case was a very old lady, and was defrauded by the stale trick of the prisoner's pretending to find a diamond cross. She stated the transaction as follows:—that on the 4th of December, she was walking down Piccadilly, when the prisoner accosted her. He looked like an honest country farmer, and among other things he said, he had not been in London for seven years before, and that he would not live in such a dirty place if they would give him a house for nothing. As they approached the Park Gate, he stooped down, and said he picked

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up a little brown paper parcel; he observed that somebody must have lost it, and he wished the right owner had it; she said she wished so too; but she added, she wondered what it contained. He said they would go into the Green Park, where it was a little private, and they would examine. They accordingly went through the gate to the second seat; and there they opened the parcel, and it contained a red leather case which inclosed a glittering cross; a man passed by at that moment, and the prisoner spoke to him, telling him what they had found, and produced a receipt which was also in the parcel; the man read it, and said it was a receipt for 210*l.* for a brilliant diamond cross; he said they were both entitled to it as they had both found it, and proposed that the prisoner should give the lady a sum of money as security for her half when it was sold: the prisoner said, there was a man in town who had 50*l.* of his money in his hands, and proposed that they should go and get it; but the other man said it would be better to put the cross in the lady's hands, and she should give what money she had as a security for her producing the cross the next day: she said she had but 5*l.* which would not be enough; the man said, but you have a watch, ladies, and she accordingly gave up the 5*l.* note and the watch, and she was to be sure to take great care of the cross, and produce it the next day when he called upon her. She went home with the cross, when she discovered she had been duped: She immediately went to Bow-street, and, having described the man, an Officer took her the next morning to Leicester-fields, and there saw the prisoner passing; the Officer immediately apprehended him.

Colonel De Watteville proved that he paid the prosecutrix the 5*l.* note produced. Verdict—*Guilty.*

At six o'clock, when the Jury were to be changed, only eleven Jurors appeared, and neither of the summoning officers were present; the Court was therefore obliged to adjourn, having first fined the summoning officers 10*l.* each.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

This day sentence of death was passed on the following prisoners, viz.; Mary Carroll, alias Mitchell; Joseph Webb, John Davison, John Adams, George Russell, Elizath Minster, Martha Davis, George Rudd and Thomas Donavan, Isaac Castle, Elizabeth Crosby, George Humphries and Charles Brown, John Coates and Robert Badger, and John Matthews. Sarah Ward's judgment was respited on account of illness.—Twenty-six were ordered to be transported for seven years; three were ordered to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, Clerkenwell, for two years; six for twelve months; sixteen for six months; one in Newgate for two years; nine for lesser periods; two to be publicly, and six to be privately whipped; and eight were fined one shilling and discharged. The Sessions were adjourned to Thursday the 18th of February next.

Wednesday morning was executed, in the Old Bailey, John Mansel, for the crime of forging the will of a working man, his acquaintance, appointing himself sole executor, and receiving at the Bank of England, under that will, 300*l.* stock, the hard earned savings of his friend. The unhappy culprit has left behind him a wife far advanced in pregnancy. In his last interview with the Sheriffs he acknowledged the justness of his sentence.

PORT NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 20.—Arrived from off Rochefort, the Defiance, 74, Captain Hotham, to refit, with the Neptune, a merchantman, her prize—She having been out on constant service nearly twelve months.—Came in a fine French West Indiaman, of near 500 tons burthen, with an extremely rich cargo of gum, coffee, sugar, indigo, &c. bound from the Isle of France to L'Orient; captured on the 8th of this month close in with the enemy's coast, by the Cambrian, of 44 guns, Captain Paget.—She sailed from the Isle of France about five months ago, in company with a corvette of 16 guns, and parted company in a gale of wind.—She had money on board, and the French Officers of the above prize, L'Acteon, are very anxious for her safety.—The Revolutionaire, of 44 guns, parted company with the Cambrian but the night before thy above rich capture. Admiral Lord Gardner, under whose orders the Cambrian sailed, is of course entitled to the 1-8th of the above valuable prize.

LLOYD'S LIST.

On the night of the 14th and the morning of the 15th was experienced a most violent gale of wind, at about WNW. The following accounts of losses and accidents to shipping, occasioned by it, have already been received.—The Lovell, Lake, from London to Weymouth, was deserted by the crew in the Downs, having been run foul of by the Flora, Salter, Master; it is supposed she sunk.—The Nottingham, Hawes, from Deptford to Portsmouth, run on shore on the Goodwin Sands, and was abandoned by the crew; she was afterwards got off by two boats from Ramsgate, but had received so much damage that she sunk in eight fathoms water.—The Betsey, Melhuish, from London to Portsmouth, foundered in the Downs; three of the crew drowned.—The Levant, Miller, from London to St. Michael's, was run foul of in the Downs by a large loaded collier brig, which carried away her bowsprit, foremast and all her main rigging, and broke both her cables; she then drove foul of three other vessels, and stove in her sides; in which state she was abandoned by the Master and the crew, who escaped most providentially in the boat. The Master is of opinion the Levant foundered soon after he quitted her.—The Ketch Hope, of Southampton, John Miller, master, was driven on shore near Walmer, but expected to be got off.—The Venus, White, from Shields to Gibraltar, was driven on shore at the North End of Deal Town, and is full of water.—The William and Henry, Selks, from London to the Cape of Good Hope, lost her foremast and bowsprit in the Downs, and is on shore near Ramsgate.—Many vessels cut or slipped their cables in the Downs, and went to sea; among them the Phœnix, Buna, bound to the Cape of Good Hope.—The Betsey, Lesby, from Newfoundland to London; the Frederick, Taylor; the Jenny and Phœbe, Erskine, both belonging to Sunderland; and a large Dutch-rigged hoy, were driven on shore near Margate.—The Mary and Ann, Cooch, from Surinam to London, was lost between the Downs and Margate. The Isabella and Ann, Rookes, from Newfoundland to London; the Earl Percy, Meek, from Quebec to London; the Richard of Chepstow, Fisher, put into Margate with loss of anchors and cables.—The Maida, Newcombe, from Cork to London, was driven on shore in Westgate Bay, near Margate, but is expected to be got off after taking out part of the cargo.—The American ship Union, Jacobs, got on shore near Margate, knocked off her rudder, lost an anchor and cable, but was carried into the Downs by two Margate boats, and is since got into Ramsgate.—The Shannon, Daniels, from London to Limerick; the Ann, Ball, from London to Meira; the Nile, Andrews, from Archangel to Falmouth; the Thomas and Judith from London to Portsmouth; the William from Cork to London, put into Ramsgate, with loss of anchors and cables.—The Success, Martin, from London to Portsmouth; the James of Sunderland, Liverstone, bound to Weymouth; the Nancy, of Blakeney, bound to Plymouth; the Baron Nelson, of London, Forster, bound to Gibraltar; the Yare, of Yarmouth, Holland.

ACCIDENTS.

A fire broke out at one o'clock yesterday morning at the Bedford Coffee-house, Covent Garden, which is situated contiguous to Covent Garden Theatre. The flames were discovered by a waiter issuing from a bed-chamber where a gentleman had recently gone to bed; but by the exertions of a host of attendants, and there being a plentiful supply of water, the flames were subdued after the room and furniture had been destroyed.

Early on Thursday morning, a young man of the name of Scott, son of Mr. Scott, Stationer, in Knightsbridge, Westminster, left his house for the purpose of skaiting on the canal in St. James's Park, and in two hours after he was conveyed to his father's house a corpse. It appeared the ice had given way from the number of persons who incautiously ventured on it, before it was sufficiently strong to bear the weight, and the deceased, in plunging to reach the shore, got under the ice, from which situation the spectators could not extricate him.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 20th inst. the Lady of Beeston Long, Esq. of a son, at Coombe House, near Croydon.

Thursday, in Gower-street, the Lady of J. H. Dessell, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Edinburgh, on the 17th inst. William Scott, Esq. of Wimpson, in Hampshire, Barrister at Law, to Isabella, youngest daughter of William Glendonwyn, Esq. of Glendonwyn.

On the 18th inst. at St. James's Church, Mr. Matthew Howorth, to Mrs. Ann Campion.

DEATHS.

The reigning Duchess of Mecklenburgh Schwekin, died on the 1st inst.

On Sunday last, in Grosvenor-place, the infant son of Colonel Wilder, M. P.; and on Wednesday, Frederick, another son, in the 3d year of his age.

Suddenly, at her house in Cork-street, Mrs. Turner, mother of General Turner, who is on his return from Monte Video.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22.—The Market was but scantily supplied with Wheat, and the fine samples fetched a small increase in price—Barley likewise. Malt had few buyers, and at less. Peas maintained their prices; and Beans, of the two descriptions, were dearer. There was a tolerable quantity of Oats at former prices. Flour has per last.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	46 a	74	Wheat	47 a	72
Fine ditto	75 a	78	Fine ditto	75 a	78
Rye (New)	45 a	50	Rye (New)	45 a	50
Barley	40 a	45	Barley	40 a	46
Malt (New)	68 a	78	Malt (New)	66 a	76
White Peas, boilers	156 a	166	White Peas, boilers	152 a	162
Grey Peas	58 a	63	Grey Peas	62 a	66
Beans	57 a	63	Beans	58 a	64
Tick ditto (Old)	52 a	58	Tick ditto	55 a	59
Oats	28 a	38	Oats	30 a	38
Poland ditto	39 a	40	Poland ditto	39 a	41
Rape Seed	£24 a £27		Rape Seed	£24 a £27	
Fine Flour	56 a	60	Fine Flour	60 a	62
Seconds	50 a	55	Seconds	55 a	60

Return of Wheat, including from January 4, to January 9—Total, 4,722 quarters, from 66s. to 79s.—Average 73s. 0½d. or 3d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,
In Great Britain, for the Week ending January 22.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	69	3	Beans	55	10
Rye	46	1	Peas	74	6
Barley	38	10	Oatmeal	39	9
Oats	29	2	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, JAN. 21.

	£.	s.	£.	s.		£.	s.	£.	s.
Wheat, per ld.	17	0 a	20	0	Oats, per qr.	1	12 a	2	0
Barley, per qr.	1	18 a	2	2	Beans, do.	2	12 a	3	3

Peas £.2 16s. a £.3 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 20th of January, 1808, is £.1 13s. 7d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	POCKETS.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Kent	4	10 a	6	2	Kent	4	15 a	7	0
Sussex	4	16 a	5	8	Sussex	4	15 a	5	16
Essex	4	16 a	5	8	Farnham	8	0 a	10	0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. James's,	Hay	4	16	0 a	6	10	0	Average	5	13	3
	Straw	1	19	0 a	2	11	0		2	5	9
Whitechapel,	Hay	4	10	0 a	6	6	0		5	8	0
	Clover	5	10	0 a	6	16	0		6	3	0
	Straw	1	18	0 a	2	6	0		2	2	6
Smithfield,	Hay	4	10	0 a	5	15	0		5	2	6
	Clover	5	5	0 a	6	10	0		5	17	6
	Straw	2	0	0 a	2	2	0		2	1	0

PRICE OF MEAT,

AT SMITHFIELD, NEWGATE, AND LEADENHALL.

Exclusive of the Offal, which consists of Head, Entrails and Hide, and is worth about 1d. per lb.—per st. of 8lbs.

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.	s.	d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	8 a	4	8	Beef	2	8 a	4	4
Mutton	3	10 a	5	0	Mutton	3	8 a	4	8
Veal	5	0 a	6	6	Veal	4	8 a	6	10
Pork	5	0 a	6	0	Pork	4	4 a	5	4
Lamb	0	0 a	0	0	Lamb	0	0 a	0	0

MONDAY.—Beasts, 2,850——Sheep and Lambs, - 12,400
Calves, - 250——Pigs - - - - - - - - 400
FRIDAY.—Beasts, 1,300——Sheep and lambs, - - 4,200
Calves, - 150——Pigs - - - - - - - - 500

PRICE OF COALS FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.—Bigg's, 57s.; Denton, 54s.; Ellisons, 54s.; Hartley, 60s. 3d.; Heaton, 57s. 3d.; Hebburn, 57s 9d.; Holywell, 54s.; Townly, 55s.; Wall's End (Bell's) 58s.; Wall's End (Russell's) 57s. 3d.; Wylam, 53s.; Bourn Moor, 54s.; Low Main, 50s. 6d.

30 Ships at Market; sale general, 2 sailed, 40 loaded.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.—Bryan's, 53s. 9d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 53s. 6d.

14 Ships at Market, 2 sold; 16 sailed.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22.—Blyth, 51s.; Denton, 55s.; Gateshead, 53s. 6d.; Heaton Main, 56s. 6d.; South Hebburn, 57s.; Tanfield Moor, 58s. 3d.; Wall's End (Russel's), 57s.; Wall's End (Temple's), 57s. 6d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 57s. 9d.; Bourn Moor, 54s. 6d.; Eden Main, 56s.; Hedsworth, 53s. 6d.

21 Ships at Market, 17 sold, 19 sailed, and 2 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	58	0 a	59	0	Town Tallow	00	0 a	74	6
Soap, yellow	00	0 a	84	0	Yell. Russia, do.	72	0 a	72	6
—— mottled	00	0 a	90	0	White, do.	00	0 a	66	0
—— curd	00	0 a	100	0	Soap,	00	0 a	66	0
Candles, p. doz.	00	0 a	12	0	Graves	00	0 a	12	0
—— mould, do.	00	0 a	13	0	Good Dregs	00	0 a	12	0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 5d. Clare, 4s. 5d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 4d.—Average 4s. 4½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	Holiday.	226½ 226	226½			
3 per Cent. Consol		63¼ 63	63¼ 63	63⅛	63⅛ ⅜ ¼	63⅛ ⅜
3 per Cents Reduced		63⅜ ¼	63⅜ ⅛ ¼	63⅜ ⅛ ¼	63⅜ ⅛	63⅜ ⅛ 64
4 per Cent. Consol		84⅛ 82⅜	81⅛ 82	82 81⅞	82	82⅛ ¼
5 per Cent. Navy Ans.		96⅛ ⅜ ½	96⅛ ½	96⅛ 96	96⅛ ¼	96⅛ ⅜
Bank Long Annuities		18 1-16	17 15-16	18	18 1-16	18 1-16 ⅛
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.		63	63⅛ 2⅞ 3		63⅛	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years		7 9-16 ⅛	7 9-16 ⅛	7 9-16 ⅛		7 9-16 ⅛
Irish 5 per Cent.				93½		93⅜ ⅛
India Stock		172 ¾	172¾	172		
Do. Bonds		Par 1dis.	1 dis. P.	Par 1dis.	P. 1, 2dis.	P. 1 dis.
South Sea Stock						
Exch. Bills, 3½d.		4, 1 pm.	3 pm. P.	P. 2 pm.	P. 3 pm.	P. 1, 3 pm
Lottery Tickets		£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.
City Do.		£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.
Omnium					2¼ ⅛	
Consols for opening		64⅛ ⅜	64⅛ ⅜	63⅝ ⅜ ½		63⅜ ½ ⅝ ½
Do. for Feb. Account					63⅜ ⅝ ½	63⅜ ½ ⅝ ½

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	7	2 U.	Bilboa	40½	
Do. at Sight	34	11		Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	2	2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	34	4	2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	5	2½ U.	Venice	52 inactive.	
Paris, 1 day's date	28	6		Naples	42	
Do.	28	10	2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	28	10		Oporto	60	
Madrid	40½	effec.		Dublin	10½ per Ct.	
Cadiz	40½	effec.		Cork	11¼	
				N. Dol. 5s. 3d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	0	0
Dublin	0	0
Waterford	0	0
Guernsey	0	0
Jersey	0	0

E. F. T. FORTUNE, Broker, 13, Cornhill.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 5. SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FIVE.

THE GRAND QUESTION EXAMINED;

WHETHER PEACE BE AT PRESENT ATTAINABLE, WITH SAFETY AND ADVANTAGE.

How far it is practicable to obtain the restoration of the blessings of secure and permanent tranquillity, is the great subject which at present occupies the attention, not only of our own countrymen, but of all surrounding nations. The wars of Britain and France may indeed be termed the wars of the universe; nor is there any nation so distant as that it may not dread to be involved in the disastrous consequences of their hostilities.—The present question ought therefore to be considered as connected with the dearest interests of the human race; and should claim our most serious attention, both as patriots and as men. With these considerations in view, we propose to give to the public the result of our serious reflection; and to examine how far a peace with France is attainable in the present circumstances, how far it would be safe for us to accept it, if it could be attained, and how far even a secure peace would be attended with advantages superior to those which we enjoy in a state of warfare. Party shall be out of the question, where the subject concerns the universe; and we shall laugh to scorn the miserable insinuations of those men who may represent our sentiments as unpatriotic, when they do not correspond with the views of an ignorant or a selfish faction.

Whether peace be attainable, must depend upon the nature of the points in dispute, and the disposition of the hostile governments. With regard to the points in dispute, the question is reduced within very narrow limits. In the year 1806, it was found, on opening a negociation, that all the circumstances which had for so many years kept the French and English Governments at variance, were done away. The Ruler of France offered to give up to us Hanover, Malta, the Cape, Pondicherry and its dependencies, to which he voluntarily added the island of Tobago; in return he only desired the cession of Sicily, for which he offered such a compensation in territory and money, as might be accounted adequate. Our own Ministers allowed that every concession was made by France which the interests of Britain required; and when they broke off the treaty, they confessed that it was solely done because the demands of our Ally, the Emperor of Russia, were not gratified as well as our own. If, therefore, there be any points in dispute, which render peace at present unattainable, they must have arisen since the failure of the last negociation. But in regard to our own immediate interests, we know nothing of this sort which has occurred; and the Ally, whose demands formerly caused the rupture of negociation, is now become the Ally of France, and a proffered mediator.

Let us now attend to the disposition of the French Government. Since the elevation of Bonaparte to the head of the French empire, peace has always been his interest as well as his avowed desire. He perceived how France was exhausted and impoverished by a long and wasting war, nor was he ignorant of the vast advantages which she might derive from internal improvement: he was therefore anxious to consolidate his empire, and to fix the affections of the people, by restoring to them those blessings of peace for which they so ardently longed, and which were become so indispensable to their prosperity. Hence we find, that all the continental wars, in which he has since been engaged, have been forced upon him; and that he has always readily entered into negociation as soon as his successes have rendered his enemies willing to listen to terms of accommodation. To this country, against which his resentment was supposed to be particularly inflamed, he has repeatedly made overtures for peace, even during the present war. At the commencement of 1805, he offered to negociate with us; but we were then busy in forming a great coalition against him, and we therefore refused to listen. After he had broke this coalition to pieces on the plains of Austerlitz, his language again became pacificatory; "I desire peace with England," said he to his Senate; "no resentments of mine shall retard it." At present, he has adopted many wild measures against our commerce, but with a view, as he affirms, of forcing us to peace; and though he has brought forward pretensions inconsistent with our naval superiority, he has frankly told us that these pretensions would, in a time of peace, be a mere dead letter. However active and keen an enemy he has been to Great Britain, he has never shewn any aversion to conciliation; nor can we wonder that such should be his disposition, when we consider what plans of empire he has formed, how much is still requisite for their permanent consolidation, and how greatly requisite a maritime peace is both for the satisfaction, the comfort, and the prosperity of his people.

But, however pacific the dispositions of Bonaparte may be, there are many who look upon our present Ministers as entirely bent upon the continuance of hostilities: their political antagonists brand them as a portion of the war-faction, and a similar opinion of them seems to prevail on the Continent. It cannot, however, be supposed that any Ministers would be anxious to continue their country immersed in the calamities of war, during which they themselves must encounter so many difficulties, if they thought that a safe and advantageous peace could be procured without compromising their own reputation. Some of our Ministers may, indeed, be led away by the opinion of those who imagine that scarcely any peace could, at present, be safe or advantageous; an opinion which we shall presently examine. Others might be very willing to waste the blood and treasure of their country, in showy enterprises, which might exalt their own name as war-ministers; but no opportunity for them now remains:—the iron coast of France is secure, and she would does not afford another Copenhagen. We suspect, however, that if Ministers are really averse to negociation, they are so, not from inclination, but from a dread of the clamour of a powerful faction at home. Some men, from selfish interest, some from apprehension, some from presumption, would be satisfied with no peace which could be negociated: even were Bonaparte to divest himself of all his conquests, and to reduce France within her ancient limits, scarcely would it appear sufficient to these men, unless he would also consent to burn all his ships, and demolish all his harbours. The fatal effects of the keen and incessant clamours of this war-faction, in harrassing and degrading the framers of the peace of Amiens, are still well remembered; nor can it be expected that even the pacifically inclined among our Ministers will subject themselves to such outrageous charges of folly and pusillanimity, until the public opinion has been distinctly and generally manifested in favour of peace.

Having thus shewn that there are no essential obstacles to the attainment of peace, let us now endeavour to estimate how far it would be *safe* for this country.—There unhappily exists in this country a degenerate class of men, who have so far lost the

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wonted magnanimity of Britons, as to believe that peace is utterly incompatible with safety; who see no security, unless when surrounded with vast fleets and armies; and who dread that they shall be every moment conquered and destroyed, unless the national bayonets are continually fixed, and the national cannon pointed against the enemy. These men are exactly of the same frame of mind with those miserable and suspicious tyrants, who lived in a perpetual apprehension of death, who never appeared in public, unless surrounded with guards and loaded with armour, and who at night barricadoed their doors against their very centinels.—And what was the result of such precaution?—Tyrants of this description seldom failed to perish in the manner they dreaded; while few monarchs, who have feared no injury because they intended no harm, have failed to live and to die in complete security.—Magnanimity produces the same effect in regard to an individual and a nation; and both the individuals and the people who seem always agitated by fears, never fail to provoke insult and aggression.

But let us examine the foundation of these apprehensions for our safety and peace. It is feared that Bonaparte will construct new flotillas, that he will build ships of war; that he will replenish his dock-yards with naval stores, and that he will be able again to recover that commerce which is now almost annihilated. But can we in war prevent Bonaparte from building flotillas? and was it not during war that he built the only flotilla which he ever built? The same may be said of ships of the line—was not that fleet constructed during war which it cost the life of Nelson to conquer? It is true that the dock-yards of France will be more readily replenished in peace; but so will also the dock-yards of Britain, which are at present debarred from their usual and most commodious resources. The commerce of France would revive, and the Continental commerce of Britain would also recover its pristine vigour: but these rivals would set forward with very unequal chances of success, while the one was possessed of capital, of skill, of unbounded credit, and the other obliged to struggle against the want of all these advantages.

But, in truth, Bonaparte, if we allow him to pursue his course in tranquillity, has far more momentous objects in view, than to attempt the conquest of Britain, which, he has himself declared to be a desperate undertaking, both in express words, and by his so long refraining from making the attempt. He has to regulate and establish that favourite plan of empire, in which France is to be the centre and ruler of the surrounding dependent kingdoms; he has to estimate from experience, the talents and the fidelity of his Viceroys: he has to tranquillize the minds of the numerous and various inhabitants of his dominions, who have been so long distracted by war, and are still agitated by ancient animosities: he has to attach the people to himself, his family, and his laws, by diffusing among them that quiet and prosperity which can only be obtained by the restoration of peace. He has no resources to spare for expensive and desperate armaments, and so far is he from being overburthened with troops, that he has already been obliged to anticipate the conscription of two years to provide for the defence of his extended Continental dominions. He will build no flotillas, nor undertake any desperate invasions, unless we compel him to it by frustrating his favourite plans for the consolidation of his empire.

But should he really have such attempts in view, should he actually prefer the desperate enterprise of conquering Britain, to the fulfilment of all his other great schemes; still his plans for this purpose could not be carried on in a corner, could not even be well commenced, before our vigilance should be aroused to check them in the outset. During the Peace of Amiens, the very report of armaments in the harbours of Holland and France, though now acknowledged to have been unfounded, threw the whole nation into alarm and made them hasten to arms. Peace must open to us the ports of the enemy, and place continually under our eyes every symptom of hostile movement.

But though peace might both be safe and desirable to the nation at large, yet there are men who imagine that it would be prejudicial to their own particular interests, and who would therefore make no scruple of entailing for ever on their country the calamities of war. It is not long since we have heard the Exchange resound with the ideas that war was the means of making the Commerce of the whole world flow into our harbours; and that peace would necessarily tend to diminish our prosperity, by dividing these advantages with other nations. These opinions are now at least consigned to silence, since Bonaparte has actually accomplished the gigantic scheme which was once accounted so chimerical, and has succeeded in excluding not only our own ships, but even the ships of neutrals laden with our manufactures, from every port in Europe. War has lost to us all the Commerce of Europe; it threatens to lose to us the whole Commerce of America; and surely it will not now be alleged that war enables Great Britain to command the whole Commerce of the World.

But it appears astonishing, that the most blind speculator could ever have maintained that war was advantageous to our commerce, in opposition to the most clear and best substantiated facts, contained in the official returns of the Custom-House presented to Parliament. In the years of peace preceding the commencement of the last war, the exports of this country were annually acquiring a considerable increase, and in the years 1791 and 1792, this annual increase amounted to upwards of two millions: But in the very first year of the war, 1793, our exports were at once diminished; and though this falling off was afterwards made up, the rate of our peace increase was never recovered. Had we continued at peace, and had the increase of our exports been only two millions a year, as was the case in 1791 and 1792, our exports for 1807 would have amounted to upwards of fifty millions, whereas in fact they were for that year upwards of twenty millions short of that computation. The comparative effects of peace and war on our commerce are still more distinctly illustrated by what took place in 1802, the only interval of peace which we have enjoyed for the last fifteen years. In that fortunate year, our exports made a sudden start of nearly four millions above those of the preceding year of war; but in the following year, in which the mournful renewal of hostilities took place, our exports suddenly fell nearly ten millions below those of 1802, and have not yet recovered this rapid diminution. Such striking facts require neither comment nor illustration.

But if it can be thus demonstrated that peace would be so advantageous to the commercial world, it will not be denied that it would be still more essential to other classes of the community, to the manufacturer who is ruined by the accumulation of unsold stock on his hands, or to his starving workmen, whom his own exigencies compel him to dismiss.

Such, then, is the result of our enquiry into this important subject, that peace might be obtained, and might be attended with safety and numerous advantages. Such is the result of calm reflection, in which we feel that we are not biassed either by pusillanimous apprehensions, or by factious clamours. Were we convinced that the nation really had any great interest at stake; that there was any object essential to its prosperity which could better be obtained by war than by peace, we should be among the first to rouse up all its energies: we should then only tell our countrymen of their former triumphs; of the lofty rights and privileges which they have to defend: of the inexhaustible resources of their industry and magnanimity. But, convinced as we are that no great interest is at stake; that there is no object in dispute which may not better be obtained by peace than by war, we shall continue to lift up our hands to our country, and to heaven, against the wanton effusion of human blood; against wasting and dispiriting the nation by the protraction of unnecessary disasters. Let the first opportunity for opening negotiation be seized; and, if the enemy prove unreasonable, then, and not till then, shall our voice be heard among the loudest invitors to War.

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REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. V.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

For some weeks past, this gentleman has been amusing himself with repaying upon his old friends the American Republicans, the wrongs which were formerly sustained by *Peter Porcupine*. He has earnestly laboured to set this country upon them, and was not a little angry with our Ministers for not applauding the affair of the Chesapeake, and asserting the principles on which our officers acted: but he declares that he suspect the *Yankies* are too cowardly, and can never be brought to face us fairly either by sea or land. No wonder indeed, that they should be a little backward; for he assures us, that they have not an instrument to fight with, except wooden pikes and a few Birmingham fowling-pieces: nay, what is still more, that they must inevitably be obliged, in a short time, to run naked in the midst of the snow, from the want of our manufactures, and thus perish to a man without our having occasion to strike a single blow! This helpless state of the Americans, however, appears to Mr. Cobbett only an additional inducement to hector and belabour them without mercy; and after having blown the trumpet of war to that quarter, he has last week begun to sound a still louder note towards the Continent of Europe.

Mr. Cobbett seems to glory in being thought of the true English bull-dog breed; and certainly no one will deny him the distinction of having as keen an appetite for blood and carnage, as any canine hero in Leadenhall-market. On his arrival in this country, he began to blow the flames of war with a vehemence that astonished even the Anti Jacobines; and when the people, tired of a fruitless and disasterous contest, at length hailed with transport and illuminations the restoration of the blessings of Peace, Mr. Cobbett, true to his ferocious propensities, preferred to have his house half demolished by the mob, rather than set up a single rush-light in his window." During the interval of tranquillity procured by the peace of Amiens, he left no means untried to set France and Britain again by the ears; and in the meantime he amused himself with defending and panegyrising bull-baiting, prize-fighting, the Slave Trade, and every other scene where bloodshed and domineering were found in considerable perfection. The renewal of hostilities gave fresh scope to his natural propensities; and he continued by the most stinging reproaches to incite Ministers to form new coalitions, and again set the Continent in a conflagration.

Sometime ago, his sentiments appeared to have undergone a wonderful revolution. In the course of declaiming against all in power, his opinions happened to tally very closely with those of Sir Francis Burdett; and Mr. Cobbett began, without hesitation, to declare Sir Francis the only honest politician, the only man to whom this country could look for salvation; although, two years before, traitor, and firebrand, and incendiary, were the best names which he was accustomed to bestow on the Baronet. People began to wonder what an union between these hostile elements would produce; and certainly the effects were very wonderful, for Mr. Cobbett now began to rail fiercely against Anti-Jacobins, and even to aim many sly thrusts at Nobility and Royalty. But nature is not so soon overcome. No sooner were the burning of Copenhagen, and the capture of the Danish fleet announced, than Mr. Cobbett felt all his former propensities awakened. He shouted aloud his applause to the measure; declared that it must be just because it was vigorous; and leaving poor Sir Francis and his pacific friends on one side, he has since entered with new zest into his former course, calling out for war, perpetual war!

The late supposed overtures for peace, through the medium of the Austrian Ambassador, gave him much uneasiness; but in his last number, he gaily tells us in that sportive style, which suits the protraction of national disasters, that "this *pacific ogling* is now "at an end." He then proceeds to discuss the observations of the *Moniteur* on our answer to the Russian Declaration; and is very angry with that paper for asserting that our ancestors did not maintain their maritime power by acting "on tyrannical prin-"ciples." He insists that they did act on what are called tyrannical principles; and that "from the time this country bore the "name of England, it claimed a right of sea dominion, as abso-"lute as that which any Sovereign, or State, has upon the "land." This is a curious piece of historical information, and we should be glad to know where Mr. Cobbett came by it: but it were needless to question him on this subject; he despises old musty records; he never looks into such food for book-worms; and when he finds occasion for an old historical fact, he takes a far more clever way—*he fancies it*. It would, indeed, have been rather curious in our Saxon ancestors, had they begun to vapour about the exclusive Dominion of the Seas, when the Danes not only beset their coasts on all sides, but even landed great armies without molestation, and at length conquered England. If Mr. Cobbett would draw historical facts from records, and not from fancy, he would find that the first formal assumption of the Dominion of the Seas, in the sense in which it is now understood, took place in the reign of an Usurper, in the reign of Cromwell; and that when this Usurper, in conjunction with the Long Parliament, enacted the Navigation Laws, the Lord Chancellor Clarendon declared it as his opinion, that the Dutch would rather endure any extremity than submit to such an extraordinary encroachment on the rights of maritime nations.

Mr. Cobbett, however, seems desirous not altogether to lose the praise of moderation. He declares that he is not absolutely the advocate of eternal war, but that there are certain terms on which he would be willing to make Peace with Bonaparte. He even offers this Usurper an alternative. He tells him that we shall be ready to make Peace with him, if he will either evacuate Denmark, Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and restore them to full and complete independence; or stipulate that no ships of war shall be built in these countries, or sail out of their harbours during Peace. And what return would he make Bonaparte for doing so much which we could not oblige him to do? Why, he would allow him to seize as much territory as he chose in the interior, provided he never approached the sea-coast, or took any steps to be able to defend himself against our maritime dominion.

Mr. Cobbett, indeed, in one respect, is a very particular advocate of Bonaparte. He accuses him of no injustice in conquering and appropriating the countries around him: he frankly declares that "conquest gives right of dominion;" and he recognises Bonaparte's title to his conquests as perfectly valid. He only claims the same rights for England; and insists that we are very justly entitled to prevent a single flag but our own from sailing on the seas, because we have the *power* to do so! This is admirable political morality; and will prove as useful to the highway robber as to the conqueror. If superior force constitutes right, then the ruffian who plunders a defenceless traveller, has a perfectly good right to his booty: and it is on the very same principle that a stronger state has a right to seize and plunder a weaker neighbour. Such tenets may be very congenial to the mind of Mr. Cobbett; but one is surprised that he should venture to publish them to the world, lest his Hampshire neighbours should be afraid to accompany him to town across Bagshot-heath. Nations have often been guilty of extreme violence, but they have usually endeavoured to veil it under some specious pretext, nor have ventured to avow that they had only the plea of the robber for their crimes. But the patriotic Mr. Cobbett, the friend of his country, the scourge of political vice, would have Great Britain boldly to throw off the mask, and avow that she thought herself entitled to act unjustly because she has the power!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 14.—The following Imperial Decree, additional to the Decrees containing measures against the maritime system of England, has just appeared in the bulletin of laws:

At the Palace of the Thuilleries, 11th Jan. 1808.

Napoleon, &c. upon the report of our Minister of Finances, seeing our Decrees of the 23d November and 11th December, 1807, with the concurrence of our Council of State, we have decreed, and do declare as follows:

ART. I.—When a vessel shall enter into a French port, or into that of a country occupied by our armies, any man of the crew, or a passenger, who shall declare to the principal of the Custom House, that the said ship comes from England or her colonies or countries occupied by English troops, or that it has been visited by any English vessel, shall receive a third part of the produce of the net sale of the ship and cargo, if it is known that its declaration is exact.

ART. II.—The Principal of the Custom House, who shall receive the declaration mentioned in the preceding article, shall in conjunction with the Commissary of Police, who shall be called on for that purpose, and the two Principal of the Custom House Officers of the port, shall cause each of the crew and passengers to undergo, separately, the interrogatory prescribed by the second article of our decree of the 23d November, 1807.

ART. III.—Any functionary or agent of Government, who shall be convicted of having favoured the contravention of our

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D. crees, of the 23d of November and 17th December, 1807, shall be prosecuted in the Criminal Court of the Department of the Seine, which shall be formed into a special tribunal for this purpose, and punished, if convicted, as if guilty of high treason.

ART. IV.—Our Ministers are charged, each in his respective department, with the execution of the present Decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 14.—The wish to humble England animates all minds. The German politicians are particularly employed on the means of attacking her in the Indies, and striking her to the heart. The alliance of Russia, France, and Persia, appears to them adapted to accelerate this project. The public papers of Germany are therefore filled with plans relative to this expedition. Among those which have appeared, the following, published in the Journal of Manheim, has attracted considerable notice.

The author supposes that the expedition will be made not only with the consent of the King of Persia, but that that Monarch will furnish the armies that shall pass through his territory with every thing necessary for their subsistence. He chuses Astracan for the place of rendezvous of the French and Russian armies, and he adds, the Russian army will not only be sufficiently provided with artillery and ammunition, but the Russian Generals will take care to have them in readiness for the French, which, to facilitate its march, will take with it neither cannon, ammunition, nor horses. The Russian army will easily be collected at Astracan, but it will be necessary to shorten and facilitate the march of the French army. It has two points of departure, consequently two routes to follow to arrive at Astracan, one from the Duchy of Warsaw, and the other through Dalmatia.

By the former, the army will proceed in a right line to Zarozun, making a march of about 460 leagues (or 280 German miles). There it will embark on the Volga for Astracan, from which Lazazum is distant about 100 leagues. Thus the French army setting out from Warsaw will have 560 leagues to go to reach Astracan, 100 of which will be by water—a march that will employ two months and a half or three months.

By the second route, that is to say, from Dalmatia, the French army will make a march of about 140 leagues, to reach the Danube at a place proper to embark. It will go down the Danube to its mouth on board vessels brought from the Black Sea. When arrived at the Black Sea, it will pursue its route; and passing by the Strait of the Crimea, will land at Sangaroc, on the Sea of Azou. From Sangaroc it will march to the Don, which it will pass near Piati Isbianka, and proceed to the Zarozun, where it will embark for Astracan; it is only about 140 leagues from Sangaroc to Zarozun; it appears, that by this route the French army has only about 240 or 250 leagues to march by land, in going from Dalmatia to Astracan.

The time which will be employed by the French in this march, may be estimated at about six weeks; that is to say, about half the time of the former. Having joined at Astracan, the two Franco-Russian armies, with their artillery, ammunition, horses, &c. will embark in vessels put in requisition on the Caspian Sea, will traverse that sea, and arrive at Astrabat, in Persia, after a passage of ten or twelve days. From Astrabat the two armies, furnished with provisions by the King of Persia, will pursue their route through that kingdom for the Indies, where they will arrive, after a march of seven or eight weeks.

It results from this plan, that a French army of 30,000 men, setting out from Dalmatia, and a Russian army (which may likewise be joined by a Persian army) may arrive in the East Indies at the end of five months at latest.—(*Journal de l'Empire, 19th Jan.*)

HUNGARY.

OFEN, DEC. 30.—The following are the Articles resolved by the Diet, which has just closed, and which have been confirmed by the Emperor:—

"1. The States offer his Majesty 12,000 recruits. As soon as these are delivered, the recruiting is to proceed as before.

"2. A subsidy in money is offered the Emperor. Both Nobles and Commoners are to grant a 6th of their revenue from their real estates, and a 100th of their personal property.

"3. The Town and Harbour of Fiume are to be incorporated with the Kingdom of Hungary.

"4. Permission is granted to export certain goods from the other Austrian provinces, into Hungary.

"5. The exportation of grain from Hungary shall not, without especial [illegible]

HOLLAND.

UTRECHT, JAN. 19.—His Majesty being desirous to give still further vigour to the regulations respecting the Blockade of the British Islands, hath for that purpose on the 8th inst. expedited the following Cabinet Order to the Minister of the Finances, who is rendered responsible for its strict execution:—

"All vessels, without exception, which shall have been visited by an English ship, which shall have touched at an English port, or which shall have paid a duty of any kind whatever to the English Government, shall be regarded as English property, and in the case of being afterwards captured by our ships of war, or cruisers, shall be declared good prizes."

In consequence of our present relations with Sweden, his Majesty yesterday passed the following Decree:—

Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland, and Constable of France.

Whereas we have received information that the Orders adopted relative to the Blockade of the British Islands, have not been carried into execution with like force against Swedish ships; and whereas this kingdom is equally at war with Sweden and England,

We have decreed, and hereby decree as follows:—

ART. I. Every Swedish ship which shall enter the ports of this kingdom shall be immediately seized, and also all Swedish merchandize shall be confiscated.

II. All Swedish subjects, who may have heretofore exercised diplomatic functions within our kingdom, or who may have served as Consuls or Commercial Agents, and who still remain in Holland, are required to leave the kingdom immediately upon the publication of this Decree.

III. All other Swedish subjects who may be found in our ports, or other parts of our kingdom, shall immediately be arrested, and treated as prisoners of war.

IV. The measures at present in force for the Blockade of the British Islands, shall, in like manner, and without exception, be made applicable to Sweden.

V. Our Ministers of Finance, Justice, and Police, are charged with the execution of the present Decree, which shall be proclaimed at all places where its publication may be necessary.

Given at Utrecht this 18th Day of January, in the Year 1808, and of our reign the third.

(Signed) LOUIS.

By His Majesty's Command,
J. H. APPELIUS, Sec. of the Council of State.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JAN. 8.—On the 3d of this month the King issued a Decree, declaring, that all the measures adopted in France, against the commerce of England, should also have effect in his dominions.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, DEC. 10.—In pursuance of a convention between their Majesties the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the King of Spain, Tuscany has been ceded to his Imperial Majesty; and yesterday evening the Queen (to whom other States are to be assigned) departed hence with a train of between forty and fifty carriages, containing baggage and private property; after which the Etrurians were discharged from their oath of allegiance, and the Government declared to be dissolved, by the following proclamation:—

Charles Louis, Infant of Spain, King of Etruria, &c. and on the part of his Majesty, her Majesty Maria Louisa, Infanta of Spain, Queen Regent of Etruria.

Whereas, his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy has informed us, that by virtue of a treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty, other states are appointed for us in exchange for the kingdom of Etruria, ceded to the most illustrious Emperor by the aforesaid treaty; we consider our reign in Etruria as dissolved from this day, and hence discharge the Etrurian nation from every oath of allegiance towards our Royal Person.

Yet we cannot separate from subjects so dearly beloved, without publicly assuring them of our entire gratitude, and of the memory which we shall at all times retain of the faithful attachment which they have displayed during the time of our government.

Yet if there is a thought which can diminish our affliction at such a separation, it is this, that the kingdom of Etruria—that so obedient a nation becomes subject to the happy government of a Monarch who is adorned with the most heroic virtues, among which the constant care is pre-eminent with which he labours to assure the prosperity of the people under his authority. MARIA LOUISA.

Given the 10th of December, 1807.

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AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 22.—Congress passed the following Act, for laying an embargo, in consequence of the Message from the President, in the Senate—Yeas 22—Nays 6; and in the House of Representatives—Yeas 82—Nays 44.

An Act laying an Embargo on all Vessels in the Harbour of the United States.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that an embargo be, and thereby is laid, on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port or place; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place; except vessels under the immediate direction of the President of the United States; and that the President be authorized to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue, and of the navy and revenue-cutters of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast, or with the goods, wares, and merchandize, on board of such foreign ship or vessel, when notified of this Act.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this Act, no registered or sea-letter vessel, having on board goods, wares and merchandize, shall be allowed to depart from one port of the United States to the other within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee, or factor, of such vessel, shall first give bond with one or more sureties to the collector of the district from which she is bound to depart, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the said goods, wares, and merchandize, shall be relanded in some port of the United States, dangers of the seas excepted; which bond, and also a certificate from the collector where the same may be relanded, shall, by the collectors respectively, be transmitted to the secretary of the Treasury. All armed vessels possessing public commissions from any foreign powers are not to be considered as liable to the embargo laid by this Act."

The following are the terms in which Mr. Jefferson has communicated his wish of retiring from the Presidency of America

"GENTLEMEN,

"I received some time ago from the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, an Address from the two Houses, to which, on public considerations, it was thought advisable the answer should be deferred awhile. I now ask permission to convey the answer through the same channel, and to tender you the assurance of my high consideration and respect. T. JEFFERSON."

To the Hon. P. C. Lane, Speaker of the Senate.—T. Sanders Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"I received in due season, the Address of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, under cover from the Speaker of the two Houses, in which, with their approbation of the General course of my administration, they were so good as to express their desire that I should consent to be proposed again to the public voice, on the expiration of my present term of office: Entertaining, as I do, for the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, those sentiments of high respect which would have prompted an immediate answer; I was certain, nevertheless, they would approve a delay which had for its object to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind, on a subject so interesting as the election of the Chief Magistrate.

"That I should lay down my charge, at a proper period, is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the service of the Chief Magistrate be not affixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will, in fact, become for life, and history shews how easily that degenerates into an inheritance.

"Believing that a representative government, responsible at short periods of elections, is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which should unnecessarily impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person, who, disregarding the sound precedent set by the illustrious predecessor who first furnish the first example of voluntarily [illegible] the [illegible] term of office.

"[illegible] that I cannot [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.

Lord Hawkesbury rose to move a Vote of Thanks to the Military and Naval Commanders employed in the Expedition to Zealand. It was his wish, in doing so, to separate entirely from the present question any consideration of the political merits of that measure. Were the original grounds of the Expedition as unwise and as unjust as he would contend they were wise and just, the objects thereby gained were as little advantageous as he had asserted them to be the reverse, still, upon every consideration of sound policy and precedent, the skill, valour, zeal and activity displayed in the operations before Copenhagen, justly demanded the distinction of their Lordship's Thanks. His Lordship contended that, whether the magnitude of the advantage procured to the country, or the manner in which the service was atchieved, were taken into consideration, the subjects of his present motion were eminently entitled to the high reward of a specific declaration of the approbation of Parliament. His Lordship concluded with moving the Thanks of the House to Lord Cathcart in the usual form.

Lord Holland found himself under the painful necessity of dissenting from the opinion expressed by the Noble Lord who had just sat down. He was influenced on this occasion by no reference to the policy or justice of the Expedition for which the naval and military Commanders were wholly irresponsible; but exclusively by a due regard to the principle which should regulate the conduct of the House in bestowing its Thanks. For the individuals to whom the question applied he had all possible respect; nor did he doubt that, had an opportunity offered itself, they would have displayed all that gallantry and military skill, which would have entitled them to the special approbation of the House; but such an occasion for displaying their talents had not occurred. The mere magnitude of a service had not been considered a sufficient reason for such proceedings.—The taking of the comparatively insignificant post of Bastia, had, on account of the resistance made and overcome, furnished a just ground for thanks to Lord Hood; while the acquisition of the port and fleet of Toulon had been passed over in silence. The way to prevent such honours from being held too cheap, was to imitate the policy of that State from whose history more was to be learnt than from that of any other nation which had ever existed. The Romans, in the time of their Republic, never granted a triumph without a rigid scrutiny into the merits of the Commander who applied for it.

Lord Moira and Lord Auckland supported the Motion.

Lord Grey de Howick repeated and enforced the various observations of Lord Holland, and declared himself compelled, though with unfeigned pain and reluctance, to give a negative to the motion.

The motion was then put and carried without a division, as were also a motion to the same effect, with respect to the Generals and subordinate Officers, serving under Lord Cathcart, and a Vote of Approbation regarding the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

Lord Hawkesbury then moved a similar proceeding with regard to Admiral Gambier and the Navy.

When the motion for thanking Sir Home Popham was read, the Duke of Norfolk enquired whether there was a precedent for that proceeding. He was answered by Lord Hawkesbury, that Vice-Admiral Dommet who was Captain of the Fleet in 1801, was thanked by name. Upon this Lord Grey remarked, that Vice-Admiral Dommet was actually at the time in possession of the rank of Admiral, besides being Captain of the Fleet. Lord Hawkesbury, after a moment's consultation with Lord Chatham, stated, that the case of Sir Roger Curtis, who was Captain of the Fleet under Lord Howe, in the action of the 1st of June, was exactly in point. After some further conversation on particular expressions in the motions, they were severally agreed to, and the Lord Chancellor was empowered to communicate their purport to Lords Gambier and Cathcart in their places, and to the other Officers in the usual form.

Lord Holland gave notice, that on Monday next he should submit a motion, so framed as to obtain a copy of any accredited information which might have reached Government, relative to Bonaparte's explanation to Neutrals, of the Decree of November, 1806.

Lord Grey gave notice, that he should on the same day move for a copy of Lord Granville Leveson Gower's answer to Baron Budberg's Note of the 28th of June.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

Lord Hawkesbury rose to rectify two omissions in the Resolutions of Thanks passed the preceding evening. From a mistake of the clerk who copied them, the name of Major-General Thomas Grosvenor had been left out. His Lordship further stated, that at the conclusion of the Resolutions respecting the Navy, the customary forms of desiring the Captains to communicate the acknowledgment of that House to the Seamen had been also omitted. His Lordship's motions, for rectifying these inaccuracies, were then put and agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

Viscount Stopford presented at the Bar his Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House, thanking them for their loyalty and attachment to his person and family.

Mr. Johnson, from the Commissioners of Enquiry in Ireland, presented their Second Report, which was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Hon. Mr. Wellesley presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed last Session for the purpose of inquiring respecting the expiring laws.

Mr. Sheridan gave notice, that he would, on Monday se'nnight, make a motion, respecting the state of Ireland, so far as related to Catholic Emancipation. The Hon. Member said he did not wish to make this a party question, or harrass his Majesty's Ministers relative to the affairs of that country.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

On the motion of *Mr. Wm. Dundas*, the Renfrewshire Petition was ordered to be taken into consideration on March 22; Great Grimsby, February 23; Downpatrick, February 25; Newcastle-under-Line, March 11; Great Yarmouth, March 3; Grampound, same day; Stirling, March 24; County of Wexford, March 8; New Malden, March 8; Malmsbury, March 10.

GRANTING PLACES IN REVERSION.

Mr. Binkes said it was not the intention of that House to encroach on the prerogative of the Crown, but to prevent the improper application of Places in Reversion. His Majesty had a right to bestow favours on deserving objects, who had rendered great services to the State; yet it was palpably evident, that Places in Reversion were granted, even to sucking infants, who were incapable of performing the duty attached to their office; he therefore concluded with moving, for leave to bring in a Bill, to prevent the granting Offices in Reversion or upon Joint Lives.

Mr. W. Dundas opposed it, and contended, that the Crown had a right to exercise its prerogative, and grant the Reversion of any Office whatever, which it did not become the House to question.

Mr. Whitbread said, the Hon. Member who spoke last, opposed the Bill, because it encroached on the privileges of the Crown; but this was a period, which, more than any other, required economy; but the Hon. Member had another motive, which was the more interesting—he was in possession of an office, which he obtained in reversion, therefore it was his duty to oppose this Bill, which struck at the very root of corruption. This Bill, however, did not intend to take away the prerogative of the Crown, but to see that its powers are properly exercised. It is well known that offices have been given to infants in the cradle. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, for instance, had one bestowed upon him, when he was sucking, which his brother (Lord Arden) now enjoys, but requires no more ability than counting a few halfpence.

Sir J. Newport said, the Collectorship of the Port of Dublin was, to his knowledge, granted three deep.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Wednesday next.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.

The Speaker acquainted the House that he had received from T. Boucher, Esq. Clerk of the Crown in Ireland, a list of Barristers of five years standing, who had, in terms of the Act of the 42d of the King, agreed to act as Commissioners on Controverted Elections in that part of the United Empire.

A new writ was ordered, on the motion of *Mr. Lethbridge*, for a Citizen of Bath, in the room of John Palmer, Esq. who, since his Election, had accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Petitions, complaining of undue Elections and Returns for the following places were presented, which were ordered to be taken into farther consideration on the undermentioned days: Poole, (double return), Tuesday, the 2d of February; Maldon, in Essex, Tuesday, the 15th of March; Beverley, in Yorkshire, same day.

Mr. Secretary Canning presented, at the Bar, certain Papers, promised to be laid before House in the Speech delivered by the Lords Commissioners. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. G. Ponsonby wished to learn from the Right Hon. Secretary when the Papers relating to the application made by

Ministers to the Emperor of Russia, touching his Mediation with Denmark, would be laid before the House.

Mr. Secretary Canning replied, that if the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to move generally, for the information Ministers had upon that subject, it would be readily produced: on the contrary, if he meant to move for that information specifically, he would be pleased to understand, that no such papers existed.

Mr. Whitbread wished to know whether it was meant to lay before the Secret Treaty entered into by his Majesty with Portugal?

Mr. Canning replied, that the Treaty alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman, was a Treaty of a secret nature, and contained various articles that could not be divulged till that secrecy was, by mutual consent, put an end to.

Mr. Chancellor Perceval presented, by Royal Command, the several Orders in Council referred to in the Speech delivered on the first day of the Session. Ordered to be printed.

Sir John Newport asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he intended to ground any measure on the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry in Ireland, relative to Ireland Revenue of the Crown. Unless the Right Hon. Gentleman did bring forward the subject, he should think it his duty to take an early opportunity of doing so.

The House then went into a Committee on the Resolution of yesterday, that a Supply be granted to His Majesty, Mr. G. Johnstone in the Chair. The Resolution was carried, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Fifth Report of the Board of Military Enquiry was ordered to be printed.

Mr. G. Ponsonby moved an Address to his Majesty for copies of such parts of the Correspondence as took place between the Secretary of the State and the Ministers of Russia, as related to the restoration of Peace between his Majesty and the Crown Prince of Denmark.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27,

Mr. Rose postponed his motion respecting the American Intercourse Bill till to-morrow, when it would be referred to a Committee of the whole House. Mr. Rose therefore reserved what he had to say respecting it till to-morrow.

The following Election Petitions were ordered to be taken into consideration on the following days:—Bridgewater, March 17; Westminster, (against the return of Lord Cochrane), March 22; Christchurch, March 29; Dungarvon, ditto; Navy, ditto; Saltash, (double return), the 25th of February; and the Saltash Right of Election, on the same day.

The Bill to prevent the Granting of Offices in Reversion was read a second time.

In a Committee of Supply, the Annual Estimates for the Army and Navy were brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it was his intention to give notice, on an early day, of a motion which he intended to bring forward, relative to modifying the obnoxious parts of the Bill passed last Sessions, relative to the Assessed Taxes, and for the more immediate means of collecting them.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord H. Petty asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, across the table, whether he intended to bring forward a Bill of Indemnity, as the late Orders of Council were absolutely illegal.

The Chancellor said, he did not think there was any necessity at present to give the business a thought.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28,

On the motion of *Mr. Rose*, an order was made for the House, on Wednesday next, to resolve itself into a Committee on so much of the Act of the 12th of Charles II. called the Navigation Act, as relates to allowing the importation to Great Britain, of articles the produce of the Brazils.

Mr. Rose then moved the Order of the Day for the House resolving into a Committee on the American Intercourse Act. On the question being put that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,

Mr. Ebrington said, he beheld, with much satisfaction, the present measure for enquiring on the intercourse between this country and America. It was a means, he trusted, of reconciling the two countries. But while he said thus much, he could not refrain from expressing his astonishment that Ministers were about to continue an Act carrying into effect a Treaty of Amity and Commerce entered into with the United States, by Lord Grenville, during the first Administration of the late Mr. Pitt, after that Treaty had expired. That Treaty had stipulated a free commerce, and now we heard of the American Non-importation Act, and of the embargo laid upon American ships.—The Hon. Gentleman argued, therefore, that there was no necessity for continuing the American Intercourse Act, as it was still in force, and would not expire for five weeks. It would be proper to wait until it should be ascertained what impression our Orders in Council had made upon America, by which the ships of that country were allowed to trade to British ports only.

Mr. Rose denied that it was unbecoming in this country to continue commercial advantages to the Americans. The Act of 1797, granted those advantages for twelve years, originally bestowed by the Act of 1794, in the event of certain arrangements between the two countries being come to. On that principle, the Intercourse Act had been continued last year, and it remained in force till six weeks after the commencement of the present session. The Hon. Gentleman would readily perceive that that time would be nearly elapsed before the present Bill could go through both Houses, and receive the Royal Assent.

The House then went into the Committee, Sir C. Price in the Chair.

Mr. Rose then moved, that the Chairman be instructed to move the House for leave to bring in a Bill, to continue for time to be limited, several Acts of Parliament for carrying the Treaty of Trade, Commerce, and Navigation, between His Majesty and the United States of America. The Report was received by the House on its resumption, and the question put and carried.

THE LATE SERVICES IN THE BALTIC.

Lord Castlereagh rose, and after bestowing much applause on the officers concerned, he concluded with a motion similar to that of Lord Hawkesbury in the House of Peers for thanks to Lord Cathcart and those under his command.

Mr. Wyndham said, that in a measure of this kind there was always to be found a third party who were eagerly looking forward for a share of the applause. The Tower guns were not to be fired for nothing; but in this case Ministers were as emulous of approbation as those who had done the greatest service for their country. He had no doubt but the army and navy had done their part, and it was well known that single ships distinguished themselves during the present war, and particularly a packet lately in the West Indies, and he was astonished, since votes of thanks became so common, that the Noble Lord did not move for one for the commander of that packet, for his bravery. The public did not approve of the Expedition, and was at a loss to comprehend why Ministers would press a question of a nature so odious. He was also astonished, why Lloyd's Coffee-house was so backward in giving their vote of thanks to the army and navy on this occasion; that might, however, be accounted for, when the Captain of the Fleet was ransacking the town for old hammers and bits of iron, while the trade in the Baltic was suffering by the activity of the enemy's privateers, which ultimately touched the pockets of the gentlemen at Lloyd's. The Hon. Member was likewise surprised why the Transport Board was not included in the Vote of Thanks, for the Commissioners had a great share of the merits attached to that expedition, particularly in furnishing plenty of ships to bring home the stores. It was true, Lord Cathcart had distinguished himself as a subaltern in the American war, and lately as a commander in Ireland; but further the public did not know him: and as for Admiral Gambier, his naval exploits were limited; however, he did not see any thing splendid in the affair of Copenhagen to entitle them to those high honours lately conferred on them, and he was sure, when they found their new honours and titles in the Gazette, they must be equally astonished, as they claimed no merit from their services. Ministers in this business reminded him of a man going to a Lord Mayor's shew, who had a wooden leg, and for the sake of being distinguished from the vulgar, had it gilded; so it was with the Noble Lord, who wanted to impress on the public mind the great importance of the attack upon the defenceless city of Copenhagen.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* wished it to be understood that the merits or demerits of the Expedition should be entirely set aside on the present question. The army and navy had done their duty, which entitled them to the thanks of that House; and had not the service been performed, he was certain the navy of Denmark would have ultimately been employed in the invasion, if not the destruction, of this country.

Mr. Tierney condemned the titles given by his Majesty to Lord Cathcart and Admiral Gambier, on the score that their services did not merit them.

The *Speaker* was requested to communicate the thanks of that House to Lord Viscount Cathcart, and the officers and men under his command, at the capture of Copenhagen; to Admiral Lord Gambier, Admiral Stanhope, and Sir Home Popham, as well as the Marines and Seamen.

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FINANCE COMMITTEE.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the Committee of the last Session was revived, with the exception of Mr. Ryder, who was not at present a Member, but Mr. Charles Ellis was appointed in his room.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

The Speaker said, that as the Petitions presented last Session against the returns for Shrewsbury, Liverpool, and New Malden, had not been renewed this Session, the recognizances were of course forfeited.

Mr. Mitford presented an account from the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland, respecting the number of ships and tonnage employed from that country in the Greenland Fisheries, and the number of tons of oil imported.

Sir C. Pole gave notice, that he would on Wednesday next move for leave to bring in a Bill, amending an Act to invest Pelham House in the hands of the Trustees of the Naval Asylum, and to appoint a Chaplain to that institution. The Hon. Member also said he would at the same time, move for a List of the Officers and their salaries belonging to the said institution.

On the motion of *M. A. Taylor*, Esq. the 11th of February next was fixed for taking the Pool Election Petition into consideration.

ORDERS OF COUNCIL.

Mr. Horner said his views in making this motion was to bring before the House all the information that could be obtained respecting these Orders, and to ascertain how far they could be legally granted. He, therefore, moved that his Majesty be graciously pleased to lay before that House a list of the number of licenses granted, from the 1st of May, 1803, till the 1st of Nov. 1807, together with the amount of fees paid or received on such licenses.

Mr. Rose did not object to the motion, but said it was impossible to carry on trade without these licenses; independent of that they were perfectly legal, as they were granted under the authority of an act passed in the year 1798. With respect to the fees, there was not an office in the kingdom where fees were not paid; but in this instance the public were led to believe they were extravagant; however, instead of that they were extremely moderate, viz. for the Sign Manual, 9*l.* 3*s.* 6d.; Stamps, 11*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; clerks, 3*l.*; office-keeper, 10*s.*; in all 14*l.* 4*s.* Last June the Committee of Trade had looked into the practice of taking these fees, and if possible to restrict them, but they found the custom so blended between one office and another, that they gave up the inquiry, because they could not apply a remedy.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ponsonby postponed his intended motion relative to the affairs of Copenhagen, from Monday till Wednesday next. He then moved, that there be laid before the House Copies of the Proclamations issued by his Majesty's Military and Naval Commanders in the Baltic; also a Copy of the Articles of the Capitulation of Zealand; likewise the Substance of the Information which his Majesty's Ministers had received respecting the Danish Dock-yards, and the condition of the Danish ships before, and after their arrival; which, together with the Papers relative to the Russian Mediation, was ordered to be laid before the House on Monday.

Mr. Whitbread said, that on Monday next he should move, that an Account of the Number of Transports in the Baltic Expedition, together with the Number of Men employed; as also the Number brought home, should be laid before the House.

On the motion of *Mr. Ward*, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, *Mr. Warton* in the Chair, when the following items were granted to his Majesty, viz. for Wages of 130,000 Seamen, including 31,000 Marines, (at 1l. 17s. per man per month, for thirteen months) 3,126,500l.; for Provisions, 3,211,000l.; Wear and Tear, 5,010,000l.; Ordnance 591,000l. The Report of the Committee was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

The Report of the Offices in Reversion Bill was brought up with Amendments, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday and engrossed.—Adjourned till Monday.

Both Houses of Parliament met on Saturday, *pro forma*, and the Members of the House of Commons went in Procession to the Lords, and the whole proceeded to St. Margaret's Chapel, where Divine Service was performed by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Norwich, it being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles.

STATE PAPERS.

RELATIVE TO AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA,

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1808.

PAPERS IN RESPECT TO AUSTRIA.

No. I.—*Note from the Count* De Starhemberg *to Mr. Secretary* Canning, *dated London, April 18th*, 1807.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, having resolved upon offering to the principal Powers interested in the present war, his amicable mediation, in order by his intervention, to bring on a negociation for peace, the Count de Starhemberg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has received orders to transmit to the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty, the accompanying Note, containing the offer of mediation which his Imperial and Royal Majesty has caused to be presented in the same manner, and at the same time, to the Cabinets of Petersburgh and of the Thuilleries, as well as to that of Berlin. In acquitting himself of this commission, the undersigned requests his Excellency Mr. Canning will have the goodness to lay this offer of mediation of his Imperial Majesty before the King of England, and he ventures to hope that his Excellency will not refuse to inform him as soon as possible of the resolutions taken by his Britannic Majesty on this subject.

The Count de Starhemberg embraces this opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurance of his high consideration.

London, April 18, 1807.

(Note referred to in No. I.*)*

The Emperor Francis II. could not behold without the deepest concern, the rupture which took place last Autumn, between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the King of Prussia; and he was shortly afterwards still more painfully affected, by the extension of hostilities over a considerable part of Europe. If by observing a strict and scrupulous impartiality from the very commencement of the war, his Imperial and Royal Apostollck Majesty, has had the satisfaction to maintain his system of neutrality in circumstances so critical, and to preserve his people from the ravages of war, he did not enter the less fully into the miseries which were multiplied around his states; and in his just solicitude for the tranquillity and the security of his Monarchy, he could not but be sensible to the continually renewed alarms upon his frontiers, or to the fatal effects which they inevitably produced in various branches of his interior Administration. The Emperor, uniformly animated with the same dispositions, has had no other view from the commencement, and during the course of hostilities, than to endeavour to bring about a reconciliation, and to avail himself of every proper opportunity to put an end to the calamities of war; he judged he could not better effect this desirable result than by constantly impressing the Bellegerent Powers with his sentiments of moderation and of conciliation, and in giving his whole attention towards producing in them a similar disposition. The reception which his first overtures to this effect have obtained, appears to announce that the moment of so desirable a reconciliation is not far distant. In the confidence inspired by so consolitary a prospect, the general welfare and the interests of his own dominions call upon his Imperial Majesty to offer to the Bellegerent Powers his friendly intervention: and in consequence of this, he does not hesitate to make to his Britannic Majesty the offer of his meditation, and of his good offices.

But in considering how very complicated and extensive the present war is become, the Emperor would think that he had but imperfectly expressed his fervent desire for peace, and the hope of its compleat and speedy re-establishment, if he did not at the same time state the entire conviction he feels, that it is only by the united endeavours of the Powers principally concerned in the war, and by a negociation in common, which should embrace the whole of their reciprocal interests, that permanent tranquillity and a secure and solid peace can be attained, a peace which should secure the future political relations of Europe.

His Imperial Majesty, from that firm persuasion (which the frankness of his sentiments will not permit him to dissemble), conceives that this pacific overture should be made by him in common to those Cabinets which are, in the first instance, to take a part in the conferences; and it is therefore with earnestness that he equally invites the Cabinets of Petersburgh, of Berlin, and of the Thuilleries, to adopt the same conciliatory views, and to enter into negociations for a peace, in which the essential relations of all the parties interested should, as far as it is practicable, be combined.

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The Emperor has thus generally testified his wish for peace. He will not take upon himself to suggest the particular mode of negotiation, and still less to anticipate the intentions of other Powers, or to decide upon those measures which it may be thought necessary previously to settle, in order to determine the principles of the preliminary overtures between the Belligerent Powers.

Nevertheless, in the hope that this friendly offer of his interposition will be appreciated in such a manner as the rectitude of his intentions authorizes him to expect, his Imperial Majesty is ready to open (in order that the opening of negociations may be facilitated by his good offices) any place in his dominions, the neutrality and locality of which might be reciprocally convenient, and which, from this consideration, ought not to be too near the theatre of war; and, in this respect, as in every other point, the Emperor will feel pleasure in contributing to accelerate the period of so desirable a meeting.

LOUIS COMTE DE STARHEMBERG.

London, April 18, 1807.

No. II.—*Note from Mr Secretary* CANNING, *to the Count* DE STARHEMBERG, *dated April* 25*th*, 1807.

The Undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King his Master, the Note delivered to him by the Count de Starhemberg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, in which his Imperial Majesty offers himself as the Mediator of a General Peace.

The Undersigned has received the orders of the King, to transmit to the Count de Starhemberg the inclosed official Answer to the Note of his Imperial Majesty. Rendering the fullest justice to the motives which have actuated his Imperial Majesty, in the proposal of such a mode of negociation, as can alone, by embracing the interests of all parties, conduce to the establishment of a solid peace, and to the permanent tranquility of Europe, the King accepts, so far as his Majesty is concerned, the offer of his Imperial Majesty's mediation, subject only to the condition of a like acceptance of it on the part of all the other Powers who are engaged in the present war.

In executing this duty, the Undersigned is happy to seize the opportunity of renewing to the Count de Starhemberg the assurance of his high consideration.

Foreign Office, April 25, 1807. GEORGE CANNING.

(Official Note, referred to in No. II.*)*

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has received, with a just sense of the consideration which is due to every communication from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and of the motives by which, on this occasion, his Imperial Majesty has been actuated, the offer of his Imperial Majesty to become the Mediator of a General Peace.

The King, who has never ceased to consider a secure and durable Peace as the only object of the war in which his Majesty is engaged, and who has never refused to listen to any suggestions which appeared likely to conduce to the attainment of that object, cannot hesitate to declare His entire concurrence in the opinion expressed by the Emperor and King, that a Peace of such a description is only to be attained through Negociations, which shall be common to all the Powers principally engaged in the war.

To such negociations, whenever the consent of the other Powers interested in them shall be obtained, the King will willingly accede; and his Majesty will loose no time in communicating with such of those Powers as are connected with him by the bonds of amity and confidential intercourse for the purpose of ascertaining their views; and if those views shall be favourable to his Imperial Majesty's proposal, of concerting with them the mode in which such negotiations should be opened, and of agreeing upon the principles which (according to the suggestion of his Imperial Majesty) it might be expedient previously to establish as the basis and foundation of a general discussion and arrangement,

With respect to the place which should be selected as the seat of the negociations, his Majesty would not object to any place which, in addition to the indispensable qualification, proposed in the Note of his Imperial Majesty, of being sufficiently remote from the immediate influence of the events of the war, should have that of affording to his Majesty, in an equal degree with all the other Powers concerned, the opportunity of a prompt and unembarrassed communication with the Plenipotentiaries who should be appointed to represent his Majesty at the Congress.

Foreign Office, April 25, 1807. GEORGE CANNING.

No. III.—*Note from the Prince* DE STARHEMBERG *to Mr. Secretary* CANNING, *dated November* 20, 1807.

London, Nov. 20, 1807.

The Undersigned has the honour to inform his Excellency Mr. Canning, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, that he has received positive orders from his Court, to make to the British Ministry the most earnest representations on the importance of putting an end to the struggle which still exists between England and France; and the effects of which may produce to the rest of Europe the most fatal consequences. His Majesty the Emperor and King, animated by a constant desire to effect the restoration of repose and tranquillity, does not hesitate to request officially and earnestly his Britannic Majesty to declare his intentions on this point in evincing to him his disposition to enter into a negociation for a maritime peace upon a basis suitable to the reciprocal interests of the Powers who may take a part in it.—The Cabinet of St. James has explained itself too often respecting its desire for the re-establishment of peace, for the Undersigned not to flatter himself that he shall now obtain the formal assurance wished for by his Court, which will completely prove to all the nations of Europe the sincerity of the pacific views of England. The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to request his Excellency, the Secretary of State, to accept the offer of his high consideration.

(Signed) LOUIS PRINCE DE STARHEMBERG.

No. IV.—*Note from Mr. Secretary* CANNING *to the Prince* DE STARHEMBERG, *dated November* 25, 1807.

THE Undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King his Master the official note presented by Prince de Starhemberg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in which the Prince de Starhemberg expresses, by order of his Court, the earnest desire of his Imperial Majesty for the termination of the present contest between Great Britain and France, and requires a sincere and formal declaration of His Majesty's sentiments upon that subject.

His Majesty having repeatedly and recently declared his disposition and desire to enter into negociation for a peace on secure and honourable terms, and this declaration having been made in the most regular and authentic manner to the Austrian Government, in the answer which the undersigned was commanded to return to the official offer by the Prince de Starhemberg (in the month of April last) of his Imperial Majesty's Mediation; and in that which his Majesty has since directed to be returned to a similar offer on the part of the Emperor of Russia, and which has been communicated to the Court of Vienna; his Majesty cannot receive without surprise an application for a renewal of the declaration of sentiments of which the Court of Vienna has been so long and so formally in possession.

His Majesty will not believe that any farther declaration can be necessary for the purpose of proving to the nations of Europe a sincerity which the nations of Europe cannot question. But in compliance with the wishes of a friendly Power, expressed with so much earnestness and anxiety, His Majesty is, nevertheless, willing to repeat once more the assurance, already so often repeated, that his Majesty is now, as he has at all times been, prepared to enter into negociation for the conclusion of such a peace as shall settle on equal terms the respective interests of the Powers engaged in the war, as shall be consistent with His Majesty's fidelity to his Allies, and shall provide for the tranquility and security of Europe.—The Undersigned has the honour to request the Prince de Starhemberg to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

Foreign Office, Nov. 28, 1807. GEORGE CANNING.

No. V.—*Note from the Prince* DE STARHEMBERG *to Mr.* CANNING, *dated Jan.* 1, 1808.

London, Jan. 1, 1808.

The Undersigned, obeying the orders of his Court, in conforming to the desire of that of the Thuilleries, has the honour to inform his Excellency the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, that, in consequence of the pacific dispositions of his Britannic Majesty, announced in the answer returned on the 25th of November last, to his official Note of the 20th of the same month, he is charged to propose to the English Ministry to send immediately Plenipotentiaries to Paris for the purpose of treating for the establishment of Peace between all the Powers at present at war with England. This explicit and frank invitation must furnish a proof of the good faith and of the sincere intention of France to put an end to the calamities of war; and his Imperial Majesty consents with eagerness to be the interme-

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diary of a result so desirable. It is hoped, that the Court of London will not hesitate to recognise on this occasion the importance of the proposal which is made to it, and that it will be disposed to give a fresh proof of that desire which it has so often expressed, to restore repose to the rest of Europe, by naming negociators to be entrusted with the important interests to be discussed. To avoid every species of delay, the undersigned is authorized by France to give passports to the Ministers whom the Cabinet of St. James may appoint for that purpose. The mode in which these overtures are submitted to the Court of London, and the measures which are taken towards realizing the execution of them with the least possible delay, will effectually demonstrate the spirit of conciliation by which they are dictated. The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency the Secretary of State the expressions of his high consideration.

(Signed) LOUIS PRINCE DE STARHEMBERG.

No. VI.—*Note from Mr. Secretary* CANNING *to the Prince* DE STARHEMBERG, *dated Jan.* 8, 1808.

The Undersigned, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King his Master, the Note delivered to him on the 2d of this month by the Prince de Starhemberg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. In stating himself to be charged to propose to the British Government the immediate sending of Plenipotentiaries to Paris, the Prince de Starhemberg has omitted to explain from whom he has received that Commission, whether from his Imperial Master or from the Government of France.

If the Prince de Starhemberg has, in this instance, acted under the specific and immediate orders of his Court, and if the proposal to His Majesty to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris is to be considered as originating at Vienna, the Undersigned is commanded to express His Majesty's concern that so little reference should appear to have been had, in framing the proposal now offered for His Majesty's consideration, to the correspondence which has already taken place between the Courts of London and Vienna, upon the subject of a negociation for Peace.

After so long an interval has been suffered to elapse since the acceptance by his Majesty, in April last, of the offer of his Imperial Majesty's mediation, his Majesty could hardly have expected that the same offer should now be repeated (if indeed the Prince de Starhemberg's Note is to be construed as a repetition of it) without any notification of the acceptance of those conditions which were at that time stated by his Majesty, to be indispensable preliminaries to the opening of a negociation. And while the Note of the Undersigned of the 23d of November last is cited by the Prince de Starhemberg as the foundation of the present proposal, his Majesty observes with surprise, that this proposal nevertheless extends only to the Powers combined with France in the war against Great Britain, and not to the Allies of Great Britain in the war with France.

If, on the other hand, the Court of Vienna is no otherwise concerned in the step which the Prince de Starhemberg has taken, than as having generally authorised that Minister to receive and to convey to the British Government whatever communications the Government of France might think fit to intrust to him, the Undersigned is commanded, in that case, to remark to the Prince de Starhemberg, that although the character which the Prince de Starhemberg holds from the Court of Vienna, and the formalities by which he is accredited to his Majesty, entitle him to immediate and implicit confidence in every exercise of his diplomatic functions, in the name and on the behalf of his Imperial Master; yet that when he professes to speak in the name of another Power, the statement of some precise authority, and the production of some specific and authenticated document, could alone justify the Court to which he addresses himself, in founding a public and important measure upon such a communication.

From the tenour of the Prince de Starhemberg's Note it appears, that the Note of the Undersigned of the 23d of November, has been communicated to the government of France. The government of France is therefore in possession of a solemn and authentic pledge of the pacific dispositions of his Majesty. It follows that a pledge equally solemn and authentic of the reciprocal disposition of France is reasonably to be expected by his Majesty, before his Majesty can be called upon to make any further advance.

The proposal to his Majesty to send Negociators to Paris, unaccompanied as it is with any ostensible and unequivocal return on the part of France for the Declarations already made in his Majesty's name, is so far from being a proof of any such reciprocal disposition, that it can be construed no otherwise by his Majesty than as implying an unjustifiable doubt of the sincerity of his Majesty's professions. Nor is the want of such formal authority and of such reciprocal assurance, the only, or the most material defect in the Prince de Starhemberg's communication.

His Majesty is called upon to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris to negociate for peace, without the slightest intimation being given to his Majesty on the basis on which it is proposed that such negociation should be founded. If it could ever have been matter of doubt whether the previous settlement of a basis of negociation were necessary to the hope of its successful termination, the experience of the last negociation with France would have placed that Question beyond controversy. The experience of the last negociation has further demonstrated the disadvantage and inconveniency of a negociation conducted at Paris.

His Majesty is willing to treat with France; but he will treat only on a footing of perfect equality. He is ready to treat with the allies of France; but the negociation must equally embrace the interests of the allies of Great Britain. As soon as the basis of negociation shall have been satisfactorily ascertained, and an unexceptionable place of negociation agreed upon, his Majesty will be prepared to name Plenipotentiaries to meet those of the other powers engaged in the war; but his Majesty will not again consent to send his Plenipotentiaries to a hostile capital.

But while his Majesty has permitted the Undersigned to address this frank and unequivocal exposition of his Majesty's sentiments to the Minister of the Emperor of Austria, the Undersigned is at the same time charged to state distinctly to the Prince de Starhemberg, that, not having received any authentic proof of the Prince de Starhemberg's commission to enter into any explanations in the name of the French Government, or to afford any assurances by which that Government could be bound, his Majesty has not directed the Undersigned to give any authority to the Prince de Starhemberg to speak in the name of his Majesty to the Government of France.

The Undersigned had the honour to request the Prince de Starhemberg to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

Foreign Office, Jan. 8, 1808.

No. VII.—*Note from the Prince* DE STARHEMBERG *to Mr. Secretary* CANNING, *dated London, Jan.* 12*th*, 1808.—*Received the* 13*th.*

London, Jan 12, 1808.

The Undersigned has the honour to inform his Excellency the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, that in consequence of orders from his Court, the present circumstances oblige him to demand passports for himself and all the individuals of the Austrian Mission at London. The Undersigned purposes to make use of them as soon as he shall have received from the French Government the passports which he demanded by the Messenger whom he dispatched yesterday. The Undersigned requests his Excellency to accept the assurances of his high consideration. (Signed)

LOUIS PRINCE DE STARHEMBERG.

No. VIII.—*Letter from Mr. Secretary* CANNING *to the Prince de* STARHEMBERG, *dated January* 13*th*, 1808.

Foreign Office, Jan. 13, 1808.

Sir,—Having received information that Mr. Adair has actually quitted Vienna, in consequence of an intimation from the Austrian Government; I have the honour of requesting that you will have the goodness to acquaint me what is the latest date, at which you have reason to believe that Mr. Adair was still at Vienna. I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. IX.—*Note from the Prince* DE STARHEMBERG *to Mr. Secretary* CANNING, *dated London, Jan.* 13, 1808.

London, Jan. 13, 1808.

In answer to the Note which the Undersigned has just received from his Excellency the Secretary of State, he has the honour to inform his Excellency, that the last Dispatches which he has received from his Court, were of the 29th of October, and that no mention was made in them of the departure of Mr. Adair. The Undersigned requests his Excellency to accept the assurance of his high consideration. (Signed)

LOUIS PRINCE DE STARHEMBERG.

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No. I.—*Note from Mr. Secretary* CANNING *to the Prince* DE STARHEMBERG, *dated Jan.* 13, 1808.

Foreign Office, Jan. 13, 1808.

The Undersigned, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to inclose to the Prince de Starhemberg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the passports which he has demanded for himself and for the Austrian Mission at this Court; having it at the same time in command from the King his Master, to express his Majesty's deep regret, that the circumstances of the time, and the Orders of his Court, should have imposed on the Prince de Starhemberg the necessity of demanding them. The Undersigned requests the Prince de Starhemberg to accept the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO RUSSIA,

PRESENTED BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

No. I.—*Note from General* BUDBERG, *to his Excellency Lord* GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, *dated June* , 1807.

My Lord,—Accept my best thanks for the promptitude with which you had the goodness to transmit to me the dispatches which I have received, together with your Excellency's letter of the 11th and 23d instant. The reports which your Lordship mentions are well founded. On the 9th and 21st instant an armistice was concluded, which was yesterday ratified by both parties. The two armies remain nearly in the same positions, and hostilities will not recommence until a month after the denunciation of the armistice. Sensible that it is of the utmost importance to you to transmit this intelligence as speedily as possible to your Court, I lose not an instant in redispatching the Messenger whom your Excellency has sent to me.

In respect, my Lord, to the interview which you request of me, it would give me great pleasure to comply with your wishes, if it were possible for me to foresee at what place the Emperor will stay even for a few days; but as we are still upon our journey, I must wait for the first opportunity of taking his Imperial Majesty's commands, in order to invite you to rejoin me, where I may then be.—I have the honour to be, &c.

A. DE BUDBERG.

No. II.—*Note from his Excellency Lord* GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, *to General* BUDBERG, *dated Memel,* 10-22 *June*, 1807.

General,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the intelligence of the armistice which was signed on the 21st of this month, and although I implicitly confide in your Excellency's assurances, I cannot pass over in silence the prospect of a solid and permanent peace, which, from the tenor of your public letter to the Governor of Riga, your Excellency appears to believe will be the result of that measure.

The reciprocal engagements between the Courts of London and St. Petersburgh, the known principles and firmness of his Imperial Majesty, the verbal assurances of the Emperor which I have just transmitted to the King my Master, were so many pledges, that it is not now a question (according to public rumour) to negociate for a separate peace, but for a general one; and whatever doubts I may have entertained on this subject, your Excellency's letter to General Buxhowden has completely done away. The just and enlightened manner in which your Excellency views the situation of Europe, convinces me that you could not expect a peace would be either firm or lasting, which did not include every Power at war, and which was not founded upon an equitable basis. My Court will be ready to concur in negociations so formed, since it made war for the sole purpose of obtaining a secure and permanent peace. But your Excellency will, nevertheless, permit me to express all that regret I feel, at being unable to make known to my Government the basis, upon which it is proposed to ground negociations. At the moment when negociation is carrying on with the enemy, it is most essential that unlimited confidence should subsist between the Allied Powers. Upon this principle it is that the Court of London has ever acted, and it would be superfluous to recall to your Excellency the eagerness testified by the British Ministry last year to communicate to the Russian Ambassador the whole of the correspondence with the French Government. I wait with impatience your Excellency's summons to repair to his Majesty. Nothing can afford me greater pleasure than to repeat in person the assurances of the esteem, and high consideration with which I have the honour to be; Your Excellency's, &c.

G. L. GOWER.

No. III.—*Note from General* BUDBERG, *to his Excellency Lord* GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, *dated Tilsit,* 18-30 *June*, 1807.

Sir, and Ambassador,—I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour of addressing to me yesterday; and, having laid it before the Emperor, my august Master, I hasten to transmit you the answer which his Imperial Majesty has commanded me to return to it.

The firmness and perseverance with which his Majesty during eight months maintained and defended a cause which he had reason to suppose common to all Sovereigns, are the most certain pledges of the intentions which animated him, as well as of the loyalty and purity of his principles. Never would his Imperial Majesty have thought of deviating from that system, which he has hitherto pursued, if he had been supported by a real assistance on the part of his allies.

But having, from the separation of Austria and of England, found himself reduced to his own forces, having to combat with the forces of France united to the immense means of which she has the disposal, and in the critical position at which affairs had arrived, his Majesty was authorised in believing, that by continuing to sacrifice himself for others, he would ultimately incur a risk of comprising the safety of his own empire, without being enabled to hope that he might ever fulfil the original object of this war.

The conduct which your Government has held during these latter times, is moreover of a nature completely to justify the determination which the Emperor has now taken. The diversion on the Continent, which England has so long since promised, has not to this day taken place: and, if even, according to the latest advices from London, it would appear that the British Ministry has at length decided on ordering the departure of 10,000 men to Pomerania, that succour is in no wise proportioned, either to the hopes which we were authorised in entertaining, or to the importance of the object to which these troops were intended to be destined.

The pecuniary succours which England constantly afforded to the Powers of the Continent at war with France, might in some degree have supplied the want of English troops. Not only did the British Government decline facilitating the loan which the Imperial Court had intended to negociate at London; but when it at length decided on offering some subsidy to the Continental Powers, it appeared that the sum destined for this purpose, so far from meeting the exigencies of the Allies, would not even have covered the indispensable expences of Prussia.

In fine, the use which has been made of the British forces in the Mediterranean has not been more conformable than the rest to the unity and the connection with which it was indispensable to act in the operations of Russia and England. In lieu of attempting an expedition on the Continent of Italy, with a view of reconquering the kingdom of Naples, or else in lieu of uniting these forces to those of Russia which were designed to compel the Porte to a reasonable peace, one part of the English troops stationed in Sicily directed their course towards an entirely different destination, which the British Government had not even judged proper to communicate to the Court of Russia. It is a point not to be contested, that, by following one or the other of the courses which I have just cited, the English troops in the Mediterranean would have been of an infinitely greater utility to the common cause, by compelling the enemy to divide his forces; which would have enabled Russia to have sent her main army those reinforcements, which she was under the necessity of employing on the Danube, to support her army destined to make head against the Turkish forces which might be collected in that quarter.

From this statement, I am willing to believe that your Excellency will be persuaded, that in such a conjuncture, it only remained for the Emperor my Master to look to the glory and to the security of his empire, and that if the present crisis does not produce every result which might be expected, if the Powers equally interested had displayed vigour in the same proportion as they have exhibited tardiness and irresolution in all their operations, no blame can on this account be attached to Russia. But, at the same time, the Emperor my Master offers his Mediation to his Britannic Majesty to make peace with France, having the certainty that it will be accepted by the latter Power. I have the honour to be with high consideration,

Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) A. DE BUDBERG.

Tilsit, June 18-30, 1807.

No. IV.—*Note from* M. ALOPEUS *to Mr. Secretary* CANNING; *dated London, 20th July, 1st August*, 1807.

The Undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias to his Britannic Majesty, has re-

ceived the orders of his Court to notify to the British Ministry, that a Treaty of Peace was concluded at Tilsit on the 25th June—7th July, between Russia and France.

His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, having, on this occasion, proposed his mediation, for the purpose of negociating and concluding likewise a treaty of peace between England and France, and the Emperor Napoleon having, by the 18th Article of the afore-mentioned treaty of peace, accepted that mediation, the object of the present note is to offer it in like manner to his Majesty the King of Great Britain.

Long since acquainted with the pacific sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias flatters himself the more, that he will embrace this opportunity of restoring peace to all nations, and of insuring repose to the present generation; since that, in many conversations which his Imperial Majesty has held with the Emperor of the French, he has had reason to be convinced, that he is sincerely desirous of the re-establishment of a maritime peace, upon equitable and honourable principles.

The Emperor of all the Russias not only offers his interposition for the attachment of so desirable a result; but he would even be ready to promise the support of all the forces of his empire, for insuring the performance of all the stipulations of peace, when once it shall have taken place between England and France. By this guarantee, his Britannic Majesty will obtain that which he has ever appeared to desire, and may without distrust follow the bent of his humane and pacific sentiments.

The Undersigned, in requesting Mr. Canning, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to apprize him as soon as possible of the determination which the Cabinet of St. James's may judge expedient to take in consequence of this offer of mediation on the part of his august master, avails himself of the opportunity of renewing to his Excellency the assurances of his highest consideration. (Signed) M. ALOPEUS.

London, 20th July,-1st Aug. 1807.

No. V.—NOTE *from Mr. Secretary* CANNING *to* M. ALOPEUS, *dated 5th August*, 1807.

The Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has lost no time in laying before the King his Master, the official Note presented to him by M. Alopeus, Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; in which M. Alopeus, by order of his Court, notifies to the British Government the conclusion at Tilsit, on the 25th June-7th July, of a Treaty of Peace between Russia and France, and announces at the same time, the offer of the mediation of his Imperial Majesty, for the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Great Britain and France, and the acceptance of that offer by the French Government.

The Undersigned has it in command from the King his Master to declare, that the Emperor of Russia does justice to the sentiments of the King, when his Imperial Majesty expresses his reliance on the King's disposition to contribute to the restoration of a general peace, such as may ensure the repose of Europe. Ample proofs of that disposition have recently been afforded by his Majesty, as well in the answer returned, in his Majesty's name, to the offer of the mediation of the Emperor of Austria, as in the willingness expressed by his Majesty to accede to the convention concluded at Bartenstein, on the 23d of April, between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, and in the instructions, which the Undersigned transmitted by his Majesty's command, upon the first intelligence of the late disastrous events in Poland, to his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh, by which instructions that Ambassador was directed to signify to the Ministers of the Emperor of Russia, his Majesty's perfect readiness to enter, in concert with his august Ally, into any negociation which the Emperor of Russia might think it expedient to open for the restoration of a general peace. These sentiments and this disposition his Majesty continues invariably to maintain.

The Undersigned is, therefore, commanded by his Majesty, to assure M. Alopeus, that his Majesty waits with the utmost solicitude for the communication of the Articles of the Treaty concluded at Tilsit, and for the statement of those equitable and honourable principles, upon which his Imperial Majesty expresses his belief that France is desirous of concluding a Peace with Great Britain.

His Majesty trusts that the character of the stipulations of the Treaty of Tilsit, and of the principles upon which France is represented as being ready to negociate, may be found to be such as to afford to his Majesty a just hope of the attainment of a secure and honourable Peace. In that case his Majesty will readily avail himself of the offer of the Emperor of Russia's mediation. But until his Majesty shall have received these important and necessary communications, it is obviously impossible that the Undersigned should be authorised to return a more specific Answer to the Note presented by M. Alopeus. The Undersigned requests M. Alopeus to accept the assurances of his high consideration. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

[The Declaration of his Britannic Majesty relative to the Danish Expedition, and the Russian Declaration against this Country, were also presented to Parliament.]

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

R. Mackilwain, Crescent-place, ironmonger, from Jan. 18 to March 5, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

Lawrence Williams, Nicholas-lane, merchant, to surrender Jan. 30, at eleven, Feb. 9, at twelve, and March 8, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Day, Pump-court, Temple.

Samuel Haines, Chipping-Campden, Gloucestershire, sheep-dealer, Feb. 4, at five, Feb. 5, and March 8, at eleven, at the George Inn, Chipping-Campden. Attorney, Mr. Joseph King, Took's-court, Chancery-lane; or Mr. Edward Cotterell, Chipping-Camden.

Jonas Bateman, Riderosss-street, Southwark; John Bateman, of Wike, Yorkshire, and Wm. Bateman, of North Bierley, woollen-manufacturer, Feb. 1, 2, and March 8, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Halifax. Attornies, Messrs. Carlile Spear, Gray's Inn; or Mr. Edwards, Halifax.

James Brown, jun. Petersfield, Southampton[illegible], fellmonger, Feb. 4, at two, Feb. 5, at eleven, and [illegible] one, at the Ship and Castle, Horndean. Attorn[illegible]ssum, Portsea.

John Seccombe, Horrabridge, Devon[illegible]e Warne, Truro; William Hore, Gr[illegible]rine, Hoyle, widow, ditto; [illegible]; and Richard Searle, ditto, [illegible], at ten, March 4, and 5, at eleven, at [illegible]outh. Attorney, Mr. Edward Bray, [illegible].

Wm. Thorpe, Pocklington, [illegible], Feb. 2, March 4, and 5, at eleven, at [illegible] Attorney, Mr. Blakiston, Symond's Inn; or Mr. [illegible] jun. Pocklington.

Elizabeth Mitchell, Exeter, fuller, [illegible]ose, Feb. 8, and March 8, at eleven, at the Star Inn, [illegible]. Attornies, Mr. Turner, Exeter; and Messrs. Williams [illegible]rooks, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

John Wallis, Dartmouth-street, Westminster, dealer, Jan. 30, at eleven, Feb. 2, at twelve, and March 8, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Rogers, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

Joseph Renwick, jun. of Burr-street, Wapping, coal-merchant, Jan. 30, Feb. 9, and March 8, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mess. Bell and Brodrick, Cheapside.

John Beech, Birmingham, button-maker, Feb. 9, at one, Feb. 13, and March 8, at eleven, at the Hen and Chickens Inn, Birmingham. Attorney, Mr. Egerton, Gray's Inn-square, London; or Mr. Spurrier, Birmingham.

John Parrott, Frith-street, Soho, confectioner, Feb. 6, at one, Feb. 28, and March 8, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Howell, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

William Matthews, Maidenhead, carpenter, Jan. 30, at eleven, Feb. 14, and March 3, at ten. Attornies, Messrs. J. and W. Richardson, New Inn, London.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 27. S. Bawtree, jun. Crescent, Minories, cornfactor, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 16. J. and J. Kemion, Nicholas-lane, brokers, at one, at Guildhall.

March 5. T. Harris, Oxford-street, mattrass-maker, at one, at Guildhall.

March 1. T. Atkinson, Brown's Quay, Wapping, wharfinger, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Feb. 28. M. Elliott, Chatham, shopkeeper, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Feb. 16. B. S. Morgan, Suffolk-lane, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 27. P. Home and P. Hunter, Throgmorton-street, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

March 1. H. Green, Southgate, farmer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Feb. 23. Wm. Riggs, Old Bailey, glove-merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

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Feb. 22. S. Stretton, Willington, Sussex, shopkeeper, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Lewes.

Feb. 18. J. Bradley, Witton, Wiltshire, timber-merchant, at five, at the Red Lion Inn, New Sarum.

Feb. 18. G. Baguet, Leeds, soap-boiler, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Leeds.

Feb. 18. W. Maynard, New Sarum, clothier, at six, at the Red Lion Inn, New Sarum.

Feb. 19. R. Halbert, Chippenham, linen-draper, at twelve, at the White Hart Inn, Chippenham.

Feb. 19. W. Porteous, Chippenham, coal-merchant, at 11, at the Three Crowns Inn, Chippenham.

CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 16.

J. Evans, Blackman-street, linen-draper.
R. Swinton, Great St. Helen's, shipping agent.
M. Favell, High-street, Borough, linen-draper.
D. Poole, Norton-street, Fitzroy-square, money-scrivener.
Benj. Hoyle and J. Kemp, Mark-lane, wine-merchants.
H. Spicer, Walden, Essex, maltster.
R. Elliott, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.
J. Kempster, Halesowen, Shropshire, wire-drawer.
J. W. Dixon, Crescent, Minories, merchant.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains an Account of the Capture of a number of very small French privateers. It also contains Addresses from the Magistrates of Leith and Paisley, declaring their readiness to support his Majesty to the utmost in the present arduous struggle.]

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

William White, of Apperley Bridge, Yorkshire, Merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Preston, of Aldermanbury, London, warehouseman, to surrender Feb. 3, 10, and March 12, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Goodmond, New Bridge-street, London.

Charles Wright, Aldgate, London, tobacconist, Feb. 2, 15, and March 12, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Rodit, Cook's-court, Carey-street.

Samuel Allen, Cardiff, tallowmaker, Feb. 9, 27, and March 12, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Maugnall, Warwick-square, Newgate-street.

James Gordon, Westbury-upon-Trim, Gloucestershire, Merchant, Feb. 4, 12, and March 12, at eleven, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol. Attornies, Mr. James, Gray's Inn-square, London; and Mr. George Martin, Exchange-buildings, Bristol.

William Standley, of Whetstone, Leicestershire, maltster, Feb. 3, at five, Feb. 4, at ten, and March 12, at three, at the Queen's Head, Leicester. Attornies, Mr. Freer, Leicester; and Messrs. Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's Inn.

John Thomson, Lowerhouse, Burnley, Lancashire, grocer, Feb. 11, at five, Feb. 12, and March 12, at eleven, at the Thorn Inn, Burnley. Attornies, Mr. Wm. Shaw, Burnley; and Mr. Philip Hurd, King's Bench Walks, Temple.

John George Pratten, Waltham Abbey, taylor, Feb. 2, at eleven, Feb. 9, at twelve, and March 12, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Oxlade, Hoddesdon, Herts.

Samuel Harrison, Manchester, and Wm. Harrison, Sheffield, Hatters, Feb. 19, 20, and March 12, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Chesshyre and Walker, Manchester.

William Tinney, Cambridge, surgeon, to surrender Feb. 6, 13, and March 12, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Bigg, Hatton-Garden, London.

David Davies, Thames-Ditton, Surrey, maltster, to surrender Feb. 2, 6, and March 12, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Aubert, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane.

John Newby, Aldgate, draper, to surrender Feb. 9 and 16, at one, and March 12, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Swaine, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

Thomas Dalton, Birmingham, merchant, Feb. 12, 13, and March 12, at twelve, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Messrs. Tennant and Grey, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Elkington, Birmingham.

Margaret Longmire, Penrith, milliner, Feb. 2, 23, and March 12, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.

William Harding, Oxford-street, hatter, Feb. 6, at eleven, 13, and March 12, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Walker, Old Jewry.

John Sutcliffe, Marple-bridge, Derby, innkeeker, Feb. 18, 25, and March 12, at three, at the Crown and Anchor, Stockport. Attornies, Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Lee, Stockport.

Braham Damant, Whitechapel, brazier, Feb. 6, at twelve, 15, at eleven, and March 12, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. J. B. Mills, Vine-street, Piccadilly.

Richard Bayly, the younger, Dowgate-hill, merchant, Feb. 6, at one, 23, at eleven, and March 12, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Kearsey, 116, Bishopsgate-Within.

Nathaniel Wright, Nottingham, brick-maker, Feb. 15, 16, and March 12, at four, at the Ram Inn, Nottingham. Attornies, Messrs. Bigsby and Wells, Nottingham; and Messrs. Baxter and Martin, Furnival's-Inn, London.

Henry Risleben, Birmingham, tailor, Feb. 12, 13, and March 11, at eleven, at the Seven Stars, High-street, Birmingham. Attorneys, Mr. Maudley, Square, Birmingham; and Mr. Pinton, Hind-court, Fleet-street, London.

Richard Tomkins, Hatton-garden, merchant, Feb. 6, 13, and March 12, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Bishop, York-place, Portman-square.

Charles Gustave Gabriel Kierrulff, Prudence-square, London, merchant, Feb. 6, 13, and March 12, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. William Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 21. James Wallis, Paternoster-row, bookseller, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Feb. 24. Edward Roberts, Bush-lane, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

March 12. Joshua Richard Wilkinson, Three Horse-lane, Horsleydown, cooper and hoop-bender, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 16. John Holland, Gray's-inn-lane, oil and colourman, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 23. Morgan Parry, Pontipool, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Gloucester.

March 1. John Owen Parr, London, insurance-broker, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 24. Joseph Phillips, Bicester, Oxfordshire, linen-draper, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 25. Samuel Blower, Ellingham, Norfolk, miller, at eleven, at the Tuns, Bungay, Suffolk.

Feb. 23. Stephen Purkiss, Acton-Green, Middlesex, carpenter, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 28. David Troup, Goodman's-yard, Minories, dealer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Feb. 22. Philip Harcourt, jun. Great Stanmore, Middlesex, butcher, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 23. Edward Reeve, Leeds, Yorkshire, linen-draper, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 24. James Fell, Walworth, Surrey, insurance-broker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 24. Ann Devenish and Henry Newport, Villiers-street, Strand, upholsterers, at one, at Guildhall.

March 24. John Harkness, Addle-street, Wood-street, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 26. David Williams, Swansea, tanner, dealer and chapman, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

March 1. Fitz-Herbert Alford, High-street, Southwark, woollen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Feb. 28. John Gollaway, Brook-street, Holborn, engineer and lathe-maker, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 20.

Nathaniel Ward Bowers and William Bowers, Cannon-street, comb-makers.
William Leykauff, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, engraver.
Samuel Blower, Ellingham, Norfolk, miller.
Jeremiah Connellan, Brown's-buildings, St. Mary Axe, merchant.
Charles Manley, Lyon's-inn, merchant.
John Armitage, Leeds, Yorkshire, merchant.
Edward Lowton, Red Lion-street, Southwark, hop-merchant
James Ward, Banbury, Oxfordshire, dyer.
John Peers, Liverpool, sadler.
Edward Rutt, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, woolfactor.

BELL'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES, with the Biography of SENATORIAL CHARACTERS, is regularly Published on the first of every Month. There are Eight Numbers of this elegant and indispensable Work already published, which contain the *Lives* and PORTRAITS of some of the most distinguished *British Statesmen*. The Lives of the Senators are impartially written, and the Portraits are exquisitely engraven from Paintings of the most celebrated masters. The NINTH NUMBER will be published on the 1st of February, 1808, and will be embellished with the *Portrait* and *Life* of EARL MOIRA. Printed and published at THE NATIONAL REGISTER OFFICE, Catherine-street, Strand.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

We are again compelled to exclude a valuable selection of Domestic Occurrences, and a variety of highly interesting Subjects, on account of the press of the Politic Topics which so materially interest the British Nation.

From some unaccountable cause, this Paper has been prevented reaching the Subscribers in the Country on the Blank Post Day; *the compleatest Arrangements are made for its delivery; therefore no irregularity ought to occur. Should such mistakes again arise, on Notice being given, by letter, (post-paid), to the Proprietors, immediate attention will be paid to the Complaint.*

The First Number of THE NATIONAL REGISTER *will be positively re-printed and ready for delivery, together with the beautiful* Emblematical Title Page, *on Sunday, February* 7, 1808. *Orders should be immediately given to the Newsmen, or sent by letter, post-paid, to the Office, No.* 11, *Catherine-street, Strand.*

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The articles of intelligence received this week are not of peculiar importance, at least when compared with the great events to which we have lately been accustomed. BONAPARTE seems to have some schemes in agitation for still further altering the distribution of Italy. The QUEEN of ETRURIA has been made to bid adieu to her dominions; and, after taking an affectionate farewell of her people, and telling them the ease of mind she felt at leaving them in the hands of *so excellent a Sovereign* as the Emperor NAPOLEON, has formally evacuated the country, carrying along with her a train of fifty waggons loaded with her baggage. She has the promise of being indemnified in some other quarter for the loss of her territories; but whether *in Turkey* or not, the accounts do not state.

The result of our present discussions with America is not as yet ascertained. The Americans seem equally alarmed at the proceedings of the French and the British; and dreading that the vessels will be captured and confiscated wherever they steer, they have laid an embargo on all their own ships at present in port. It must be allowed that it is a cruel necessity for a neutral nation to be obliged to put an end to their own commerce, in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of Allies with whom they are at peace: but it does not seem probable that they can remain any longer neutral, if the report be true that BONAPARTE has finally demanded of them to join either France or Britain.

The same orders issued by BONAPARTE against all neutrals who have any intercourse whatever with us, have been enforced in Holland by King LOUIS. He has also issued similar orders against the vessels of Sweden, as have formerly been issued against those of Britain, declaring that he is equally at war with both countries.

Our readers will peruse with interest the correspondence between Mr. CANNING and the Austrian Ambassador at our Court, which has been laid before Parliament, and which we have inserted at length in our Paper of this day. It proves that Austria has the inclination, but not the influence, to mediate a Peace between Britain and France. The notes of Prince STAHREMBERG shew a consciousness of this circumstance. The Russian correspondence discloses little that was not previously known.

We insert a curious article, containing the regulations adopted in the Rio de la Plata, with respect to neutral trade. All neutrals are excluded for two years, even if permitted with *the royal licence*; while an armistice is concluded with the British squadron cruizing in that river. These regulations may seem to portend the renewal of those efforts to attain independence, which once occasioned such commotion in the Vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres: and in this case, the true policy of Britain is very obvious.

"By the Franklin, Captain Ehrenton, which arrived at Charleston on the 24th of December, from Buenos Ayres, which place she left on the 14th of October, it appears that, about a week prior to her sailing, an order had been issued by the Government there for all neutral vessels to leave the River Plate within forty days from the date of the Order, loaded or unloaded, and that no neutral whatever would be allowed to enter any ports in the River Plate for two years, even if they should have a Royal licence. The Portuguese and Americans were generally considered as spies of the English. General Linier had entered into a new Treaty with the Commander of the British squadron, cruizing in the River, which consisted of a frigate, a sloop, and a cutter. The British were not to molest the River trade between Buenos Ayres to any parts above Monte Video. The Spanish Government are to supply the British squadron, or any ships of their nation which may put in there, with whatsupplies they may want. Maldonado was appointed the place of rendezvous, and this was to continue in force for six months."

Intelligence has been received by the Admiralty, that a squadron, consisting of six sail of the line, and some smaller vessels, have escaped from Rochefort. The squadrons of Sir THOMAS DUCKWORTH and Sir RICHARD STRACHAN are said to be in pursuit of them; but no further authentic accounts have been received.

A squadron, it is reported, appeared off Cork, a few days ago, corresponding in number to the French squadron, and also to the squadrons we have mentioned to be in pursuit. There is every reason to suppose it was one of the latter, if indeed the rumour be not wholly unfounded.

A rumour has reached us, of a mutiny having broken out in one of our line-of-battle ships on a foreign station, that the Captain and First Lieutenant fell victims to the fury of the crew; and that the mutiny was not reduced until after a severe engagement with the flag-ship. To mention the name or station of the ship, till the report is better authenticated, would be highly improper.

The unfortunate town of Flushing, which last year sustained so much damage by the blowing up of a vessel laden with gunpowder in the canal, has lately been overwhelmed by a terrible inundation. The damage occasioned by it could not be ascertained when the accounts came away.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday his Majesty came to town from Windsor, and held a private Levee at the Queen's Palace.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

Viscount Cathcart, on his return from Scotland.

General Phipps, on being appointed to the command of the 3d Battalion of the 60th Regiment.

The Rev. Dr Marlow, the President of St. John's College, Oxford, by the Duke of Portland, on being appointed Prebend of Canterbury.

His Majesty gave audience to the Cabinet Ministers, and set off, about six o'clock, for Windsor.

CITY.

BREAD.—Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised half an assize.

THE THEATRE.

OPERA.

On Tuesday evening was performed a serious Opera called *Didone*. This piece was altered from the Opera of *Metastasio* and acted for the purpose of affording to Madame Catalani an opportunity for the display of her talents.

It has not been usual for the periodical critics to speak of the performers at the Opera, in the same serious style which they pursue in their animadversions on the English Theatres: for it seems to have been conceived, though for what reason we cannot discover, that where the music is excellent, the acting is of little importance.—Still less does any body think of regularly

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criticising the Operas themselves; because the words of the songs are generally hidden by the flourishes of the music, and the story of the recitative is generally slurred by the carelessness of the actors. But as the establishment of the King's Theatre is most splendidly patronized, as every possible encouragement is given there to merit of all descriptions, by an audience certainly the most elegant in London, and as the price of admission at the Opera-house is higher than at any other theatre, it could not be unreasonable to expect that the entertainment should go a little further than the ears. We have admirable singing, it must be confessed; but we want a little tolerable acting. We must not hope ever to behold very fine singers acting very finely, because the perfection either of acting or of singing must alone be almost the employment of a life: but we ought not to see such miserable performers as those who now strut upon the stage of the King's Theatre, and who not only do not *feel* what they are saying, but really seem not even to *understand* it. The pieces that are represented are often, it is true, of such a nature, that no powers of acting could make them effective: but if they were decently performed, they would not always be absolutely contemptible: and, besides, we do not know why pieces that no acting can render agreeable, should ever be acted at all.

Perhaps it will be said, that the English do not care about good singing or good acting at the Opera; but this it is impossible to prove: for their acceptance of that which is indifferent is no more an argument of their insensibility to that which is excellent, than the bread-and-cheese appetite of a hungry man is an argument of coarseness in his palate. Let us see good pieces tolerably acted, and we think it quite as possible to create an interest in an Opera, of which the language is not generally understood, as it is to create an interest in a Ballet, where there is no language at all. And the best indication of the public eagerness for dramatic excellence of every kind, at the King's Theatre, is the popularity which has been acquired by an Operatic Actress, not in herself admirable, but eminent by a comparison with the people about her. We mean Madame Catalani. This Lady, if she could be divested of her foreign accent, and introduced into any principal character of English Tragedy, would probably be regarded by the few persons who really understand the science of the Stage, as a very indifferent Actress: and when connoisseurs are heard to express an admiration of her talents, *as an Actress*, they mean to be understood as speaking of her performances, compared with those of the Ladies and Gentlemen who occupy the inferior situations. She certainly is a good Actress, *for the Opera*: and so Master Betty was a good Actor, *for a boy*; but we wish to see the Opera always provided with performers who may be at least too decent to be used merely for foils. *Didone* is a very tolerable piece, *for the Opera*; but no one who sees how much situation it possesses, can help regretting that it is not *positively* good.

Madame Catalani herself acted *Didone*; and all that voice and person could convey, was effected by her for the interesting heroine of Virgil. But if she aspires to the just reputation of a fine Actress, she should recollect that a perpetual smile, even with her beautiful mouth, will never depict the various passions of love, grief, anger, and disdain, as they occur throughout the interviews of *Dido* with *Æneas* and *Narbas*. Let us say no more of her acting, to which we can give only the praise of "the wicked compared with the more wicked;" but conclude our observations on her *Dido*, by recording our enthusiastic admiration of her singing; where she stands unrivalled, except by Mrs. Billington alone. Madame Catalani has the peculiar faculty of imparting interest to the *Bravura*: and those critics who have decided that her powers are generally rather astonishing than fascinating, will probably confess an exception to their judgment, when at the beginning of the second act of *Didone*, they hear her sing, "*Perderò la dolce Speranza.*"

Madame Dussek made her first appearance on this stage, as *Ænea*. Her fame in the musical world has been long established; and on this evening, although much alarmed, she was by no means deficient in taste or execution. But her acting was so much worse than that of any singing Miss whose first appearance we ever saw on an English Stage, that even apprehension, for which we always feel a great indulgence, will not be a sufficient excuse for her very slovenly manner of delivering her recitative. Her dress was as ungrateful as it was inappropriate. *Æneas* in spangled muslin trowsers!

"*Heu, quantum mutatus ab illo!*"

GENERAL WHITELOCKE'S TRIAL.

Our Readers may depend on the accuracy of the following statements:

Thursday, 28th January, 1808.

Manifest Proof, the Public anxious to witness a Trial of such importance, began to assemble in numbers at the entrance of the Hall, in Chelsea Hospital, where a guard was placed at nine o'clock. At ten, the Members being all in Court, Sir William Meadows, the President, signified his intention of proceeding to the business of the day, when the Hon. Mr. Ryder, the acting Judge Advocate, called over the names of the Officers summoned; being all present; they were again called over to assume their places at the table according to their rank, and seniority, and consisted of the following General Officers; all Senior to the Prisoner:—

Sir William Meadows, K. B. President.

General Garth	Lieut.-Gen. Ld. Vist. Cathcart
.....Norton	.....Farrington
.....Lord Lake	.....Nugent
.....Hulse	.....Manners
.....Earl of Clanricarde	.....Loftus
.....Ogilvie	.....Wilford
.....Cuyler	.....Garth
Lt. Gen. Fox	.....Stavely
.....Sir James Duff	.....Sir J. Moore
.....Harris	.....Sir C. Ross.

The Doors were now thrown open for the public; and shortly after the Prisoner entered, in uniform, but without sash or sword, conducted by Colonel ——; and accompanied by his Counsel Mr. Harrison.

The Lieut.-General bowed to the Court, and was then asked by the Advocate-General "if he had any objections to make;" but all objections being waved, the Court was sworn in.

The King's Warrant for holding the Court was then read: In this were contained the Charges (four in number) with some observations and directions for general guidance.

The usual question of—Guilty, or Not Guilty; was now put, and answered by the Prisoner in an audible voice—"Not Guilty."

A request being now made to the Court, by General Whitelocke, for the assistance of an Officer high in rank in the expedition, but who was stated to be a material witness, if was judged proper to clear the Court, and in half an hour we were again admitted. We do not feel ourselves authorized to enter further into the details of this request, but which we understand was not complied with, as being unprecedented.

Mr. Ryder now addressed the Court in an appropriate speech; and the several papers necessary to open the case were then read; these consisted of Lieutenant-General Whitelocke's Instructions and Appointment to the command—of Details of his Military Force—and of his subsequent Dispatches.

The Judge Advocate having proposed the different modes in which it might be expedient for the Court to proceed, viz. either to consider each charge separately; or to examine witnesses in a regular detail on the general facts. Strangers were again ordered out, and shortly after their re-admission, it was understood the latter mode was adopted. General Gower was then called in about half-past two for examination, and at three the Court adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 29.

A little after ten, the Court opened with the usual ceremonies, and a much larger audience attended than yesterday. General Gower being again called in, his evidence of the day before was read over, and his examination proceeded.

In the course of the evidence, a question was put; to which the prisoner objected, as referring to some points in his conduct, unconnected with the present charges. This question had a reference to the propriety in *time* of making the attack; but the Judge Advocate, stating to the Court, that the first charge of Improper Conduct must generally embrace such questions, it was judged necessary to clear the Court.

On re-admission it appeared, from the Proceedings, that the objection was over-ruled.

General Gower's examination took up the remainder of the day, and the Court adjourned till Monday next, as Saturday was the Martyrdom of King Charles.

It is supposed that General Gower's evidence is far from being finished. It appears that the trial must necessarily occupy some weeks, as the Court has not proceeded in his examination farther than the 5th of July.

DIED.

At Keilles, in Scotland, James M'Naughton, in the 108th year.—She was a native of the parish of Dull, and had lived in three centuries.

Lately, Mr. Anthony Hart, of Wanborough, Wilts, a singular parsimonious character.—He had secreted thirteen of fourteen hundred guineas in or about his dwelling, without instructions to any person where to find them.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.—Since Monday we have scarcely received any fresh supplies of grain. Although there is but little Wheat at market, yet this remains dull. Barley remains as of late. Beans fully maintains the prices of Monday. We have still a considerable quantity of Oats on hand: this trade is very heavy, and the prices of last market-day are with great difficulty maintained.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	45 a	72	Wheat	50 a	76
Fine ditto	74 a	76	Fine ditto	75 a	78
Rye (New)	45 a	50	Rye (New)	45 a	50
Barley	40 a	45	Barley	36 a	40
Malt (New)	66 a	76	Malt (New)	70 a	78
White Peas, boilers	152 a	162	White Peas, boilers	156 a	160
Grey Peas	60 a	66	Grey Peas	64 a	68
Beans	58 a	63	Beans	60 a	65
Tick ditto (Old)	52 a	58	Tick ditto	52 a	59
Oats	32 a	36	Oats	30 a	35
Poland ditto	38 a	40	Poland ditto	33 a	37
Rape Seed £23 a £27			Rape Seed £24 a £28		
Fine Flour	58 a	62	Fine Flour	60 a	68
Seconds	54 a	58	Seconds	55 a	60

Return of Wheat, including from January 11, to January 16, Total, 7,900 quarters, from 80s. to 77s.—Average 71s. 7d. or 1s. 5½d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,
In Great Britain, for the Week ending January 27.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	69	0	Beans	55	9
Rye	47	0	Peas	90	1
Barley	38	10	Oatmeal	40	10
Oats	29	2	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, Jan. 28.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per qr.	1 16 a	2 4	Oats, per qr.	1 14 a	2 6
Barley, per qr.	1 18 a	2 2	Beans, do.	2 14 a	3 3

Peas £.2 18s. a £.3 3s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,
Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 27th of January, 1808, is £.1 11s. 5d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 10 a	6 2	Kent	4 15 a	7 0
Sussex	4 16 a	5 8	Sussex	4 15 a	5 16
Essex	4 16 a	5 8	Farnham	8 0 a	10 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 0 0 a	6 0 0	Average	5 0 0
	Straw	2 2 0 a	2 8 0		2 5 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 0 0		5 5 0
	Clover	5 5 0 a	6 12 0		5 18 0
	Straw	1 14 0 a	2 2 0		1 18 0
Smithfield,	Hay	4 4 0 a	5 18 0		5 1 0
	Clover	5 10 0 a	6 10 0		6 0 0
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 2 0		2 1 0

PRICE OF MEAT,

AT SMITHFIELD, NEWGATE, AND LEADENHALL.

Exclusive of the Offal, which consists of Head, Entrails and Hide, and is worth about 1d. per lb.—per st. of 8lbs.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 8 a	4 8	Beef	3 0 a	4 0
Mutton	3 10 a	5 0	Mutton	3 0 a	4 0
Veal	5 6 a	6 8	Veal	4 0 a	6 0
Pork	4 6 a	5 8	Pork	4 4 a	5 4
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

MONDAY.—Beasts, 2,750—Sheep and Lambs, 15,500
Calves, 120—Pigs 500
FRIDAY.—Beasts, 1,100—Sheep and lambs, 3,500
Calves, 120—Pigs 400

PRICE OF COALS FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.—Adairs, 54s.; Holywell, 52s.; Bryan's, 53s.; Ellison, 53s.; Croft's, 51s.; Wylam, 51s. 6d.; Newbottle, 51s.; Wall's End (Bell's) 57s.
43 Ships at Market, few sold, 6 sailed, 20 loaded.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.—Adair's, 53s. 6d.; Bigg's, 50s.; Bourn Moor, 53s.; Croft's, 52s.; Cowper, 51s. 3d.; Eden, Gateshead, 51s.; Hartley, 50s. 6d.; Hawksworth, 53s. 6d.; Pontop, 53s. 9d.; Townly, 53s 6d.; Tanfield, 54s. 9d.; Walker, 53s. 6d.; Wall's End, 57s. 3d.; Wall's End (Temple), 57s. 8d.; Wall's End (Bell's) 58s. 6d.; Wear Wall's End, 54s.; Whitefield, 48s. 6d.
30 Ships at Market, 24 sold; 16 sailed.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.—Bigg's, 57s.; Murton, 50s. 6d.; Pontop, 53s. 6d.; South Hebburn, 58s. 3d.; Tanfield, 55s.
8 Ships at Market, 5 sold, 3 sailed, and 36 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	58 0 a	59 0	Town Tallow	00 0 a	74 6
Soap, yellow	00 0 a	84 0	Yell. Russia, do.	00 0 a	74 0
—— mottled	00 0 a	00 0	White, do.	00 0 a	00 0
—— curd	00 0 a	100 0	Soap,	00 0 a	70 0
Candles, p. doz.	00 0 a	12 0	Graves	00 0 a	00 0
—— mould, do.	00 0 a	13 0	Good Dregs	00 0 a	12 0

Tallow at St. James's, 1s. 4d. Clare, 4s. 5d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 4½d.—Average 4s. 4½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturday
Bank Stock	Holiday.	225½ 6		226½ 7/8	227½	Holiday.
3 per Cent. Consol.	Conver.	63⅛ 63	63⅜ 3/4 1/8	63⅛ 1/4	63¼ 1/2	King
3 per Cent. Reduced.	St. Paul.	63⅛ 1/4 1/8	63⅜ 1/4 1/2	63¼ 1/2	63⅜ 1/2	Charles I
4 per Cent. Consol.		82¼ 1/2	82⅝ 1/4 1/2	82⅛ 1/2	82⅜ 1/2	Mart.
5 per Cent. Navy Am.		96⅛ 1/4	96⅛ 1/8 1/4	96⅛ 1/8	96⅜ 1/2	
Bank Long Annuities		18 1-16	18 1-16	18 1-16 3/8	18 1-16	
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.		62⅝	62⅞ 3		63¼	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years		7/8	7 9-16 1/8	7 9-16 1/8	7 9-15	
Irish 5 per Cent.						
India Stock					271½	
Do. Bonds		Par 1dis.	P. 1 dis.	Par 1dis.	P. 1 dis.	
South Sea Stock						
Exch. Bills, 3d.		4, 3 pm.	1, 9 pm.	P. 1 dis.	2, 1 pm.	
Lottery Tickets		£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	
City Do.		£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	
Omnium		2¼ par		2⅜ ⅛ pm.	2¼ pm.	
Consols for opening				63⅛		
Do. for Feb. Account		63⅜ ½	63½		63⅛ ¼	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	7 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	35	11	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	2-2 U.	Leghorn	49¾	
Hamburgh	34	4 2½U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	5 2½U.	Venice	62 ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	6	Naples	42	
Do.	28	10 2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	23	10	Oporto	60	
Madrid	41	effec.	Dublin	10¼ per Ct.	
Cadiz	41	effec.	Cork	11¼	

Agio of Bank on Holland 5¼ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	1	0
Gottenburgh	3	0
Dublin	1	1
Waterford	2	0
Guernsey	1	0
Jersey	0	0

E. P. T. FORTUNE, Broker, 13, Cornhill.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 6. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER SIX.

BONAPARTE'S CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

In our last Number we endeavoured to turn the attention of our countrymen towards the restoration of the blessings of Peace, by showing them that it might be attained with safety and advantage. Still, however, some further explanation may be required of us: men may be convinced, from our arguments, that Peace is actually attainable; yet still some hesitation may remain in their minds with regard to the *Conditions*; and calculating upon some extravagant concessions by which the restoration of tranquillity must be purchased from Bonaparte, they may be brought to look upon War as the only refuge from danger and dishonour.

To satisfy those who may be agitated by such apprehensions, and to bring more directly in view the stipulations by which the contest in which we are at present engaged may be brought to a termination, we shall endeavour to present the public with a view of what our foe would probably concede or demand, and what it would be our interest to assert or forego. We have considered both the letter and the spirit of the Treaty of Amiens; we have observed the actions and pretensions of Bonaparte since that period; we have minutely examined the nature and tendency of all those communications which took place between the British and French Governments in 1806; we have investigated the probable future operations of Bonaparte, relative to the extension and consolidation of his new Empire; and we have carefully examined those manifestations of his present temper which so frequently appear in the political strictures of *The Moniteur*. It is from these that we have deduced our view of the conditions on which Bonaparte might be willing to conclude Peace with this country; nor are we without positive information on the subject, if positive information, even from the best-informed circles, were equal in authority with conclusions drawn from circumstances which must so necessarily affect the main and success of the negociation. It is well known that at Paris, when any negociation of importance is in view, *projets* of the probable conditions are circulated among those parties to which the most distinguished political characters resort. These sketches are discussed with freedom, and much information both with regard to the subject and the state of public opinion, is gleaned by those at the head of political affairs. Much advantage is often taken by government of these political *coteries*, to diffuse those sentiments which it wishes to impress upon the people, who readily take their tone from these superior circles. Various *projets* relative to the Conditions of Peace with Great Britain, have lately been circulated among the political parties at Paris; and if they are not actually distributed by order of the higher powers, to try the feelings of the people, they are at least discussed by its connivance. By a channel on which we confidently rely, the contents of several of these *projets* have come to our knowledge; and though most of them differ considerably in their terms, yet the most intelligent bear a strong resemblance to what will be found in the present disquisition.

Article I.—Bonaparte will require the acknowledgment of all those titles he has assumed in his own person, of the form of government and laws which he has established, and in short of the validity of all his internal regulations. No hesitation will be made on the part of our government to accede to this demand; for it is long since we have disavowed every intention of interfering with the internal policy of France.

Article II.—Bonaparte will require the acknowledgment of those subordinate Sovereigns whom he has either created, or advanced to higher titles, or aggrandized by territorial accessions, or enrolled among those dependent Allies which form so important a part in his new plan of empire. This will probably be a topic of much discussion; since, by acceding to it, we should at once formally renounce every hope of seeing Holland, and the other subjected countries of Europe, restored to freedom. The idea of leaving France in the unmolested possession of such vast acquisitions, is, indeed, extremely mortifying; but before we think of waging perpetual War on this account, we must consider whether there is any chance of our hostilities producing a remedy. No one will aver that there is; and, if this be the case, no wiser policy can be devised on our part than to sell to Bonaparte, at as high a price as possible, our acquiescence in his plan of empire.

Article III.—Bonaparte will demand from us to recognise his right to interfere in the maritime affairs of Europe; and, in return, he will recognise our right to interfere in continental affairs. This, the French Government acknowledged, was their view during the negociations in 1806; and thus we should ever be entitled, by the express letter of a treaty, to interfere for preventing those incroachments on other continental powers which Bonaparte may hereafter meditate.

Article IV.—All former treaties, if not passed over in complete silence, to be declared null and void. Such a stipulation is now absolutely required by the new state of things in Europe; nor could we have any reason in remonstrating against it. The omission of such a renewal of treaties was, indeed, brought as an accusation against the framers of the Treaty of Amiens; but the charge was entirely without any just foundation; and since that time, the state of things has undergone a still more extraordinary and complete revolution.

Article V.—Some demands will be made by Bonaparte for confirming to neutrals those rights which were demanded by the Northern Confederacy; but he will soon discover a pretext for abandoning this proposition, as the rights required are merely nugatory in the time of Peace. Nor is it probable that our Government would demand from him an explicit disavowal of his pretensions; for they can never be made valid, until we have lost the command of the seas, and then no letter of a Treaty could secure them to us for a moment.

Article VI.—Great Britain will demand a Commercial Treaty as a pledge of the renewed good-will of France; but Bonaparte, though far more interested in it than we are, will probably not accede to this demand. He has, indeed, on most occasions shown a very complete ignorance of the most essential interests of commerce, nor can he discern the vast advantages which a poor nation must derive from its intercourse with a rich, though the rich nation should appear at first, from the greater display of its means, to be entirely the gainer.

Article VII.—In consideration of those continental possessions which Bonaparte will be allowed to retain, he will not hesitate to give us up, or leave in our hands whatever may be accounted necessary to Great Britain herself. He will guarantee to us Hanover, the Cape, Malta, and very probably the Dutch Colonies in South America, and the French in the East Indies. In 1806, Talleyrand expressly mentioned these terms; and also

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voluntarily added to the list of our acquisitions, the Island of Tobago, on the ground of its being an English Colony.

Article VIII.—Bonaparte will demand the cession of Sicily, to complete the kingdom of his brother the King of Naples. It would indeed be an uneasy circumstance for King Joseph to have so large and populous an island in his neighbourhood, still acknowledging the sway of that monarch whom he had driven from his other possessions. Great Britain, however, will not consent to see her ally despoiled of territories which she can defend, unless a very large compensation, such as she would be willing to accept, should be provided for him. The Balearic Islands, which France proposed as an equivalent, are by no means a sufficient compensation for Sicily, whether we regard their magnitude, their fertility, their population, or their strength. It does not appear, however, that the French were likely, in 1806, to make this an article *sine qua non*; nor is it to be supposed that they would have broke off a negociation merely on this account.

Article IX.—France would refuse to negociate unless in concert with Russia, and would therefore demand that the claims of this ally should be satisfied. To this we could not well refuse our assent, as we broke off the last negociation with France, merely because she would not listen to such a proposal on our part. We could not reject, as unreasonable, a proposal on the reasonableness of which we had ourselves so loudly insisted.

Article X.—Reparation will be demanded for the damage which Denmark sustained from our forces, previous to the declaration of War. That power is now the Ally of Russia and France, and both these powers have pledged themselves to procure for her this reparation. We must acknowledge that the difficulty attending a compromise of this circumstance, is the only obstacle which seems likely to perplex the negociation in a very serious manner; yet we cannot conceive that our notions of national pride, either on the one side or the other, should allow the consequences of this transaction to deprive the universe of the blessings of Peace.

Article XI.—Great Britain will demand of France the restitution of those territories of which she has lately robbed Portugal. To this demand, it is not more likely that the French will accede, than that we should pay a compensation to Denmark. It is probable that, in the event of negociation, the two transactions with respect to Portugal and Denmark, will be set off against each other; and that some Spanish islands will be alloted as a further compensation to the Prince of the Brazils.

Article XII.—Great Britain will demand for her faithful ally the King of Sweden, the restoration of those possessions in Pomerania which have been wrested from him by the arms of France. It is not, however, to be expected, that Bonaparte will readily retract those threats, which he has so often uttered against that restless and spirited monarch, to deprive him entirely of every possession which might give him any title to interfere in the affairs of Germany. Great Britain, on the other hand, could never consent to see the King of Sweden left without any indemnification; and it is probable that the fertile genius of Bonaparte, aided by his complete command of continental territory, would soon devise an expedient to reconcile these difficulties. By an accession of the populous and commercial territory, to the South and East of Holstein, Denmark might be raised to the rank of a considerable continental power; and Bonaparte would trust to the animosity excited in this power against Britain for a long continuance of her friendship with France. In lieu of this accession of territory, Denmark might not be unwilling to renounce her claim to the inhospitable regions of Norway; and these, in turn, might afford to Sweden such a compensation as might sooth her feelings for the loss of Pomerania.

Such are the stipulations which would, at present, probably form the basis of a negociation between France and England. If these could be adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties, it is not probable that considerable difficulties would occur with regard to less important points. The result would certainly be highly advantageous to both parties; since, in the Conditions which we have specified, Bonaparte makes no demand which could diminish either the power or the prosperity of Britain; nor are the demands of Britain anywise repugnant to the interests of France.

There are men, both in Britain and in France, who might quarrel with the moderation of these conditions, and think that neither of their governments were justified in conceding so much to the enemy. The sanguine French politician might exclaim, that the modern Carthage ought to be humbled, that she ought to be compelled to renounce her assumed tyranny over the seas, and be brought to acknowledge herself exactly on a level with all other maritime nations. Our English politicians of the same stamp will, no doubt, find that such conditions are tame, spiritless, and insecure; that Bonaparte ought to be made to stipulate exactly the number of ships which he shall be entitled to build or maintain in the harbours both of France and of her dependent allies; and that he ought not to be left in possession of the numerous important naval stations which he has occupied. But it is evident, that neither the one nor the other can respectively force its antagonist to submit to such Conditions: and between independent nations, every man of real discernment will allow, that a Peace of moderation is alone likely to be permanent.

We cannot close this article without remarking that the light in which Bonaparte views this country, at present, is very different from that in which she appeared to him at the period of the Peace of Amiens. At that time France had not fairly tried her uttermost efforts against Britain; and Bonaparte, on surveying his own vast resources, and observing that Britain had always so anxiously courted and bought the assistance of foreign Allies, while France had so completely overturned these combinations, conceived that Britain was actually unable to contend single-handed with France, and had even the temerity to make a public boast of this opinion. But experience has since proved to him the utter futility of such notions; and at present, though France is assisted by the united power of the Continent, she has been able to shew her animosity against Britain, only by vexatious decrees which have annihilated her own commerce and injured that of neutral nations; while Britain, altogether beyond the reach of her enmity, continues to insult her coasts, and to navigate the seas in perfect security. It is not likely, therefore, that Bonaparte will suffer some sudden gust of passion to precipitate him again into hostilities with a nation, which, he knows from experience, is capable of inflicting on his subjects such serious injuries, while retaliation is beyond his power.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. VI.

THE INDEPENDENT WHIG.

The Liberty of the Press may be considered as the *palladium* of our free Constitution: while the former is carefully preserved, we cannot be deprived of the latter. Of this Constitution, which we are naturally so anxious to guard, there is no part which in a greater degree promotes the happiness of the subject, or more effectually wards off every species of oppression, than Trial by Jury. Much, indeed, then, it is to be deprecated that the Freedom of the Press, and Trial by Jury, should ever be found, by any chance, foes to each other. The guardian of the Constitution is thus found attempting to destroy what it can alone preserve; that form of trial without which the accusations against every trivial abuse of the press, would soon lead to the total destruction of its freedom. The one cannot stand without the other, nor our liberties without either.

We have been led into these reflections by a late very violent attack which has appeared in several Numbers of *The Independent Whig*, against the verdict of a Jury in a case of murder. We do not pretend to judge in any degree of the justice or injustice of the decision past, nor shall we at all give our private

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sentiments upon the subject. We only deprecate the manner in which the strictures of *The Independent Whig* have been conducted; and the bad consequences which must ensue should the Jurors, as is apprehended, commence a prosecution against the Editor of that Paper.

In every case, both civil and criminal, there must be some tribunal from which there is no appeal: and the wisdom of our forefathers has in our country committed the final decision of all causes, in which the lives and liberties of the people are concerned, to twelve impartial men, of the rank of the accused. These men are to decide the cause entirely by the evidence before them; and that every thing may be made plain to their understandings, and that no dubiety whatever may be left with regard to any essential point, the law does not permit them to deliver a verdict until they have all become unanimous in their opinion of the guilt or innocence of the accused. No nation has ever devised any expedient by which personal liberty could be more completely secured to the subject; and the instances are innumerable in which English Juries have asserted the innocence of their Peers in defiance of all the arts and threats of the Executive power.

But such has been found to be the superior benefits of a Jury, as a final tribunal in criminal causes, it must be altogether unwise to rail against this institution, for such defects as cannot be separated from any human establishment. So much is the impartiality of Juries guarded by the manner in which they are selected, that bribery or private influence is altogether out of the question; and if, therefore, on any occasion, a Jury decides in opposition to what the spectator thinks just, it is certainly by no means fair, that this opinion should entitle the spectator to brand the Jury with the odious crime of deliberate perjury. Twelve men, though applying all their penetration to discover the truth of the evidence brought before them, may possibly be led into mistakes, may condemn the innocent and acquit the guilty; but this is much less likely than that a clamour should be excited either for or against the accused among the public at large, who have neither heard nor weighed the evidence, nor, under the solemn obligation of an oath, have deliberately made up their decision.

We would neither gag the mouths of men, nor bind up their pens, to prevent them from delivering their opinions, either with regard to the verdict of a jury or any other question. They may expatiate on the evidence; they may point out the circumstances on which, in their opinion, a verdict ought to have turned; they may declare, that their decision would have been different, had they sat on the trial. So far, certainly, the press may go, otherwise its freedom is a mere dead letter. But *the Independent Whig* is far from being contented with this degree of liberty; it directly asserts, that the man who was found innocent is guilty, that the evidence clearly demonstrated him to be so, and that the jury, with open eyes, committed a direct and deliberate act of perjury. This is a serious, and, indeed, a flagrant charge; it is such as cannot be passed over by the jury, either in their capacity of a public tribunal, or as private men. *The Whig* has threatened to publish the names and residence of all the jurymen, as it has already done that of their foreman; and thus, as it were, to set a mark upon them as perjured men, who ought to be hooted and expelled from society. In this situation of things, the jury have no other resource but a legal prosecution to rescue them from a load of perpetual infamy.

If a prosecution should be commenced against *The Independent Whig*, there is little doubt of its being successful. Even if the jurymen should prefer the civil form of prosecution and sue for damages, it is impossible that *the Whig* should make good its charges; for that would be to make one jury judge the verdict of another. But if the criminal form of prosecution should be preferred, as most probably it will, even the truth of its allegations could not be urged in its defence. By this means the freedom of the press, and the inviolability of the decisions delivered by juries, will come to an issue, and the former will suffer as usual by the criminal folly of men who abuse it for improper purposes. Well may it be alleged, that *the Independent Whig* is in our days, one of the greatest enemies of the press.

If the jury seemed, indeed, to decide directly against evidence, it was the province of the Judge to have sent them back to re-consider their verdict; a power which has frequently been employed in cases of very little importance. But the Judge himself has not, on the present occasion, escaped his share of censure; and it has been alleged, that in summing up the evidence, it was not necessary to have been so particular in pointing out the grounds on which the prisoner might be acquitted. This objection is still more unreasonable than what has been urged against the verdict of the jury. It is the proper business of the Judge to sum up the evidence with perfect impartiality, and to omit no circumstance which can weigh either for or against the prisoner. But the English common law goes still farther: it requires that the judge should consider himself as counsel for the prisoner, and consequently bound to be most particular in recounting every circumstance that may weigh on the side of mercy. This singular trait of humanity has arisen from a very cruel practice in our criminal procedure, one of the barbarous remains of the feudal system. According to that system, both the lands and the people were considered as the property of the King; and hence the fiction arose, that all offences done against the subjects were against the King. But it was thought unpardonable in those days, that a subject should be allowed to plead against the King in his own courts; and therefore the prisoner was denied every aid on his trial. In cases of high treason, where the King was personally interested, not only was the prisoner refused the assistance of counsel, but it was even accounted a special favour if he were allowed to summon witnesses in his favour, to cross-question those of the King, or to make any concluding comments in his own behalf. Such was the state of things when Sir Walter Raleigh prayed for deliverance from the *bloody laws* of England. An alteration, which does honour to the humanity of modern times, has taken place in these affairs; and State Trials are now conducted, as they so much require to be, with every indulgence to the prisoner. In the ordinary criminal prosecutions at common law, however, the accused is still left at a cruel disadvantage: he is allowed the assistance of Counsel merely in suggesting questions to be put to the witnesses, and in giving him hints for his own procedure. He is allowed no assistance in summing up the evidence, or in stating his case in the most forcible manner to the Jury. From his ignorance and want of ability, he is usually obliged to consign himself silently into the hands of his Judges.

The humanity of the English character, revolting at the cruelty of these institutions, and yet unwilling to depart from ancient forms, has endeavoured to make up the defect by the singular fiction, that the judge is to be considered as counsel for the prisoner, and as bound to sum up the evidence in his behalf. It is certain that the consciousness of this circumstance, operating upon the mind of the judge, has frequently influenced the nature of the charge, and it is not possible that frequent complaints should not be raised both against judges and juries, until this very unjustifiable defect in our forms of criminal procedure be remedied.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JAN. 23.—*The Moniteur* of the 21th contains a Decree of the Conversative Senate for calling out the conscription of the year 1809. It is to consist of 80,000 to be drawn from the youths of eighteen and nineteen years of age.

By another Decree of the Conservatory Senate in the same paper, the towns of Kehl, Cassel, Weser, and Flushing, are united to the French Empire:—Kehl, to the department of the Lower Rhine; Cassel, to the department of Mount Tonnere; Wesel, to the department of the Roer; and Flushing, to the department of the Scheldt.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, JAN. 9.—The following Correspondence is of the greatest importance; it commences after the taking of Copenhagen, and shews to what means the English Goverment has recourse to obtain their ends.

No. I.—*Extract of a Report from M.* RIST, *Charge d'Affaires from Denmark to the English Court, to the Minister of State, Count* BERNSTORFF, *dated London, Sept.* 27, 1807.

It was probably to give more weight to these considerations, which Mr. Canning proposed to me, by reading to me yesterday his first minute of the propositions of the Court of London, that he thought it right to add to it a brief exposition of the consequence which the refusal on our part to treat would be attended with. He then read to me the following five menaces which it contained.—1. The confiscation of all the vessels already detained, and yet to be detained. 2. The capture of our colonies. 3. The destruction of our trade. 4. The possibility of being obliged to introduce Swedish troops into Copenhagen. 5. The necessity which might arise, of rewarding and indemnifying his Swedish Majesty with the possession of Norway.—Mr. Canning judged it fit to leave out these menaces in the copy of the verbal Note which he sent me.

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No. II.—*Extract of a Report from the Same to the Same, dated London, 2d October, 1807.*

I thought Mr. Merry had taken his departure when he called on me yesterday, and told me that intelligence received by Government had retarded his departure, and made Mr. Canning wish to see me once more before he dispatched him. I waited accordingly on the Minister, accompanied by Mr. Merry. The object of the interview was to acquaint me, that a messenger arrived this morning, who had brought the confirmation of the disposition of his Swedish Majesty to co-operate with his Britannic Majesty for the common interest, in case that his assistance should be wanted; in other words, that Swedish troops were ready to replace those of the English Government in Zealand, if the latter were obliged, on account of the capitulation, or another destination, to evacuate that island.

Mr. Canning concluded by proposing to me to avail myself of the departure of Mr. Merry to press my Court to accede to an arrangement, the refusal of which would unavoidably be followed by the Swedish co-operation, and to represent to my Court the urgent necessity of coming speedily to some preliminary accommodation.

No. III.—*Letter from Count* BERNSTOFF, *Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron* WETTERSEDT, *First Secretary of the Cabinet of his Swedish Majesty, dated Kiel, Oct.* 17, 1807.

Permit me, Sir, to apply direct to you, to require of you officially an explanation, which it is important for my Court to obtain in an authentic manner. The English Government had thought proper to make a proposition to my Court, in part, on the threat of a co-operation of Sweden in the hostile measures of Great Britain against Denmark. The Cabinet of London dares to assert, that his Swedish Majesty has offered to cause the English troops in Zealand to be replaced by part of his own troops, in case that the former should be obliged to evacuate that island. The loyalty of the Sovereign, whose intentions it is thus attempted to calumniate, and the nature of the relations which subsist between Denmark and Sweden, sufficiently prove the falsity of that insidious assertion. But we shall feel great satisfaction to be authorized by his Swedish Majesty himself, to answer by a formal and flat denial, an insinuation more injurious to him than it is to us. This, Sir, is the only motive which induces me to demand of you a frank and positive explanation on this subject. I take leave to request you will send it me by the bearer of this letter, Mr. Holster, Lieutenant of the Royal Navy.

No. IV.—*Answer from Baron* WETTERSEDT, *Minister of State, dated Helsinburgh, Oct.* 27, 1807.

This note contains a refusal to correspond in any other than the official mode.

No. V.—*Note addressed by the Minister of State Count* BERNSTORFF *to Baron* TAUBE, *Charge d'Affaires of his Swedish Majesty, dated Kiel, Nov. 5, 1807.*

This note is the same in substance exactly as note 3d.

[Four other notes were interchanged on this subject, without any explicit answer being given, and the correspondence was closed with the following:]

No. IX.—*Note addressed by Baron* TAUBE, *to Count* BERNSTORFF, *dated Kiel, Dec.* 21, 1807.

The Undersigned has brought the note to the knowledge of the King, his master, which Count Bernstorff had the goodness to address to him the 4th of Dec. touching the explanation required by the Court of Copenhagen, with regard to a pretended denunciation of intentions entertained by Sweden, to occupy the Island of Zealand with Swedish troops. The King avoided to explain himself on this subject; but as the Danish Government desires an answer, that had his Majesty judged it necessary to occupy Zealand with his troops jointly with those of his Ally, he should have done it: and the King wishes that he may never find himself in the case to regret that he did not act otherwise.—The Undersigned has the honour to renew to Count Bernstorff the assurance of his high consideration.—(*Moniteur, Jan.* 23.)

JAN. 5.—The 10th ult. the battery of the Three Crowns stopped a vessel under Russian colours, and which had been furnished with false papers, attesting that she came from a neutral port; the real papers being hid in a false ham, made of tin, and placed in a locker in the Captain's cabin; a Danish sailor, who was on board against his will, discovered the deception to the Officer sent on board, and told him that the ship came from London. Her cargo, consisting of kerseymeres, pieces of handkerchiefs, &c. is valued at 1,000,000 rix dollars.

There are again near Gottenburgh four English ships, which design to interrupt the navigation between Denmark and Norway. The Asiatic Company expect the return of five ships richly laden, estimated at the value of 2,155,600 rix dollars, Danish currency.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.—KINGSTON, DEC. 12.—The Kingston regiment and three troops of horse, were mustered on the parade early on Wednesday morning, when they immediately received orders to proceed in divisions through the city, to search the Negro houses, &c. for fire arms, which might have improperly come into the possession of the Negroes; but few, however, were found. The different avenues to the city were guarded by the regulars, and the troops of horse visited the pens in the vicinity. A few foreigners were taken up, but afterwards, on examination, liberated. In the month of September, a dreadful gale of wind was felt in the Bay of Mexico. At Campeachey 50 houses were destroyed, and about 50 vessels lost. The tide rose to such height, as to drive vessels three miles inland the interior. About twelve vessels were lost at Vera Cruz, and most of the crews perished.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1808.

LORD CATHCART was introduced as a British Peer, and took the oaths and his seat. As soon as he and Lord Gambier had taken their places,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR addressed himself to Lord Cathcart, and communicated to him, from a paper in his hand, the thanks of the House for his services in the late expedition. He assured his Lordship that the House attached that value to a Resolution of this nature, that it never was conferred but where the magnitude of the service performed was proportionately distinguished. The forbearance and humanity which his Lordship had shewn in the execution of his military duty, were equally grateful to that House as they were congenial to the feelings and character of the country.

LORD CATHCART, after expressing his emotions at the honour conferred on him, said, he could not omit the opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the gallant troops by whose exertions he had been placed in a situation to receive so distinguished a mark of their Lordship's approbation. He concluded with begging the Lord Chancellor to accept his sincerest thanks for the kind terms in which he had communicated to him the Resolution of the House.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR then addressed Lord Gambier in a similar manner.

LORD GAMBIER expressed his gratitude in strong terms. He said, he could truly assure their Lordships, that it was with extreme pain they had recourse to force in the execution of their orders: and that they had not done so until every means of peaceful negociation had been tried in vain. The blood, therefore, which had been shed must lie solely on the heads of those who had thought proper to exert a hopeless and unavailing resistance.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK postponed to Monday next the motion, to which he had given notice for Thursday, on the subject of the Expedition to Zealand.

Lord Grey's motion for Papers relative to the Negociation for Russia; and Lords Auckland and Holland's, for Papers relative to the American Treaty, and Bonaparte's Decree of the 21st of Nov. 1806, all of which stood for this evening, were also postponed for the purpose of further consideration.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

The Reversionary Grant Prohibition Bill was brought up from the Commons, read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Commissioners of the Customs presented the usual annual accounts respecting East India prohibited goods.

LORD MOIRA brought in a Bill for amending the Law of Debtor and Creditor, and for punishing fraudulent Debtors. It was not his intention, he said, to urge the Bill further than the stage of printing it, until an opportunity occurred for certain Lords to attend, whom he should wish to see in their places on the second reading. The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Lord Auckland presented a Petition from Sir J. Innes, the respondent in the appeal respecting the Roxborough estates, praying that the cause should be heard out of the regular course on the 8th of May next. His Lordship, in support of the Petition, principally relied on the advanced age of the Petitioner, which left him little hopes of seeing the termination of the cause, if it were not to be heard until those which preceded it in the list, amounting to more than 160, were disposed of; and on the ground that the succession to the estates involved the right to several titles and dignities.

After some observations from the Lord Chancellor, Lords Lauderdale and Spencer, Lord Auckland intimated that he should delay any further proceeding in the Petition until Friday.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Lord Auckland said, he thought it right to submit to the House for its information, the view which he meant to take of the Orders in Council, conformably to his notice for taking that subject into consideration on Friday se'nnight. His Lordship accordingly stated, that it was his intention to consider every thing which that question involved, namely, the law of nations: the exceptions in the orders to that law; and, next, the effect of the measure, in all its bearings, both as it affected this and every other country with which we had relations of any kind.

Lord Grenville observed, that he had read and heard with regret, that the President of the United States of America had refused to ratify the Treaty concluded between the Commissioners appointed by both countries, for the purpose of carrying that beneficial object into execution. Though he thus expressed his sorrow and disappointment under existing circumstances, he was wholly unacquainted in any official manner whether the fact was so; yet, if it proved true, and that it arose from a refusal on our part not to abandon those principles of maritime law and right which established our recognised supremacy, he should feel the utmost satisfaction. Leaving all other point for the discussion which was to take place on this subject, he should move at present, that there be laid before the House a Copy of any Message received from the President of the United States of America, respecting his non-ratification of the Treaty entered into between the Commissioners for the United States of America, and the Commissioners appointed by this country, if any such had been received.

The motion however was over-ruled, on the ground that it would be irregular to produce such information before the Treaty itself.

Lord Erskine wished to know whether the United States were made acquainted with our Orders in Council at the time they had ordered their embargo.

Lord Mulgrave replied, that they were not.

Lord Grey gave notice, that he should move, on some future day, for all such documents as related to the attack on Constantinople, in order to exhibit to this country, and to the world, the gross misrepresentation which had gone abroad respecting that subject.

Lord Holland's motion was ordered to stand for Monday; and Lord Auckland's motion for Monday se'nnight.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Lords Hutchinson and Glastonbury took the oaths and their seats.

On the motion of *Lord Auckland*, so much of Sir James Innes's Petition as related to the Roxborough titles, was referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Mr. Hayes, from the Bank of England, presented an account of the disposal of the produce of the Sinking Fund last year.

The Bill for repealing Queen Anne's Bounty Act Suspension Act, went through a Committee.

In the case of Francis Gould, v. Langley, the decree of the Irish Chancery was affirmed, with 200l. costs, no appearance having been made on the part of the appellant.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Speaker informed the House, that he had received a letter from Admiral Lord Gambier, in answer to one he had written to him, communicating the Thanks of that House to himself and the Officers and Seamen under his Lordship's command, at the Siege of Copenhagen.

The Speaker also communicated the Thanks of the House (which he pronounced by way of an eulogium) to Generals Sir A. Wellesley, Finch, and Grosvenor, and Sir H. Popham, who were present, the two former and the latter returned their grateful thanks to the House for the high and distinguished honour done to them.

The Papers moved for on Friday by Mr. G. Ponsonby, relative to the affairs of Copenhagen, were laid on the table by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The American Intercourse Bill was read a first time.

The Bill to prevent granting Offices in Reversion, after a few words from Sir S. Romilly and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Canning laid on the table the Papers moved for on Friday by Mr. Whitbread, relative to the Russian Mediation.

Mr. Whitbread, agreeable to notice, moved that there be laid before the House a correct List of all the Transports, their tonnage, and the number of men employed in the Expedition to Copenhagen; and Copies of the Instructions to Admiral Gambier, and from him to the different Officers under his command, in the Expedition to Copenhagen.

Mr. Windham moved, that a Copy of Admiral Gambier's letter to Peyman, and the answer thereto, be laid before the House.

Mr. Windham moved, that there be laid before the House a Return of the Regular Forces, both at home and abroad, the different means of recruiting them, and the number of deserters from the 1st of July, 1807, till the latest time such Return could be made up. Also a Return of the number for which Bounty has been drawn, as well as the number of Soldiers who volunteered from the Militia into the Regulars, together with the effective force of the Militia. These motions were agreed to.

Lord Folkstone put off his motion relative to the Oude Papers till to-morrow se'nnight.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

Mr. Speaker read to the House a letter from Lord Cathcart, in an answer to the Vote of Thanks to his Lordship, &c. of Thursday last.

General Stuart presented an account of the number of transports employed against Copenhagen.—Ordered to be printed.

The House went into a Committee on so much of the Navigation Act, as related to the Brazils; when the Chairman was instructed to move the House for leave to bring in a Bill permitting the Importation of Goods, in Portuguese ships, from the Portuguese territory in South America, in vessels belonging to Portugal.

Mr. G. Ponsonby inquired if there were not some dispatches omitted from among those produced to the House.

Mr. Canning replied, that every one in the possession of Ministers, of any importance, had been produced.

Mr. Perceval intimated, that on Monday next he should state to the House what had passed between him and the Governor of the Bank of England relative to the Reports from the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Eden moved for a copy of the Message from the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, dated the 27th of October, 1807.—Ordered.

Mr. Tierney moved for copies of such correspondence as had passed between the First Lord of the Treasury, or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Governor, or Deputy Governor of the Bank, respecting the management of the national debt, the application of the unclaimed dividends, and a loan of money for the public service.

After a few words from *Mr. Perceval* and *Mr. S. Thornton*, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Huskisson moved for an account of the unclaimed dividends remaining at the Bank, for the last three quarters, as they then stood in the Bank-books, distinguishing the amount in each quarter, up to the day of the respective issues from the Bank to the Exchequer. Ordered.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Mr. Huskisson presented to the House Copies of the Correspondence, moved for last night by Mr. Tierney, between the First Lord of the Treasury and the Governor of the Bank of England, respecting the management of the National Debt and Unclaimed Dividends.

The Bill for Permitting the Importation of Good in Portuguese ships, from South America, was read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. Huskisson, the amount of Exchequer Bills outstanding and unfunded, for the year 1807, was ordered to be laid before the House.

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NAVAL ASYLUM.

Sir Charles Pole, agreeable to the notice he had given on a former night, stated the object of his motion was with a view to correct abuses which had already crept into this Institution. The Officers who had been appointed to its management were men who had not the most distant connection with the Navy. The gallant Admiral pointed out several who had meritoriously served their King, and bled in defence of their country, who had been rejected, for what cause it was his object to find out. Among others Mr. Keene, Admiral Cornwallis's surgeon, had been rejected for another person who never had been in the navy; even the place of Matron was disposed of to a stranger in preference to an officer's widow.

Mr. Rose, *Mr. Thornton*, and *Lord Newark*, on the other hand, contended that no undue preference had been given, and for the Surgeoncy they did not know, nor ever heard (though the former and the latter are Commissioners) that Mr. Keene had applied; and according to the infant state of the Institution the Commissioners could not act otherwise with regard to the appointment of Surgeon and Matron, as no other candidates appeared at the time the election was made.

The question was then put, that Copies of Warrants granted by his Majesty to the Officers appointed to the management of the Naval Asylum, with a correct list of their salaries, and other emoluments, be laid before the House. The gallery was ordered to be cleared, and on our return, we understood that a division had taken place—For the motion 75—Against it 190.

AFFAIRS OF COPENHAGEN.

Mr. G. Ponsonby, agreeable to a previous notice, rose and said he had an important and anxious duty to perform, a duty which he hoped would lead to disclose the circumstances which induced his Majesty to direct his naval and military force against the capital of an unoffending neutral State. His Majesty owed it to himself and all Europe, to give a frank exposition of the motives which led him to violate the laws of neutrality. It was well understood that the disgraceful expedition was not undertaken by the advice of his Majesty, but with other views, and perhaps interested motives, which Ministers only could explain. It was not the conduct of Denmark which led to it, but an anticipation that France would, at some time or other, compel that State to join in the common cause against this country. At the time Admiral Gambier entered the Sound, Denmark dreaded no harm from this country, conscious of not having entered into any engagement wth the French Emperor. Three hundred and fifty of her ships were in different British ports, with cargoes amounting to two millions of rix dollars; and when the Danish subjects got alarmed by the rumours spread, respecting the destination of the armament, they applied to the Danish Court, and received a reply, which at once allayed their fears, namely, that Great Britain had no such intention, as both Courts were then on the best possible understanding. Was it to be supposed that Denmark would risk her most valuable colonies, her commerce, and ships, and every thing else dear to her existence, merely to gratify the wish of the French Ruler. But at the time the negociation between the Court of Demark and the Emperor of France was supposed to be going forward, the former had, according to the calculation of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him, (Mr. Perceval) sixty-five thousand men in Zealand and Holstein, to oppose all the force France could bring against her, therefore it was morally impossible she could be compelled to enter into the views of France against this country; on the other hand, as a proof that Denmark did not intend to join in the common cause, her sailors were at the time all abroad, consequently her navy could not be manned without them. He would spare them the trouble of replying, and boldly affirm that they had not the slightest ground for impeaching the good faith of Denmark? He defied Ministers to produce any paper which would convince the House of the intention of Russia to influence Denmark to declare against this country. The Hon Member then moved,

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that the substance and dates of all information, sent by our Officers or Agents from the coast of Copenhagen, last year, respecting the Danish fleet, the repairing, improving, and manning of the same, together with all accounts that were transmitted relative to the improvement thereof, and received by his Majesty's Ministers, should be laid before the House."

Mr. Secretary Canning was well convinced that Ministers had obtained what they deserved, the thanks of their country, for the success of the expedition against Copenhagen, as that enterprise had been in a great degree the salvation of the country. He was as anxious as the Right Hon. Gentleman himself not to act upon the new morality attempted to be laid down, and were there any Gentlemen who seemed inclined to that system of morality, it was the Right Hon. Gentleman himself, who, upon the present occasion had given a splendid example of his attachment to it. It was, he doubted not, a sincere morality, nay, even a Roman morality. The House had been called on to discuss a matter, involving, as it was said, the disgrace of Ministers, but they by an eminent and strong sense of the necessity which impelled the enterprise, had the satisfaction of knowing that it had been ably and successfully performed. (*Hear? hear? from the Ministerial side.*) He was fully answered that Ministers had received no board of glory from their predecessors, and there could be no comparison between the success which crowned the Copenhagen enterprise, when contrasted with what had been done by the late Administration. The fleet of Denmark had fallen into our hands, we could not return that spoil, and it was now attempted to condemn the spoilers, and insisted upon, that the spoil out to be returned. He agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman that if there was any injustice in the seizure of the Danish fleet, that injustice ought not only to be marked but repaired. It never was, or had been, imputed to Denmark, that she had to chuse whether she would go to war with us. Such a principle had never been maintained; neither would it have been at all necessary. It had been said, that the weakness of Denmark was a sufficient justification of the measure, but that was not the case; neither was it true that we had the hearts of the Danes with us. It was impossible to conceive for one moment, after the defeat of the Northern Confederacy, that Denmark could ever have been with us. On the contrary, from that period the feelings of Denmark had been hostile to a degree against this country. Here the Right Hon. Gentleman stated the circumstances attending the Northern Confederacy in 1780, and in 1802. Since the latter, the league was to the same effect, only more firmly knitted, and more vigorous, by the strong compulsion of France. The Danish forces were, in 1808, compelled to retreat from the frontiers of Holstein, which had given rise to a calumny against this country, that they had so retreated at our express solicitation. For that, however, there was not the most distant foundation. After that Prince Murat was sent by Bonaparte to the King of Sweden, entreating that Monarch to make common cause with France, and promising him, in that event, Norway, which belonged to Denmark. The King of Sweden instantly communicated this offer to the Prince Royal of Denmark, and offered him 20,000 troops for the defence of Holstein. This generous offer the Prince Royal refused, believing he could rely on the assurances of France; and he did more; he concealed from England the fact of the French offer to him of Norway. Having stated these and other points, the Right Hon. Gentleman appealed to the House whether or not it would have been wise or prudent in Ministers to have relied on the fidelity and independence of Denmark, especially after the warnings she had received. Mr. Canning went at great length into the general policy of the attack at Copenhagen, which he justified on all its grounds. After some further remarks, he concluded by giving the Resolution his most decided and hearty negative.

Mr. Windham replied in a strong vein of irony, in which he ridiculed the recrimination of Mr. Canning, and threw out strong sarcasms on stage effect, grand steps, gestures, and tricks of voice. His arguments against Ministers turned chiefly on the violation of the law of nations.

The debate was afterwards protracted to a very great length. On the part of Ministers the chief Speakers were Mr. Miles, Mr. Foster, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Morris, Mr. Lyttleton, Lord G. L. Gower, Lord Castlereagh, Sir Charles Price, and Mr. Davies Geddy. They were answered principally by Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. T. Grenville.

The House divided on Mr. Ponsonby's motion,

Ayes 108—Noes 253—Majority for Ministers 145.

Adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

Mr. Wharton brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. The several Resolutions were agreed to, and Bills ordered to be brought in pursuant to the same.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Ross moved for leave to bring in a Bill for amending the Act for regulating the Office of Treasurer of the Navy, with the

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view of more effectually preventing the undue application of the balances in his hands. Leave granted.

Mr. Huskisson brought up accounts, shewing the amount of Exchequer Bills for the last year, outstanding, and unprovided for, which were laid on the table.

On the motion of *Mr. Huskisson*, leave was granted to bring in a Bill for regulating the Payment of Exchequer Bills.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Sheridan rose for the purpose of postponing his motion on this subject, which at present stood for Monday next. His reasons were, that a number of Gentlemen materially interested in the question could not then attend, and because a number of Petitions from Ireland, on the subject of tythes, were likely soon to be presented to the House. On Monday next he hoped to be able to name a day for his intended motion.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

The Marquis of Titchfield, from the Committee to determine the merits of the Election for the Borough of Chippenham, presented its report to the House, when James Hawkins, Esq. was declared duly elected.

Mr. Hase, from the Bank of England, presented at the Bar of the House, the Papers moved for by Mr. Huskisson, respecting the National Debt, Sinking Fund, Unclaimed Dividends, and Lottery Prizes, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rose brought in a Bill to amend a Bill for Regulating the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

The American Intercourse Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The time for taking the Pearhyn Election Petition into consideration was postponed till the 24th of March.

Mr. Huskisson brought in a Bill, continuing to his Majesty the Malt, Sugar, and other Duties for the service of the current year. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read again on Monday. The Hon. Member also brought in another Bill to enable his Majesty to pay off the Exchequer Bills outstanding for the last year, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read again on Monday.

On the motion of *Mr. Huskisson*, it was ordered that there be laid before the House an account of the Three per Cent. Annuities, appointed for paying off the Interest of the Eighteen Millions Loyalty Loan; also an account of the Interest paid on Exchequer Bills for the last three years.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider of the Supplies for the current year. The Report was ordered for Monday.

Mr. Tierney moved, That there be laid before the House, an Account of the Naval and Military Stores taken at Copenhagen, specifying the quality, quantity, and value.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, to which these Orders were referred.

On the question being put, that the Speaker do now leave the Chair—

Lord H. Petty said, he was not so fully qualified to form a legal opinion upon the propriety of these Orders as the Learned Gentleman over the way; but the House was competent to decide how far the Privy Council was justified in advising his Majesty to issue Orders contrary to the law of nations, and the municipal law of England. As these Orders emanated from his Majesty, the House had a right to examine how far the prerogative of the Crown ought to be carried before the necessity of a Parliament was entirely superseded. The Noble Lord would take it upon himself to convince the House, from the first legal Authorities, that these Orders were illegal; and quoted the Duke of Newcastle's Letter respecting the seizure of the Prussian ships contrary to the opinion of several celebrated Civilians; and the then Attorney, and Solicitor Generals, and Lord Eldon's opinion, in an appeal case last war, when his Lordship did not by any means consider Orders in Council legal; as they formed no part of the law of the land, therefore no necessity whatever could be pleaded in assuming what was absolutely the privilege of Parliament. Under all these circumstances, he thought a Bill of Indemnity advisable, to exonerate Ministers from the consequence of having unduly advised his Majesty to issue Orders repugnant to the laws of England.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the arguments and assertions of the Noble Lord, that there was any thing illegal in the Orders of Council issued by Ministers. The jurisdiction of the Privy Council was adapted to the prerogative of the Crown, and the effect depended entirely on the *war* prerogative of the Sovereign. It had no concern with the *peace* prerogative, which was a matter essentially different, as it went to warding off dangers, such as famine, or any other domestic calamity. The only and sole justification, therefore, of his Majesty in issuing these Orders of Council was his *war* prerogative, and that only. If that was so, then he would assert, that Parliament had no more authority to alter the Law of Nations, than the Noble Lord had, which was a thing he could not do. He contended, that Ministers were justified in issuing those Orders in Council, and in retorting the blockade on France and her dependencies, and all neutrals. The Noble Lord could not controvert a position so clear. The French, say you (England) shall have no trade. We reply that we will, in defiance of them, and we adopt measures of direct retaliation, which from their nature must ensure such an effect.

Dr. Lawrence contended, that the Orders in Council were known to be illegal at the time his Majesty's Ministers advised them, well aware that Bonaparte never intended to carry his Decree to extremity towards neutrals.

Sir W. Grant, Master of the Rolls, contended, that his Majesty had a right to make a declaration with respect to the law of nations, but had no right whatever imposed on him to consult Parliament, any more than he had in declaring war or making peace; and said, it was absurd in Parliament to interfere in a case of absolute necessity, for the greatest benefit had already resulted from it.

Sir A. Piggott defended the arguments of Lord Petty, and contended, that the Ministers had acted in very hasty and most precipitate ways in issuing the Orders in Council. He concluded by opposing the motion.

The question was carried without a division, and the House went into the Committee.

In the Committee, Mr. Perceval submitted a string of Resolutions, imposing various duties on articles, the produce of British Colonies, or their exportation from Great Britain. The Reports were ordered to be received on Monday, to which day the House adjourned.

STATE PAPERS
RELATIVE TO RUSSIA,
PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

No. I.—*Dispatch from the Right Honourable Lord* Granville Leveson Gowma, *to Mr. Secretary* Canning, *dated Saint Petersburgh, September 2d, 1807.—Received Sept. 19th.*

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 2d, 1807.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that on Saturday evening 29th August, I received by Sir Stephen Sharp, who left the fleet off Copenhagen upon the 24th August, your dispatches Nos. 32 and 33, and on Sunday the Messenger Ruff delivered to me those from No. 26 to 31 inclusive.

Being thus completely put in possession of the sentiments of His Majesty's Government, upon all the points which could come into discussion between this country and Great Britain, I lost no time in requesting a conference with General Budberg, who, though extremely unwell, invited me to call upon him last night.

I began the conference by observing, that his Excellency being already apprised by the Answer given to His Majesty's Secretary of State, to M. Alopeus, of the conditional acceptance by the Court of London, of the proffered mediation of Russia, I had to state to him, that I was instructed in the first instance to request the communication of the secret Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit, and a frank disclosure of the general views and intentions of the Court of Saint Petersburgh. That impartiality was the first requisite in the character of a mediator, and that before the British Government agreed to avail itself of the mediation of this Court, it was essentially necessary that England should be placed, with regard to the meditating Power, on an equal footing with France; that the confidential intercourse which had taken place between the Emperor and Bonaparte at Tilsit, and by which his Imperial Majesty became acquainted with the principles upon which the French Government proposed negociating with the Court of London, had naturally excited an uneasiness in England, which could only be removed by an unreserved communication; that I could not conceal from him, that the period remptorily prescribed to His Majesty, for the acceptance of Russian mediation, had created in London a very unfavou a

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impression against the intervention of his Imperial Majesty; that however, notwithstanding His Majesty had just reason to be offended with the terms of the 13th article, such was his desire to embrace any opening which afforded the prospect of the conclusion of an honourable peace, that he would not retract the conditional acceptance of the mediation, which had already been conveyed to the Russian Government, in the note addressed by you to M. Alopeus; that His Majesty, at the same time, looked for some mark of the good-will of the Emperor of Russia towards Great Britain; that M. Alopeus had before the late unfortunate events of Friedland and Tilsit, requested of you a projet of a new treaty of commerce, and had given the assurance of the disposition of his Court to proceed to the definite conclusion of a commercial arrangement between two Countries; that a projet had in compliance with his wish been communicated and transmitted to St. Petersburgh; and that if the good-will of his Imperial Majesty towards England continued unaltered, I trusted no delay would take place in proceeding to the Negociation of this Treaty; that the existence of any stipulation in this projet, which was not approved of by this Government, was no obstacle to our entering into negociation upon it; because I should take upon myself to agree to any modifications which did not appear to change the basis and principles upon which it had been framed; that as France had by the 27th article of the Tilsit Treaty secured the re-establishment of her former commercial relations with Russia, a natural and obvious mode of proving the impartiality of the Emperor would be the renewal of the commercial treaty with Great Britain.

General Budberg began his reply by acknowledging the existence of secret articles belonging to the Treaty of Tilsit. There were some, he said, which in no way concerned the interests of England; that he could assure me, and as an honest man he would not say it if were not truth, there existed no secret article whatever, which stipulated the shutting the Russian ports against the British commerce; that with respect to the projet of the treaty of commerce, he had to confess, that, from the press of other business, and the bad state of his health, he had not had time to lay it before the Emperor; that it must necessarily be considered by the Minister of Commerce, before he could confer with me upon it; and that as to the 27th article of the Tilsit Treaty, it only placed the commercial relations of the two countries upon the same footing that they had been before the commencement of hostilities; that the commercial treaty with France was not renewed, and would expire in two years; and that it by no means followed because Bonaparte had communicated to the Emperor of Russia, the basis upon which he was ready to conclude peace with England, that his Imperial Majesty had made any communications at Tilsit of the future views and system of the Court of Petersburg.

The General appeared to wish that I should consider this answer as sufficiently satisfactory to authorize me to accept the mediation of his Court. I observed in reply, that it was difficult to conceive any articles of a peace between Russia and France which did not directly or indirectly concern Great Britain; but that I asked the communication of the secret articles, not only as an object which might affect the interests of England, but as a mark of the continuance of that friendship and confidence on the part of this Court, which could alone afford any prospect of good, from the acceptance of the mediation of the Emperor of Russia; that with the same view, I had proposed continuing the negociations begun by M. Alopeus, and that if his Excellency had no authority at present to say any thing more satisfactory than what I had as yet heard from him, I must request him to ask the permission of the Emperor to communicate to me without reserve the secret articles of the Treaty between Russia and France, and to empower him to continue the negociations, and conclude a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

General Budberg promised me, that he would lose no time in bringing these two requests under the consideration of his Imperial Majesty.—I have the honour to be with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.

No. II.—*An Extract of a Dispatch from the Same to the Same.*

In which Lord G. L. Gower states that General Budberg had received him in a far more warm and conciliating manner than formerly, and seemed anxious to remove every difficulty in the way of a good understanding between the two countries.

No. III.—*An Extract of a Dispatch from the Same to the Same.*

Stating his Lordship's surprise on receiving the next morning, after this friendly conversation, the following Note from General Budberg:

NOTE.

His Majesty the Emperor has just learned, with the utmost surprise, by accounts from his Minister at Copenhagen, as well as by a dispatch from his Danish Majesty's Minister at this Court, that Mr. Jackson, his Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, has made propositions as derogatory to, as incompatible with, the dignity of every independent Power, and that, upon the refusal of the Prince Royal of Denmark to accede to a pretension so extraordinary, the English fleet has taken a position, which evidently announces intentions hostile towards Denmark. The ties of consanguinity and friendship which unite his Imperial Majesty with the King of Denmark, not suffering him to view with indifference any danger which might menace the dominions or the independence of that Sovereign, the Undersigned has received commands to invite his Excellency Lord Granville Leveson Gower, to acquaint him with the motives which have induced the Cabinet of St. James's to adopt proceedings so extraordinary against Denmark. The Undersigned, &c.

A. DE BUDBERG.

St. Petersburgh, 20th Aug.—1st Sept. 1807.

ANSWER.

St. Petersburgh, Aug. 21—*Sept.* 2, 1807.

Agreeably to the desire of his Excellency General Budberg, the Undersigned, Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty, loses no time in communicating to the Russian Government the motives which led to the steps taken by the King's Minister at the Court of Denmark, and to the subsequent operations of the British forces against the Island of Zealand. The British Ministry had been a long time in possession of positive data, which left no doubt as to the intentions of the French Government respecting the maritime means of Denmark; and the projects against England from that quarter, which were matured by the continental peace, certainly cannot have escaped the penetration of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. The Danish fleet, destined to cover a descent on the British coasts, being therefore an object essential for the accomplishment of the views of France, the King found himself under the necessity of securing himself from so imminent a danger, by those precautions which were adopted with regret, however indispensable for the security of his Empire. The ties of relationship which unite the two Courts of London and of Copenhagen, would have inspired the King with the desire of avoiding such a painful extremity, and of respecting, as far as depended upon himself, the interests of Denmark; but his duty called equally for measures adopted to ward off a danger which threatened not only the welfare of his people, but the existence of his Crown.

The Undersigned, having thus frankly replied to General Budberg's Note, will with pleasure furnish a more detailed verbal explanation, should his Excellency desire it; and he avails himself of the opportunity to repeat the assurances of his high consideration,

(Signed) G. L. GOWER.

His Excellency General de Budberg, &c. &c.

No. IV.—*Extract of a Dispatch from Mr. Secretary* CANNING *to the Right Hon. Lord* G. L. GOWER, *dated Sept.* 27*th*, 1807.

Mr. Canning expresses his satisfaction at the new amicable appearances of the Russian Councils, and commends the moderation of Lord G. L. Gower's language. He then proceeds to give the following directions for his future conduct:

Your Excellency did perfectly right in declining to consider the communication of General Budberg as sufficiently satisfactory to authorize your acceptance, on the part of his Majesty, of the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. The points upon which the questions of this acceptance turns, are—1st, The frank communication of the Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit, secret as well as avowed.—2dly, A distinct explanation of the basis upon which France proposes to treat, and which appeared to his Imperial Majesty at Tilsit to be just and honourable. These are the conditions directly stipulated in my Note to M. Alopeus, and without which an acceptance of any mediation by his Majesty could be nothing else than a complete surrender of his honour and his interest into the hands of the mediator, if not of the enemy. But to these are reasonably to be added, if not as conditions without which it would be impossible to consent to treat under the auspices of Russia, at least as those which his Majesty has a right to require from a friendly Power, before he commits himself to its guidance in a question affecting the immediate safety and the future welfare of his dominions;—1st. A disclosure of the general views of the policy of the Emperor of Russia; and of any engagements into which he may have entered with respect to the different Powers in whose fortunes his Majesty takes an interest;—and 2dly, Some plain,

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and decisive proof of the good understanding subsisting between his Majesty and his august Ally; such as shall satisfy, not his Majesty only, but Europe and the world, of the impartiality with which his Imperial Majesty has undertaken, and proposes to administer, the duties of his office as Mediator.

With respect to the first of the two points which I have stated as absolutely indispensable, General Budberg appears as yet to have gone no farther than to give a verbal assurance that there is not any article, among the secret articles of the Treaty of Tilsit, stipulating for the shutting of the Russian ports against Great Britain.

But it will immediately have occurred to your Excellency that a distinction might probably be taken in M. De Budberg's mind, between a stipulation for the immediate and unconditional execution of a purpose, and the agreement to resort to it *eventually*, under circumstances which may not yet have occurred: and that, supposing the former only to be the sense of M. de Budberg's assurance, that assurance might be literally true, without in fact conveying any thing essentially satisfactory.

The inference to be drawn from this circumstance is, that the Russian Minister should be called upon by your Excellency in a official note, not for a simple disavowal only of any single article, but for the communication of the secret articles themselves, or at least of any agreement actual or eventual, in which the interest of this country or its allies are in any degree concerned.

In the same formal manner a communication should be required of the basis of the peace proposed by France; upon which the Russian Minister does not appear to have offered any explanation.

The other two points are not so strictly connected with the question of Mediation. But it is nevertheless perfectly reasonable that His Majesty should require some ostensible proof of the good-will of his august Ally, to counteract the general impression which must have been created by late events, of a difference and disunion between them; before his Majesty can with a good grace accept those offices at the Emperor of Russia's hands, of which impartiality should be the essential character. No proof could be selected, at once so easy for his Imperial Majesty to give, so grateful to his Majesty to receive, so natural in the eyes of the world, and so little liable to exception on the part of France, as the renewal of the Treaty of Commerce.

With respect to the remaining point, which your Excellency is instructed to urge,—a communication on the part of the Russian Government of its general views and policy for the future,—you will observe, that his Imperial Majesty himself annexed to his conditional acceptance of the mediation of the Emperor of Austria a similar demand of the communication of the general views of the Court of Vienna respecting the future state of Europe.

In the Treaty of Bartenstein, concluded between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia, and offered by them to the acceptance of other Powers as the basis of a co-operation for the purpose of producing a general pacific arrangement, a distinct and detailed exposition was entered into with respect not only to the Powers intended to be comprehended as parties to the Treaty, but to all the Powers of Europe in whose fate any one of the principal Powers could be supposed to be interested. These examples of what his Imperial Majesty has done, and what he has required, would sufficiently authorize His Majesty's solicitude to obtain a similar explanation on the present occasion.

But there are other grounds for it in the very state and circumstances of Europe, as arising out of the Treaty of Tilsit, and the stipulations annexed to it; some of which stipulations are already carrying into execution in a way to excite his Majesty's apprehensions, if not for his own interests, for those of his allies. Is it possible that his Majesty should not think it essential to be informed whether the public article of the Treaty of Tilsit, which recognizes the French King of Naples *only* as King of Naples, is, in effect, contradicted by a secret article, which adds to this title that of the Two Sicilies? The movements in the Mediterranean, and the surrender of Corfu, naturally give rise to a variety of apprehensions, which it would be for the interest of both countries to quiet, or at least to reduce within the bounds of truth. Has not his Majesty the right to require some explanation of the intentions of Russia with respect to Turkey; a power with whom his Majesty finds himself at war, and left alone in the war, for no other than Russian interests, and from a quarrel espoused by his Majesty for the sake of his ally?

These topics your Excellency will urge in your conferences with M. D. Budberg with all the earnestness which their importance requires, but at the same time carefully avoiding a stain of reproach; and even when you are obliged to confess the suspicion of engagements having been entered into such as his Majesty cannot but disapprove, conducting your enquiry in such a manner as shall lead M. De Budberg to believe, that his Majesty is anxious rather to find the means of preventing or remedying the evil, than to discover the grounds of complaint against Russia.

Upon the whole, your Excellency will collect from these instructions, that his Majesty is as much desirous, as ever, to cultivate the friendship and alliance of the Emperor of Russia; that he conceives the only chance of safety for what remains of Europe to depend upon the renewal of a good understanding between them; that his Majesty has never, even under appearance the most unfavourable, altogether despaired of such recurrence, on the part of the Emperor, to the counsels which are best calculated for his own glory, and for the security of his own dominions, as it is now hoped has taken place: and that his Majesty, upon such a change, is eager to forget all that has passed of a nature contradictory to those counsels, or inconsistent with them.

No. V.—*Extract of a Dispatch from the Same to the Same, dated Sept.* 21, 1807.

Mr. Canning expresses an entire approbation of the answer returned by Lord G. L. Gower to General Budberg's note. He dwells upon the suspicious circumstances which justified the refusal of the mediation of Russia, and on the accumulative information received of the plans formed by France to employ the Danish navy against this country. He expresses an earnest wish that Russia should become the mediator and guarantee of a pacification between the British and Danish Courts.

No. VI.—*Extract of a Dispatch from the Right Hon. Lord* G. L. Gower, *to Mr. Secretary* Canning, *dated September 9th*, 1807.

His Lordship informs Mr. Canning that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs had been transferred from General Budberg to Count Soltykoff; that the latter had at length informed him that his Imperial Majesty did not think proper to communicate the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit. "It is not," he said, on account of their containing any stipulations prejudicial to England, but having once determined that those articles should not be made public, the Emperor sees no reason for receding from his determination."

No. VII.—*Extract of a Dispatch from the Same to the Same.*

Lord G. L. Gower informs Mr. Canning, that Count Romanzow had finally been appointed for Foreign Affairs; and that he had already taken an opportunity to press upon him the subjects in agitation.

No. VIII.—*Dispatch from the Same to the Same, dated September 19th*, 1807.

Lord G. L. Gower incloses a note from the Russian Minister, with his own reply. It appears that the Court of Russia, by delays and unsatisfactory communications, had now began to show a want of confidence in the British Government. The inclosures are as follows.

NOTE.

The Undersigned has had the honour to lay before the Emperor, the Note and the Copy of the Capitulation of Copenhagen, transmitted to him by his Excellency Lord G. L. Gower. His Imperial Majesty has viewed with infinite concern, all the misfortunes which have overwhelmed a Monarch, to whom he is attached by the ties of blood, and of those of a long friendship. When the British Ministry conceived the design of despoiling Denmark of her fleet; when they dispatched for that purpose to the Baltic, a numerous land force and a considerable fleet, they gave no intimation of it to his Imperial Majesty. This silence, this extreme reserve, may serve as a proof, that the Cabinet of St. James's were themselves persuaded, that what they were undertaking was directly contrary to the interests of Russia. So in fact it is, and the Emperor owes it to himself, and to the interests of his empire, not to shew himself insensible to it.

His Majesty considers himself as Guarantee of the security, and of the tranquillity of the Baltic Sea: at what period have the tranquillity and the security of that Sea been so molested as in this instance? The Undersigned, having apprised his Britan-

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sie Majesty's Ambassador of the sentiments of the Emperor his Master, avails himself of this opportunity, &c.

(Signed) COUNT NICHOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 1-23, 1807.

REPLY.

The Undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note of yesterday's date, which the Count de Romanzoff addressed to him. He will lose no time in transmitting it to his Court, but the charges which it contains against the British Government, impose on the Undersigned the duty of requesting his Excellency to submit, without delay, to his Imperial Majesty, some observations which may place in their true light, the reciprocal proceedings of both Powers.

Although the celerity indispensable to the execution of the measures of precaution adopted with regard to Denmark, did not allow of any anterior communications, the Note of the Undersigned, dated the 2d of September, so far from concealing the reasons which produced that Expedition, declared them with frankness, and the explanation of them was repeated and accompanied with details in the highest degree satisfactory, at the first conference of the Undersigned with the Ministry of that day.

The Secret Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit are moreover still unknown to the Court of London; and the Undersigned has vainly required a communication of those arrangements, the execution of which daily developes objects in no way conformable to the spirit of the ancient alliances, and absolutely prejudicial to those interests, the maintenance of which formerly constituted an essential part of the Russian system. Is it then for Russia to complain of secrecy, whilst that Court absolutely refuses the only explanation which could have been satisfactory to the Court of London, as to the intentions and the projects meditated with regard to her? This silence, this extreme reserve, may serve as proof, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh were themselves persuaded that their secret arrangements were directly contrary to the interests of Great Britain. As to the tranquillity of the Baltic, England has never recognised any exclusive rights; and whatever may have been the pretensions of Russia to the title of guarantee of the security of that sea, her silence, at the period when every port from Lubeck to Memel was shut against the British flag, appears an open abandonment of those pretensions.

12-24 *Sept.* 1807. GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.

No. IX.—EXTRACT *of a Dispatch from the Same to the Same, dated Oct.* 29*th.*

Lord G. L. GOWER here states the application he had made to the Russian Court to restore the neutrality of Denmark. The reply of the Russian Minister will be seen in the following conclusion of the Dispatch.

Count Romanzow answered, "How can Russia recommend to Denmark to submit to the affront she had received, and to endure with patience all her losses?" I replied, "If by the continuance of the war, Denmark could hope to recover her fleet, she might with reason be indisposed to listen to such advice; but when it was evident to every person who reflected for a moment on the actual state of things, that the Court of Copenhagen, by the continuance of the war, could gain nothing but the entrance of a French army into the body of its territory, I could not but think that a friendly representation from a Neutral power, of a danger which threatened the very existence of Denmark, might recall the Prince Royal to a more dispassionate consideration of the real interests of his country."

Count Romanzow repeated to me, that he did not see how the Court of Petersburgh could interfere; but added, that he could give me no positive answer to what I had represented to him, till he had made his report of my communication to his Imperial Majesty.

No. X.—*Extract of a Dispatch from the Same to the Same, same date*

L. G. GOWER incloses a note in which he had formally demanded from the Russian Court a communication of the reasons for withholding the Secret Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit.

No. XI.—*Extract of a Dispatch from the Same to the Same, dated Nov.* 4.

Lord G. L. Gower states the difficulties he had experienced in procuring either a written answer from the Russian Minister, or a personal interview. He mentions some private information that the Russian Cabinet had agreed to the proposition of mediating a peace between us and Denmark; but had afterwards been deterred by the violent threats of the French Ambassador.

No. XII.—*Extract of a Dispatch from the Same to the Same, dated Nov.* 8.

Lord G. L. GOWER informs Mr. CANNING, that wearied out with the difficulty of obtaining an answer, he had addressed a Note to Count Romanzow, desiring to know whether this was to be construed into a determination to avoid the customary communications. To this note he received an answer containing, almost in the same words, the very same topics stated in the Russian Declaration. Of this Declaration, which was by that time also printed, and circulated among the foreign Ministers at Petersburgh, his Lordship incloses a copy.

PROVINCIALS.

In the garden of Mr. Jeffery's, attorney, at Chatham, there are at this time hanging on an Espalier tree several very fine apples of the last year's growth; they are firmly attached to the branches, and have all the appearance and colour of the healthiest and freshest fruit.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, Mr. Stainbank, of Scale-hall, near Lancaster, has two ewes, each of which, on the 26th ult. produced a fine ewe lamb, which are likely to do well, though they remained some hours upon the snow.

There have been a greater number of partridges this season than usual; and as the shooting of them ceased on Monday last, it is probable the ensuing season will prove fully as abundant.

The marriage of a respectable tradesman of Beverley, with a lady of that place, was fixed, we understand, for one day last week; the ring was bought and every necessary preparation made; but on his going in the morning to call upon the intended bride, he found to his great surprize, that she had set off that morning on a matrimonial jaunt to Sculscoats church, with a Serjeant in, we believe, the East York militia.

A few days since a melancholy accident happened to John Marston, at Acton-upon-Tuffnell, near Stafford, who being at work in a mill by himself, the machinery caught hold of his clothes, which wedged him in between the horizontal and perpendicular wheels, by which he was crushed to atoms.

A letter from Newton Stewart mentions a tremendous thunderstorm that happened about six o'clock in the morning of the 29th ult. Between hearing the thunder and seeing the lightning, only four seconds elapsed. At Carsleigth, the horses in the mail took fright, by which means the coach was overturned. The poor animals were so stunned that they turned round, the wheels of the coach describing a circle of ten feet diameter. The guard is much bruised; but the driver, and a woman and child who were passengers, providentially escaped unhurt.

A young woman in Cumberland, of a supposed plethoric habit, went to bed in perfect health at night, but arose totally blind, and remained for a week in that situation. A surgeon, conceiving it to proceed from a fulness of blood, opened an artery, and her sight was restored.

Wednesday evening last, a short time before the prisoners in the city gaol, of Oxford, were locked up, John Grover, lately committed upon a charge of burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. Alderman Parsons, contrived to escape from the part of the prison in which he was confined into the yard, and having placed some planks against the boundary wall to induce a belief that he had succeeded in getting over, afterwards concealed himself in a stack of wood. In consequence of this, and under a persuasion that he had passed the wall, a reward of 70 guineas was offered, and the most active measures were taken for his apprehension. The prisoner, however, was retaken in the gaol yard, at an early hour on Friday morning, after having failed in a desperate attempt to scale the wall, the top of which he had nearly reached, but fell backwards upon the pavement, and was discovered by his cries. It seems he lay concealed in the wood-stack during the whole of the preceding night and day, and by means of a file, procured from an apartment in the gaol, where one of the prisoners was permitted to work, had contrived to disengage himself from his fetters.

On Monday night a poor woman, named Devine, who sells toys on Summer-hill, Dublin, was robbed by three ruffians with their faces blackened. They entered the poor creature's shop, where she was sitting, and bound a cord round her neck, connecting it with her hands, which they placed under her legs, and thus deprived her of communicating her distress, when, after giving her several violent blows, and nearly suffocating her, they carried away her clothes, and 5l. in money.

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TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, Feb. 2, 1808.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Clitheroe.—James Gordon, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Esq. in the room of the Hon. John Cust, now Lord Brownlow, called up to the House of Peers.

Borough of Tiverton.—The Right Hon. Richard Ryder, of [illegible]

BANKRUPTS.

William Easton and Robert Easton, jun. Bucklersbury, warehouseman, to surrender Feb. 9, 16, and March 15, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Williams, Red Lion-square.

[illegible] Phœnix, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 22, 23, and March 15, at one, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. Attorneys, Mr. Richard Rowlinson, or Charles Rowlinson, Church-yard-court, Temple, London.

Elizabeth Hulme, Manchester, victualler, Feb. 18, 19, and March 15, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attorneys, Messrs. Johnson and Bailey, Manchester.

Joseph Pickle, Seddon, Homerton, Middlesex, merchant, Feb. 6, 19, and March 15, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorneys, Messrs. Alcock, Boswell, and Corner, York-street, Southwark.

William Mayell, Exeter, jeweller, Feb. 6, at two, Feb. 16 and March 15, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Orchard, Hatton Garden, London.

Samuel Roberts, Rhaynder, Radnorshire, flannel-manufacturer, Feb. 23, 24, and March 15, at ten, at the Red Lion Inn, Hereford. Attornies, Mr. John Aston, Hereford; Mr. John Gwilim, Builth, Brecon; and Messrs. Street and Wolfe, Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, London.

John Wilkinson, Liquorpond-street, Gray's-inn-lane, baker, Feb. 13, 20, and March 15, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Edward Nettlefold, Fenchurch-street.

William Davis, North-street, Chelsea, plasterer, Feb. 10, 16, and March 15, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Edmund Howard, Hare-court, Temple.

DIVIDENDS.

March 29. James Hurry and Richard Powles, Nag's-Head-court, Gracechurch-street, merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 1. Henry Nantes, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Feb. 23. Joseph Lovell, Birmingham, pin-manufacturer, at eleven, at Styles's Hotel, Temple-row, Birmingham.

Feb. 27. Robert Atkinson, Manchester, innkeeper, at two, at the Coach and Horses, Deansgate, Manchester.

Feb. 27. William Jackson, Manchester, hat-lining-cutter, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester.

March 1. Joshua Morgan, Llanfairatyhrin, Carmarthenshire, timber-merchant, at ten, at the Golden Lion Inn, Brecon, Brecknockshire.

Feb. 29. William Middleton, John Holland Pemberton, and George Felton, Liverpool, merchants, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

Feb. 24. Moses Wood, Dean-street, Westminster, taylor, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 23. Stephen Purkiss, of Acton-green, carpenter, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 27. James Frost, Goswell-street, brass-founder, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 23. George Frederick Graffe, Tooley-street, furrier, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 23.

A. Bain, Birches-lane, merchant.
J. Hawkins, jun. Millpond-street, Bermondsey, boat-builder.
A. Sibbald, Wapping-street, slopseller.
J. Thompson, Liverpool, merchant.
T. Davies, Kinderton, Cheshire, wine-merchant.
C. Bartlett, Cannon-street-road, stone mason.
T. Oswald, Berwick-upon-Tweed, bread baker.
R. Adams, Southampton, ship-builder.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, Feb. 6, 1806.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Castle Rising.—Hon. Lieut. Col. R. Fulk Greville Howard, in the room of the Hon. Charles Bagot, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Tregony.—William Gore Langton, in the room of Godfrey Wentworth, Esq. who has accepted of the Manor of East Hendred, Berks.

Borough of Yarmouth.—Benjamin Cooke Griffenhoofe, in the room of Jervoice Clarke Jervoice, deceased.

Borough of Mitchell.—Charles Trelawney Brereton, Soho-square, in the room of George Galway Mills, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

City of Bath.—Charles Palmer, Esq. in the room of John Palmer, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Matthew Bailey Tennant, Great Alie-street, Whitechapel, sugar-refiner, from Jan. 16 to March 5, at ten, at Guildhall.

William Gregg, James-street, Buckingham-gate, money-scrivener, from Feb. 6 to March 26, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Gray, Rumford, innholder, to surrender Feb. 13, 20, and March 19, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Mr. Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Mr. Terry, Rumford.

Robert Cookesley, Poole, Montgomery, timber-merchant, March 7, 8, and 19, at eleven, at the Oak Inn, Poole. Attornies, Mr. Nicholls, Poole; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.

John Parkinson Woolley, Walham-green, brewer, Feb. 19, 20, and March 19, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Henry Taylor, Took's-court, Chancery-lane.

David Rees, Llanelly, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, Feb. 15, 16, and March 19, at eleven, at the Bush Inn, Swansea. Attornies, Mr. William Philipps, Messrs. Davis and Berrington, Swansea; and Messrs. Williams and Brooks, New-square, Lincoln's-Inn.

Valerio Antonio Scixas Barreto, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 19, 20, at eleven, and March 19, at five, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Messrs. Kinderley, Long, and Lace, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Palmer, Birmingham.

John Macfadzen, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 28, 24, and March 19, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Messrs. Crump and Lodge, Liverpool; and Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.

John Grieveson, the elder, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, victuer, Feb. 10, and March 2 and 19, at eleven, at the Three Indian Kings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attornies, Messrs. Clayton, Brumell, and Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Clayton, Scott, and Blamire, Lincoln's-Inn New-Square.

Richard Seabrook, Great Bradley, Suffolk, butcher, Feb. 8, at four, 9, and March 19, at eleven, at the Red Lion, Newmarket. Attornies, Mr. Cooper, Cambridge; and Messrs. Windus, Son, and Holtaway, Southampton-buildings, London.

Ralph Woodhouse, Ainsworth-Mill, Lancashire, calico-printer, Feb. 22, 23, and March 19, at eleven, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Seddon, Manchester; and Messrs. Lyon and Collyer, Gray's-Inn.

Joseph Cowley, Sheffield, cutler, Feb. 12, 13, and March 19, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Sheffield. Attornies, Mr. John Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-Garden; and Messrs. Rimington and Wake, Sheffield.

Richard Edgington, the elder, Abingdon, hemp-manufacturer, Feb. 19, at two, 20, and March 19, at twelve, at the Lamb Inn, Abingdon. Attornies, Mr. Morland, Abingdon; and Messrs. Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's-Inn.

Thomas Boyd, Edgware-road, grocer, Feb. 15, at two, 24, and March 19, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Day and Hamerton, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street.

Robert Jones, Gower-street, Whitechapel, silk-winder, Feb. 16, at ten, 23, at eleven, and March 19, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Bland, Racquet-court, Fleet-street.

William Cuss, Pontefract, miller, Feb. 15, 16, March 19, at eleven, at the Red Lion, Pontefract. Attornies, Mr. Towns, Pontefract; and Mr. Henry Blakelock, Temple.

Thomas Wright, Delverton, Somersetshire, innkeeper, March 1, 2, 19, at eleven, at the Three Tuns, Tiverton. Attornies, Mr. Lys, No. 14, Took's-court, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Thomas Rendell, Tiverton.

Mark Clemence, Craven-street, Strand, taylor, Feb. 15, at two, 24, and March 19, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Charles Hamilton, Tavistock-row, Covent-Garden.

Richard Mount and William Roberts, Angel-court, London, merchants, Feb. 13, at eleven, 23, at twelve, March 19, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Blunt and Bowman, Old Pay-office, Broad-street.

John Renton, Gloucester-terrace, Stepney, master-mariner, Feb. 13, at one, 20, at twelve, March 19, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Heuling, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 27. John Badcock, Paternoster-row, bookseller, at twelve, at Guildhall.

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Feb. 27. Charles Medley, Bolt-in-Tun Inn, Fleet-street, coach-master, at twelve, at Guildhall.

March 1. Joseph Stevens and John Carttar, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehousemen, at one, at Guildhall.

March 1. John Carleton, Hilbeck-Hall, Westmoreland, cotton-spinner, at one, at Guildhall, London.

March 1. Henry Hemsley, Great Coram-street, Russell-square, baker, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 5. John Debrett, Piccadilly, bookseller, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 29. John Martin Sawyer, Joseph Fletcher Trueman, and Joseph Powell, Cannon-street, merchants, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Feb. 27. Charles Glover, Albemarle-street, upholsterer, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 27. Edward Green, Charles-street, Soho-square, man's-mercer, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 27. George Scott, Upper Thames-street, grocer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 29. Joshua Firth, Bradford, Yorkshire, merchant, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Bradford,

March 4. William Holden, Skirbeck Quarter, Lincolnshire, coal-merchant, at eleven, at the Peacock Inn, Boston.

Feb. 29. William Kirkby, Manchester, merchant, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Deansgate, Manchester.

Feb. 27. Edward Baildon, Manchester, grocer, at eleven, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester.

March 2. William Turnbull, Bell Savage-yard, Ludgate-hill, dealer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

March 5. James Cunningham, Yoxford, Suffolk, grocer, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 29. John Scott and Charles Steuart Bissett, Liverpool, liquor-merchants, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

Feb. 27. George White, Whitechapel-road, grocer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 28. Thomas and John Woodcroft, Sheffield-Moor, Yorkshire, comb-manufacturers, at twelve, at the George Inn, Sheffield.

March 8 James Hague and John Martin Sawyer, Tower-Royal, merchants, at eleven, at Guildhall.

March 12. Peter Degraves, Cheapside, and Thomas Bainbridge, Manchester, warehousemen, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 11. Abraham Mendes Pereira, Old Bethlem, merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 14. Edward Whitelocke, Queen's-row, Pentonville, insurance-broker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 23. William Burrell, Stockton, linen-draper, Durham, at eleven, at the Black Lion, Stockton.

March 1. John Edwards, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, sadler, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 29, William Davies, Liverpool, slater, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

Feb. 29. William Walker, Leeds, merchant, at eleven, at the Three Legs Inn, Leeds.

CERTIFICATES.—FEB. 27.

Samuel Brunn, Charing-cross, sword-cutler.
John Thompson, Hand-court, Upper-Thames-street, stationer.
James Richmond, South-Shields, merchant.
Richard Walker, Leicester, dealer.
John Phillips, Bradnock's Marsh, Warwick, miller.
Robert Swaine, John Swaine, Hannah Swaine, Joseph Swaine, Halifax, John Swaine, London, and Henry Ramsbottom, Bradford, merchants.
Stephen Purkiss, Acton-green, Middlesex, carpenter.
Thomas Bailey, Liverpool, timber-merchant.
William Jones, Liverpool, stationer.
Christopher Morris, Buslinthorpe, Yorkshire, manufacturer.

[The Gazette contains addresses from Aberdeen, Liverpool, and Inverness, praying his Majesty to continue the most vigorous measures for the prosecution of the war; and a letter to the Admiralty, gives advice of the capture of the Quixote Spanish privateer, of 8 guns, and 99 men.]

The *First Number* of THE NATIONAL REGISTER is now re-printed, and may be had of all the Newsmen and Booksellers. *The Emblematical Title-Page* will, of course, continue to be delivered *Gratis* with the First Number.

A distinguished Officer in the Army having favoured the Proprietors of this Paper with the *curious* LIFE of GENERAL WHITELOCKE, which contains many Facts relative to the *Exploits* of that General, they have been induced to publish it, which may be had at their Office, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand; or of any of the Booksellers and Newsmen, price 1s.6d.

LE BEAU MONDE,
OR LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE,
FOR FEBRUARY 1808,
Is this Day published,

Being the NINETEENTH NUMBER, *splendidly Embellished with the only correct Portrait ever presented to the World of his Grace the* DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE: *Fashionable Costumes of the Month, Architecture, Original Music, &c.*

The Proprietors can with confidence offer the Publication of this Month to the Public, as surpassing any of their former ones; and they still hope to shew themselves in each succeeding Volume, as approaching to the fulfilment of their promise to form a Work which shall be to posterity not only a *correct Register* of the *Manners and Events of the present Day*, but also a proof of the *acme* to which the Arts have arrived in the Nineteen Century. They presume to call the Public attention to the following prominent features of the Magazine:—In *Biography*—the generous domestic character, and public spirited conduct of a *Devonshire*. In *History*—the passing Events of the Day naturally call our attention to the *Brazils*. In the realms of taste—their Essay on *Epic Poetry* must be acceptable, whilst a moderate and impartial investigation of the subject of *Duelling*, will be not undeserving the notice of the social Moralist. In their *Arbitrator*—though they would not willingly break a butterfly on a wheel, yet they have thought it beneficial to anatomise a would-be popular Lecturer, *Mr. Thelwall!* Whilst in the impartiality of their *Reviews*, and the general variety of their lighter articles, they hope there will be something pleasing to every palate. Their animadversions on some of the passing *Fashions*, under their more immediate *Beau Monde* article, and their *Sporting Biography* will, they hope, have a like claim to public favour.

Printed by and for J. B. Bell, and J. De Camp, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand; and may be had of all the Booksellers through the United Kingdom.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

After having overrun the Continent of Europe, and tried in vain to ruin this country, by shutting the continental ports against our commerce, BONAPARTE has again begun to renew loudly his threats of carrying war into the heart of these islands. Instead of diminishing his forces after his conquests have been completed, he still goes on augmenting his vast armies, by the forced means of anticipating the annual Conscriptions. By a late Decree of his Senate, the Conscription of 1809 is already called out; and the reason given for this measure is to carry war into the heart of Great Britain. The following short extract will make our readers acquainted with the style and spirit in which this bombastic Decree is written:

"From the Baltic to the Mediterranean, from the Nile to the Narva, but few points remain to the English ships where they can land, or where they are not forbidden to touch. But it is not sufficient to have, by a just reciprocity, pronounced against England that dreadful sentence of outlawry; she must not be permitted to be at rest in the seat of her iniquitous domination, upon any of her coasts, in any of her colonies, under any points of the globe, which are not yet interdicted to her. It is necessary that, repelled from one part of the world, menaced in all others, England should know not where to direct the little military force of which she has the disposal; and that our armies, more formidable than ever, should be ready to carry into her possessions our victorious and avenging Eagles. Such, Gentlemen, are the motives which have determined his Majesty to demand a new Conscription."

The Decree then proceeds to declare, that there are still ships belonging to the Continent, that the French legions may still reach the English militia, that Ireland may yet hope for succour, and India expect deliverers! Even in the wildest times of the French Revolution, we have not read a more extravagant piece of declamation.

The Moniteur also contains two reports from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to the invasion of Portugal.

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No crime whatever is alleged against the Portuguese government, except their firm determination not to seize the persons and ships, and confiscate the property of the British subjects, who had trusted themselves to the good faith of that government, and who were united to the Portuguese by an ancient and solemn alliance. Much is said of the daring perfidy of the Portuguese towards the *magnanimous* EMPEROR of the FRENCH; and the temporizing of that people, while attempting to avoid the storm, is branded as a most infamous piece of imposture. Never was there a more unblushing manifesto circulated; never were there more futile reasons urged for driving a government into exile. But the Minister, at the conclusion of the report, tells his Sovereign that the British still meditate attempts against Portugal and the western coast of Spain, against Cadiz and Ceuta; and that it would be necessary to have a large force stationed in that quarter.

Another report from the Minister at War states the preparation making for the augmentation of the force, and entreats his MAJESTY to listen to the voice of all France, which, he says, demands that there shall be no Peace till the liberties of the seas are conquered. These braggart declamations, like many others which we have received from the same channel, mean little, and indeed are in a great measure intended to conceal the truth. That the people of France are long since tired of conscriptions, and would without any hesitation give up the question of the dominion of the seas, provided they could procure the restoration of peace and commerce, is what no man can doubt: now is it less certain that the present disjointed and extended state of the French dominions, will furnish ample employment for the conscription of 1809, without one of them ever entering a British island.

Two very protracted debates have this week taken place in the House of Commons; the one respecting the business of Copenhagen, and the latter relative to the Orders in Council. Nothing very remarkable occurred in these Debates, as the arguments on both sides have already been agitated and exhausted. The two parties, however, tried their strength in a division, on the question of Copenhagen; and the majority of Ministers was found to exceed the calculations even of their most sanguine friends. Mr. PONSONBY, brother-in-law to Lord GREY, has stood forward as the leader of the opposition, while Mr. Canning is placed at the head of the Ministerial orators in the House of Commons. It is but a few years, since we saw these stations occupied by PITT and FOX! To what revolutions are the talents of parties as well as the prosperity of Empires subject.

Several reports have been circulated in the course of the week that Sir Richard Strachan had returned to his station off Brest: but it is now ascertained that he is still in pursuit of the French; and it is supposed that their destination is the West Indies.

By the mails which arrived on Thursday from Malta and Gibraltar, we are informed that a great change is about to be operated in Spain, under the influence of Bonaparte. It is said, that the Prince of Asturias is to be declared Sovereign both of Portugal and Spain, and that his father is to abdicate the throne of the latter kingdom. In return for the acquisition of Portugal, Spain is to cede Porto Rico and Cuba to Bonaparte, and to grant to France a free trade with her South American possessions.

A letter dated Villa Real, 10th December, extracted from the Gibraltar Chronicle, gives a deplorable account of the state of Portugal since the entrance of the French, who, it says, came as lambs, but have shewn themselves ravenous and bloody as wolves. Though Junot has a large army of French and Spaniards there, he has required more troops to complete the subjugation of the country.—In addition to this statement, it appears from private letters that Portugal, and a great part of Spain, are suffering the greatest distress from famine. On the 18th ult. it was understood at Lisbon that there were provisions for only six weeks in the city; and the small loaf, which was formerly sold at the rate of 2½d English money, had risen to 13d. It is said there are 36,000 French troops in Portugal.

Official details of the actions at Buenos Ayres have been published in the Madrid Court Gazette. They are of great length. Liniers asserts, that the English army lost 4000 men in the first attack. It is also stated that General Whitelocke made him a present of a sword, as an acknowledgment for the humanity shewn by the Spanish Commander to the English prisoners, and the wounded. In return General Liniers presented some valuable minerals, and other curiosities to General Whitelocke.

TRIAL OF GENERAL WHITELOCKE.—After completing the examination of Lieutenant-General Gower, up to the night preceding the attack on Buenos Ayres, Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, the Quarter-Master-General to the troops at Buenos Ayres, was called in as the second witness. His examination occupied the Court till yesterday, when the examination of Brigadier-General Craufurd commenced.

The Lord Chancellor has rejected the application of Bullock the Bankrupt, now under sentence of death in Newgate, to set aside the Commission of Bankruptcy issued against him. He will therefore suffer, unless his Majesty in his Royal clemency should think proper to pardon the unfortunate culprit.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, his MAJESTY came to town from Windsor, to the Queen's Palace, where the Dukes of YORK, KENT, CUMBERLAND, and SUSSEX, were in readiness to receive him.

Soon after two o'clock his MAJESTY held a private Levee.

The following had the honour of being presented to his MAJESTY:

Lord William Bentinck, upon his return from India.—The Earl of Londonderry, by Viscount Castlereagh.—The Rev. Dr. Dodswell, upon his being appointed a Canon of Christchurch, Oxford.—The Rev. Dr. Bushy, upon his being appointed to the Deanery of Rochester.—Lord Proby, Deputy Adjutant-General of the forces in the Mediterranean, upon his return from Sicily.—Brigadier-General Ackland, upon his return from South America.—The Rev. Mr. Ryder, upon his being appointed to the Canonry of Windsor.

His MAJESTY gave audience to the Cabinet Ministers, and Lord Heathfield: also held a Privy Council, at which his MAJESTY performed the customary form of pricking for the Sheriffs of England and Wales, for the year ensuing.

About five o'clock, his MAJESTY set off on his return for Windsor.

CITY.

BREAD.—Tuesday the price of Bread was ordered to be raised to 11d½. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 10d. household.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

INDIA-HOUSE.—Wednesday a Court of Directors was held, when the undermentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz Capt. Stephen Hawes, of the Monarch, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal. Capt. William Lynch, of the Harriet—Madras and Bengal. The Court adjourned at six o'clock till to-morrow.

THE THEATRE.

DRURY LANE.

On the 1st of February, a lady made her *first appearance* as *Rivira*. The words "first appearance on *the stage*," which were as usual employed in the bills of the day, seem to imply, not that the gentleman or lady whom they regard has never acted, but that he or she has never acted *in London*. In the latter sense we are, on this occasion, particularly inclined to take them; for the lady, of whom we are to speak, acted so much better than ever did Miss from a drawing-room, that it is impossible for us to believe her a total novice, or even the mere nursling of a private theatre. We understand that she wished

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to play *Cora*; but that the Managers, possessing Mrs. H. Siddons, and wishing to supply the place of Mrs. Powell, who continues unwell, insisted that *Elvira* should be "*the appearing* "*part.*" We have before had occasion to lament that Managers will *permit* a performer to play once any character which they know he never will be suffered to play again; but how greatly to be blamed are those directors, who bring a lady, *against her will*, to act a part, which she conceives above her power! The fact is, that though the fair candidate of Monday night has a complete possession of the stage business, and appeared to have conceived a most just idea of the character allotted to her, yet she has not sufficient majesty of person, nor sufficient power of voice to satisfy either the eye, or the ear, in *Elvira*—at least not on the stage of so vast a theatre as Drury-lane. Her action, her carriage, and her tones, would have been exceedingly appropriate, if she had possessed greater height of figure, and strength of delivery; but that manner which excites admiration in a woman "*qua incidet Regina*," is not effective from a diminutive figure and slender voice.—The sublime is incapable of miniature.

However, we should be very sorry to discourage this young lady. We will not flatter her, by saying, that we think she can be very successful in a London play-house, because she has not the physical requisites; but if she can resolve to perform only in country theatres, where she will be generally heard, we have no doubt that she will be generally admired. We have seen most of the principal performers out of the Metropolis, and we have never found one that we can compare to the actress who performed *Elvira*.

THE DRAMATIC DETECTOR.

No. I.

Quid novi?—What of THE NEWS?

There was a custom in some cities of Holland, that a respectable householder should every evening take a round of each district, to see that the guardians of the night performed their duty. It is absolutely necessary that some person should, in like manner, take a survey of those critics who pretend to be the watchmen of the public taste. Feeling this necessity, we come before our readers to expose the folly and ignorance of the periodical scribblers, and scour a little of that filth which is thrown up to blind the eyes of impartial people. We have not quite so much vanity as the persons whom we wish to lay open, and therefore we do not, like them, set out by professing an unqualified satisfaction in our own abilities; but the consciousness of experience, perhaps, authorizes us to promise something, and if we have not always wit, we hope never to abandon decency. If leading the way, we can induce others, better qualified than ourselves, to undertake the office of undeceiving the public, we shall think our labours amply rewarded: to have opened the first drain will be some sort of credit—He who cleanses the whole repository, will be a Hercules indeed!

Among those Papers which have struggled for pre-eminence, in coarseness of abuse, *The News* has long stood conspicuous. The theatrical department of that publication was formerly occupied by a gentleman, who, while the ardour of youthful zeal perpetually hurried him into gross error, seldom failed to display talents which, in many opinions, redeemed his faults. He held no certain course, for he wandered through an expanse with which he was totally unacquainted: but if, like a meteor, he travelled irregularly, like a meteor he blazed as he flew. Now we are told, in the Paper itself, that he no longer directs its columns: and if we had not been told so, we should probably have discovered it, without taking much trouble in hunting for a clue. The internal evidence is sufficient. The new Critic imitates the faults of his predecessor, though he cannot catch *his beauties*: and having dressed himself in the plumage of the peacock, he does not expect to be recognized as a daw. But literary men will see the difference between him and his predecessor—and Peter Pindar will, perhaps, apply his old line,

Fleas are not lobsters, d—n their souls!

The News of last Sunday contains remarks on the Comedy of *Something to Do*, of which we gave an account in *The National Register* of last Sunday se'nnight. This Comedy, as our readers will recollect, was never acted but once; and any body would think that it must have been very unnecessary for *The News* to disturb the dead. But in comes their critical Resurrection-man, and lays out the poor corpse, in order to shew that it would have been a good figure, if it had not been bruised to a premature death. We are really concerned not to take any notice of this wretched piece, but we really feel the town insulted when a play devoid of incident, and stuffed with flat caricature instead of character, is flung once more in the face of the world, and set afloat in all the buoyancy of putrefaction.—We were unwilling, in our own account of this piece, to say any thing about the manner in which it was acted, because the play was condemned, and, as the object of criticism is reform, it seems in general a needless cruelty to attack an actor for faults which he can never have an opportunity of repeating. But when we find this critic coming forward to lavish encomium on the acting of Mr. Elliston, in the character of *Janus Mem*, the only comic part we ever saw him act in which it was impossible to praise any thing, we feel ourselves a little irritated at the outrage which is committed on every principle of true taste, and cannot forbear from entering our protest against the misrepresentations of *The News*. The character, though intolerably flat, is gross enough for the lowest farce, and Mr. Elliston was not satisfied with playing it as farce, but he must needs play it as broad pantomime. The eternal bustle of his hands and feet, the perpetual salutation of his neighbours by running against them, and the interrupted delivery of passages which ought to be connected, would perhaps be very fit for Mr. Grimaldi in a melo drama, but are faults to be avoided by Mr. Elliston in comedy. Mr. Elliston is an excellent comedian when he chuses: and as it very seldom happens that he does not chuse it, nothing should have tempted us to record an exception to our general admiration of his talents, but the absurd zeal with which his defects have been construed into beauties. We can never connive at a system of criticism which is intended to make black look like white, and we have received too much pleasure from Mr. Elliston's merits, to encourage him in a repetition of his errors.

So much for the matter of *The News*, and the manner is about as good: for we find several such elegant felicities of expression as the following: "The *most of it* was," &c.—"Every body was *in the nicest tune to relish* a bustling comedy," &c.—"In the former incident is a greater *reciprocity of guller and gullee*," &c.—The last two *acts actually* seemed," &c.

There are several more such phrases, but we are sure our readers will spare us the tedium of extracting them. The critic mistakes pertness for wit, and vulgarity for ease: but the *dapper smartness* of literature is at least as tiresome as this familiar impertinence that apes good manners: and *The News* is as remote from elegance of criticism, as Southwark from St. James's.

SHERIFFS

APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1808.

Bedfordshire—Richard Orlebar, of Puddington, Esq.
Berkshire—William Congreve, of Aldermaston Park, Esq.
Buckinghamshire—Rich. Dayrell, of Lillingstone Dayrell, Esq.
Camb' & Hunt'—Sir Henry Peyton, of Emneth, Bart.
Cheshire—C. Trelawney Brereton, of Shotwick Park, Esq.
Cumberland—Thomas Irvin, of Justice Town, Esq.
Derbyshire—Postponed.
Devonshire—Sir Henry Carew, of Haccombe, Bart.
Dorsetshire—Nicholas Charles Daniel, of Upway, Esq.
Essex—John Coggan, of Wanstead, Esq.
Gloucestershire—Sir T. Crawley Boevey, of Flaxley Abbey, Bart.
Herefordshire—Samuel Peploe, of Garnstone, Esq.
Hertfordshire—James Smyth, of Ashlyn's-Hall, Esq.
Kent—Charles Milner, of Preston Park, Esq.
Leicestershire—John Finch Simpson, of Lanode Abbey, Esq.
Lincolnshire—The Hon. Wm. Beauclerc, commonly called Lord William Beauclerc, of Radbourne.
Monmouthshire—William Morgan, of Mamhilad, Esq.
Norfolk—John Thurston Mott, of Barmingham, Esq.
Northamptonshire—George Fleet Evans, of Laxton, Esq.
Northumberland—Cuthbert Ellison, of Broomhouse, Esq.
Nottinghamshire—John Manners Sutton, of Kelham, Esq.
Oxfordshire—The Hon. Thomas Parker, of Ensham Hall.
Rutlandshire—Thomas Bryan, of Stoke, Esq.
Shropshire—Ralph Browne Wyld Browne, of Caughley, Esq.
Somersetshire—Charles Kemeys Tynte, of Halswell, Esq.
Staffordshire—Postponed.
County of Southampton—G. H. Michell, Titchfield Lodge, Esq.
Suffolk—John Vernon, of Nacton, Esq.
Surrey—James Mangles, of Woodbridge, Esq.
Sussex—William Stanford, of Preston, Esq.
Warwickshire—Postponed.
Wiltshire—John Holton, of Gritleton, Esq.
Worcestershire—Sir John Packington, of Westwood, Bart.
Yorkshire—William Joseph Denison, of Ayton, Esq.

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SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthenshire—Morgan Price Lloyd, of Glansevin, Esq.
Pembroke—John Hensleigh Allen, of Carselty, Esq.
Cardigan—Morgan Jones, of Panthyrlis, Esq.
Glamorgan—The Hon. William Booth Grey, of Duffryn.
Brecon—Postponed.
Radnor—Thomas Thomas, of Penkerrig, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth—Lewis Price Edwards, of Tolgarth, Esq.
Carnarvonshire—Robert Thomas Carreg, of Carreg, Esq.
Anglesey—Edward Jones, of Cromlech, Esq.
Montgomeryshire—Robert Knight, of Gwernygoe, Esq.
Denbighshire—R. H. Kenrick, of Nantclwydd, Esq.
Flintshire—Thomas Lloyd, of Trehierdd, Esq.

John Tillie Coryton, of Crocadon, Esq. was appointed Sheriff of the County of Cornwall, for the year 1808, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Council.

Thomas Clayton, of Carr-Hall, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

PORT NEWS.

MILFORD, FEB. 1.—The Leda frigate, Captain Honyman, in coming into this harbour last night about one o'clock, in thick weather, got on shore in West Nangle Bay, nearly opposite the Light-house. Her guns being heard, several boats went off to her, and the Captains of the Cockatrice and Peacock, the officers of the Impress, the commanders of the Revenue vessels, with the officers of the Dock-yard, are now on board, with craft and boats, rendering their assistance, in lightening the ship, and conveying the men on board the Quarantine Hulk, &c. Some hopes are entertained that she may be got off, provided the weather continues moderate. Her masts are cut away, she is bilged, and the principal rock on which she rests, has not more than three or four feet water round it at low water.

DOVER, FEB. 3.—Passed by this morning a convoy from Plymouth, consisting principally of Danish prize vessels, one of which, a ketch, being astern of the convoy, and about eight miles off from Hayclifle, was captured about ten o'clock this morning by a French lugger privateer, and carried away for Calais, in sight of numerous spectators from our Pier Heads. No cruizers are about here to protect our trade, and annoy the enemy's privateers.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 4.—Private letters received here to-day, state that the Rochefort Squadron sailed thence on the 16th January, and that Admiral Sir R. Strachan, who had been blown off his station in a gale of wind, did not receive intelligence of their escape until the 24th, on which he immediately made sail in pursuit of them, and it was the general opinion on board the squadron, that the enemy were gone for the West Indies. The Caesar lost her main-yard in the gale, which was supplied her from the Donegal.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Mr. Downe, the Pedestrian, finished his Herculean labours yesterday, within two miles of Beaconsfield, but under such circumstances, as probably will not induce him again to attempt a similar performance. He had ten days to perform 400 miles, a task unprecedented, and the weather was unfavourable. Mr. Downe was so much fatigued on Wednesday night, that it was feared he would not be able to proceed on his journey the other two days. He went, however, to Farnborough, Oxon, on Thursday evening, and retired to rest in a feverish state. Friday, the last day, was a trial of strength: He started at four o'clock in the morning, and his friends had but faint hopes of his success. After 17 hours labour, having stopped about every three miles, Mr. Downe completed his task, which was for 100 guineas!

LAW REPORT.

CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

HUSBAND *v.* HUSBAND.

This was a cause of nullity of marriage, brought by one Matthew Husband, against Susannah Husband, his wife, by reason of minority. It appeared from the libel, and the exhibits produced and read before the Court, that the parties were married on the 23d of April, 1792, under a licence obtained by the husband, who also, in order to found his suit, produced the register of baptism of his wife, and stated that Susannah, the daughter of Thomas and Jane Truman, was born the 1st of July, 1771, and baptised the 18th of the same month. It also appeared there was no consent of parents (the father of the party having died before the marriage took place, and by the mother marrying a second husband, which rendered her incompetent to give consent), and likewise that no guardians were appointed. These facts being fully supported by the evidence, the Learned Judge (Sir William Scott), was clearly of opinion, under the Act of Parliament commonly called the Marriage Act, he was bound to pronounce the marriage to be null and void, even if the party wanted but one day of being of age; and accordingly so pronounced it to be.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

SHOCKING FIRE.—Wednesday morning, at half after six, a fire was discovered in the house of Miss Pickman, who kept a lace-shop in Castle-street, Leicester-fields. The inhabitants being fast asleep, of course, did not hear the knocking, which was repeated for some time at the door. At length a pannel was burst in, and it was seen that the counter and shelves behind it were all in a blaze. The admission of air fanned the flame, and every part of the house was quickly on fire. There was but a lath and plaster wall between that and the house of Mr. Blewitt, who kept a cook-shop next door, and the two houses in a short time exhibited but one body of fire in the lower part of both. Miss Pickman, her servant, a gentleman who lodged in the house, and the niece of Miss Pickman, a fine young girl, who acted as shopwoman to the aunt, were wakened, but had no time either to save any of the property or to dress themselves. The lady of the house went out of the one pair of stairs front window on the leads over the shop. By her hesitation as to which way she should turn, the gentleman who followed had time to recollect, that he had forgot a little box, which contained something valuable, he returned to his apartment and brought it out. The servant-maid followed: she lowered herself down by a lamp-iron into the street unhurt, whilst Miss Pickman and her lodger got into the window of Mr. Ball, the music-seller. The shopwoman ran, in a bewildered state, up to the three-pair of stairs floor. The neighbours on the opposite side called to her to go down to the first floor and get out on the leads; she appeared to have been momentarily deprived of her reason, and, when some stupid people in the street, without taking the precaution of holding a blanket or any thing to receive her, told her to leap out, or she would be burned, she did so, and was literally dashed to pieces. Mrs. Blewitt with her infant were for some time missing, but it was afterwards found that they escaped safely, through a dormant window, over the top of the house, into another that was not on fire. At a quarter after seven, the walls of the two houses already mentioned, fell to the ground, which materially tended to subdue the flames; and by one o'clock the fire was almost extinguished. But by that time the house of Mr. Ball, music-seller, in Castle-street, together with that of Mr. Kernot, chemist and druggist, in Bear-street, were entirely consumed, together with all their stock in trade and furniture.—The new insurance company, the Hope, is stated to have lost upwards of 5000*l.* by the insurance of Mr. Kernot's stock, and some of the other houses. Some small houses in Cranbourne-alley were partially injured; and the firemen found it necessary to continue playing until a late hour last night, to prevent the embers kindling up afresh.

A young lady, bound for Gretna-green, in a flying leap from a back parlour window into the garden, on Wednesday night, at the west end of the town, unfortunately fell, and broke her leg.

A soap-boiler, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, was last week scalded to death, by falling into a cauldron of boiling soap.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday evening, the Countess of Moira, of a son and heir.

On the 3d inst. at Lady Frances Harpur's, the Lady of Wm. Jessey, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday se'nnight, at Harewood, Mr. John Benson, of East-Keswick, aged 75, to Mrs. Fowler, of the same place, aged 86.—The loving couple appeared in the highest spirits when going to pay their devoirs at the altar of Hymen. She had 2000*l.* almost all in gold, hoarded together during the last century, and put under a large flag stone.

DIED.

Tuesday, of a liver complaint and billious fever, at her house, in Lower Brook-street, the Countess of Euston.

The 29th ult. at Ashfield, the Right Hon. Francis Lord Elcho.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.—Since Monday the wind has been contrary, which has prevented any fresh supplies of grain coming in; but we have much Wheat and Oats still on hand. Wheat remains heavy on sale. Barley and Beans continue nearly at Monday's prices. Oats went off more freely, but without any advance in price.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	53 a	68	Wheat	58 a	70
Fine ditto	70 a	73	Fine ditto	72 a	75
Rye (New)	40 a	48	Rye (New)	46 a	52
Barley	38 a	44	Barley	40 a	46
Malt (New)	72 a	78	Malt (New)	68 a	78
White Peas, boilers	154 a	164	White Peas, boilers	152 a	162
Grey Peas	58 a	63	Grey Peas	60 a	65
Beans	57 a	63	Beans	58 a	62
Tick ditto (Old)	51 a	57	Tick ditto	52 a	58
Oats	32 a	38	Oats	31 a	38
Poland ditto	43 a	44	Poland ditto	39 a	40
Rape Seed £22 a £25			Rape Seed £27 a £31		
Fine Flour	60 a	61	Fine Flour	58 a	63
Seconds	50 a	55	Seconds	53 a	58

Return of Wheat, including from January 18 to January 25, Total, 7,459 quarters, from 62s. to 80s.—Average 72s. 7½d. or 1s. ½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,
In Great Britain, for the Week ending February 5.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	69	3	Beans	56	11
Rye	47	6	Peas	84	11
Barley	38	9	Oatmeal	37	9
Oats	29	2	Rig	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, FEB. 4.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	17 0 a	20 0	Oats, per qr.	1 16 a	2 2
Barley, per qr.	1 18 a	2 2	Beans, do.	2 16 a	3 3

Peas £.2 16s. a £.3 3s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,
Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 3d of February, 1808, is £.1 11s. 8¾d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 15 a	6 0	Kent	4 15 a	7 0
Sussex	4 15 a	5 5	Sussex	5 0 a	5 15
Essex	4 15 a	5 12	Farnham	6 0 a	10 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 0 0	Average	5 5 0
	Straw	1 19 0 a	2 8 0		2 3 6
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 4 0 a	6 0 0		5 2 0
	Clover	5 10 0 a	6 14 0		6 2 0
	Straw	1 14 0 a	2 4 0		1 19 0
Smithfield,	Hay	4 0 0 a	5 18 0		4 19 0
	Clover	5 0 0 a	6 10 0		5 15 0
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 2 0		2 1 0

PRICE OF MEAT,

AT SMITHFIELD, NEWGATE, AND LEADENHALL.

Exclusive of the Offal, which consists of Head, Entrails and Hide, and is worth about 1d. per lb.—per st. of 8lbs.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 6 a	4 6	Beef	2 8 a	4 0
Mutton	4 2 a	5 0	Mutton	3 8 a	4 4
Veal	5 6 a	6 8	Veal	3 8 a	5 8
Pork	4 6 a	5 4	Pork	4 4 a	5 4
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

MONDAY.—Beasts, 2,200—Sheep and Lambs, 14,000
Calves, 100—Pigs 300
FRIDAY.—Beasts, 800—Sheep and lambs, 3,800
Calves, 100—Pigs 450

PRICE OF COALS FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.—Bigg's, 58s. 0d.; Kenton, 58s.; Wall's End (Bell's), 59s. 6d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 58s. 9d.; Wall's End (Russell's), 59s. 3d.; Hawkesworth, 54s. 6d.; Adair's, 54s.
13 Ships at Market, all sold, 51 sailed, 28 loaded.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.—Benton, 56s. 9d.
3 Ships at Market, 1 sold, 19 sailed.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.—Benton, 55s.; Croft's, 53s. 6d.; Eden, 54s.; Heaton, 51s. 6d.; Hartley, 50s.; Team, 52s. 6d.; Tanfield, 53s. 3d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 59s.; Wall's End (Russell's), 58s. 3d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 57s. 9d.
14 Ships at Market, 11 sold, 6 sailed, 6 loaded.
Importation last Month, 53,416½ Chaldrons—short 838½.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	58 0 a	60 0	Town Tallow	00 0 a	74 0
Soap, yellow	00 0 a	88 0	Yell. Russia, do.	73 0 a	73 0
—— mottled	00 0 a	90 0	White, do.	00 0 a	00 0
—— curd	00 0 a	100 0	Soap	69 0 a	74 0
Candles, p. doz.	00 0 a	12 0	Graves	00 0 a	12 0
—— mould, do.	00 0 a	13 0	Good Dregs	00 0 a	12 0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 4½d. Clare, 4s. 5d. and Whitechapel 4s. 4½d.—Average 4s. 4½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	228	Holiday.	228½ 228	228½ ¼	228½	228
3 per Cent. Consol	63½ ⅜ ½	Purifica.	63½ ½ ½	63½ ⅜ ½	63⅜ ½ ⅜	63⅜ ½
3 per Cent. Reduced	64½ ¼	V. Mary.	64½	64½	64½	64½
4 per Cent. Consol.	92½ ¼ ⅜ ½		92½	92½ ½ ¼	92½ ⅜ ½	92½ ¼
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	96½ ½ ⅜		96½ ¼	96½ ½ ⅜	96½ ½	96½ ½
Bank Long Annuities	18⅝ 3-16		18⅝ 3-16	18⅝ 3-16	18 3-16	18⅝ 3-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.				63¼ ½	63¼ ⅜	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years			7⅛ 11-16	7⅛ 11-16	7⅛ 11-16	7⅛ 11-16
Irish 3 per Cent.						
India Stock			171	170½	170½	
Do. Bonds	Par 1 dis.			P. 1 dis.	P. 1 dis.	2 dis. P
South Sea Stock						
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	1dis. 2pm		1 pm. P.	1 pm. P.	1 pm. P.	1 dis. 1 pm
Lottery Tickets	£20 19s.		£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.
City Do.	£7 14s.		£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.
Omnium					2¾	
Consols for opening	63½		63⅝ ½	63½	63⅝ ¼	
Do. for Feb. Account						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35 7 2 U.		Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	34 11		Palermo	92d. per oz	
Rotterdam	11 2 2 U.		Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	34 4 2½ U.		Genoa	45½	
Altona	34 5 2½ U.		Venice	58 inel. effect	
Paris, 1 day's date	23 6		Naples	42	
Do.	23 10 2 U.		Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	23 10		Oporto	60	
Madrid	41 effec.		Dublin	16½ per C	
Cadiz	41 effec.		Cork	11½	

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	5	0
Dublin	1	1
Waterford	2	6
Guernsey	1	0
Jersey	0	0

B. F. F. FORTUNE, Broker, 13, Cornhill.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 7. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER SEVEN.

LORD HUTCHINSON'S CONFERENCES WITH THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

So much of the public attention has been attracted to the important statements made by Lord Hutchinson in the House of Lords on Monday last, respecting certain conferences which he had the advantage personally to hold with the Emperor of Russia, shortly after the Treaty of Tilsit, that they are rendered an object of paramount interest among the topics which press upon us for discussion.

The circumstances in which these conferences were held were singular, momentous, and pregnant with consequences. An era in the history of Europe had just then been fixed. The struggle against the French Revolution, the most remarkable since the downfal of the Roman empire, had just been terminated on the Continent. The great Continental Monarch, who had been the last to resign the contest, and the delegated organ of that only other Government who remained associated in the conflict, met to explain their mutual sentiments on the momentous occasion. Hardly can the imagination picture a situation more remarkable. The mission itself of Lord Hutchinson, was one of the most extraordinary on record. He was sent, if not to superintend, at least to witness the final act of the great drama which had been acting on the stage of Europe for nearly twenty years. He was sent to aid with his counsels; to be the organ of communication between the two performing Governments, and to give to his own Government the advice of an eye-witness upon the inconceivably important transactions in which he was sent to bear so unusual a part. No document with which we are acquainted, in all the voluminous records of diplomacy, can, in point of importance, bear to be compared in all its circumstances with the narrative of the conferences which Lord Hutchinson delivered in his place as a Peer of the realm on last Monday night. As it is our object, in the present disquisition, to point out carefully the bearings of these memorable conferences, upon the great political questions which at present agitate the British public, it is absolutely necessary that we should have the narrative before us; but, independent of this imperious cause, we should deem it injustice to our readers not to place a subject of such high importance, as far as to us belonged, in record before them. We copy the report from the *Morning Chronicle*; we have every reason to believe it to be the exact statement of the Noble Lord himself. When his Lordship came to that part of his speech in which his narrative of the conferences was introduced, he thus expressed himself:

"On the 23d of August, my Lords, I had a conversation with the Emperor of Russia at Kamincostroff. His Imperial Majesty asked me whether I had not admitted to Count Romanzoff, three days after the battle of Friedland, that it was necessary for him to make Peace? I told him that I had done so, that I was of that opinion then, which subsequent events had confirmed; that I thought myself bound in justice to him, and to myself, publicly to avow it, which I should continue to do as long as I lived. His Imperial Majesty said, we are then both agreed on the necessity there is to make Peace. I answered in the affirmative.

"His Imperial Majesty proceeded to state, that he had offered his mediation to England; that he attached no false vanity (*gloriole* was the French word) to the acceptance or rejection of his mediation; but that it was his most sincere and anxious wish that England should make Peace, as he was sure that it was his interest, and also that of Europe, and ours, that we should restore tranquillity to the world.

"I said to his Imperial Majesty, that he had not given sufficient time for England to accept or reject his mediation, because a much longer period than a month must elapse before any answer could be received; and although the disposition of my mind inclined towards Peace, I, nor no other man in England would accept it, but on conditions the most reasonable and honourable; that as far as we were concerned, the events of the War had been highly favourable.

"To which his Imperial Majesty replied, that the time allowed was of no importance, because we might take three or four months, if we pleased, to accept or reject his mediation; but his anxious wish and desire was, that we should make Peace. That he had a perfect knowledge of the feelings and character of the people of England; that he had been made acquainted by Bonaparte with the conditions of Peace proposed to be offered, and that he had no doubt that even I myself would consider them to be highly reasonable and honourable.

"Some confidential conversation followed, which I do not think myself at liberty to disclose."

Such is the account which Lord Hutchinson rendered of the first conference held between the Emperor of Russia and himself, after the Treaty of Tilsit, and before the intelligence of the attack on Copenhagen had yet reached them. Let us endeavour, with as much precision as possible, to ascertain its circumstances. It is a point to be received as demonstratively certain, that in this conference there was no artifice on the part of the young Emperor. It bears the most striking internal evidence of profound sincerity. The external proofs too of this sincerity are irresistible. No conceivable object was to be gained by deceit. But above all, never would a young and inexperienced Monarch, have been selected as the instrument of a train of deceit. Had Bonaparte been the instigator, he would never have trusted the direct, and impetuous passions of a youthful Emperor in so delicate a business; and Alexander himself would surely have had some servants faithful enough to have prevented this direct prostitution of the royal dignity. Had a scene of artifice been planned, some hackneyed courtier would have sustained the ignominious task; his Imperial Majesty would have been withdrawn from the disgrace, and from the difficulty.

Depravity, not only the most deep, but the most experienced would be implied in every imputation of insincerity on the part of the young Monarch. It is, therefore, to be rejected with confidence and certainty. To have accepted, and to have perpetrated the office of deception on this occasion would prove him not only a villain, but a practiced villain. But we know that the character of Alexander is directly the reverse of all this. He is simple and artless to a fault. This is well known to be one of the defects of his character. Though he is far from weak in understanding, from the privacy of his education, he is little acquainted with the artifices of other men, and not always sufficiently master even of disguise.

Such being the irresistible proofs of the sincerity of the Emperor of Russia in this conference, it is completely decisive of the question, whether any secret articles in the Treaty of Tilsit were pointed against this country. We may confidently pronounce that in the opinion of the Emperor of Russia no tittle of that Treaty was injurious to us. If an article respecting Corfu was admitted, surely it will not be contended that his opinion was far wrong; surely it will not be contended that our interests were deeply affected by the disposal of Corfu either in one way or in another. If a secret article was admitted for

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regulating *the suspension* of the conflicting designs of Russia and France upon the Turkish Empire, it can never be contended that our interests were mortally wounded by such a convention. That, if any article in the Treaty of Tilsit related to the Turkish Empire, it was an article regulating the suspension of the designs of the contracting parties upon that Empire, is absolutely certain. On no other terms could Peace between them have been contracted. The designs of Russia upon the Turkish Empire, and the designs of France, are opposed to one another. About the partition of those spoils they never will agree. In that question too, Austria is more deeply interested than any other Power, and will, whenever it comes to be decided, risk even her existence, to turn the decision in her own favour. To have agitated the question of the partition of the Turkish Empire, was to kindle anew, instead of extinguishing, the flames of war; and it was only by agreeing to lay aside these designs for a season that Russia and France could have concluded a Peace. Nor is this the only convincing proof afforded us of this important point. What rational motive could the Emperor Alexander have for urging Peace between this country and France, had he known that, in conjunction with France, he was about to make an attack upon the Turkish Empire? Was he not absolutely certain that we should take arms on such an occasion, if not to preserve the Turkish Empire, at least to secure to Austria as large a share of that Empire as possible? He could have no motive, therefore, in urging, with so much earnestness, a Peace which must immediately be broken; and from this circumstance it is abundantly evident that no secret article for the partition of the Turkish Empire existed. If it be said that he and Napoleon intended to deceive us into Peace, the more easily to accomplish their designs upon Turkey, this is absurd. The fact is, that a state of War affords many occasions for surprising a neighbouring state, but a condition of Peace is entirely adverse to it. When a large force is already on foot it is easy, by pretending one destination, to accomplish another. But, if in a season of Peace, Europe beheld Russia and France conjointly arming, and drawing forces towards Turkey, there would be only one conclusion. It is a very extraordinary truth, that at the moment of the Treaty of Tilsit, the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon, could they have agreed about the partition of Turkey, possessed advantages for the accomplishment of their object, which there was no probability they would ever again obtain. How easy for them would it have been to have imposed absolute silence upon Austria, which had no force that could once have faced them, and have been in possession of Constantinople before a British army could have approached the scene of action! That they did not act in this manner, at the moment of unequalled advantage, is demonstrative proof, that the design was laid aside, because the two Monarchs were sure they could not amicably settle their pretensions.

In regard to a Northern Confederacy against our maritime claims, and a secret article to this effect in the Treaty of Tilsit, credulity and prejudice themselves will not believe this after the intelligence which we have now received. What is it that his Imperial Majesty so earnestly urges in the conference, we have previously inserted, with Lord Hutchinson? It is Peace. But a Northern Confederacy required War. With what absurd allegations have we been perplexed. Could a Northern Confederacy have accomplished any object which they had at heart, their business was to prosecute the War; they would never have spoken of Peace. It is said, however, that the Northern Confederacy was planned, in case we should refuse to make Peace. This is truly amusing. What indication of this do we find in the tone or proposals of the Emperor? What was he to gain by it? What possible consequence could a Northern Confederacy have produced, but, at the worst, to render the War a little more expensive on our part? That it could have had any such effect as to force us to renounce our claims, is absurd. In the mean time Russia must have sustained the expence of a Maritime War, and the entire loss of her commerce. We regard it, therefore, as a point ascertained to certainty, that no confederacy, on the part of Russia, was meditated against us at the conclusion of the Treaty of Tilsit; we regard it too as a point equally certain, that she would have opposed herself, if not with arms, at least with remonstrances, to any attempt of Bonaparte to violate the neutrality of Denmark; and we regard it as a point highly probable, that Bonaparte would not have violated it in the face of these remonstrances.

In this first conversation, every thing on the part of the Emperor breathes a spirit of friendship towards this country. He is first anxious to justify to us the Peace which he had made. He appeals to our Minister, whether even he did not account the Peace, which had been concluded, necessary to Russia. In the most emphatical manner did that Minister pronounce his opinion in unison with that of the Emperor. Compelled, by imperious necessity, to make a Peace for himself, his good offices were interposed immediately to accomplish Peace between us and our enemy; not (according to the just distinction which he made himself) in the spirit of vanity, but in that of friendship, since he regarded Peace as equally conducive to our interests, and to those of the other nations of Europe; and since he knew that terms, which he considered both reasonable and honourable, nay, which, he could appeal to our Minister himself, were reasonable and honourable, would be offered by our enemy. Nothing, too, can afford a greater indication of simplicity and sincerity, than the manner in which the Emperor answers the objection of Lord Hutchinson respecting the shortness of the time offered for our acceptance of the mediation. It appears, clearly, that the limitation of the period, on which so much stress was laid in this country, had been regarded by the Emperor, as a mere formality, and of no importance whatsoever. At the moment of this conference, it appears a certainty almost as strong as a case of such a nature admits, that Russia was entirely the friend of this country: and the probability was great that she would much sooner again be the enemy of France, than the enemy of England. Her friendship with France was compelled; of course ungrateful, and likely to last no longer than the necessity was urgent. All that fear and jealousy of France, which had precipitated her into the contest, not only remained, but was more reasonable than ever. With England she had no quarrel, but that of too feeble a co-operation; the tie of ancient connection remained unbroken; and England was still the grand resource against the terror of her great continental antagonist. She might still, in a very important sense, have been regarded as the Ally of England. Such, it appears with the strongest evidence, were the relations between Russia and England, which remained after the Treaty of Tilsit. How deplorable and mighty was the change affected by the attack on Copenhagen, the second conference with the Emperor, of which Lord Hutchinson stated the details, is a memorable and striking proof:—

"Intelligence, said his Lordship, of the result of the attack on Copenhagen arrived at St. Petersburgh on the 27th or 28th of August. On the 4th of September I saw the Emperor a second time at Kamenoostroff.

"His Imperial Majesty began the conversation by asking me, what I thought of our attack upon Copenhagen?

"I replied, that I was entirely ignorant of the circumstances which had occasioned that attack, but that I hoped the Administration in England could justify themselves, and prove to the world that the Danes were on the eve of joining all their forces to the French, to make common cause against England.

"His Imperial Majesty told me in reply, that it was impossible for me to be of that opinion, if I would recollect the repeated conversations which had taken place between us, on the subject of Denmark, at Bartenstein, in which he told me that he had used every effort in his power to bring forward the Crown Prince of Denmark, and to induce him to join the coalition against France: the answers of the Prince had always been explicit and uniform, that he had maintained for many years a system of neutrality, in which he was determined to persevere, as the people whom he governed had flourished and prospered under it; and that no consideration should ever induce him to depart from it.—His Imperial Majesty added, that I must be acquainted with the decision of character which belonged to

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the Crown Prince, that nothing was so difficult as to shake his determination, or to induce him to change any line of conduct which he had once adopted; and that he was sure no connection existed between the French and Danish Governments previous to our attack on Copenhagen.

"I then said, that I believed Lord G. L. Gower had delivered to his Imperial Majesty's Minister a note on the subject; to which his Imperial Majesty answered that he had, but that the contents of it were negatory, as it contained no sufficient explanation or offer of satisfaction. His Imperial Majesty then proceeded to state the great concern which our unjustifiable aggression had given him; that the French Government never had done any thing so strong—that it justified every thing they had done or might do hereafter. If such proceedings were admissible, there was an end of all those relations which had usually influenced the conduct of nations towards each other; that every body was at liberty to do just what they pleased, and that he might attack Sweden to-morrow. His Imperial Majesty then told me in the most peremptory language, tone, and manner, that he would have satisfaction, complete satisfaction, for this unprovoked aggression. That it was his duty as Emperor of Russia to demand it, and that he would have it; and he asked me, whether even I myself could venture to differ with him on that subject? He then said that he was bound to Denmark by the most solemn treaties and engagements, which treaties and engagements he was determined to adhere to and fulfil. His Imperial Majesty then added, that he supposed we meant to make an attack on Cronstadt; he did not know what the event of that attack might be, but this he knew, that he was determined to resist to the last man, and to prove himself not entirely unworthy of filling that high station to which it had pleased Providence to call him.

"I told his Imperial Majesty that I had strong reason to hope and believe, that no attack would be made on Cronstadt. His Imperial Majesty said he was prepared for such an event, and had taken his determination upon it, which was that which he had before stated to me. He then closed the conversation, by repeating with much emphasis, that "he would have satisfaction for Denmark."

The estranged and hostile tone which now appeared is not a subject of wonder. There was not a thinking man in England by whom it was not anticipated as a natural consequence of the expedition to Copenhagen. This, it was said, must of necessity procure us the enmity of Russia, who regards herself as the arbiter of the Baltic, and will not, without extreme jealousy and indignation, behold so violent an inroad upon her pretensions. The evidence of the case seems to be altogether uncommon. It is maintained that the Treaty of Tilsit did not annihilate the friendly sentiments of Russia towards England; they were annihilated at the moment of the attack on Copenhagen; this cause is sufficient to account for the effect, and no other cause can be shewn to exist.

Full of the idea of the unjustifiable nature of the measure, the Emperor asked Lord Hutchinson what he thought of it, whether he, even he, had any thing to say in behalf of his countrymen? Difficult was the situation in which his Lordship was here placed! It appears that his heart recoiled from the transaction as it presented itself in its outward features; and he was obliged to assume that the hostile designs of the Danish Government had been so matured, and so manifest, as to justify it. This the Emperor immediately and confidently denied from his general knowledge of the circumstances; he appealed to Lord Hutchinson's own knowledge of these circumstances, if his assumption was not unreasonable, and his Lordship was obliged by his silence to acknowledge the force of the appeal. It now appears, after the defence of our Ministers is before Europe, that the Emperor was right; that no evidence existed of any hostile designs on the part of the Danes; and that the attack was made on the sole apprehension of hostile designs on the part of Bonaparte, which Denmark, it was concluded, was unable to resist.

There is something, even in the complaints of the Emperor, which prove how well founded, and strong were his prejudices against the French, and how far he was, previous to this unfortunate transaction, from any leaning of affection to the cause of Napoleon. "Our foul aggression," he said, "justified every thing the French Government has done;" a clear expression of his opinion how lawless and abominable the conduct of the French towards other countries had been. The expression which follows, too, is still more remarkable, "This aggression of ours," he said, "*justified every thing which the French might hereafter do;*" a decisive proof of his fears, that the French would not yet cease in their lawless and aggressive career, and were still dangerous neighbours. Are such opinions as these compatible with the idea of a voluntary association, antecedent to all provocation, for the aggrandisement of Bonaparte, and the subjugation of Britain? Certainly not; nor can a doubt remain that to the attack on Denmark, and to that attack alone, we owe the great and important change from friendly to hostile in the Councils of Russia. This fact, which was highly probable, from general evidence before, is, by the conferences which Lord Hutchinson has related, placed beyond a doubt. Whether we have by that attack averted any other evil equally great with the enmity of Russia; whether we have attained any advantage of sufficient magnitude to compensate it; whether any evil which it could avert, or any advantage it could procure, could, in the eye of reason and justice vindicate it, are questions of a different sort, the discussion of which we must reserve till another opportunity.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. VII.

MR. COBBETT'S SPITEFUL ATTACKS UPON THE AMERICANS.

If it has been violently objected to Mr. Cobbett, that his opinions are mutable, and short-lived, he may defy his bitterest enemy to bring this accusation against his resentments. These would appear to be as deep and durable, as the others are hasty and transient. Whether this peculiarity of character is a proof of great wisdom, and great virtue, or the contrary, is not the present question. The fact is undeniable, and is of no little consequence toward enabling us to form a judgment of the worth of his sentiments relating to the momentous questions on the subject of our relations with America. Almost all the opinions which Mr. Cobbett held on the other side of the Atlantic are now changed. Mr. Pitt he then regarded as an angel for talents, and a saint for purity; he now designates him as the shallow-hearted Pitt, and describes him as having been a corrupting, jobbing, squandering oppressor. Sir Francis Burdett was then a fiend let loose from the sulphurous pit; he is now the only man who has a chance to be the saviour of his country. At that time he described the British Constitution as equally perfect in practice and in theory; he now represents it as practically teeming with abuses and corruption. Such is a short specimen of the changes in Mr. Cobbett's opinions; but his resentments against the Americans appear to be as keen as ever. He seems incapable of forgetting the violent quarrel he had with them, and the losses and hardships which it cost him. There is something in this, however, extremely unreasonable.

It was in preaching with violence and fury those very opinions which Mr. Cobbett has now renovated that he created those enemies whose ill offices have made so deep an impression on his mind. Is it not extraordinary therefore that Mr. Cobbett does not reflect that as his violence and fury in favour of opinions which he now condemns, was highly unreasonable, he may have given considerable cause for that enmity which he excited, and against which is resentment is yet so intense? If so many of his opinions were entirely wrong when he was in America, why may it not happen that the very bad opinion which he formed of the Americans themselves was wrong likewise? Without adverting to any other evidence of this allegation, may we not wonder why Mr. Cobbett does not reflect that this opinion which he formed of the Americans, was little better than a corollary from the erroneous notions under which he then laboured. If Mr. Cobbett, when in America considered all Kings, with their sons, nobles, and clergy as demi-gods, heroes and angels; and by consequence hated a people who had violent prejudices against them all; and if Mr. Cobbett now has greatly altered his opinion respecting Kings, and their sons, nobles and clergy, is it not

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possible that were he now to go to America, he would greatly alter his opinion of the Americans?

He has laboured with great assiduity during the considerable period in which our relations with the United States have been matter of public attention and anxiety to render the Americans at once contemptible and odious to the people of this country. He has ascribed to them every vice and every meanness; while he has studied to persuade us that they hated this country, and what was still a greater crime, that they loved France. About proof Mr. Cobbett seldom troubles himself. We had all this in good round assertion. And unfortunately assertions with a great portion of mankind are fully as cogent as proofs.

After abundant endeavours to make us believe that the Americans are a most odious race, and that they hunger and thirst for mischief to this country, his next object is to persuade us, that they are very defenceless, and may be easily trodden down in the dirt, in short, that we may insult and abuse them, as we please, for they cannot injure us in return. There is something uncommonly illiberal in the strain of Mr. Cobbett's attacks upon the Americans; and there is scarcely one of his assertions that is not unfounded.

In the first place, the Americans have virtues and vices very much like ourselves. They are a shoot from our own stock, and they exhibit very distinct marks of their affinity with the parent tree. They are a people of strong and manly passions, as we ourselves are; and we are very apt to blame in them what we applaud in ourselves. They are a most industrious and enterprising people; and the peculiar aspect which their virtues and vices assume, is the effect entirely of the peculiarity of their situation. We are apt to designate them as a rapacious people; but in every country, where industry is in its infancy, where capital is extremely scarce and extremely valuable, this appearance will invariably be exhibited. As the scope for capital is more unbounded in America than any where else; this cause operates there with a force peculiarly great. But effects, exactly similar, are experienced even in our West India Islands, though these are both of limited extent, and are fed with all the opulent capitals of our West India merchants. As they are a people too, mostly agricultural, and thinly spread over this immense surface, with few occasions of social intercourse, they exhibit but little of the polished manners of European cities; and a republican familiarity is frequently affected, which is found highly offensive to such Europeans as are enamoured with aristocratical distinctions and ceremonies.

In the next place it is perfectly untrue that the Americans are distinguished by an aversion to this country. The contrary is incontrovertibly the fact. One of the chief sources of their pride is their descent from this country. It is commonly spoken of among them by the name of *The Old Country*, a term, expressing at once the memory of their connexion, and their veneration for the country of their fathers. Their laws, and even their forms of legislation, as well as their fashions, customs, and manners, are all borrowed from us. It is undoubtedly true, that the regulations which we have imposed upon neutral trade during our present contest with France, have inflicted upon them the greatest hardships; and it was not unnatural for them to complain. They are, like ourselves, a thinking people; and when they have to complain of another nation, they do it in a pretty noisy stile. They are at present, no doubt, very much provoked against this country; but even at present there is among them a large fund of esteem and good will toward this country, which only wants a favourable season to produce the happiest effects. There is among them, as there is among us, two parties, one of which is more republican than the other; and these two parties brand one another; the one with the epithet of the French party, and the other with that of the British. But the epithet of French is just as improperly applied among them, as it was some years ago among us, to Mr. Fox and his party.

In the last place, the Americans are, by no means, as Mr. Cobbett would have us believe, enemies entirely to be despised. They cannot conquer our fleets, or invade Ireland: but, as we do not agree with Mr. Cobbett, that our commerce is our curse, we cannot, in the present situation of the world contemplate, without lively emotion, the loss of our intercourse with a nation, that has for a number of years taken off more goods of British produce and manufacture, than the whole continent of Europe. As this, however, is a subject of vast importance, we will not trespass any further beyond our limits. We have, at present, merely entered upon the subject. It will again come under our attentive consideration.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 16.—The Patriote, of 74 guns, which left the Chesapeake on the 16th of December, arrived at the Isle of Aix on the 4th inst.—By it we learn that Mr. Monroe, the Ambassador from England, had returned on the 14th of December. The public papers announced that the Senate and House of Representatives had assembled without any exterior communication. It was said that the proposals made by England to redress the grievances of the United States, were of a nature to be ill received, and that every thing was for war with that country.

PORTUGAL.

DECREE FOR CONFISCATING ALL BRITISH PROPERTY IN PORTUGAL.

All goods, jewels, and silver, as well as moveable and landed property of any nature whatsoever, belonging to any individual subject of Great Britain, found in any territory of the Portuguese dominions, shall be confiscated.

All goods of British manufacture, of any kind whatsoever, shall be also confiscated.

It is expressly ordained, that any person, of whatever class, who shall have in his possession any sum or goods belonging to subjects of Great Britain, shall appear and declare the same, in the course of three days, at the Secretary's Office, M. Legoy, appointed Commissary *ad interim*, whose residence is at No. 10, opposite the Fountain of the Loretto; and in the interior parts of Portugal these declarations are to be made before the Magistrate of the place.

Any person who shall not make a true and exact declaration, shall forfeit ten times the sum of the object so declared, and shall receive besides corporal punishment, if the object should deserve such.

Any goods or property which may have been any way concealed by either Portuguese or French merchants, or those of any other Nation, shall be declared in the same manner under the like penalties.

The Administrator-General of the Finances, and the Regency Council, are charged with the execution of this Decree.

Dated in the Palace of the General Quarters, Lisbon, the 1st of December. (Signed) *JUNOT.*

LISBON, JAN. 17.—The new Decrees and Orders of the French General Junot, have been regularly communicated to the Regency, and by them put into execution. The furniture of the British Assembly Room has been sold by Junot for 600*l.* sterling; the lower apartments were immediately afterwards directed to be converted into stables; and the upper rooms, which are very elegantly constructed and furnished, were presented to Beauharnois, who has taken up his residence there.

The sum of British property, which, by virtue of the Decree of the 5th of December, had been entered with Mons. Legoy, did not amount to 140,000*l.* sterling, and no efforts on the part of the people were attempted to be made to increase the amount. The seals had not been raised from the doors of the Offices of Customs; but this is daily expected, under the superintendance of officers, who had been charged to inquire into the nature and value of the property. Such as should be found to be in any manner connected with British subjects is to be confiscated as British property, and such as shall clearly appear to belong to the subjects of Portugal, is to be restored, and allowed to be sold for their benefit."

AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 22.—Mr. Newton (Va.) from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported a Bill Supplementary to the Act laying an Embargo, which was twice read.—The following is the Bill:

A BILL,

Supplementary to the Act, entitled "an Act laying an Embargo on all Ships and Vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that during the continuance of the act to which this act is supplementary, no vessel licensed for the coasting trade and fisheries, (ships engaged in the whale or other fisheries were excepted in the Committee on the Bill), having on board goods

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wares, and merchandize, either of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture, fishing vessels with salt for their fishing fares excepted, shall be allowed to depart from any port of the United States, or shall receive a clearance until the owner, consignee, agent or factor, shall, with the master, give bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel is not destined for any foreign port or place, and that the said goods, wares, and merchandize shall be re-landed in some port of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of the act to which this act is a supplement, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance, or if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, proceed to a foreign port or place, such ship or vessel and cargo shall be wholly forfeited; and if the same shall not be seized, the owner of such ship or vessel shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel and cargo, and the master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons concerned in such prohibited foreign voyage, shall each respectively forfeit and pay the sum of not more than 20,000 dollars, nor less than 1000 dollars for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized and condemned or not.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the exception made by the act, to which this act is a supplement, in favour of armed vessels, possessing public commissions from foreign powers, shall apply only to public armed vessels, and shall not be construed to embrace either privateers, vessels having letters of marque, or any other private armed vessels; but such private armed vessels shall be permitted to depart in the same manner, and on the same conditions, as is provided for other private foreign ships or vessels.

Dec. 31.—This day Mr. Randolph, made a motion in the House of Representatives against General Wilkinson. He said, he should first state certain facts, and those facts would be the ground of his motion, on which he should offer no argument.—Mr. R. then read the following documents:—

TRANSLATION.

In the galley the Victoria, Bernardo Molina, Patron, there have been sent to Don Vincent Folch nine thousand six hundred and forty dollars, which sum, without making the least use of it, you will hold at my disposal, to deliver it at the moment an order may be presented to you by the American General Don James Wilkinson God preserve you many years.

New Orleans, 29th Jan. 1796.

The BARON DE CARONDELET.

To Senor Don Thomas Portell.

I certify that the foregoing is a copy of its original, to which I refer. (Signed) THOMAS PORTELL.

New Madrid, 27th June, 1796.

A debate ensued, which continued till past five o'clock, almost entirely on the mode proper to be pursued, whether to refer the Resolution to a Select Committee of the whole, or to pass it without reference.—No decision was however made. The further consideration of the subject was postponed, on motion of Mr. Smiley, till Monday, Jan. 4.

JANUARY 2.—The engrossed Bill, Supplementary to the Act laying an Embargo, has been read a third time; and on the question, shall the Bill pass, a division took place—Yays 82—Nays 22.

Extract of a Letter, dated Washington, Dec. 31, 1807:—"This morning an advertisement was found posted up in different parts of the city, proclaiming John Randolph a prevaricating poltroon; signed "James Wilkinson."—In the House, this day, Randolph impeached Wilkinson of being a Spanish pensioner, and said that he had documents and letters in his possession (which he has had but two or three days) which would fully prove the charge. A motion was made to request the President to institute an enquiry into Wilkinson's conduct.—Wilkinson challenged Randolph yesterday, and Randolph replied, that he would not fight him till he cleared up his character."

BOSTON, DEC. 22.—The merchants and dealers in flour and wheat at the Southward, are very severely feeling the first effects of the embargo; flour has fallen at New York, Alexandria, Baltimore, and other places, to four a four and a-fourth dollars, and several great failures have already occurred: one at New York, last week, for 80,000 dollars, it is said.

BOSTON, JAN. 7.—Already are the effects of the embargo sensibly felt by the labouring classes, that the Corporation of New York were proposing means of employing the cartmen, mechanics, and labourers of that city, so as to give bread to their distressed families, at this inclement season of the year.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1808.

The Curates Suspension Bill was read a third time and passed.

LORD AUCKLAND observed, that previously to the motion which he intended to submit to their Lordships, it was necessary, in his opinion, that they should be in possession of certain documents and papers relating to the exports and imports of the country for a certain time, for it would appear from the perusal of those papers, when produced, that in spite of all the efforts of the enemy to depress and injure our trade, that during the year in which his Noble Friend near him (Lord Grenville) was at the head of the Administration, that our exports amounted to the enormous sum of 43 millions; but was sorry to say that they had fallen very considerably since the present Ministers came into office. The Noble Lord then moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the exports and imports into Great Britain during the last three years, distinguishing the amount and value in each year, ending the 5th of January 1808.

LORD GRENVILLE wished to know from the Noble Secretary of State, whether any Official Communication had been received respecting a Message from the President of the United States of America, as to the Ratification of the Treaty concluded by the Commissioners of both Countries.

LORD HAWKESBURY said, he expected to be able to satisfy the Noble Baron to-morrow, or on Wednesday next.

COPENHAGEN EXPEDITION.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK read a variety of motions for copies of the Proclamations of Lord Catheart and Admiral Gambier; the representations of the latter respecting the state of the Danish fleet, &c. all of which were severally put and agreed to. His Grace then moved for copies of any representations made by the British Minister at Copenhagen, regarding the intentions of Denmark to surrender her fleet to France; and of any demands of explanation addressed to the Crown Prince, with regard to the secret articles of the Treaty of Tilsit.

THE MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY considered the question of the Copenhagen Expedition as already decided by the resolutions of Parliament, on the various points connected with that subject.

LORD HUTCHINSON stated his conviction, that the Crown Prince was determined to persevere in his neutrality. When the French, in Dec. 1805, violated his territory, it was known to every Foreign Minister at Copenhagen, that his resolution was, in case of necessity, to abandon Holstein and Jutland, and not a doubt existed of his ability to preserve Zealand with its Navy. He was convinced, that the attack on Copenhagen was the immediate cause of the war with Russia. That Power had done all that she could do against France. In the short campaign of 11 days, which terminated the war, she had out of an army of 70,000, lost 27 Generals, 1800 inferior officers, and 40,000 men. The enemy had taken the field with, at the lowest calculation, a force of 160,000 effective troops. He had opportunities of judging that peace was essentially necessary to the existence of Russia. Here his Lordship read a statement of two private conversations which he had with the Emperor. [*Vide the* ORIGINAL DISQUISITION *on his Lordship's conference with the Emperor of Russia.*] From the warmth with which the Emperor addressed him, he was convinced that nothing prevented an immediate declaration of hostilities, but that there were two Russian squadrons at sea. Yet what had been the conduct of Ministers? They asserted that Russia was a principal party to the Maritime Confederacy, they permitted one of her squadrons to enter the Tagus, and another to pass through their fleet in the Sound? They were weak and pusillanimous to the strong, firm and vigorous to the weak.

LORD HAWKESBURY justified the Expedition to Zealand upon three grounds, 1st, The avowed designs of France; 2d, The impracticability of effectual resistance on the part of Denmark; and 3dly, The magnitude of the danger to this country, should the Danish Navy fall into the hands of Bonaparte.

For the Motion, Contents 85—Proxies 18. Against it, Non-Contents 68—Proxies 37.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

Counsel were heard in the Irish Appeal, Stafford v. Drew.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. Milford presented accounts from the Customs of Scotland of the quantity of shipping, &c. employed in the Whale Fishery. Ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

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THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

The Thirty-third Report of the Commissioners of Accounts for Ireland was presented and ordered to be printed.

Lord Sidmouth gave notice, that on Thursday next he should move for an Address to his Majesty, praying him to preserve the Danish navy in such a state, as should not preclude or put to hazard the possibility of its restitution on the conclusion of peace. The House was ordered to be summoned for the day above stated.

Lord Hawkesbury laid on the table, a copy of Mr. Jefferson's late Message to the American Congress; and also copies of certain communications from the British Minister in America. They were ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN TREATY.

Lord Grenville said, that next to the union of all classes of the King's subjects in the defence of the country, the most important interest he could figure to his own mind, was that of preserving a good understanding with the United States. He did not understand that it was intended by the American Government, to deny the validity of the right of searching merchant vessels for seamen, if it was, he would say it was better to perish in a contest for maintaining them; for otherwise we should not less certainly, but more ignominiously, accelerate the destruction of our maritime superiority, and with that our national independence. The Noble Lord concluded with moving for an Address to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give orders for laying before the House, a Copy of the late Treaty concluded with the American Plenipotentiaries.

Lord Hawkesbury stated his readiness to accede to the motion just made, on the chief grounds laid by the Noble Mover.

The arrangement suggested was not agreed to.

On the motion of *Lord Hawkesbury*, there was ordered to be laid before the House a Copy of certain Communications with Mr. Rist, the Danish Minister, regarding the Order in Council of the 7th of January, 1807.

Lord Moira gave notice, that on the 22d inst. he should move the second reading of the Debtor and Creditor Bill.

Earl Grey then rose to move, pursuant to notice, for a variety of papers. The first which he called for related to the Austrian and Russian offers of mediation. His Lordship contended that no engagement had been violated by them, and that they had never given other ground of hope than a general assurance of their readiness to co-operate in any practicable way which Russia could point out, on such a scale as was proportioned to the military means of the country, and the necessary drain upon those means for the colonial establishments. The Swedes had engaged to furnish a force of 25,000 men for an additional subsidy, but this stipulation had not been executed. The late Ministry had not thrown any obstacle in the way of the proposed loan to Russia; but when it was considered that the sum demanded was six millions, it would not seem surprising that with the experience of the Austrian loan before them, they had declined to guarantee the re-payment of such a sum; and without such guarantee the money could not be raised. His Lordship, not having yet an opportunity of consulting the papers in the Public Offices, would not, at present, enter into any discussion of the merits of the expedition to Constantinople. He concluded with moving for the production of the several documents.

Lord Hawkesbury vindicated the conduct of Ministers, in not entering, in their Declaration against Russia, into the details of the complaints which she brought forward in her Declaration, any further than to shew that they formed no valid justification for her conduct.

The question was put on the different motions, some of which were agreed to, and others negatived.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

A person from the Commissioners for investigating the Claims made on the late Nabob of Arcot, presented the Third Report from the Commissioners, which was ordered to be printed.

An Account was presented from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for one year, ending January 1, 1808.

New Writs were ordered for Ennis, in the room of J. Fitzgerald, Esq. now Escheator of Munster; and for Tralee, in the room of the Sitting Member, who has accepted the Stewardship of the Hundred of East Headred.

Mr. T. Grenville wished to say a few words on the subject of a Notice given by an Hon. Gentleman behind him (Mr. Taylor) respecting the Papers relative to the Expedition against Constantinople. He said, he wished to learn what Papers Ministers intended to produce, as the late Ministers were out of office before the Expedition to Constantinople was carried into effect. He alluded to Papers of some importance; these were Sir T. Louis's remarks, transmitted to Lord Collingwood, on the state of the Turkish batteries, dated the 5th of December, —There was another letter, respecting Alexandria and the Dardanelles, which he imagined Ministers had received from Lord Collingwood, and which, he supposed, they would readily produce.

Mr. Canning said a few words in reply, in which we understood him to refuse the Papers requested.

Mr. Whitbread said, he heard, with surprise, the Right Hon. Gentleman refuse the communication requested by his Right Hon. Friend. He had never known that such communications had been withheld, and he should therefore proceed to move for certain Papers, in obedience to his Notice. The Right Hon. Secretary (Canning) had on Wednesday disregarded all delicacy and reserve, and had read a garbled extract of a letter from Earl Grey, then Lord Howick, to Mr. Garlick, our Envoy at Copenhagen. He did not mean to charge the Secretary of State with having forged what he had read, but he charged him with having wilfully omitted whole sentences, highly material, giving, instead of facts and true statements, a loose disjointed chaos. He concluded by moving for a Copy of the Dispatch by Lord Howick to Mr. Garlick, dated the 3d of December, 1806, together with a Copy of the Note delivered by Mr. Rist to Lord Howick.

Mr. Canning stated, that he stood, like all men in office, he was unwilling to give information where it was not necessary, and he never yet refused it, where it was properly and regularly required, and where it consisted with his duty to accord it. After some further explanation of minor importance, Mr. Canning concluded by agreeing to the first part of the Hon. Gentleman's motion; but in expressing his dissent to Mr. Rist's Note, as there was no occasion for its production, and as no case had been made shewing why it ought to be laid before the House.

After several Members had spoken, the House became clamorous for the question, when a division took place—

For the Motion, 73—Against it, 157—Majority 84.

Mr. Sharp gave Notice, that on an early day he would name one, to move for certain Resolutions, expressive of the disapprobation of the House, on the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers, with respect to the Expedition to Copenhagen.

A message was brought from the Lords, stating that their Lordships had agreed to the Curates Suspension Bill.

The Reports of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means were put and agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the Extraordinaries of the Navy.

Mr. Ward stated, that the Extraordinaries of this year amounted to considerably more than the last. 1,142,959*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* would be wanted for the Extraordinaries of the Navy; 235,100*l.* for building and repairing; 175,100*l.* for wear and tear of transports; 281,100*l.* for sick and wounded; 55,500*l.* for prisoners of war; and 50,000*l.* for sick prisoners.

A new Writ was issued for the county of Westmeath, in the room of Richard Smyth, Esq. who has, since his election, accepted the office of Escheator of Munster.

The American Intercourse Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

Mr. Huskisson moved for copies of certain Letters, which passed between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor, &c. of the Bank, respecting the unclaimed Dividends.—Ordered.

Sir J. Newport moved, that a Copy of the Charter of the Bank of Ireland; also an Account of the Balances in that Bank, from the 5th December, 1807, to the 5th January, 1808, belonging to the different Public Offices, be laid before the House.

Sir F. Burdett said, he wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question, respecting the grant lately made by his Majesty to the Duke of York, of 20,000*l.* All he wanted to know was, by what authority his Majesty could dispose of so much property at pleasure?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the property belonged to his Majesty, which accrued to him from Droits of the Admiralty, &c. Such grants were usual.

Sir F. Burdett signified his intention of bringing forward, on an early day, a motion respecting these Grants.

Mr. Huskisson presented the Correspondence between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bank of England, respecting the Unclaimed Dividends.

Mr. Canning laid before the House a Paper, purporting to be the Speech of the President of the United States to both Houses

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of Congress; also a Copy of Mr. Rist's Note to Lord Howick, and his Lordship's Answer.

On the motion of *Lord Temple*, there were ordered to be laid before the House, an Account, shewing all Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain for the three last years, terminating on the 1st of January, 1808.

The Report of the Committee of Supply of last night, granting various sums as estimates for the Navy, &c. was brought up and agreed to.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. Fawkener, the Clerk of the Privy Council, presented an Account of the Fees and Gratuities paid by persons for carrying on the Foreign Trade from May, 1803, to December last, shewing the apportionment of the same.—Ordered to be printed.

Lord Temple gave notice, that on Monday he should move for a Copy of a Note of Mr. Pinckney, the late American Ambassador, to Lords Holland and Auckland, dated the 31st of December, 1806, relative to the Treaty between Great Britain and America.

Mr. Sheridan intimated that on Monday he should move for Copies of all or any Correspondence that had passed between Ministers and the Prince of Denmark, upon the Surrender of Copenhagen, relative to our retaining possession of that fortress.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that he felt great satisfaction at being able to state to the Committee the favourable arrangement he had made with the Bank. The arrangement to which he alluded had arisen from the suggestion of the Finance Committee of last Session, and it embraced three different subjects. The first was the management of the Public Debt; 2dly, The allowance to the Bank for that management; and lastly, The Unclaimed Dividends, and Unclaimed Lottery Prizes, remaining in the custody of the Bank. The Right Hon. Gentleman then went on to describe the sums to be allowed the Bank for the management of the Public Debt, at the rate of 963*l.* per million, as it at present stood. When the debt should be further reduced the allowance was then meant to be 400*l.* per million. This arrangement would eventually prove a saving of 62,000*l.* or 65,000*l.* a year. The next point was, the advance by the Bank of 3,000,000*l.* during the war. This came from the advantages the Bank enjoyed in possessing the balances of the Public money. It appeared from the most accurate calculation, that these balances amounted to something between eleven and twelve millions, from which, however, there fell to be deducted 600,000*l.* being a deposit on account of America. It amounted in the whole, he believed, to ten millions and a half, deducting the above sum. He then described the amount of the Unclaimed Dividends from 1791, as amounting to 500,000*l.*; and the three millions as the profit of the Bank on the deposits of Government in their hands. After some further observations, the Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving, "That towards the Supply granted to his Majesty, a sum of 500,000*l.* of Unclaimed Dividends, and Undemanded Lottery Prizes, be granted."—He stated he should move the other Resolution after this preliminary one should be agreed to.

On the question being put, *Mr. Bankes*, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, commended the object of the Right Hon. Gentleman had in view, on the principal that it was nothing but fair that the Public should have the use of its own money. A better bargain might have been made, and it would not have been detrimental or injurious to the Bank. He conceived, that a reduction ought to have taken place in the allowances proposed to the Bank on the management of the Public Debt, as the advance from the Bank of the three millions, without interest, might indure for a long time, at least until the end of the war.

Mr. Tierney did not approve of the Resolutions, and urged, that the Bank ought, from the public balances therein deposited, to take the management of the national debt without any charge.

Mr. Bankes and the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained, when the Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

Mr. Huskisson moved for leave to bring in a Bill for abolishing the office of Surveyor of Subsidies and Petty Customs in the Port of London.—Leave given.

Sir F. Burdett then rose to submit the motion of which he had given notice. It was his intention to ground a Parliamentary proceeding on the Account for which he should now move, which was, for an account of all captures made at sea, by British vessels, which were claimed, or said to have remainder in the Crown, from 1792, to the present day.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that if such was the account wanted by the Hon. Baronet, it would be a difficult matter to make it out; but if he wanted only a statement of the Droits of the Admiralty during that period, he thought the account might be produced. The Droits of the Admiralty, however, he could tell the Hon. Baronet, were long since, by the authority of Parliament, made his Majesty's private property.

Sir F. Burdett had no possible objection to the line chalked out by the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Sir C. Pole supported the original motion.

The Advocate General vindicated the Droits pertaining to the Crown, as authorised by ancient practice. It had been the case in the war with Spain, where ships were taken before a declaration of war. These vessels were condemned to the Crown, the captors having no real interest in the condemnation. A moiety of two-thirds of the proceeds was, however, granted by the Crown as a reward for the capture.

Mr. Lushington said he was in possession of a fact which he felt compelled, by a sense of duty, to state to the House. It nearly concerned an Honourable Baronet, one of its Members, who quitted the service of the navy in 1787, and went to Ostend, where he got a vessel and proceeded to India. In that country he exchanged his ship for a vessel called the Etrusco, and returned with a cargo to Europe. He went to Ireland, and came to Dungeness, where he run a cargo on shore, or in other words smuggled (*loud cries of hear from the Opposition*). His ship was taken off Dungeness by the Brilliant frigate, and she was condemned in the Court of Admiralty. The Captain of the Brilliant received no reward for the capture: but in September 1806, 25,000*l.* was bestowed, not on the captors, but on an Officer of the Navy who had violated the laws of his country.

Sir H. Popham having been thus personally charged, vindicated his conduct, in having gone to India. It was a period of profound peace, and he would refer to the Journals for the sanction and applause his conduct received, when in India, from Lord Cornwallis and the Court of Directors. He was anxious at that time to acquire a knowledge of his profession, and his public services in India must have been of a very extraordinary kind indeed (*a laugh*), to excite this attack. He had never been a smuggler, or been at all concerned with smugglers.

Mr. Perceval moved his Amendment, which was for an Account of the Nett Proceeds paid into the Court of Admiralty, as Droits, since the 1st of January 1793; and of the balance still remaining.

Some conversation ensued, when the House divided—the Amendment was carried by 82 to 57.

On our re-admission Mr. Abercromby put off his motion, respecting the instructions given to Lord St. Vincent, relative to Portugal, till Monday.

The Report of the Committee of last night was brought up and agreed to. It respected the Bank Loan, and Bills were ordered.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12,

On the motion of Mr. Calcraft, the day appointed for balloting for a Committee to try the Wexford Petition, was deferred from the 24th of March to the 7th of April.

Mr. H. Martin moved for an Account of all Sums issued by the Paymaster-General of the Forces to persons without account. The Hon. Gentlemen stated, that he last Session obtained a similar Account, and he now wanted another for a further period, viz. from 1805, to the 1st of January, 1807.

Mr. Chancellor Perceval had no objection to the motion, though he could not help expressing a strong wish, that the Hon. Gentleman would suggest the matter to the Finance Committee.

The Motion was agreed to.

On the Motion of Mr. Eden there was ordered to be laid before the House an Account of all Neutral Ships that had entered or been brought into British Ports, under the Order of Council, of the 11th of November, describing the places to which they belong, and stating, when they obtained permission to proceed on their voyages.

Sir C. Pole moved for an Account of the Droits of the Admiralty, arising from vessels, prizes, cargoes, and part of cargoes; and secondly, for a similar account of such vessels, &c. condemned as prize in any of the Courts of Admiralty abroad, or by the High Court of Admiralty in England, since January, 1802. He also moved for an account of all ships and vessels, cargoes, or part of cargoes, presented in the name of his Majesty, showing the nett produce of such vessels, and the gross amount of their cargoes, captured previous to the declaration of war; according to the latest returns.—Ordered.

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Lord Petty gave notice, that on Monday he should move an Address to his Majesty, for dispatches, or extract of dispatches, received by Ministers, relative to the ratification of the Treaty with the United States.

Sir A. Pigott gave a notice similar to that of Mr. Eden, for a list of all neutrals brought into this country, or who came into it, and allowed to depart, on giving bonds.

Mr. Huskisson brought up the Bill, carrying into effect the late Orders in Council, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

Mr. Ponsonby intimated, that he should debate the principle of the Bill in that stage.

The Curate's Suspension Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Exchequer Bills Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed.

An Account was presented from the Exchequer of the interest paid on Exchequer Bills for the last three years.

Several Accounts of Rum imported from the West Indies, exported from Great Britain, and consumed at home, for the last three years, were ordered.—Adjourned till Monday.

PROVINCIALS.

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 5.—The Rev. Edward Pearson, rector of Rempstone, Notts, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Sydney College, was on Sunday unanimously elected Master of that society.—The late Dr. Smith's prizes of 25l. each, for two commencing Bachelors of Arts, proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy, are this year adjudged to Mr. Bickersteth, of Caius, and Mr. M. Bland, of St. John's, the first and second wranglers.—The subjects appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for Sir Wm. Browne's prize medals, for the present year, are for the epigrams, *Beatus vulnere*.—Alcaics, *Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna patentem*.—Sapphics, *Veris comites*.

At the Annual Meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society in December last, Mr. Sitwell made the following communication:—"Mr. Sitwell has found, that a disease in calves, called *the Navel Ill*, or *an inflammation of the navel string*, that takes place between the first and ninth day after birth, is very prevalent in various districts, and in every instance fatal. He has been fortunate to find a cure, which is as follows:—Immediately on the calf being taken ill, he gives, in one table spoonful of bark, 150 drops of laudanum, and one wine-glass of port-wine. Every four hours he foments the inflamed part with marsh mallows, or camomile flowers. The following morning he gives, in new milk, two tea-spoonfuls of rhubarb. He repeats the bark, laudanum, and wine at night, and the rhubarb the following morning; which has hitherto effected a cure. Mr. Sitwell suggested, that tying a ligature round the navel string immediately after birth, and cutting off the remaining part, may be in some degree a means of prevention, but not to be depended on"

Fifteen thousand acres of land were inundated on the coast of Suffolk, by the high tide of the 14th ult. The damage done to the buildings and stock is incalculable.

Oil of any kind may be purified by mixing it with an equal quantity of water in which oak bark, or some other tanning, has been infused, agitating it violently, and applying to the liquid a boiling heat for about a quarter of an hour, when the oil is to be scummed off.—The refuse of fish-oil, from the above process, is used in making plaster or stucco, or in paints, putty, &c.; it is likewise an excellent ingredient for blacking for leather, such refuse being insoluble in water, and consequently resisting water.

Sarah Smith, the Sussex Sleeping Sylvana, otherwise called the *Sleeping Beauty*, has again fell under the influence of Morpheus, at a public house at Horsham, from whence she was removed to the poor house, where she yet remains in a dormant state. An operation has been suggested by eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty, but which the unfortunate young woman has hitherto positively refused to undergo.

A person named Robins, a considerable dairy-farmer at Brimeard's-hill, near Wootton-Basset, was in the daily practice of drinking to great excess, and in fits of inebriety, he would often beat his wife most cruelly, and threaten to kill her. On Sunday se'nnight the poor woman had expressed her fears that he would put his threats in execution, and had particularly requested one of the men-servants to sleep in the house; but this request, unfortunately, was not attended to, and no one was in the house that night but Robins and his wife. On Monday morning, at break of day, the first labourer that went to work discovered Robins sitting by the hearth-side, in the back kitchen, and near him his wife, lying on the embers, burnt in a dreadful manner, and quite dead. The murderer was apprehended, and lodged in Devizes prison.

Simmons, the wretch who murdered the two ladies, at Hoddesdon, a few months since, died, it is said, last week, in Hertford gaol, raving mad. He had, it seems, refused to take any food for several days before.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-Street, Feb. 8.

Captain Berkeley, First Aid-de-Camp to General Bowyer, arrived yesterday morning at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with a Dispatch from the General, of which the following is a copy:—

Santa Cruz, Dec. 27.

MY LORD—Being in a state of preparation and readiness to move a sufficient force against the Danish Islands in these seas, in consequence of your Lordship's dispatch of the 5th of Sept. no time was lost (after the arrival of his Majesty's final commands, signified to me by Lord Hawkesbury's letter of Nov. 8, in your Lordship's absence, by the Fawn sloop of war, which arrived early on Tuesday morning the 15th inst. at Barbadoes), in embarking the troops at Barbadoes on board the men of war appointed to receive them by Rear-Admiral Sir Alex. Cochrane, who immediately dispatched others to the Islands to leeward to take on board such as were under orders in each of them, with directions to proceed to the general rendezvous, the whole of which, except 100 rank and file of the 90th regiment from St. Vincent's, joined the Admiral before or soon after our arrival off the Island of St. Thomas on the 21st inst. It was then thought proper to send a summons to Governor Von Scholten, in charge of Brigadier-General Shipley and Capt. Fahie, commanding his Majesty's ship Ethalion, to surrender the Islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and their dependencies, to his Britannic Majesty, which he did the next day on terms agreed upon between him and Major-General Maitland and Capt. Pickmore, of his Majesty's ship Ramilies, which were afterwards approved of and ratified by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane and myself, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, and hope they will meet with his Majesty's approbation.

On the 23d, in the evening, after leaving a garrison of 300 men of the 70th regiment, with an Officer and detachment of the Royal Artillery, at St. Thomas's, under the command of Brigadier-General Maclean, whom I have also directed to assume the Civil Government of the same, until his Majesty's pleasure is signified thereon, we proceeded to Santa Cruz, the Admiral having previously sent his Majesty's ship Ethalion, with Brigadier-General Shipley and Captain Fahie, to summon that island; who returned the next morning, the 24th, with a letter from the Governor, offering to surrender it to his Majesty, provided we would allow three Danish Officers to view on board the ships the number of troops brought against it, which we permitted, that his Excellency's military honour might thereby not be reflected on. These Officers having made their report to their Governor, returned early the next morning, the 25th, to the flag ship with a message, that the Governor was willing to treat for the surrender of the island, when Major-General Maitland and Capt. Pickmore were again sent on shore to settle the terms of capitulation, a copy of which I also transmit; which being approved of by the Admiral and myself, troops were landed, and the forts and batteries taken possession of in the name of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a royal salute being fired on the British colours being hoisted.

I should be ungrateful in the extreme, did I not state to your Lordship the great and many obligations I conceive myself, the Officers, and soldiers to be under to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, the Captains and Officers of the Royal Navy, who have universally afforded us every comfortable accommodation in their power, and I am sure much to their own inconvenience.

I am convinced that had it been necessary to have called for the exertions of the sea and land forces employed upon this expedition, that they would have added another laurel to the many already acquired by British valour and discipline.

Copies of the two letters of summons, with the answers of the respective Governors, are hereby transmitted, together with a return of ordnance, and ordnance stores, taken possession of, both at St. Thomas's and Santa Cruz.

This dispatch will be presented to your Lordship by Captain Berkeley, of the 15th infantry, an intelligent Officer, who will

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Answer any questions you may be pleased to ask him; and I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's notice. Captain Berkeley is my first Aid-de-Camp.—I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY BOWYER,
General and Commander of the Forces.

The Gazette then gives the Summons sent by General Bowyer and Admiral Cochrane, to the Commandant of St. Thomas, with the Commandant's reply.

The Summons to the Governor of Santa Cruz is next given, which is nearly in the same words as the Summons to the Commandant of St. Thomas.

The Articles of Capitulation are then given, by which it is stipulated, that these Colonies must trade under the same laws that govern the West India Islands. The Danish troops are to be considered prisoners of war, and conveyed to Europe as soon as possible.—From one of the articles it appears, that there was a conspiracy in Vera Cruz, to overturn the Government. There were 89 pieces of ordnance of different calibre at St. Thomas's, and about 134 at Santa Cruz, besides gun-powder, cartridges, shot, shells, muskets, &c.

Admiral Cochrane's account of the operations follows next. —It is in substance the same as the letter from General Bowyer. The ships found at St. Thomas's and Santa Cruz, amount to—

At St. Thomas's—Danes, 53; English 8; Americans 3; Hamburghers 3; Swedish 1.—At St. Croix, Danes 21.——Total 89.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, Feb. 9, 1808.

A Letter transmitted by Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, from Lieutenant Carr, commanding the Attentive gun-brig, states the capture, on the 17th October, between Tobago and Trinidad, of the Spanish privateer Lugger Neustra Senora Del Carmen, commanded by Don Thomasa Disaro, rowing forty sweeps, mounting two carriage guns, with swivels, small arms &c. and carrying sixty-three men, three of whom were wounded in the chace. She was only fifteen days from Barcelona, and had captured the sloop Harriot, of St. Vincent.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Rums, King-street, Norwich, corn-merchant, to surrender, Feb. 15, at eleven, 24, at twelve, and March 22, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Hister and Fletcher, Lincoln's-Inn.

Anthony Hyde, Brandon, Suffolk, liquor-merchant, Feb. 22, at five, 23, and March 22, at eleven, at the George Inn, Thetford. Attornies, Mr. Fuller, Brandon; and Richard Brewster, Common Pleas Office, Inner Temple.

Francis Hall, Jermyn-street, St. James's, cordwainer, Feb. 15, 18, and March 22, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Palmer, Barnard's Inn.

John Salisbury, Exeter, cabinet-maker, Feb. 16, 24, and March 22, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Exeter. Attornies, Mr. Turner, Exeter, and Messrs. Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's Inn.

George Else, Sutton in Ashfield, Nottingham, hosier, Feb. 17, 18, and March 22, at eleven, at the Swan Inn, Mansfield. Attornies, Messrs. Ross, Hall, and Ross, New Boswell-court, Carey-street; Mr. Walkden, Mansfield.

Seth Ellis, Folkingham, Lincoln, woollen-draper, Feb. 22, 23, and March 22, at eleven, at the George Inn, Grantham. Attornies, Mr. Thomas William Tottie, Leeds; Mr. Crosley, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.

John Bressit Alfreton, Derby, mercer, Feb. 24, 25, and March 22, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Alfreton. Attornies, Mr. John Cressey Hall, Alfreton; and Messrs. Ross, Hall, and Ross, New Boswell Court.

George Crocker, Bideford, Devon, ship-builder, Feb. 24, 25, and March 22, at eleven, at the Golden Lion Inn, Barnstaple. Attornies, Messrs. Bremridge and Drake, Barnstaple; Richard Bremridge, Common Pleas Office, Inner Temple.

William Rose, Earl's-court, Kensington, Feb. 10, 16, and March 22, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho.

William Ball, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, Feb. 16, 23, and March 22, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Taylor, Old-street-road.

William Busby and Isaac Hill, Strand, hatters, Feb. 19, 23, and March 22, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Goddard, New Bridge-street.

James Makeham, Upper Thames-street, cheesemonger, Feb. 16, 23, and March 22, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Will, Warwick-square.

DIVIDENDS.

March 16. John Jones, Carnarvon, draper, at ten, at the Sportsman's Inn, Carnarvon.

March 12. Thomas Bishop, Little East-Cheap, carpenter, at one, at Guildhall.

March 5. William Jarmy, Norwich, fellmonger, at four, at the White Hart Inn, Norwich.

March 12. Richard Spencer Fern, Cannon-street, drysalter, at twelve, at Guildhall.

March 1. Richard Berrow, Pall-Mall, feather-merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 11. Henry Fraser, Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield, grocer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

March 7. James Doxon, Manchester, merchant, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Manchester.

March 5. Joseph Dickenson, William Dickenson, sen. and William Dickenson, jun. Broad-street, merchants, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—March 1.

Barnet Barnett, Sheppy-yard, Minories, dealer.
James Dennison, William Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday-street, Cheapside, warehousemen.
Obadiah Lodge, Keresforth-hill, Barnsley, Yorkshire, dealer.
Thomas Chambers, Wigton, Cumberland, shop-keeper.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, Feb. 13, 1808.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

County of Donegal.—Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Esq. in the room of Henry Vaughan Brook, Esq. deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Blyth, Louth, Lincoln, merchant, to surrender March 11, 12, and 26, at eleven, at the Crown and Woolpacks Inn, Louth. Attornies, Mr. Barber, Gray's Inn, London; and Mr. Paddison, Louth.

Elizabeth Gell, and Ann Gell, Wirksworth, Derby, grocers, Feb. 26, 27, and March 26, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Wirksworth. Attornies, Mr. Swettenham, Wirksworth; and Messrs. Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's Inn.

Nicholas Hurry, and Christopher Bird Jones, Liverpool, merchants, March 1, 2, and 26, at twelve, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Attornies, Messrs. Lace and Hassall, Liverpool; and Mr. Atkinson, Chancery-lane.

Joseph Washington, Ashborne, Derby, sadler, March 3, at twelve, 4, at ten, and 26, at five, at the Anchor Inn, Loughborough. Attornies, Mr. Tucker, Staples Inn, London; and Mr. Buchanan, Ashborne, Derbyshire.

James Round, Stafford, factor, March 1, 2, and 26, at eleven, at the Punch Bowl, Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Boutflower, Devonshire-street, Queen's-square, London; and Mr. Holland, Birmingham.

Joseph Reppen and John Reppen, Clapham, coal-merchants, Feb. 16, at eleven, 23, and March 26, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Harman, Wine-Office-court, Fleet-street.

James Wain, Mount-street, Lambeth, merchant, Feb. 18, March 5, and 26, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Highmoor, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

George Simpson, of Copthall Chambers, London, Feb. 20, 27, and March 26, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Messrs. Holmes and Lewis, Mark-lane.

John Cole, Fore-street, stationer, Feb. 20, at one, 28, at twelve, and March 26, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Pullen, Fore-street.

John Crowther, Barkisland, York, corn-dealer, Feb. 24, at the White Lion Inn, Halifax, March 4, and 26, at ten, at the Old Cock Inn, Halifax. Attornies, Mr. Hodson, Surrey-street, Strand; and Mr. Howarth, Rippenden, Halifax.

Thomas Wood, York, merchant, Feb. 19, 20, and March 26, at eleven, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield. Attorney, Mr. Blakelocke, Temple, London.

John Maclachlan, Harford-place, Drury-lane, cabinet-maker, Feb. 20, 27, and March 26, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Surman, Golden-square.

Caleb Withall, Fenchurch-street, warehousekeeper, Feb. 6, March 1, and 26, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornie, Messrs. Carpenter and Baily, Basinghall-street.

Thomas Hare Wills, Lamb's-Conduit-street, linen-draper, Feb. 20, 27, and March 26, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Bow-lane, Cheapside.

James Wrigley, Pitt-street, Blackfriars-road, hat-manufacturer, Feb. 20, March 5, and 26, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Henry Taylor, Took's-court, Cursitor-street.

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Margaret Luck, St. Martin's-le-Grand, dealer, Feb. 18, March 5, and 26, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Fryett, Millbank-street, Westminster.

DIVIDENDS.

March 12. Thomas Westlake, Plymouth-dock, Devon, draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 23. Joseph Greaves the elder, Gloucester-buildings, Walworth, insurance-broker, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 14. Matthew Macklin, Southampton, silversmith, at one, at the Dolphin's-Inn, Southampton.

April 28. Robert Rawson, Oxford-street, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

March 5. Henry Nicholson, Bishopsgate-street, silk-mercer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

March 12. Elizabeth Kent, Bicester, Oxfordshire, draper, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

March 8. John Deakin, Manchester, manufacturer, at three, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester.

March 5. Henry Fell, Basinghall-street, warehouseman, at twelve, at Guildhall.

March 5. Samuel Draper, Oxford-street, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

March 8. Robert Prested, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, shoemaker, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 5. Thomas Longbottom, late of Holbeach, near Leeds, clothier, at one, at Guildhall.

March 5. Charles Gilbert, St. George's Fields, back-maker, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 22. William Deschamps, Bennet Stevenson Morgan, and Peter M'Taggart, Suffolk-lane, merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 14. James Kay, John Watson the elder, Paul Catterall, and David Ainsworth, Preston, machine-makers, at eleven, at the Legs of Man, Preston.

March 14. Joseph Myers, late of Whittle, cotton-spinner, at ten, at the Legs of Man, Preston.

March 5. William Dickenson the elder, Thomas Goodall, and William Dickenson the younger, Poultry, bankers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—MARCH 5.

George Beaver, Tavistock-place, stone-mason.

James Powell, late of Wapping-street, coffin-maker.

Jesse Sharp, Phœnix-street, paper-hanger.

Samma Storr, late of Wisbech St. Peter's, in the Isle of Ely, plumber.

Thomas Herbert, Bernard-street, Russell-square, merchant.

Benjamin Norden, Exeter-street, grocer.

[The Gazette also contains Addresses to his Majesty from Berwick-upon-Tweed, Kilmarnock, and Stirling, praying his Majesty to continue the most vigorous measures for the prosecution of the War: and contains a letter from Captain Chambers, of the Port Mahon sloop, giving advice of his having captured Le Furet French privateer, of Havre, carrying 16 guns, and 45 men.]

THE NATIONAL REGISTER is published in London every SUNDAY, and forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom on the *Blank Post Day*. A MONDAY EDITION is also published for the convenience of Country Residents, and contains the *News* that may arrive on the SUNDAY, and up to *Three o'Clock* on the MONDAY AFTERNOON; together with an *Accurate Statement of the Fluctuation of the London and Provincial Markets, Public Funds, &c. &c.* The completest Arrangements are made for the *punctual dispatch* of this Paper from *London*; SHOULD ANY CAUSE for complaint arise, on notice being given to the Proprietors, by letter, *(post-paid)* immediate enquiry shall be instituted to prevent a recurrence of the subject of the application. Either of the Editions of the NATIONAL REGISTER may be had of ALL the *Clerks of the Roads*, Booksellers, and Newsmen, throughout the United Kingdom, at *9e. 2d.* per Quarter, which is after the same rate of Charge as other Weekly Newspapers printed on *a very inferior Paper*, and in the worst style of printing, and, indeed, so much so, that more than *one half of their Contents* are completely unintelligible.

It may be necessary to inform the Public, that the Proprietors of the NATIONAL REGISTER, have no concern with any other Newspaper, nor of any other Magazine than LE BEAU MONDE, or *Literary and Fashionable Magazine*, which is acknowledged to be unrivalled as a Periodical Literary Work; the Embellishments of the Magazine have never been equalled. The Proprietors challenge competition, and will wait the decision of the Public.

The *Three First Numbers* of THE NATIONAL REGISTER are now re-printed, and may be had of all the Newsmen and Booksellers. *The Emblematical Title-Page* will, of course, continue to be delivered *Gratis*, with the First Number.

A distinguished Officer in the Army having favoured the Proprietors of this Paper with the *curious* LIFE of GENERAL WHITELOCKE, which contains many Facts relative to the *Exploits* of that General, they have been induced to publish it, which may be had at their Office, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand; or of any of the Booksellers and Newsmen, price 1s.6d.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday another interesting debate took place in the House of Lords, on the motion of the Duke of NORFOLK for certain papers illustrative of the expedition to Copenhagen. There were two novel features in the discussion of that night. Marquis WELLESLEY, for the first time since his return from India, took a share in the debate, and in an elaborate speech defended the conduct of Ministers on the attack on the Danish capital. As his arguments, however, presented merely the defence which has been so often repeated, it is unnecessary for us to load the subject with superfluous commentary. The other extraordinary circumstance in the debate, was one of much more importance; the statement of the sentiments of Lord HUTCHINSON, whose late situation rendered him master of knowledge so peculiarly interesting for the decision of this momentous question. As the narrative which he delivered of the instructive conferences which he held with the EMPEROR of RUSSIA, the one subsequent to the treaty of Tilsit, the other to the arrival of intelligence respecting the bombardment of Copenhagen, forms the subject of the political disquisition in the first columns of this Paper, we have no occasion here to extend our remarks.

The property which accrues to HIS MAJESTY from certain captures made at sea, has come under the discussion of Parliament, as this property has hitherto been exempt from the controul of Parliament; as it appears, that in a protracted and complicated war like that in which we have been so long involved, this property may rise to a very great amount; and as it is a vital principle of the Constitution, that no considerable sums should remain at the disposal of the Executive Power, exempt from the controul of Parliament, all parties seem to have joined in approving of the inquiry into the amount and application of this money, though some difference existed as to the mode in which it should take place.

Accounts have been received of the capture of the Danish West-India Islands. This, however, is not a subject of peculiar triumph. They offered no resistance; and though they may be of some weight in the scale of compensation in the event of a negotiation for peace; they are, in the mean time, of injury to us rather than advantage. The present disastrous circumstances in which our own West-India Islands are placed, arises from the great accessions to our West-India cultivation, which have, during late years, been made in consequence of the possession of the ceded Islands. More produce has by this means been raised than could well be disposed of; and the price, by consequence,

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has sunk so low, that the planter is not indemnified for his expence, and has suffered so deeply, that he already totters on the brink of ruin. From the Danish Islands an additional supply will be poured into the market, and will aggravate all the existing evils.

Ministers have settled a new plan for the issuing of Exchequer Bills, by which the commission will be saved, as well as an easy accommodation given to the public. They are to be issued at an office in the Bank, to bear 4 per cent. while out; but to be paid or exchanged at one day's notice at the office.

The Legislature of Jamaica have resolved, that the Commissioners of Correspondence be directed to instruct their Agent to apply to his Britannic Majesty's Ministers, in the event of a war between Great-Britain and the United States of America, that such measures may be taken as will enable the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of that Island to grant licences to vessels of the United States, trading with the articles they are now permitted to bring to, and take from Jamaica, in a manner similar to the existing licensed trade between his Majesty's West India dominions and the enemies' colonies, under the provisions of the present Free Port Law.

By advices from Boston, dated the 18th ult. we cannot find that Mr. Rose had yet landed; but it states that "some blunders at Norfolk had prevented him landing, till he had assurances of being received with hospitality. These assurances have been sent from Washington, where Mr. Rose was expected about the 8th or 9th ult."—It should seem as if some difficulties had been purposely thrown in the way of his landing.—Mr. Randolph directed the attention of the House of Representatives, on the 4th ult. to his impeachment of General Wilkinson, which had been fixed for that day.—A debate of six hours ensued; various motions were made; one to reject the resolution. But a motion to adjourn was at length carried.

Disputes of a very violent nature have taken place in the American Congress. Mr. Randolph is said to have denounced General Wilkinson as a Spanish pensioner. The General has challenged his accuser, but the latter refuses to fight until the former has cleared his character.

Advices from Gibraltar of the 7th ult. arrived on Thursday, by which we learn that 120,000 French and Spanish troops are on their march against that place, and that 200 gun-boats were destined to co-operate in the attack.

Private accounts from the Continent represent the kingdom of Naples as in a state of anarchy; and that several persons had been convicted of conspiring to overthrow the Government, and assassinate King Joseph Bonaparte. An open attempt upon his person, it is added, was lately made in the open face of day, within a few miles of Naples. A party of men surrounded his carriage, and fired at him without effect. They were resolutely opposed by Joseph's guards, who, with the loss of fifteen men, succeeded in frustrating the attempt of the assailants.

The amount of Unclaimed Dividends, on the 5th of Jan. last, was 934,662*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* The amount of Unclaimed Lottery Prizes on the same day was 113,229*l.*

The trial of General Whitelocke has been continued during the whole week. The whole time has been consumed in the examination of witnesses. As the principal part of the evidence is now taken, a few days more will probably bring this extraordinary trial to a termination.

So severe was the weather on Friday night, the snow so deep, the wind so violent, that not half of the inland mails had arrived when this Paper was put to press. The Post-Office will be kept open this day, for the purpose of distributing the letters as the mails arrive; they must, however, be applied for at the General Post-Office.

Sunday morning a duel was fought on Danbury Common, between Lieutenants O——e and M——n, both of the 43d foot, which was attended with fatal consequences to the former, who received a ball through the body on the first fire, and expired on the spot. This melancholy circumstance originated in a dispute at the mess, on the preceding evening. Lieut. M. and the seconds have absconded.

Happy Escape.—On Thursday night last, the Countess of Clare returned to her house in Saville-row, about twelve o'clock, after passing the evening with Lord and Lady Fitzgibbon, her son and daughter; shortly after which her Ladyship retired to her apartments, which are situated in the back part of the house. About two o'clock, she was greatly alarmed by the cracking of the roof of the house; shortly after a large stack of chimnies were blown down by the high wind, which forced in part of the roof and the ceiling of her Ladyship's bed-room, when near a ton of bricks, together with the ceiling, fell in, and literally buried her Ladyship. In this perilous situation she remained till after four o'clock, when she was released by her domestics. —The whole of the back roof, together with the skylight of her Ladyship's back drawing-room, are completely demolished. We are happy to state that her Ladyship did not sustain any material injury, and was able on Friday to receive the visits of her private friends.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, at two o'clock, His Majesty held a private Levee at the Queen's Palace, when the following had the honour of being presented to His Majesty:

Sir Henry Worsley Holmes, on coming to his title, by the Duke of Portland; Sir Henry V. Darrel, upon his return from India; Lord Keith, upon his marriage; Mr. Balguy, upon his being appointed a Welch Judge, by the Lord Chancellor; General Murray, upon his marriage, by Sir James Pultney; Major-General Whetham, upon his being appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth; Lord Henry Moore, upon his being appointed Joint-Muster-Master-General of Ireland, by Mr. Foster; Lieutenant-General Villettes, upon his leaving England for Jamaica; Mr. Foster, upon being appointed a Commissioner of the Treasury.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, and gave audiences to the Cabinet Ministers.

Thursday, about half past twelve o'clock, her Majesty and the Princesses arrived at St. James's Palace, where a Drawing-Room was held.

The following were among the presentations to her Majesty:—

Sir H. W. Holmes,, on coming to his title. Miss Ridell, by Lady Cecilia Johnson. Lady Elizabeth Cuffe. Mrs. M. Moore, upon her marriage. Colonel Ponsonby. Lady Glenbervie, on being appointed Mistress of the Robes to the Princess of Wales. Sir H. D. Darrel, on his return from India. Lady Caroline Lambe, Mr. Pelham, on his marriage. Admiral Sir H. Stanhope, on his being made Baronet Captain Bowles. Lord William Bentinck, on his return from India. General Murray, on his marriage. The Rev. Mr. Ryder, on being appointed to the Canonry of Windsor. The Hon. Mrs. Pelham, on her marriage, by Lady Bradford. Earl Grey, on succeeding to his title. Mr. Meyrick, on his marriage. Miss Bontein. General Phipps, on being appointed to the command of a battalion of the 60th regiment. Mr. Walpole. The Hon. Mr. Lambe, on his marriage. Captain Gardner, of the Navy. Lord Keith, on his marriage. Mr. St. Leger, on being appointed Vice-Chamberlain to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. Lord Bolton, on coming to his title. Mrs. Murray, on her marriage. Mr. Simpson. Mr. John Leslie Foster, on his arrival from Ireland. Miss Harriet Bouverie. The Rev. Mr. Manners Sutton. The Rev. Dr. Busby. The Archbishop of York. Colonel Ramsden. Lord Balgoney. Miss Windham.

Argyle Street Rooms.—On Thursday evening, these rooms were opened on the new Establishment, combining a Theatre, with rooms for Cards, Dancing, &c. The Entrance Hall is elegantly decorated; the walls painted in fresco, and divided into compartments by Corinthian Pillars, with a basement in imitation of Verd antique, and illuminated by a superb Grecian Lamp. At the upper end are crimson folding doors, which open to a vestibule, leading to the staircase, covered with scarlet cloth, over which is a rich carpet with border *à la grec*.—From this we pass into the Turkish room, the floor of which is co-

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pery, and elegant Ottomans are placed round the room. On the left of this is the Saloon, fitted up as a Theatre, one hundred feet in length, and supposed equal to any thing of the kind in Europe, from its extent and the elegant propriety of its ornaments. The walls are decorated with the most classical specimens of architecture, interspersed with *basso relievos* taken from Telemachus; the general effect is heightened by gilding and other ornaments of the chastest design. At the upper end are twenty boxes, lightly, and appropriately fitted up for the Patronesses and their friends; and at the lower end is a small Stage, with brilliant scenery, whilst the *toute ensemble*, affords every convenience for the numerous and fashionable assemblage. This Meeting was by invitation, and intended for Colonel Greville's friends; the party was large, and the entertainments consisted of music, songs, &c. by Signor and Signora Miartani, and in our musical world, Bianchi, Siboni, Lanza, &c.

PANTHEON MASQUERADE.---On Thursday evening the masked and motley votaries of pleasure, had their carnival at this once elegant Abode of Fashion. The reduced prices of this species of entertainment produced such a *melange* of nobility and mobility, that we were almost tempted to believe, that the ballad-singers and watchmen, were really from the purlieus of Grub-street, and St. Giles's, though they were not the *best* characters at the Masquerade. Fun, mirth, and hilarity were the order of the evening; here were High-German doctors, without degrees, and quack-doctors with them; nuns without chastity, and Methodist parsons really fond of the *spirit*, very few punchinellos, devils, or flower-girls, and but one solitary Harlequin.

It was at first supposed the Court of Portugal intended to get up *Two Faces under a Hood*; however, by particular desire, they were induced to change it for the *Regent*: the *English Fleet* next appeared with universal applause; this was followed by the *Tempest*, and it is expected the season will close with *Abroad and at Home*. They now intend to perform on a new theatre, as the old one, where they were only tenants at will, has been taken over their heads, by a grasping manager, who has contrived to get possession of most of the country theatres; here, however, as all the scenery and decorations are removed, he finds nothing but empty benches.

A young orator (of great abilities in his own opinion) having thought proper in the course of his oration, to reflect rather severely on Mr. Sheridan—he immediately replied, "that notwithstanding the sarcasms uttered against himself, he should be unwilling to deny the merit of the infant statesman:" in his attempts at fancy, (continued the wit) I recognize the solidity of his judgment, and in his exposition of facts, I am amazed at the flights of his imagination!!!

A Gentleman descanting on the troubles in Ireland some time ago, in presence of an Irishman, rather of the lower class, attributed them chiefly to the number of pretended Patriots which were tolerated in the country.—"Oh, don't believe a word of it, your honour," exclaimed the honest Hibernian, "I know every *Pat* in the Island, and damn the *Pat-riot* there's in it."

Madame Bonaparte has been compared to a Bill of Exchange, drawn by *Barras*, endorsed by *Cambaceres*, and accepted by *Bonaparte*. It appears now, she has long been *noted*, and is at length to be *protested*, as the acceptor has closed business, on the old account, and means to begin on a new score.

The following curious anagram on Napoleon Bonaparte, not being generally known, is worthy notice:

Bona rapta pone Leno—which expresses, even to a letter, "you rascal! lay down the stolen goods."

Mr. Grattan dined a few days hence with a large party of the oppositionists; when called on for a song, it is said he gave "good night and joy be wi ye all."

DRURY LANE.

As a set off to the novelty at Covent-Garden, Old Drury came forward, on Thursday Evening, with an Opera, in *four* Acts, called, *Kais*, or *Love in a Desert*, in which, whether we regard the performers, or the numerous choruses, we may say the whole strength of the House was engaged.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Amri, an Emir, Father to Leila	Mr. Raymond.
Ahmed, an Arabian Elder, Father to Kais	Mr. Powell.
Kais	Mr. Braham.
Almanzor, Page to Kais	Miss Lyon.
Almoran, a Circassian, beloved by Rozella	Mr. Bannister.
Rashed, an old Slave of the Emir's	Mr. Matthews.
Salem, an Officer of the Emir, in Love with Leila	Mr. Kelly.
Prince of Egypt	Mr. Putnam.
Osmar, Hassan, Hali, — *Arab Chiefs*	Mr. Smith. Mr. Dignum. Mr. Cooke.
Leila	Mrs. Mountain.
Rozella, a Greek, kidnapped from Circassia	Signora Storace.
An Old Slave	Miss Tidswell.

The story, for we cannot call it a plot, is evidently taken from a modern popular work of Eastern Tales; and has so little in it, really interesting, that it was only by the introduction of pageants, processions, camels, and coffee-drinkers, together with some long ballads, totally unconnected with the piece, that it could possibly be wiredrawn through four long acts.

Kais, the hero, is the son of *Ahmed*, an Arabian Chief, whose Tribe is encamped near the city of Cairo, and he, *of course*, becomes enamoured of *Leila*, daughter of a Turkish or Egyptian Emir, who, *of course*, intends his *fair* daughter for *Salem*, an old fellow, with a long beard, &c. &c.

Kais in the disguise of a Dervise, as it is called, but which might have passed very well as a Domino, at the Masquerade, endeavours to obtain an interview with his beloved, when they are discovered by *Amri*, and in the contest *Amri* strikes *Kais*. This, the latter would have avenged with his poniard, till requested by *Leila* not to kill her father; he then tells her he can no longer associate with his military companions, and, therefore, will wish her good morning, and retire to the Desert, to lament his dishonour. All this is done with much warlike pomp, and the gentle *Leila* is seized by a band of strapping fellows, with long pikes, as if, like the King of Brentford, *she* had got an army in her pocket.

As an assignation is nothing without a confidant, *Kais* is assisted in his interview by *Rosella*, a Circassian slave, stolen from her father's cottage, and followed into Egypt by *Almoran*, under the name of *Marvellous*, who, it appears, keeps a coffee shed, where he retails out coffee and long stories, to a number of light, airy, skipping, good humoured young Turks; all, of course, very natural and very appropriate!

Rosella, to be on a par with her mistress, has not only a young Lover, but also an old one, *Rashed*, with whom she *undergoes* a very amorous *tête-à-tête*, assisted by a spinning wheel, whose evolutions and accidents are a kind of accompaniment to her song. Those who have visited the countries of the East, may perhaps enquire how long it is since the spinning wheel has superseded the use of the distaff; whilst those not conversant with Eastern customs, might naturally expect a second edition of

"Somehow, my spindle I mislaid."—

Almoran, meeting with *Almanzor*, the Page of *Kais*, is informed of *Rosella* being a slave at Cairo, he therefore attempts to gain an interview with her in the disguise of a peripatetic perfumer, and at last discovers her coming out of a Mosque: a place, by the bye, where the Mahometans are not very fond of admitting the Ladies, as they imagine that those who have no souls, have nothing to do with religion.

We are now presented with a view of *Leila* and *Rosella* enjoying themselves by moon-light, when a distant voice, in a soft warbling tone, tells them that *Kais* is gone to the desart, whither *Miss Leila* resolves to follow him. She sets off on foot, in a dress which, she was obliging enough to inform us, is a pilgrim's habit, and on her way, meeting with *Achmet* the father of her lover, intreats his assistance in her search. The old man very kindly asks her into his hut, and walks in himself, when Miss, though in a violent hurry to talk of her lover, stops at the door to give us a song.

Almoran and *Rosella* having escaped together, join the Ca-

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swan for Mecca, though why they should go to Mecca in their way to Circassia, is left to the audience to find out. They meet, as usual, with the plundering Arabs, by whom they are robbed and separated, and *Leila* and *Ahmed* soon meet the same fate:—at the moment the robbers have seized upon *Lila*, *Almoran* steps in and ransoms her, with a jewel worth many sequins, although he had been robbed and stripped but a few minutes before.

Kaid is next seen amongst rocks, sphynxes and blasted trees, where he talks much, and sings more about dying, &c. He is at last traced by his faithful *Almanzor*; and after some time, a meeting takes place between the two fathers, who rail at each other through a long dialogue. when just as they are drawing their scimetars, the Prince of Egypt steps in and reconciles them. —Different parties are sent in pursuit of the wanderers, who go through several scenes of *hide-and-seek*, in the Desart, when a party of soldiers arrives, headed by an officer, who seemed quite out of breath, whilst he informed them that he was sent to bring them to Papa.

Quick as thought, or as a telegraphic dispatch, they return to Cairo, which is brilliantly illuminated on the occasion, and, as the old story goes, "all ends happily.".

Such is the outline of the Opera, on which a great expence has been incurred in scenery; yet, however brilliant this was, it was nevertheless disgusting to those at all acquainted with Egyptian or Desart Landscape. In one scene, we have the volcanic mountains and larch trees, of the North-west American Coast; in another, are masses of rocks, cold enough to represent the icebergs of Greenland.

The music, in general, seemed much admired, though some officious friends, by their early and obstinate encores, gave disgust to the audience in general. A song, which *Almoran* was forced to sing, having a *drawn scimetar* hung over him, seemed to afford much amusement, though Bannister slyly observed, that he had never sung before to *that instrument*.

When fame is so long, and perhaps so well established as Mr. Braham's, both for execution and composition, it might seem presumptuous to find fault; yet, as there is something so incongruous in general between the cadence of the songs as read, and the pauses and starts of his finer flourishes, it might be as well if the authors would set their songs to his music, instead of his manufacturing music for their songs. In his very first air, *fancy* runs over the ear in a single crotchet, whilst the next word, of *one* syllable, has nearly as many attendant notes as the *Prince of Egypt* had guards.

The Opera was given out for the next evening, amidst the mixed clamour of applause and hisses.

COVENT GARDEN.

Tuesday evening presented us with a new Comedy, in which there was so much said about *novelty* and *originality*, that we despaired, in a very early stage of the performance, of finding either the one, or the other.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Lord Blushdale,.....Mr. Fawcett.
Sir Arthur St. Albyn, ...Mr. Pope.
Algernon St. Albyn, (*his son*), ...Mr. C. Kemble.
Captain Modern,.....Mr. Lewis.
Solace,.....Mr. Emery.
Danvers,.....Mr. Brunton.
Legis,.....Mr. Creswell.
Geoffry,.....Mr. Simmons.
Selina, (*Sir Arthur's niece and ward*)....Miss Smith.
Cicely,.....Miss Norton.
Deborah, (*housekeeper to Lord Blushdale*, Mrs. Davenport.

A dull Prologue, most solemnly delivered by Mr. Brunton, promised us a *real, genuine British article*, and not as in general "meat as imported;" closing with a deprecation of early censure, and a request to hear it out with patience. Honest John listened to this request with his usual good humour, but his patience was nearly exhausted by the long interval between the Prologue and the opening; another circumstance, most certainly an indecorous one, tended, in some degree, to excite disapprobation. The Proscenium, or Drop Scene, like the invisible petticoats, being rather too short, displayed the legs, not only of the Performers, but also of a table and chairs: and a wag in the Pit, from the very *social* manner, in which they were assembled, enquired if that was the *first Act* of "*Begone Dull Care!*"

We shall now attempt, slightly, to delineate the Plot of *Begone Dull Care*: or, *How Will It End?*—A Welch Baronet, *Sir Arthur St. Albyn*, appears to be greatly embarrassed by debts, arising from dissipation, from which he had expected to be relieved by inheriting the wealth of a deceased brother; but this having been bequeathed to *Algernon*, his only son, he suspects the young man, of having prejudiced him, unfairly, in his brother's esteem. To guard, however, against the probable consequences of his imprudence, he comes down to St. Albyn Castle, in order to persuade, or even force, his niece *Selina*, over whose fortune he had controul, to marry his *Friend Mr. Danvers*. the nephew of *Lord Blushdale*, but a needy dissipated villain. He now binds himself by a bond to bring about the marriage, and admit *Danvers* as a partner in his copper-mines, on condition of *Lord Blushdale* giving up a bond of £6,000.

Algernon being at Bath, a letter arrives from him to *Sir Arthur*, in which he acknowledges having been married to *Selina*, some months back; and *Sir Arthur* having notified to *Solace*, the Superintendant of his Works, that he meant to admit *Danvers* as a partner, *Solace* feels himself so much hurt, by the previous insolence of *Danvers*, and by his subsequent attempt to injure him in *Sir Arthur's* opinion, that he endeavours, by persuasion, to prevent the partnership taking place; and is at length unwillingly obliged to produce a deed given him by the late *Sir Arthur*, who, apprehensive of his son's extravagance and improper connections, involving him in difficulties, had taken this measure of precaution, allowing *Solace* a share of the profits, and nominating him as a future partner, as a reward for his honest and industrious superintendance.

Selina is now obliged to leave the Castle, and take shelter in the friendly Cottage of *Solace*; but previous to this, *Cicely*, an orphan, protected, educated, and beloved by *Solace*, arrives from a Boarding School near Bath, much in love, but with *whom* does not appear, until her agitation at being informed of *Algernon's* marriage induce us to suspect that he had seduced her. *Cicely* in despair, resolves to leave the cottage of her protector, and on her way to London, is obliged, at the close of day, to ask shelter from an old servant of *Lord Blushdales*, who, not having room in her own little habitation, puts her into an uninhabited house of his Lordship's in which he had resided, as a plain country squire, previous to inheriting his title. His Lordship sick of fashion, high life, and place hunters, arrives unexpectedly, and much equivoque ensues, which affords two or three instances of good stage effect.

Danvers, foiled in his schemes with *St. Albyn*, now waits upon his uncle, and proposes some unhandsome measures towards *his friend*; but the honest Peer, disdaining to comply, *Danvers* threatens to deprive him of his estate and title, by bringing forward the lawful heir, *Capt. Modern*, who had been supposed to be the illegitimate son of the late Lord. *Modern* having slipped into the apartment during this conversation, conceals himself, until, at a fit opportunity, he possesses himself of the certificate of his mother's marriage; and the supposed Peer, convinced of his claim, instantly and most joyously resigns his title to him, accompanied by a number of letters addressed to "*Lord Blushdale*," consisting of a challenge, a Call of the House, applications for patronage, &c.

The disappointed *Danvers* retires; and *Algernon*, who arrives from Bath, having on that day come of age, presents his uncle's estates to his father, and a reconciliation takes place. *Cicely*, who had set off in the morning to continue her journey, is now brought back, in consequence of an offered reward, and *Selina* confesses that her marriage with *Algernon* was a hoax, in order to avoid the union with *Danvers*, when *Cicely* is introduced and united to her lover. *Selina* then bestows her hand on the true *Lord Blushdale*, and the piece concludes with a hope that the audience will enable the author to say, "Begone dull Care."

Such is the outline of a piece, which certainly had a very fair trial, and which evidently escaped some hisses in the two first acts, from the respect of the audience for the performers, who most certainly, in general, did every thing possible for its success.

An Epilogue, containing some good points, was well spoken by Miss Smith; but as it also contained many apologies for imitation, we must not be too severe on the author, for want of originality.—In some parts, the piece bears resemblance to *Anna, or the Welch Heiress*. *Herbert*, the father, is personified by *Sir Arthur*, and the love of *Solace*, for the orphan, is evidently the counterpart of *Wilkinson* and *Anna Mansel*. It may appear invidious to trace imitation much further, but we must nevertheless confess, that all the bustle and incident, of which there is a sufficiency in the two last acts, has often appeared before; but it is indeed futile now to expect *originality* in this respect, as every possible incident that can be produced by screens, sofas, trapdoors, and chimney corners, has been already brought into play.

There are some parts which brought down well-deserved plaudits, particularly in the scene where *Emery* in *Solace*, in

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defence of his honesty, after some severe taunts from *Sir Arthur*, produced the deed, executed in his favour by the late Baronet; *Sir Arthur* having haughtily demanded, "Why was not this produced before?" he emphatically retorts, "Why was it produced now?"—We cannot avoid noticing the quaint attempts at wit, which often degenerated into puns, some of which, we hope, the public will be excused from listening to in future; particularly where Lewis, in *Modern*, expresses his dislike for *novels*; as arising from his love of *novelty*; and also where *Solace* talks of having got tipsy, and being liable to a fine, for moving Wine, without a Permit, beyond the quantity allowed by the Excise.

It also deserves notice, that *Algernon*, the hero of the piece, did not appear, until the last Act; this, perhaps, was in imitation of *Terence*, in his "Fair Andrian," where Glycerium the Heroine, is never *seen*, but is *heard*, by the audience and the old fathers, *crying out* for assistance, on a very interesting occasion, to Juno Lucina, the patroness of ladies in the straw.

To analyse each Actor's exertions, would be beyond our limits, and where all did well, to notice one or two might appear invidious; but it is not *mal à propos* to observe, that Miss Smith's character will, perhaps, be better liked, when the plot is understood, as on the *first* representation it appeared rather disgusting to see the supposed *Wife of Algernon*, coquetting with *Capt. Modern*, and suffering him to kiss her hand, &c.

There was another actress, whose general mode of acting and evident efforts to please, ought always to screen her from illiberal censure; but we hope she will not be offended at a friendly hint, that, although a frequent extension and even violent action of the arms, may be allowable in tragedy, yet it is rather unnatural in the simple Country Girl, the *protegée* of a cottage, notwithstanding she *was* just come from a Boarding School.

Upon the whole, our general opinion is in favour of this piece, yet we strongly recommend much curtailment, particularly in the two first Acts, where the action seems to hang very much; and also in the common-place puns, and sentimental clap-traps: otherwise the author's attempt at wit, upon the Parliamentary Debates may be *turned* upon himself; and we may be tempted to congratulate ourselves, "that although forced *to hear*, it is fortunate that we are not obliged *to read*."

CITY.

BREAD.—Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to remain the same as last week, viz. 11d½. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 10d. household.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We are happy to announce the re-opening of this truly patriotic and useful Institution, for its original purpose, under a most brilliant Patronage, and with a brilliant display of British taste and genius. Our limits will not allow us to notice every work of excellence; we shall, however, from time to time, present a few to our Readers, with observations, in which it shall be our study, that candour shall walk hand in hand with the necessary severity of critical censure. The Paintings of this year, amounting to 400, are, in general, Landscapes, with the usual sprinkling of sea, and fancy pieces; the historical specimens are but few, and we never recollect at any former Exhibition such a number of candle-light subjects.

No. 33.—*Hercules resting from his labour.* J. F. RIGAUD, R. A.

As the most remarkable trait in the character of Hercules was his strength, and the most interesting incidents in his poetical life, arose from his almost miraculous exercise of it, we are rather surprised that the artist should have chosen to represent him in a state of repose—it is as unnatural as representing a war-horse asleep, or a frozen catarach. In this composition, consisting only of Hercules and his Club, the pyramidal outline, and the anatomical filling up, are well preserved, yet there is a cold sameness of colouring, like a work done in bistre, which though it produces relief, yet, from the want of contrast in the lights and shades, presents to the mind the idea of a bronze *basso relievo*, rather than a painting. In other respects, the expression of the countenance, and the lassitude and relaxation of the muscles, admirably denote a state of repose, whilst the foreshortening of the right thigh shews an intimate acquaintance with anatomical perspective.

No. 224.—*Sea-Storm—Sun-Set.* J. POCOCK.

The well-earned fame of Mr. Pocock, as a Marine Painter, will always induce us to turn to his performances, with an almost certainty of gratification, and in this effort of his pencil we were not disappointed. The surf breaking on the beach seems evidently copied from nature, and not as we are often forced to witness it, as if the Artist had formed his ideas from a storm in a washing-tub!—The effect produced by the Setting-Sun, gives a pleasing glow to the fore-ground, and marks that chequered obscurity in the distance, so characteristic of an evening gale, when the anxious Mariner watches the declining Sun, doomed, perhaps, to see him rise no more.

With such acknowledged skill as Mr. Pocock possesses in this line of painting, we cannot but feel regret when he turns his attention with less effect to other subjects. This observation is drawn from us by No. 358—*A Landscape and Banditti*—in which there is a tame, uninteresting accuracy of outline, rendered even more displeasing by an affected contrast in the colouring. The distant mountains have a darkness of purple which nature never gives, whilst the trees and rocks in the fore-grounds, are marked with a general smoothness and equality of brownish tint, that destroy the effects, and is by no means consonant to aerial perspective.

No. 471.—*Gulliver describing Fortification to Horses.* S. GILPIN. R. A.

As a Cattle Painter, Mr. Gilpin has often gained the meed of applause at former exhibitions, and in this piece, his Horses are certainly well grouped, and spiritedly executed as *Horses*; but were it not for the figure of Gulliver in a corner tracing out a square redoubt on the land, they might pass for English horses in a Park, as much as for the Houhnhyms of Swift.—There is something so bizarre, and beyond nature, in the original idea, that we can attend only to the satire contained in it; we are not surprised, therefore, if Mr. Gilpin has failed in his attempt to embody an idea on canvas, to which the most luxuriant fancy cannot give personifications, and where the expression of wonder or delight might as well arise from the sight of a good feed of corn, as from all the horn works and half-moons of a Pleydell, or a Vauban.

We looked round with anxious expectation for some specimens of Beechey's pencil, but were rather disappointed at finding only some pretty little Landscapes, with the exception of a Monk's Head, No. 329. In this there is much character and expression: the mixed tone of religious Hope and Resignation is well marked, the lights are well managed to aid the general effect, and there is nothing of that stiffness which might be expected from a pencil so much accustomed to Portrait painting.

We shall be happy in a future Number, to notice the numerous efforts of Miss Spilsbury's pencil, together with Westall, Thomson, Drummond, and a long *etcetera*.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, FEB. 12.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday the Opera House disputes were again submitted to the consideration of the Lord Chancellor, and an application was made to enforce the late award of the Marquis of Headfort and Mr. Ogilvy, subject to the temperage of the Duke of Bedford. The case was stated at great length by Messrs. Fonblanque, Hart, and Johnson, and the old topics of Catalani's enormous salary, the discharge of the Treasurer and Sub-Treasurer, and the misapplication of the funds on the part of Mr. Taylor, were again urged; when the Chancellor observed, that he would hear the other side next week. In the course of the proceedings his Lorship also observed, that it was next kin to madness to submit the disputes in question to the Court. He could do nothing unless all the parties were before him, and in that case it would probably involve the concern in utter ruin.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, FEB. 8.

FRAUD.

William Tucker was brought up from Exeter to plead to an indictment, charging him with feloniously and fraudulently cutting off a stamp from one piece of paper that had served its purpose, and affixing it to another, whereon the contents had not been executed, with a view to defraud the Revenue.—The defendant pleaded Not Guilty.—The trial was fixed for the next Devon Assizes, and, in the mean time, the defendant stands committed.

NEW RULE OF COURT.

Lord Ellenborough said, that in consequence of the abuse which had prevailed in Actions of Trover, the Court had come

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to a resolution, on a conference with the Judges of the othe Courts, to lay down a new rule with respect to holding bail in Actions of Trover; they therefore were of opinion, and made it a rule accordingly, that no person should be held to bail in an Action of Trover, without an order for that purpose from one of the Judges of the Court.

LENT CIRCUITS.

HOME.—The CHIEF BARON, and Mr. Justice HEATH.

Hertfordshire.....	Thursday, March 3,	Hertford.
Essex.....	Monday, 7,	Chelmsford.
Kent.....	Monday, 14,	Maidstone.
Sussex.....	Monday, 21,	Horsham.
Surry.....	Thursday, 24,	Kingston.

NORFOLK.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH and Mr. Justice GROSE.

Buckinghamshire....	Saturday, March 5,	Aylesbury.
Bedfordshire.....	Thursday, 10,	Bedford.
Huntingdonshire....	Saturday, 12,	Huntingdon.
Cambridgeshire.....	Tuesday, 15,	Cambridge.
Norfolk.....	Saturday, 19,	Thetford.
Suffolk.....	Thursday, 24,	Bury St. Edmund's.

OXFORD.—Mr. Justice CHAMBRE and Baron GRAHAM.

Berkshire.....	Monday, March 7,	Reading.
Oxfordshire.....	Wednesday, 9,	Oxford
Worcestershire.....	Saturday, 12,	Worcester.
City of Worcester..	Same day, 12,	City of Worcester.
Gloucestershire.....	Wednesday, 16,	Gloucester.
City of Gloucester...	Same day, 16,	City of Gloucester.
Monmouthshire.....	Saturday, 19,	Monmouth.
Herefordshire.....	Tuesday, 22,	Hereford.
Shropshire.....	Saturday, 26,	Shrewsbury.
Staffordshire.....	Wednesday, 30,	Stafford.

MIDLAND.—Sir JAMES MANSFIELD and Baron WOOD.

Northampton.....	Saturday, March 5,	Northampton.
Rutland.....	Friday, 11,	Oakham.
Lincolnshire.....	Saturday, 12,	Lincoln.
City of Lincoln.....	Same day, 12,	City of Lincoln.
Nottinghamshire....	Friday, 18,	Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham		Town of Nottingham.
Derbyshire.....	Wednesday, 23,	Derbyshire.
Leicester.....	Monday, 28,	Castle Leicester.
Boro' of Leicester...	Same day,	Boro' of Leicester,
City of Coventry....	Friday, April 1,	City of Coventry.
Warwickshire.....	Saturday, 2,	Warwick.

PORT NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 9.—Letters received from the Amethyst, 36 gun, Capt. Seymour, dated at sea some days since, state her being all well at that period, and that a day after he had parted the Emerald, 36 guns, Capt. Maitland, he fell in with L'Irene, 40 gun, and Ethalion, French frigates, which had escaped from St. Maloes, apparently full of troops, and kept in sight of them for two days, in hopes of falling in with one or other of our cruizers, when he would immediately have attacked them. On the third night Capt. S. lost them, and the day afterwards had the mortification to fall in with the Shannon, 36 guns, Capt. Blake, which arrived here last Sunday. Had not the French frigates altered their course, there is no doubt, from the well-known gallantry of Capt. Seymour, and Capt. Blake, with their officers and ship's company, but they would have brought them both into this port as prizes.

MARGATE, FEB. 12.—Last night and this day it has blown a gale from the North West. The schooner Lucy and Alida, Captain Cummings, from the Coast of Africa, for London, was driven on shore in Marsh Bay. A brig with yellow sides, in ballast, was driven onshore near Kingsgate. A gun-brig is riding very close in-shore, with her main-mast gone, and it is feared will strike at low water. A ship, supposed to be an American, is riding in Westgate Bay, with only her foremast standing. Another ship is also lying there, entirely dismasted.

DEAL, FEB. 12.—Sailed through the Downs the Lord Nelson East Indiaman, for Portsmouth. All this day it has blown a gale of wind from the northward, attended with snow. Most of the outward-bound vessels in the Downs have parted from their cables, and gone to the westward. Two vessels are riding in the Downs dismasted; one of them a transport, No. 321 or 334.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF THOMOND

Was of a most ancient and respectable Irish Family. He was nephew and heir to the late Earl of Inchiquin, whose title he bore for many years. So long since as 1753, he married Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Earl, who, on the demise of her mother, became Countess of Orkney. By this Lady he had no Children. His Lordship was celebrated rather as a *bon vivant* than a fashionable, and for many years had the reputation of being a *six bottle man*. For many years he had a seat in the British House of Commons, as well after as before his accession to the Irish Earldom of Inchiquin. About the year 1794, he was married (his first Lady being dead several years) to Miss Palmer, the amiable and accomplished neice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the bulk of whose fortune she inherited: Mr. Burke acted as father to the bride. In 1804, he was created Marquis of Thomond in Ireland, and shortly after made a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Thomond. His Lordship was in his 85th year, and to his last hour enjoyed a most enviable state of health. His Irish titles and estates, which are considerable, descend, we believe, to Captain O'Brien, a very near relative. By his Lordship's demise, an azure ribbon, of the Order of St. Patrick, falls to the disposal of Ministers.

A Coroner's Inquest was on Thursday held on the body of the deceased, when it appeared in evidence that his Lordship met his death by a fall from his horse, while turning the corner of Grosvenor-square. He fell upon his head, and a great effusion of blood immediately took place. His Lordship's groom rode up to the assistance of his master, who laid hold of his hand, and grasping it firmly, cried out—"William, William." These were the only words he uttered after his fall. He was taken to the house of Lord Sydney, where he expired in a few minutes. As his Lordship fell, a cart came up, the wheels of which went over his legs; but it was proved that this did not produce his death. Coroner's verdict—*Accidental Death.*

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

FIRE.—The fire which broke out at Mr. Nichols's Printing-office, Red-lion-passage, Fleet-street, broke out at ten on Monday night, and continued burning until four the next morning.—There is no certainty as to the manner in which it originated, more than that it is generally supposed to have begun from a snuff of a candle having been dropped in the ware-room. The whole of that very extensive concern is consumed, and valuable works that have been accumulating for many years have been entirely lost. It is said that Messrs. Nichols and Son were insured to a considerable amount, but by no means equal to cover their loss. There is a remarkable circumstance related, which is as follows:—A servant girl was in the kitchen, almost suffocated with the smoke, and unable, through terror and deprivation of breath, to move; a fireman discovered it, broke open the window, and at the risk of his own life saved the girl's.

The well-known character James George Semple Lisle, commonly called Major Semple, has again been apprehended for having, under false pretences, obtained money from Mary Burroughs, who some time ago advertised in one of the Daily Papers for a situation, as a nursery-maid; the Major had in consequence thereof applied to her, informing her that his name was George Smith, Esq. of Roehampton, and that he was in want of a servant of her description; this being the case she readily accepted of his offer; it was agreed upon, that in the course of a day or two he should call upon her, and inform her when she might go down to his residence. The Major, when about to leave her, said, that he unfortunately had left his purse at home, and, as he would see her shortly, requested the loan of a few shillings, but she having no silver, offered him a seven shilling piece, which he took, faithfully promising to return it her at the next meeting, since which she had never heard from him, or seen him, till the day of his apprehension, and then met him in St. James's-street, from whence she watched him to his abode, and had him apprehended. The Complainant, however, not appearing to substantiate the charge, the Major was dismissed.

MARRIED,

On the 11th instant, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Charles Coutts, of New-street-square, to Miss Isabella Langford, of Wandsworth, Surrey.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 2d of February, at Bassenthwaite Hawes, near Keswick, Cumberland, Mr. Joseph Bell, at an advanced age—his remains were interred in Bassenthwaite church-yard, attended by two sons and a daughter, a considerable concourse of people from the surrounding villages, assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to one who always resided amongst them, and always had been distinguished, not less by the practice of domestic and social virtues, than by the constant exercise of real benevolence and well-directed charity.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.—This day there were many fresh arrivals of Barley and Oats. The weather was so very unfavourable, that there were scarcely any buyers of grain at market to-day, and the trade for all descriptions was very dull. Barley and Oats rather lower. Hemp seed is considerably advanced.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	46 a	60	Wheat	60 a	70
Fine ditto	72 a	75	Fine ditto	68 a	75
Rye (New)	46 a	52	Rye (New)	46 a	52
Barley	41 a	47	Barley	42 a	48
Malt (New)	68 a	78	Malt (New)	60 a	78
White Peas, boilers	154 a	164	White Peas, boilers	136 a	164
Grey Peas	60 a	65	Grey Peas	60 a	66
Beans	56 a	62	Beans	62 a	65
Tick ditto (Old)	52 a	58	Tick ditto	54 a	60
Oats	31 a	38	Oats	33 a	35
Poland ditto	40 a	41	Poland ditto	35 a	37
Rape Seed £28 a £31			Rape Seed £25 a £28		
Fine Flour	58 a	63	Fine Flour	60 a	63
Seconds	53 a	56	Seconds	50 a	55

Return of Wheat, including from January 25 to January 30, Total, 4,885 quarters, from 60s. to 81s.—Average 71s. 2d. or 1s. 5½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,
In Great Britain, for the Week ending February 6.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	69	6	Beans	56	0
Rye	46	10	Peas	73	9
Barley	38	9	Oatmeal	43	11
Oats	29	6	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, FEB. 11.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	17 0 a	20 0	Oats, per qr.	1 16 a	2 2
Barley, per qr.	1 18 a	2 2	Beans, do.	2 16 a	3 3

Peas £.2 18s. a £.3 3s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 10th of February, 1808, is £.1 11s. 7¼d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 15 a	6 0	Kent	4 15 a	7 0
Sussex	5 0 a	5 10	Sussex	5 0 a	6 0
Essex	5 0 a	5 10	Farnham	7 0 a	9 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. James's,	Hay	4	10	0 a	5	18	0	Average	5	4	
	Straw	2	2	0 a	2	11	0		2	6	
Whitechapel,	Hay	4	4	0 a	6	8	0		5	5	
	Clover	6	0	0 a	7	0	0		6	10	
	Straw	1	16	0 a	2	6	0		2	1	
Smithfield,	Hay	4	10	0 a	5	10	0		5	0	
	Clover	5	5	0 a	6	6	0		5	15	
	Straw	2	2	0 a	2	4	0		2	2	

PRICE OF MEAT,

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.		s.	d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef	4	2	a	5	4	Beef	3	0	a	4	
Mutton	4	4	a	5	2	Mutton	3	0	a	4	
Veal	6	6	a	7	6	Veal	5	0	a	7	
Pork	5	2	a	6	2	Pork	0	0	a	4	
Lamb	0	0	a	0	0	Lamb	0	0	a	0	

MONDAY.—Beasts, 2,200—Sheep and Lambs, 12,200
Calves, 100—Pigs 500

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 650—Sheep and Lambs, 3,400
Calves, 120—Pigs 400

PRICE OF COALS FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.—Benton, 54s. 6d.; Biggs 56s. 6d.; Bryan's 55s.; Pontop 53; Ellison 55s.; Walker 56s.; Lowmain 51s.; Wall's End (Bell's), 58s.; Wall's End (Temple's), 58s. 6d.; Wall's End (Russell's), 58s. 6d.

28 Ships at Market, all sold, 35 sailed, 50 loaded.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.—Adairs, 56s. 6d.; Bigg's, 57s. 6d.; Cowper, 47s. 6d.; Gateshead, 54s. 6d.; Ellison, 55s.; Hartley, 47s.; Heaton, 57s. 6d.; Hebburn, 58s. 3d.; Holywell, 54s. 6d.; Hawksworth, 55s.; Marton, 46s.; Percy, 57s. 6d.; Pontop, 52s.; Tanfield, 54s.; Newbottle, 52s. 6d.; Wall's End, 57s. 6d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 58s.; Willington, 57s. 6d.; Wortley, 54s.; Wylam, 54s. 6d.

44 Ships at Market, 42 sold, 26 sailed.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.—Bryans, 55s. 6d.; Biggs, 51s.; Denton, 59s. 3d.; Croft's, 54s. 3d.; Eighton, 54s. 6d.; Ellison's, 54s.; Hartley, 48; Heaton, 58s.; Marton, 47s.; Holywell, 54s. 3d.; Hawksworth, 54s.; Kenton, 57s. 3d.; Pontop, 52s.; Percy, 57s. 6d.; Lemington, 52s.; Sheriff Hill, 53s. 6d.; Tanfield, 54s.; Team, 52s. 6d.; Townley, 54s. 9d.; Wall's End, 58s.; Wylam, 55s.; Bourn Moor, 54s.; Eden, 54s. 6d.; Primrose, 53s. 6d.

70 Ships at Market, 59 sold, 15 sailed, 49 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Stuff	39	0	a	60	0	Town Tallow	00	0	a	75	0
Soap, yellow	00	0	a	90	0	Yell. Russia, do.	74	0	a	75	0
—— mottled	00	0	a	100	0	White, do.	00	0	a	76	0
—— curd	00	0	a	110	0	Soap	70	0	a	71	0
Candles, p. doz.	00	0	a	12	0	Graves	00	0	a	12	0
—— mould, do.	00	0	a	13	0	Good Dregs	00	0	a	12	0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 5d. Clare, 4s. 5d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 4½d.—Average 4s. 5d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	.....	228½	.....	229½	.....	.....
3 per Cent. Consol.	63⅛ ½	63½ ½	63⅛ ⅜	63⅛ ⅜	63⅛ ⅜	63⅛ ½ ⅜
3 per Cent. Reduced.	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛ ¼	64⅛ ¼ ⅛	64⅛	64¼
4 per Cent. Consol.	82⅛ ⅜	82⅛ ¾ ⅝	82⅛ ⅜	82⅛ ¼	82⅛ ⅜	82⅛ ⅜
5 per Cent. Navy Am.	96⅛ ⅜ ½	96⅛ ½	96⅛ ¼ ⅜	96⅛ ⅜	96⅛ ⅜	96⅛ ⅜
5 per Cent. 1797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Long Annuities	18⅛ 3-16	18⅛ 3-16	18 3-16⅛	18 3-16 ¼	18⅛	18 3-16 ¼
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	.....	.....	63⅜ ½	63⅜ ½	63⅜	.....
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	7⅜ 11-16	7⅜ 11-16	7⅜ 11-16	7⅜ 11-16⅛	7 11-16	7¼
Irish 5 per Cent.	.....	94	.....	.....	94⅛	.....
India Stock	170¼	170¼	170¼	170	.....	.....
Do. Bonds	1 dis.	1 dis.	2, 1 dis.	1, 2 dis.	2, 3 dis.	1, 2 dis.
South Sea Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exch. Bills, 3d.	1dis. 1 pm	1 dis.	2dis. 1 pm	2dis. 1 pm	1 pm. 2dis	P 2 dis.
Lottery Tickets	£21	£21	£21	£21	£21	£21
City Do.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.
Omnium	.....	.....	¾	.....	¾	.....
Consols for opening	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼ ⅞ ¾	63¼	63¼

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	7 2 U.	Bilboa	4½	
Do. at Sight	34	11	Palermo	98d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	2 2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	34	4 2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	5 2½ U.	Venice	52 ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	6	Naples	42	
Do.	23	10 2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	23	10	Oporto	60	
Madrid	41	effec.	Dublin	10½ per Ct.	
Cadiz	41	effec.	Cork	11¼	

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

N. Dol. 5s. 3d. p. oz.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	7	0
Dublin	0	0
Waterford	0	0
Guernsey	0	0
Jersey	0	0

E. F. C. FORTUNE, Broker, 13, Cornhill.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 8. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS.

NUMBER EIGHT.

HIS MAJESTY'S DONATION

OF CERTAIN SUMS OUT OF THE DROITS OF THE ADMIRALTY, TO THE JUNIOR PRINCES.

It has been lately made known to the Public that a gift of 10,000*l.* has been conferred by the King upon each of his sons except the Prince of Wales, and that a similar sum was given some time ago to the late Duke of Gloucester. The fund from which these donations were made is a branch of the ancient hereditary revenue of the crown, consisting of a certain portion of the captures made by his Majesty's ships of war, called *Droits of Admiralty*; and of the property captured from any Foreign nation, previous to a Declaration of War, known by the name of *Jura Coronæ*.

These hard names are useless and worse than useless; for they have a tendency to convey absurd ideas. In plain English, they mean neither more nor less than *perquisites of the Crown*, and the case is exactly the same in kind with the perquisites of any other office. In regard to the first class of these perquisites, the Droits of Admiralty, certain arrangements were formed some time ago, which left but a slender portion of them at the disposal of the King. The other class, however, are in a different situation, and have remained hitherto exempt from all control and regulation. The eventful contest with the French revolution in which we have been engaged, is distinguished in a very peculiar manner by the vast quantities of property which this country has seized from other nations antecedent to a declaration of war. This immense property, fallen into the hands of the King, has at last attracted some share of public attention, and is about to undergo a Parliamentary Investigation. The decision of Parliament we have no wish to anticipate. But there is an error into which the Public have very generally fallen, which implies real injustice to the high Parties concerned, and which we are anxious to rectify.

It is very evident that the great question, which is before Parliament, respects the policy of attaching this species of revenue to the Crown, not the purposes to which it may have pleased the King to apply it, while the Legislature left it at his disposal. But distinct as these questions appear to be, the Public are very apt to confound them together; and by a kind of hasty and negligent confusion seem to think that whatever doubts may exist in regard to the expediency of having this branch of the Royal revenue in its present state, the same apply to the Donation which has been lately made of part of this revenue to the Junior Princes. By this means a species of odium has been excited against this peculiar application of that property which does not justly belong to it. It is no more but fair that the two questions should be decided on their respective merits. This the Princes have a right to expect, and it will be unjust in the Public not to gratify their expectation.

In regard to the first question, it is no doubt competent to Parliament to examine this source of income to the Crown, and if it discovers that between it and the important principles of the constitution any incongruity exists, to pass a bill for placing this affair in a new arrangement, which, with the consent of His Majesty will pass into a law. It may appear, upon examination, and of this Parliament is the proper judge, that the property which may thus accrue to the Crown, and over which Parliament has no direct controul, has become too large, and is no longer consistent with the vital principles of the British constitution. No principle of that constitution is more essential than that Parliament should hold the purse-strings of the nation, and completely controul the national income and expenditure. But this it cannot do, if the Crown, by any means whatever, become possessed of a great revenue, which is altogether independent of Parliament. Whether this class of the perquisites of the Crown ought to be regarded in this light, it would be absurd in us to pretend as yet to give an opinion. Of this a judgment can be formed, only after their present amount, and that which it is likely to prove in future, are known. The papers which are to be laid before Parliament, will afford the requisite information, and then Parliament and the public will form their conclusions.

But the point to which we wish at present to direct the attention of our readers, is the application which has been made of part of this revenue to the Princes, the younger sons of his Majesty, and to the late Duke of Gloucester. It is evident that this is by no means connected with the great constitutional question before Parliament, whether this revenue should remain at the disposal of the Crown. No one doubts that it did by law belong to the King at the time when he made this application of part of it, in gratification of his paternal feelings. No one can doubt that whatever accrued to the King, by this source, was as much his property as the dividends upon his stock, which his Majesty draws at the Bank. But that property which was unquestionably the King's, it must be absurd to say, that the King had not a right to bestow upon his Family. If it be necessary that a new arrangement, respecting this source of revenue, should take place, be it so. With this question at present we forbear to interfere. But while it remained a source of revenue to the Crown, and while the King remained, by law, its sole and absolute master, it is impossible that any question about his right to bestow a part of it upon his sons can exist.

If it be made a question, whether this Donation was wise, and expedient; or whether, in the present overburthened State of the Nation, the money should not have been applied to alleviate the pressure upon the people, we readily answer, that the alleviation of the national burthens *ought to come from the Legislature not from the King*. The greatest possible economy should be observed in the use of the public money, and the utmost tenderness in laying new impositions. No man who understands the principles of the Constitution, would wish to see the public burthens relieved by donations from the Crown, because no man would wish to see in its possession more than is requisite for its own fair and legitimate expences.

Besides, how small is the portion of what this source of revenue has lately produced, which has been bestowed upon the Princes? His Majesty has applied from this fund, towards the expences of the State, first, one million, and then another. This is all which his Ministers advised him to appropriate in this manner. Is it to be condemned that he was pleased to ameliorate the circumstances of his sons with the remainder? Would it have been in any degree better employed had it been used in purchasing more stock for his Majesty? Would it have been a more salutary application, had it been employed in bribing the Members of Parliament to consent to a vote of a fair

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thousands a-year in addition to the present revenue of the Princes. In this view of the subject, the grant to their Royal Highnesses may even be regarded as a saving to the nation. How natural is it for other parents to gratify their feelings by imparting the circumstances of their good fortune to their family? How cruel would it be to deprive a good father of this gratification because he is a King? True it is that the circumstances of th people require amelioration. But the comparative trifle which was bestowed upon the Princes, would have feebly operated toward this mighty object.

But the injustice and indelicacy of the complaints, which have been raised on this subject, are not apparent from these considerations alone. When we compare the revenue, which is enjoyed by the junior male branches of the Royal Family, with the incomes of a great proportion of our Nobility, and even of our Gentry, we shall find that it is far from exorbitant. It is not in the first, it is, perhaps, not even in the second, rank of the revenues which are enjoyed by the leading men of the country. Their rank, however, is the highest of all; and, by the received ideas of our country, it is understood and expected, that expence should keep pace with rank. A great expence, therefore, is not so much a matter of choice with the Princes, as a matter of necessity. No economy on their part could enable them to prevent it. In all public subscriptions, for objects of charity, or of utility, it is expected that the British Princes shall take the lead, and both in the frequency and the magnitude of their donations, give an example to the rest of the community. It is not computed how large a deduction is made from their receipts in the course of a year on this sole account. From all these considerations, it does appear illiberal to criticise, with severity, the paternal generosity of his Majesty on the present occasion. Were it not for the sacrifices which the people are obliged to make, in the maintenance of an arduous contest; were the country in the full enjoyment of peace, and of the blessings, and riches, which it bestows, it would be far more becoming a liberal Nation, joyfully to welcome the proposition of an increased revenue to the Sons of their Sovereign. This, indeed, we are fully convinced would be the case; and were the productive powers of peace enjoyed, for but a few years, we have not a doubt, that a revenue, corresponding with the improved circumstances of the country, would be readily granted to the Princes.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DOCTRINE OF MR. CANNING,

That the Conferences between Crowned Heads and Ambassadors should not be laid before Parliament.

On a Motion made by Mr. Abercrombie, in the House of Commons, on Monday, the 15th inst. for the production of all the official communications, which were made by the Earls Rosslyn and St Vincent to the Prince Regent of Portugal, together with the answers, Mr. Canning maintained, that all Conferences between Crowned Heads and Diplomatic Ministers at their Courts, should be withheld from Parliament. "He was glad," he said, "that he now had an opportunity of "of making a stand against the practice of disclosing what "passed in confidence between a British Minister and a Foreign "Prince." The sense, in which this was understood by the House, appears, by the remarks of some of the opposite Speakers. Mr. Windham congratulated the House on a new defender of etiquette. Mr. Ponsonby said, "In the best times of "English history, the conduct of persons in the highest stations, "whether Prince or Minister, were openly, fairly, and boldly "discussed in Parliament; it was only at the most disgraceful "periods that we find great men have shrunk from their publicity; Parliament was too easily led, by confidence, in a great "name, or a high sounding title."

Mr. Canning defended his opinion, by stating, that this mode of diplomatic intercourse had become extremely common in Continental Europe. The diplomatic agents of France, he said, not contented with communications, in the ordinary and official channel, pushed their way, even into the closets of Princes, and obtained with them personal conferences. The Ministers of Great Britain, that they might not be treated as inferior, insisted upon similar privileges. It thus happened, that all the most important parts of diplomatic intercourse were included in those conferences. Kings and Emperors, however, would not submit to have their private communications divulged in our Parliaments and Newspapers; and would, for that reason, deny our Ambassadors that access to their persons, which they granted to those of other nations.

This doctrine, without doubt, was very unthinkingly advanced by Mr. Canning. It is opposed to the very office of Parliament. If all diplomatic intercourse, or the most important part of it, takes place in the closet or presence of Princes; and if it becomes a received principle, that what is transacted in the presence of Princes is not to be laid before Parliament, this is a scheme by which the communication to Parliament of this species of intelligence is entirely cut off. No elucidation of the diplomatic transactions of Government can any longer be received by the Legislature. Let Ministers act wisely or foolishly, virtuously or criminally in their intercourse with foreign nations, the power of Parliament to controul them is at an end. It is denied the proper information on which a judgment either of approbation or censure can be founded. What check upon misconduct would there remain? If it be difficult, with all the helps which can be devised, to bind public men to their duty, what ruin must ensue when the most important helps are voluntarily removed?

We were extremely happy to perceive, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer dissented from this doctrine of his colleague. It is not, therefore, a Ministerial doctrine. It was merely a hasty conclusion of Mr. Canning, in which the rest of the Ministry did not support him. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "he did not go so far as his Right Hon. Friend. He ac- "knowledged it might be right sometimes to communicate to "Parliament even the conferences of Princes, but it ought to be "done, he thought, with caution."

Does not that depend, however, upon the kind of the conference? May there not be many conferences with Princes, in which public matters are discussed with candour and wisdom, and where no caution is necessary in regard to their communication? But the distinction between one kind of conference and another is equally necessary in respect to those of mere agents, as those of crowned heads themselves. There are many of the communications between the Ministers of different countries which could not with propriety be laid before the Public. In fact it is the nature of the communication, and not the person by whom it is made, that determines the propriety or the impropriety of making it public. If we speak of caution, we readily allow that caution is necessary in every part of public business; but we believe there are few occasions on which it is less necessary than in the communication of intelligence. Seldom, indeed, does it happen that any serious injury is sustained from that cause. It is on the other side that danger is most commonly found. Besides, we are confidently persuaded, that there are very few occasions on which a Prince could be offended by the communication of a conference of his own, on which he would not be equally offended by the communication of the conference of his Minister. What, on such an occasion, is the Minister, but the mouth of the Prince? What should offend the Prince in divulging his own conference, if not the disclosure of improper intelligence; but this indiscretion is equally injurious if incurred in respect to the conferences of his Minister as incurred in respect to those with himself.

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IEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. VIII.

AMINATION OF MR. COBBETT'S ATTACK ON MR. ROSCOE'S PAMPHLET.

eaders may give us ample credit for being perfectly between these two authors; for in many essential se disapprove of both. Our object is not to assail the defend the other; but to hold forth truth and error to ymen; the one in such robes as we think best calcu- attract their notice and affection, the other in such a ay strike their eyes, and excite their abhorrence.

scoe, as most of our Readers know, has lately publish- phlet, entitled, "*Considerations on the Causes, Objects* ...*quences of the present War, and on the Expediency* ...*of Peace with France.*" In *Cobbett's Political Re-* ...k week, he has addressed a Letter to Mr. Roscoe, in ...only the doctrines of the book are called in question, ...ctrines of a very extraordinary nature are advanced, ...ral principles of the author are arraigned in a manner ...ous and indecent.

...ed, is one of the injuries which this writer has con- ...to inflict upon his country. It is owing to him, and ...hers of a similar cast, that a style of personal invec- ...hase has become common, which at once disgraces and ...national taste. "Your representation," says Mr. ... Mr. Roscoe, "is not true, and you must, at the ...you wrote it, have known it not to be true." On ...t, he thus begins: "Not to dwell upon the baseness ...upon the total want of principle which it developes." ...s in another place, that "strong presumptive ...ced by Mr. Roscoe's Pamphlet of his entertain- ...ural partiality for the enemy." "You have ... says Mr. Cobbett, "*whether from want of prin-* ...*ciple I shall leave the reader to judge,* to state that the ... which gave most offence to Bonaparte was that ...Henry Wilson."—"Few Readers," says he, "I am ...believe, will be able to form an idea of any thing ...more direly *unprincipled* than the attempt to impose ...enary, and excite discontent among the distressed," ...ers to Mr. Roscoe's Pamphlet.

...that no commentary on our part is requisite, af- ...excite the indignation of every well-ordered ...mination of certain omissions and mistakes, in a ...on a very extensive subject, Mr. Cobbett ...scribe to a man like Mr. Roscoe, such infamous ...if real, to exclude him from the company of ... What rashness, what remorseless audacity in ...of his character is here? Were Mr. Cobbett ...re he ready to pass sentence on a man's life on ...ions, like those on which he has here passed sen- ...racter, he would be chronicled to all ages as a ...disgraced the nature he bore.

...nterpret the exhortations of Mr. Roscoe in fa- ... Mr. Cobbett favours us with a panegyric upon ...it is difficult to say whether the ignorance or the ...most remarkable. We believe that the ignorance ...ental fault, and that it is in fact the parent of the ...which the author did not understand that he was ..." War," says he, "I consider as being, not only ...it notoriously is, in many cases, in the present ...orld, but also as conducive to the elevation of ...r, to the general happiness of mankind, and of ...being a *good.*" Let us read on till we hear his ...only we are not bound to take this atrocious doc- ...d of Mr. Cobbett. "War," he says, "destroys ...e influence of which prevents these receptacles of ...of infamy, the sight of the interior of which is a ...more horrid than any thing which is the conse- ...ce of" Ah! Mr. Cobbett, war much more neces- sarily and certainly operates in destroying the bread of the poor than the luxuries of the great. It is the bread of the poor that it diminishes first; the luxuries of the great it reaches last of all; and then it generally happens that peace is procured.— But how comes it, Mr. Cobbett, that you ascribe such horrid effects to luxury, you who have been recommending to us with such zeal the doctrines of Mr. Spence, among which, in a most conspicuous place, stands the proposition, "that luxury is "conducive, nay absolutely necessary to the well being of "society?" Truly, if you have no reason for representing war as a *good*, but that it destroys the evils of society by destroying luxury, you venture a bold doctrine upon a feeble foundation. What! are the luxuries of this country diminished by the dreadful continuance and expenditure of the war in which we are engaged? Do we pay smaller salaries to our singers and players? Are our play-houses and opera-houses less numerously attended? Is the number of our routs and revels, of our livery servants, our coaches, and our horses, diminished? No! But who tells us that the number of quartern loaves which the labouring man can buy in a week is diminished? Mr. Cobbett! Who tells us that the number of paupers has *tripled*? Mr. Cobbett! Precious panegyrist of war!

Mr. Cobbett's next reason is thus stated, "That war makes "a part of the great scheme of the Creator is abundantly ob- "vious from the universal propensity of his creatures." This is pitiable! This is an observation which has been brought forward by some of the lowest of the infidels, as evincing a contrariety between the analogy of nature, and the great principle of the gospel. But it is a new strain of ignorance to find a man, who ostentatiously boasts himself a Christian, capable of maintaining an absurdity which contradicts the first principle of christianity. "Whence," says St. Paul, "come wars among "you? come they not hence; even of your lusts, which war "against God?" But the observation itself is a wretched misinterpretation of the book of nature, as has been many times clearly demonstrated; and if one may judge by similarity, seems to be borrowed in the present instance from that tissue of vulgar error, *Paine's Age of Reason.*

Mr. Cobbett next says, that war is necessary to the elevation of mankind. His reason is, that if there were no war, there would be no longer any courage, fortitude, emulation, magnanimity. Indeed! Mr. Cobbett; is this all you know about courage, fortitude, emulation, magnanimity? Has nobody any of those qualities, but those who have been in the wars? Have those qualities no field of action but the field of blood? Do, pray, Mr. Cobbett, look a little into the authors who have treated of those virtues, and you will see how comparatively small a portion of their sphere of operation is the field of war. Do not despise to study; for truly you have a great deal to learn. Let us appeal to a case where every idea of war is removed. Do we not suppose elevation, magnanimity, fortitude, and every ennobling virtue, to adorn the angels in heaven? Will these virtues be entirely eradicated from the spirits of just men in that future state, to which Christianity teaches us to believe they are removed? To analyse these virtues to you, Mr. Cobbett, and by that means attempt to shew you the absurdity of your argument, would be entirely to waste our time.

The above arguments of Mr. Cobbett are borrowed! The following are truly original: "1. By giving to different nations "different languages, the Creator intended they should remain "for ever separate; but war is necessary to uphold that separa- "tion. 2. There would be no use either of wisdom or science if "war were banished from the earth; because the object of the "learned is distinction; because the source of distinction is pub- "lic utility: because public utility rests at the point of pub- "lic safety; and were it not for the occasional existence of "wars, and for the continual possibility of their recurrence, "public safety would be a mere sound without sense."

We know not that we have ever met with any thing in print to match this!

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JAN. 29.—The Senate yesterday held an Extraordinary Sitting. We are assured, that in this Sitting an organic *Senatus Consultum* was presented for the creation of a new Grand Dignitary of the Empire, with the title of "Governor-General "of the Department beyond the Alps:" his prerogatives and functions will be the same as those of the Prince Arch-Chancellor and Grand Elector.

GERMANY.

HANOVER, JAN. 8.—By order of the French Government, the Intendant, Belleville, gave notice, in the course of last month, that a forced loan is to be raised in the Hanoverian dominions, to the amount of 9,000,000 francs; which, in case of non-payment, are to be levied by the most vigorous means of execution.

TRIESTE, JAN. 11.—Yesterday our town witnessed a very unexpected sight; all at once appeared a Russian fleet of 15 sail, which anchored in our Road; amongst the number are three ships of the line, two large frigates of 50 guns, and several corvettes, &c. It seems that this naval force will pass the remainder of the winter here: their visit will be doubtless advantageous to this city, to which the Russians will insure a defence against England.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, JAN. 12.—They write from Koscan, of the date 30th November, that the Negociations with Persia are in considerable forwardness, and that it is expected an Expedition will be undertaken against the English possessions in the East Indies.—General Buxhoveden now commands the Russian army.

JAN. 18.—A corps of 20,000 Russians, with 144 pieces of cannon, is to be assembled on the frontiers of Finland. These troops are still in their cantonments, waiting farther orders.

ELSINEUR, JAN. 7.—According to the last returns made by the Russian Ministry, the Russian navy consists at present of 43 sail of the line, 34 frigates, 59 cutters, brigs, &c. and 226 small vessels. Of this force 20 ships of the line and four frigates were in the Black Sea; and besides them, 11 line of battle ships are in other seas.—According to the last accounts from Batavia, of the 11th of April, Admiral Hartsinck's squadron has been dismantled for want of hands.—Letters from Madrid state, that, according to reports current in that city, the King of Spain is to cede Navarre and Catalonia to France, for part of Portugal, and that the Queen of Etruria is to have the remainder of the latter kingdom.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, JAN. 23.—The Stately and Nassau, which arrived last week, have brought 100,000*l.* for the King of Sweden, which is now landing. These ships are to remain in these seas through the winter, if the weather will permit. It is said that one of their first operations will be to relieve the 12 sail of merchant vessels now lying in Carlsham, which cannot come for fear of the Danish men of war, gun-vessels, &c.

RUSSIA.

PETERSBURGH, DEC. 19.—On the representation made by the Minister of Trade, of the great inconvenience which foreign merchants labour under who wish to travel in Russia, on account of their business, in consequence of the Ukase of the 23d of August, his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to ordain:

"1st, That all foreign merchants, who, on account of their business, wish to visit any of the frontier departments, may obtain the passports required for that purpose from the Commandant in such department.—2d, But should such foreigners be desirous of proceeding farther into the interior of the Empire, they must not do so without having obtained a passport from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with regard to which is to be proceeded agreeably to the Ukase of the 23d of August."—The passports have not yet been granted the English merchants who wish to leave this country.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, DEC. 23.—On account of the great scarcity of money nothing can be sold at present. But very few houses pay their bills, and few or no bills are accepted, even by the best houses. No goods are dispatched from hence, and the India House continues to be shut. The confiscation of English goods [illegible] on the 26th of this month, at which time the Courier will bring the decision of the fate of Port disturbances which took place on the 12th and 1 were occasioned by the hoisting of the French colo irritated the populace against the foreign military; fired several volleys, but most of them in the air, than 20 lives were lost on both sides on this occasi 14th, public tranquillity was perfectly restored, and reason to apprehend any further commotion, unle should goad the people to despair.

STATE PAPERS.

DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA AGAINST E

The King being obliged, by the 27th Article of th Peace of Til-sit, concluded on the 9th July, 1807, to out exception, the Prussian Ports and States again and navigation of England as long as the present between England and France, his Majesty ha situated to take progressively the most appropriate fulfil his engagements. In directing these measures, did not dissemble the prejudice and loss which wou the commerce of his dominions in general, and that jects, who, by a long series of misfortunes, have ac rights to his paternal solicitude and benevolence; he jesty yielded to the consolatory hope, that the media by Russia to England, by accelerating the return of peace between Great Britain and France, would about an order of things more congenial to the parti rests of each Power. The King has been deceived expectation; the events that have taken place since, are too well known to render it necessary to recapitu far from bringing the so much desired period of pe nearer, have only placed it at a greater distance. nication is broken off between Russia and England. claration of his Majesty the Emperor of All the R lished on the 20th October, that there is no longer between those two Powers. His Prussian Majesty, connected by all his relations with the cause and o Continental neighbouring and friendly Powers, rules of conduct than his duties founded upon the States and the obligation contracted by a solemn T formably to these principles, his Majesty settle considerations which he had hitherto respected, hope of a speedy general pacification; and ha since the mission of Lord Hutchinson, to receive any English Diplomatic Agent, has just ordered at London to quit England as soon as possible, and Continent. His Majesty the King of Prussia, in the resolutions which his engagements and the Monarchy imposed upon him as a duty, declares sents, that till the restoration of a definitive Peace two Belligerent Powers, there shall be no rel Prussia and England.

Memel, Dec. 1, 1807. FREDERIC W

HOLLAND.—ROYAL DECRE

LOUIS NAPOLEON, &c.

Considering that every European Nation ough with all its power to the triumph of the cause of in a contest which will not be of long duration, a is not doubtful. Considering that our particular as the dearest interests of our people command all points to the desires of his Majesty the E French, our illustrious Brother, and even to su Considering that the indemnity and relief whi has a right to demand and expect, depend en powerful intervention of France. Considering however great the sacrifices hitherto made by th be, and however powerful its situation, both und of commerce and those of finance, it is of much to dissipate all the doubts that might exist with intentions, and to prove to Europe, in the mos our attachment, and that of our people to the c

Art. I. From the publication of the present Ports of our Kingdom shall be shut against all be their denomination. These only are excepte position, and provisionally till a new order, as made in the 2d Article.

II. Armed ships of our Allies are not includ sion directed by the preceeding Article. They quit our ports, and bring in their prizes, by co Ordinances issued relative to the entrance and de of war.

III. Ships of the Allies or Neutral Powers, who may enter our Ports to avoid the danger of the sea, shall have no communication with the interior of our Kingdom.—They shall be subjected to quarantine, and be under the most severe superintendance. The Commandant of the Port shall make them put to sea soon as the weather shall permit.

IV. Fishing-boats are under the direct superintendance of the Civil and Military Authorities upon the coast. These Authorities shall take care, on their responsibility, that no communication take place, by means of the fishermen, with the enemy's ships and other ships. To that end, there shall be placed, as sentinel, a soldier on board each fishing-boat. On the return of the boat, the sentinel shall make his report of what has passed during the fishery, contrary to the dispositions of the present Decree, and the owner of the boat and crew shall be prosecuted with all the rigour of the laws. Given at Utrecht, 23d January. LOUIS.

PORTUGAL.

DECREE OF GENERAL JUNOT.

THE GOVERNOR OF PARIS, FIRST AID-DE-CAMP OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING, GENERAL IN CHIEF, IN THE NAME OF HIS MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, KING OF ITALY.

Considering, that under the pretext of hunting or shooting, assassinations are daily committed; and it being the intention of the General in Chief to cause the game to be destroyed in a regular manner, in places where it can be hurtful, Decrees as follow:—

It is universally prohibited to carry fire-arms, or hunt or shoot throughout the whole extent of Portugal, and in particular French districts as are reserved by the Crown. Every individual, not in the service, who shall be found armed with a gun for hunting or shooting, without having obtained leave from General Debelsorde, Commandant of Lisbon, to do so, signed by him and confirmed with his seal, shall be considered as a robber, and highway assassin, and tried as such by a Military Commission, which shall be organised for that purpose. The Council of Regency, and the Commissary of the French Government, as well as the Commandant General of Lisbon, and Judges of all classes, are charged with the Execution of the present Decree.

Given in the Palace of the Head-Quarters in Lisbon, the 4th December, 1807. JUNOT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1808.

The Bill for regulating the Issue of Exchequer Bills was read a first time.

Lord *Auckland*, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the House to the Order in Council of the 11th of November, and his subsequent comments and explanations. He contended, that they were, in their general principle, an infraction of the law of nations, and, in many of their provisions, a breach of municipal law. War did not give either of the belligerent powers a right to remedy the evils inflicted by the other, by inflicting the lawful commerce of the innocent neutral. The Orders were equally objectionable in point of expediency and policy, in a general point of view, and at the particular season when they were adopted. His Lordship entered minutely into the various bearings of the Orders, arguing for the propriety of adopting the motion with which he concluded, viz. "that the same should be taken into consideration in a Committee of the whole House."

Lord *Ellenborough* contended, that the Orders were not only legal and expedient and necessary; and under all the circumstances of the case, his Lordship argued, that this principle could not have been more effectually acted upon, than by the Orders in Council.

Lord *Erskine* referred to the *dicta* of Sir Geo. Lee, Lord Mansfield, Sir W. Scott, &c. to prove, that the decisions of the Courts of Admiralty were to be regulated, not by the Orders of Government, but by the Law of Nations, and the enactments of the Legislature, founded upon an explanatory of that law. He entered at considerable length into the consideration of the Order of January 1807, and contended, that it was strictly within the limits of the Law of Nations, and the rule of 1756.

The Lord *Chancellor* argued, that a war measure, only incidentally affecting questions of commerce, had never been held to be illegal. He approved of the Order of January, 1807, but thought it did not go far enough. He contended, however, that this Order, and a previous one, placing the coast from Brest to the Elbe in a state of blockade, was founded precisely on the same right of retaliation on which the Orders of November last proceeded.

The motion was supported by Lords King, Grenville, Lauderdale, and Sidmouth, and opposed by Lord Hawkesbury. A division then took place, when the motion was negatived by 106 to 48, proxies included.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

Lord Onslow took the oaths and his seat.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

The Exchequer Bills Issue Regulation Bill went through a Committee.

The Malt Duty and Brazil Trade Bills were received from the Commons.

Lord Carlisle gave notice, that this day se'nnight he should bring forward a motion relative to the late Orders in Council.

The Bills brought up from the Commons were read a first time; and the Brazil Trade Bill being ordered to be printed,

Lord *Grenville* requested that due notice might be given of its second reading.

Lord *Lauderdale* gave notice, that he should, on Tuesday next, move the second reading of the Reversionary Grant Prohibition Bill.

Lord *Grenville* moved for a copy of the Instructions sent to the Commissioners of the Customs, for carrying into effect the Orders in Council of November last.—Ordered. His Lordship then observed, that the Order of the 11th of November professed to be immediately founded upon information received by Ministry, that the Decree of the French Emperor had recently been executed with increased rigour. As this averment was at variance with the communication from the American Minister on the 18th of October, and with all the accounts which he had been able to collect from any quarter, respecting the execution of the Decree alluded to, he conceived it necessary to the satisfaction of Parliament and the justification of Ministers, that the substance and dates of such information as they received upon this subject, should be laid on the table.

Lord *Hawkesbury* opposed the motion, and said, it could scarcely be supposed that, in the present state of the Continent, Ministers had received information in an official shape; and it would be productive of the most serious injury, both to the public service and to individuals, were they to disclose the communications of secret agents or of commercial houses, who might occasionally communicate to Government facts of importance to the interests of their country. In the present instance, there was the less cause for any such disclosure, as the answer of the French Emperor to M. Reguier was matter of notoriety in this country by the middle of October.

Lord *Auckland* argued in support of the motion.

The Duke of *Montrose* hoped his Majesty's Ministers would not have the weakness to suffer themselves to be provoked to make a disclosure of the nature required of them.

A division took place, and the motion was carried by a majority of 47 to 38.

Lord *Sidmouth* addressed the House on the subject of the Danish Navy. From the Proclamations and Summonses of our Commanders, their Declaration on leaving Zealand, the Declaration of War itself, and the admissions of his Majesty's Ministers, he argued, that the seizure of that navy was justified only on the grounds of inevitable necessity, arising out of the law of self-preservation, and that Denmark, the victim of this unfortunate urgency, was still regarded as a friendly and neutral Power. His Lordship concluded with proposing a Resolution for an Address to his Majesty, praying, that the ships taken at Copenhagen might be kept in such a state as not to preclude, or put to hazard, the possibility of their being restored, on the conclusion of a general peace.

Lord *Boringdon* said, the only effect of such a Resolution, if acceded to, would be to fetter the hands of Ministers when they came to negociate for a general peace.

Lord *Ellenborough* contended, that, admitting the alledged necessity of the seizure, it was incumbent on this country to restore the Danish fleet.

The Lord *Chancellor* said, that if his Noble and Learned Friend really viewed the matter as he had just stated it, he was for doing justice only by halves. He ought to move for the instant restitution of the Danish fleet.

Lord *Harrowby* justified the seizure of the Danish ships upon general grounds, and particularly on the precedent of 1756.

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Lord Erskine said, the restitution of the Danish vessels was a matter of strict justice, upon the plea of the necessity urged for their seizure.

In the sequel of the debate, Lords Hawkesbury and Mulgrave opposed the motion, and Lord Grenville supported it: Lord Sidmouth having spoken in reply, it was negatived; on a division, by a majority of 105 to 51, proxies included.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel in the appeal case of Wilkie v. Johnson and Others, from the Court of Sessions, Scotland, the Lord Chancellor affirmed the judgment with costs.

The Exchequer Bills Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The American Intercourse Bill was brought up from the Commons, read a first time, and ordered to be printed. After some conversation respecting the Bill, between Lord Auckland and Earl Bathurst, the second reading was fixed for Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

The Secretary at War reported that the Poole Election Committee had determined J. Jeffery, Esq. to be duly elected, but that the other candidate was not. A new writ was therefore ordered for a burgess.

A Letter was read from J. Fuller, Esq. elected for Sussex, declining to defend his seat against a Petition from Colonel Sergison. Mr. Sergison's Petition was therefore ordered to be taken into further consideration on Thursday, the 21th of March next.

On the motion of Mr. Dent, leave of absence was granted for one month to Sir H. Popham, on account of the state of his health.

Mr. Lushington, on this, deferred until the re-attendance of the Hon. Baronet, his motion relating to the Etrusco.

Mr. Whitbread gave notice of a motion for this day fortnight, respecting the conduct of Ministers, on the subject of the Austrian Mediation between Great Britain and France.

The Brazil Trade Import Bill was passed.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, 11,000,000½ were voted to discharge Exchequer Bills of last year outstanding.

THE DARDANELLES.

Mr. W. Taylor rose to bring forward a motion for an Inquiry into this Expedition, which was an attack on a nation at peace with Great Britain. He also meant to investigate, as far as possible, how the Expedition had failed. The whole of the affair seemed wrapped in mystery, but he trusted some communications would be made, shewing why we went to war with Turkey, and what were the motives that led to that war, and what was its ultimate object? The Hon. Gentleman then moved an Address to his Majesty, for a Copy of the Treaty of Alliance concluded between Turkey and Great Britain, on the 5th of January, 1799; for a Copy of Lord Elgin's Dispatches, connected with the Turkish Treaty with Russia; and a Copy of a Treaty concluded by Sir Sidney Smith and Mr. Spencer Smith: also for the Dispatches of Mr. Arbuthnot, and the orders given by Lord Collingwood to Admirals Sir T. Louis, Sir T. Duckworth, and Sir S. Smith.

Mr. Canning said, he was happy to state, there could be but little difficulty in complying with the Motion of the Honourable Gentleman. With respect to the orders given by Lord Collingwood he did not think any public ground had been stated for their production. With regard to his own feelings on the subject, he would advise the House not to persist in the inquiry.

Mr. T. Grenville observed, that as the late Administration were out of office before the result of the Expedition to the Dardanelles was known in England, it was utterly impossible for him to specify what were the Papers that might be essential to the elucidation of the transaction.

Mr. W. Taylor replied at considerable length, and after a few words from Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Wilberforce, the Resolutions were put and carried.

The Hon. J. Abercromby, moved for the instructions given by his Majesty's Ministers to Lord St. Vincent in the year 1806; to Earl Roslyn and General Simcoe during their stay in Lisbon; also copies of the official dispatches received from Lords St. Vincent and Roslyn respecting their conference with the Prince Regent.

Mr. Secretary Canning objected to the production of these Papers, as they could not be of any public utility in the present situation of affairs.

The Speaker then put the question on the first and motions, which were carried. On the third motion bein it was withdrawn. The fourth motion was for copies letters of Lord Vincent and Lord Roslyn after the audie leave with the Prince Regent of Portugal. On this the divided, when the motion was lost by 142 to 82.

On our re-admission, Lord Petty moved an Address Majesty, for a Copy of such communications has had place between Government and the United States, relati Treaty with these States.—Ordered.

Dr. Lawrence moved an Address to his Majesty, for a of a Dispatch from his Minister in America, containing sage purporting to be a Message from the President to t Houses of Congress in America, dated Feb. 19, 1807.—O

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

Mr. Perceval presented an Account of the number cences granted to Neutral Ships, for carrying on the F Trade since the commencement of hostilities with France the end of November last.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rose brought up the Report of the Committee of S granting an issue of ten millions five hundred thousand by loans on Exchequer Bills, towards the service of th The resolution was agreed to and a Bill was ordered a ingly.

On the third reading of the Malt, Pensions and offices Bill, Sir J. Newport moved, that the pensions payable widows of military officers be paid free of all deductions, pensions to widows of naval officers. The amendme agreed to. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Whitbread rose, to move for certain papers mately connected with the discussion of which he had notice for Monday week, and observed that Ministers their memorable transactions of last summer, had given extracts from dispatches of some importance upon the enterprizes they had set on foot. It, however, consist his knowledge that they were in possession of informa a nature peculiarly important and deeply interesting, he upon the intended mediation of Austria between this coun France. He also intended to move for a copy of a conve that took place between the Emperor of Russia an Hutchinson, on the subject of that Sovereign mediati Great Britain. The Secretary of State had roundly as that no such conversation ought to be given; he had al that, were it produced, it would afford an instance of a tion of faith such as never had been heard of before. The Hon. Secretary set himself up as the champion of all t vereigns in Europe. The French Ministers, by the in and authority of their Master, waited upon Monarchs i closets, while our Ministers were waiting in the anti-cha and saw the French Ministers pass. They naturally relish this indignity; and at Petersburgh they wished to on the same footing. After alluding to Budberg's note t G. L. Gower, laying blame on this country for not acco military assistance, he concluded by moving for a variety cuments, the first of which was an Address to his Maje copies or extracts of any dispatches received by the Se of State from the British Envoy at Vienna, in regard mediation of Austria between Great Britain and France.

Lord G. L. Gower stated, that he had received th alluded to from General Budberg; the contents, he unde were known to his Imperial Majesty, and he knew that jesty's Ministers at home were in possession of ample state, in reply to that Note.

Mr. Canning said, that from what had been stated Noble Lord, he trusted the Hon. Gentleman would be co of the impropriety of such motions, and he hoped that t versations of foreign Sovereigns with unaccredited agents no longer be attempted to be called for. The Hon. Gen was under a mistake in supposing Lord Hutchinson to ha an accredited agent. His Lordship was no such pers had visited Petersburgh merely from motives of curiosi would now appear, that communications from foreign Sov were not to be made to Ministers, fit or worthy to be in with them, but they were to be made to travellers. now stated, that a communication in a *private* letter was proper to be laid before the House. He should be ma prised to see the private letter he had received from the Lord entered on the Journals, and classed among the a and records of the House. Some of the papers moved fo not be presented for a very simple reason. M. Alopeus to the late Ministers several places where it was impor diversion by British troops might be made, in order to the enemy's attention. All these suggestions were neg

and it was now impossible to give the names of these places pointed out, as bad consequences might result; and it was not to be presumed that such documents were to be produced for the sake of argument. When the Hon. Gentleman speaks about the assurances of co-operation held out to Russia by the late Administration, he forgets the precise facts. After stating that the Expedition against Constantinople had been undertaken by the late Ministry, as an object purely Russian, he said, that to some of the papers he had objections, but none to the general purport of the motion.

Mr. Whitbread wished to remove the objection to the first paper moved for, and would content himself with copies or extracts of the purport of Lord Hutchinson's conversation with the Emperor of Russia, on the 23d of August, 1807.

Mr. Canning still objected to the production of papers altogether of a private nature. If the Gentlemen on the other side of the House insisted on it, he would go every length, and try the question, and therefore would not produce papers of a private nature, unless compelled by the vote of that House. Indeed the information of Lord Hutchinson was merely the effusion of a traveller, and not of that authentic nature as if it came from an accredited Minister.

Dr. Lawrence said, Lord Hutchinson's character and veracity were conspicuously above being called in question, and though the Hon. Secretary thought lightly of character, it was time for the House to interfere and check such dangerous doctrine.

Mr. Whitbread replied generally; and after a few words from Lord G. L. Gower, respecting the inconsistency of the Emperor of Russia, the first paper moved for was negatived without a division; all the rest were agreed to be produced, excepting the third.—Adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

Mr. Sheridan stated, that he held in his hand a Petition, which was of the same nature as that which had been brought before the House in 1800, by an Hon. Baronet, (Sir F. Burdett), and he (Mr. Sheridan) had taken a large share in the discussion, which was upon the management and conduct of Cold-Bath-fields Prison. These abuses, then complained of, had not been done away or remedied, but they had been rather encouraged and increased. The Petition was signed by Mr. Stephens, Foreman of the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex, and twelve others of the Grand Jury, and a great part of the statement was confirmed by Mr. Sheriff Phillips. He should move, that it do lie on the table for a reasonable time, and if Ministers did not, within that interval, take up the matter, he would do so.

Mr. Perceval said, that he believed the matter of the Petition had been privately communicated to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. No measure could be adopted on such a communication, but a different course of proceeding might be resorted to.

Mr. Sheridan's Petition was brought up and read. It stated an inspection of the prison made by twelve of the Grand Jury, and the Foreman, in November last. They found the prisoners loaves which ought to weigh 16 ounces, defective; they also found the pound weight for the prisoner's meat to be very defective, when compared with the standard at Guildhall. The Petition went on to state several other abuses in the management of the prison, as declared in Sheriff Philips's Letter to Mr. Mainwaring.

Some conversation ensued. Mr Perceval and Mr. Sumner maintaining that 13 out of a Grand Jury was not a Grand Jury. They admitted, however, that the Petition would be receivable were the facts stated in it signed by the individuals who had inspected the Prison on the 3d of November.

Mr. Sheridan consented to withdraw the Petition till to-morrow, stating, that he would then present them with the signatures, as suggested by those Hon. Gentlemen.

Mr. Canning presented an Extract of a Dispatch from the Hon. D. Erskine, late Ambassador in America, to Lord Howick.

The Secretary at War presented an Estimate of the Charge for Land Forces, Staff-Officers, Foreign Corps, Veterinary College, &c. and gave notice he should move the necessary sum in a Committee of Supply on Friday week.

Mr. Dent moved for a copy of the Memorial of Sir Home Popham to his Majesty in 1802, praying restoration of his property condemned in the Etrusco.

Mr. Lushington moved for a copy of the Warrant granted to Sir Home Popham in 1787, allowing him to go to a foreign country on resigning his half-pay. Mr. Lushington then said, he was at a loss to understand what the Papers moved for by Mr. Dent had to do with the question, or what connection they had with the transaction of the Etrusco.

Mr. Dent replied, that his motions were directed to the vindication of the Hon. Baronet's conduct. He then moved for Copies of Dispatches sent from India relative to the conduct of Sir Home Popham while in India.

Mr. Lushington said, the Hon. Gentleman meant, by the papers he was to move for, to prove that his (Mr. L's.) statement was unfounded. The Hon. Baronet's having gone to India was contrary to the charter of the East India Company, and a violation of the laws of the land. *(Here there was a cry of Order).* Mr. L. proceeded He was not to be at the beck of any Minister, *(Hear! hear! from the Opposition)*, and all he should say was, that there was no forfeiture in the case he had stated it was a fair and positive condemnation of the Etrusco. He then moved for a copy of all Decrees by the High Court of Admiralty, or by the Prize Court, relative to the ship Etrusco.

Mr. Dent asked, should these Papers be produced, whether or not the Hon. Gentleman meant to make a motion upon them?

Mr. Lushington replied, that he certainly should endeavour to impress the House, that the donation to Sir Home Popham, of 25,000*l.* was a gross and wanton expenditure of money.

Mr. Perceval asked Mr. Lushington whether he meant to prove Sir Home what he called him, a smuggler, and if these documents he had moved for were likely to make out that assertion.

Mr. Lushington replied, he had great difficulty in answering that question at present. He should, however, he believed, be enabled to prove that Sir Home had previous knowledge that he was acting contrary to law, and that in receiving 25,000*l.* from the Treasury, he got more than the ship and cargo were worth.

Several other documents were ordered on the motion of Mr. Lushington.

Mr. Perceval moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for carrying into execution the late Orders in Council.

Mr. Eden wished to know, whether or not the Note delivered to the American Commissioners, on the 30th of November, 1806, was declaratory of his Majesty's intention not to exercise any controul over the trade of America, or other neutrals? The Hon. Gentleman opposed the farther progress of the Bill, as it enforced taxes on neutral vessels brought into British ports, contrary to their own will.

The *Advocate General* defended the Bill, on the ground of its legality and necessity, and said, on the best view he could take of the cause of the Bill, that it was deserving of the support of the House and the Country.

Lord Temple contended, that his Majesty had no right whatever to restrict the legal conduct of neutrals.

Mr. Rose insisted on the legality of restricting neutrals carrying to France the produce of her colonies, under the 42d and 43th of the King, which authorised their detention; therefore his Majesty, instead of violating the law, only complied with the powers assigned him by Parliament.

Mr. Smith censured the cause which led to the embargo, and entreated Ministers to consider the measure, and not gall America into further hostility.

Lord H. Petty did not believe that, by restricting neutrals, we could possibly distress France, and he was certain no political advantage could result from it.

Lord Castlereagh in a long speech defended the Bill. The Question was then loudly called for, and the House divided.—Ayes for the second reading *now* 214. Noes, 94.—During our exclusion, another division, we understand, on the question for committing the Bill, this day, took place. It was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 147 to 53.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

A new Writ was ordered for Boroughbridge, in the room of H. Dawkins, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Colonel Stanley presented a Petition from the Journeymen Cotton Weavers of Lancashire, praying that a *minimum* price may be set upon their labour.—Referred to a Committee.

Sir C. Pole moved for certain Papers relative to the Royal Naval Asylum, consisting of a Memorial from Dr. Keene, late Surgeon of the Ville de Paris, to the Commissioners of that Asylum, &c. After a few words from Mr. Rose the motion was agreed to.

Colonel Wood moved for Copies of all Orders and Instructions sent to Naval and Military Commanders in the Mediterranean, respecting the expeditions to the Dardanelles and Alexandria.—Ordered.

Mr. Sheridan presented once more the Petition he withdrew yesterday, from the Foreman and twelve of the Grand Jury

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of Middlesex, stating certain abuses to exist in Cold-Bath-field's prison. He stated, that the Jury had been dissolved on the 3d of November, but that they had afterwards obtained an order from the Court of Quarter Session for inspecting the prison. The Petition was read, and after a few words from Mr. Perceval, was ordered to lie on the table.

Sir J. Newport moved for a Copy of all orders issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for completing the Irish Militia, whether by ballot or by volunteers, under the Act of the 42d of the King.—Agreed to.

General Gascoigne moved for an Account of all Salt exported during the last three years, distinguishing the ports from whence. Ordered.

Mr. Rankes moved for an Account of the amount of the Exemptions granted under the Property Act, on Property of Foreigners in the Funds; and for an Account of the amount of Bank Notes, including Bank Post Bills, in circulation during the last year. Ordered.

Mr. Ponsonby moved for Copies, or Extracts, of the Intelligence received by Ministers on the 11th of November, in regard to Bonaparte's Orders for a more rigorous enforcement of his Decree against the Commerce of this Country.—Agreed to.

Mr. Ponsonby gave notice for Monday, of a motion for the production of any Communication made to Ministers by the United States, in regard to the French Decree.

Mr. Perceval gave notice, that on Monday he should move for leave to bring in a Bill, for preventing the Exportation of Cotton Wool and Bark.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Perceval proposed a Duty of 9*d.* additional on every pound of Cotton Wool exported from Great Britain to the Continent of Europe. He next proposed, on the exportation of every Bushel of Salt to the Continent, an Excise Duty of 9*d.* Some conversation ensued; and the Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Monday.

Mr. Perceval moved the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve into a Committee on the Bill for carrying into effect the Orders in Council. He stated, that he wished the Committee to be gone into, *pro forma*, as he had various new Clauses and Amendments to offer, which would, in a great measure, do away the objections of Gentlemen to the Bill.

Mr. Ponsonby observed, that since this morning at three o'clock a change had taken place in the Right Hon. Gentleman's sentiments. With regard to himself he objected to its principle entirely, as it was repugnant to every idea of candour and honour; indeed, it struck him as the most poor and contemptible project he had ever heard of.

Mr. Brand, Mr. Davies Giddy, and Mr. H. Martin, were determined to divide the House, on which the Gallery was cleared. For the Motion, 118—Against it, 32—Majority, 86. The Report was committed *pro forma*, when it was ordered to be received on Monday. The House then disposed of the remaining Orders of the Day, and adjourned till then.

PROVINCIALS.

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF THE LATE SEVERE WEATHER.

In the interior of the country the severity of the weather has been productive of great calamity. The fall of snow on the North road has been particularly heavy, and in many places is said to have been forty feet deep. In the vicinity of Biggleswade the Newcastle and other mails were stopped, and so completely involved in snow, that it was found necessary to extricate them by the assistance of a great number of hands. The Portsmouth coach lost its way, and was nearly overturned. Two female passengers were frozen to death on the outside, and we fear we shall have to record a numerous list of afflicting events in consequence of the extreme violence of the storm. The Exeter mail coach was unable to proceed beyond Overton, where the passengers stopped. The guard with great difficulty came forward with the mails over fields, &c. The Gloucester and Worcester mail coaches were stopped two miles beyond Benson. The guards brought forward the mails on horseback. The Bristol mail was twice dug out of the snow. The heavy Liverpool coach, which left London early on the morning of Friday se'nnight, did not reach Oxford till eleven at night.

There was so heavy a fall of snow on Thursday night, drifted by the wind blowing violently from the E. N. E. that the road from Bath to London, was blocked up near Kennet, and after several ineffectual attempts to remove it, the guard found it advisable to forward the mails in a post chaise. As the Exeter mail coach was going down Marlborough hill, on the same night, the horses sunk in the snow, and before they could be extricated, one of them perished. A valuable horse, belonging to a post coach, was also lost in the snow, near Kennet.

During the severity of the weather a sentinel on guard at Woodbridge Barracks is said to have perished; and another Soldier, who tried to reach the Barracks near Bury, was lost in the snow.

KELSO, FEB. 15.—On Saturday week a very severe frost commenced, which has continued till this morning, but there are some appearances of a change. On Friday evening a heavy gale of wind came on, which continued to blow during the greater part of the night, accompanied with a considerable fall of drifted snow. In this neighbourhood we have not experienced much inconvenience, but some of the roads in Berwickshire, we understand, are nearly blocked up. On Saturday the Kelso and Berwick carrier, when within four miles of Berwick, found the road so much blocked up, that he was obliged to return, leaving his carts behind. In the south, the falls of snow must have been much more severe, as the London mail, which should have reached Berwick on Saturday night at eleven o'clock, did not arrive there till yesterday, and yesterday's had not arrived when the post left Berwick this morning at one.

BRIGHTON, FEB. 15.—The weather on Friday morning was so tremendous to our stage-coachmen and their passengers, that they all prudently declined the prosecution of their respective journies, and returned, after having proceeded a few miles on the road. Nor was an Undertaker who had to convey a corpse to London in a hearse, on that day, less mindful of the safety of HIS passenger; he therefore deferred his journey till the following morning. The snow was so drifted in many of the hollow ways, that a gentleman's carriage, which stuck fast in one of them, required the aid of seven men to dig it out.

Yesterday morning the body of a man floated on shore at the back of the Chest Arms Tavern, in a most dreadful state: the legs, thighs, and lower part of the body have been either torn or eat away, and his right arm is wanting, and the rest of his body is quite black, apparently with bruises, and there were no clothes about it, except a kind of handkerchief tied round the neck. It is conjectured that the unfortunate man has been either jammed between two vessels, or blown up with gun-powder.

Lord Charleville's beautiful seat at Tullamore has, we understand with great regret, been consumed by fire, owing to the negligence of one of the servants. The fire is said to have commenced in the attic story, which soon communicated to the lead on the roof, and the streams of melted lead soon ran in such torrents, that no person could venture to enter the house to afford assistance. The furniture, and every thing contained in the house, were all consumed. No life was lost.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

John Wilkins and Thomas Lacey, of Basinghall-street, London, factors.

BANKRUPTS.

John Ricknels, of Colchester, draper, to surrender March 3, 4, and 29, at eleven, at the Griffin Inn, Colchester. Attornies, Mr. J. G. Serjeant, Colchester, and Messrs. Hanson and Birch, Chancery-lane, London.

John Harvey, of Springfield, Essex, bricklayer, February 23, March 5, and 29, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Mr. Bigg, Hatton-garden, and Mr. Copland, Chelmsford.

Alexander Davis and Nathan Davis, of Little Carter-lane, Doctor's Commons, warehousemen, Feb. 20, 27, and March 29, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Sudlow, Mourning-yard, London.

Richard Rutley, of Epsom, Surrey, pork-butcher, Feb. 23, at eleven, March 1, at twelve, and 29, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Guy, Epsom.

Peter and Thomas Jarman, of Llanhangel, Brynpebon, Brecon, wool dealers, March 8, 9, and 29, at ten, at the Swan Inn, Brecon. Attornies, Mr. Evan Evans, Rheyder, Radnorshire, and Mess. Meredith and Robins, Gray's Inn, London.

Joshua Banks Lay, of Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 23, March 1, and 29, at eleven, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Philip Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, and Messrs R. R. and C. Jackson, Manchester.

George Simpson, of Copthall Chambers, Merchant, Feb. 27, and March 29, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Holmes and Lewis, Mark-lane.

William Ainsworth, of Manchester, innkeeper, Feb. 23, at eleven, and March 29, at four, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Hurley, Pump-court, Temple, London, and Mr. Dicas, Stockport, Cheshire.

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John Merrefield, of Grantham, Lincolnshire, money scrivener, March 15. 16, and 29, at the George Inn, Grantham. Attorneys, Mr. George White, Grantham, and Mr. John Whishaw, Lamb's Conduit-street, London.

John Martin, of Louth, Lincolnshire, ship carpenter, March 8, 9, and 29, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Attorneys, Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, London, and Mr. Gulland, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Dinah Heaton, widow, Michael Heaton, John Heaton, and William Heaton, of Springhead, Kighley, Yorkshire, twist spinners, March 2, 3, and 29, at eleven, at the Devonshire Arms, Kighley. Attorneys, Messrs Caton and Brumell, Aldersgate-street, London, and Mr. Delafare, Kighley.

DIVIDENDS.

March 12. W. N. Dawson, Tabernacle-square, draper.—March 12. B. B. Levin, Great Alie-street, merchant.—March 15. R. Sharp, Upton-place, Stratford, builder.—April 2. G. Grimes, Great Warner-street, linen-draper.—March 12. J. L. Pasteur, Stanley Stratford, grocer.—March 12. W. List, Calgaton-street, warehouseman.—March 8. A. Mackaen, Winchester-street, merchant.—March 19. Elizabeth Lowcock, Skipton, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—March 14. J. Osment, Yeovil, Somersetshire, victualler.—March 15. Thomas Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper.—March 8. R. Langton, Cross-street, Chester, cotton-merchant.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, Feb. 20, 1808.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Stamford—Evan Pugliss, of Southampton-street, within the Liberties of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of John Leland, Esq. deceased.

Borough of Banbury—Dudley North, Esq.

BANKRUPTS.

Jonathan Jones, Eccles, Lancaster, victualler, to surrender Feb. 23, 25, at four, and April 2, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Deansgate, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Milne, Serjeant, and Milne, Manchester; and Messrs. Miles and Parry, Old Jewry, London.

Samuel Lomax, Tonge, Lancaster, victualler, March 9, at three, 10, at eleven, and April 2, at twelve, at the Hare and Hounds, Bury. Attornies, Mr. Woodcock, Bury; and Mr. Blakelock, Elm-court, Temple.

Melling Woolley, Stayley-bridge, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, March 1, 2, and April 2, at two, at the Dog Tavern, Deansgate, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth' Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.

William Williams, Swinshead, Lincoln, grocer, Feb. 29, March 1, and April 2, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Attornies, Messrs. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Mr. Dickinson, Hull.

John Ellis, Horbling, Lincoln, grocer, March 17, 18, and April 2, at eleven, at the Greyhound Inn, Falkingham, Lincoln. Attornies, Mr. Worth, Horbling; and Messrs. Johnson and Gaskell, Holborn-court, Gray's inn.

John Stroud, Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, brick-maker, Feb. 27, March 5, and April 2, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Clark and Gresebrook, Chertsey.

Edward Guest, Birmingham, grocer, March 8, 9, and April 2, at ten, at the Union Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Lowe, New-street, Birmingham; and Mr. Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's-inn.

William Morris, Manchester, leather-seller, March 2, 3, and April 2, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Keanley and Cardwell, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, London.

John Burge, Castle-Cary, Somerset, stocking-maker, Feb. 29, March 1, and April 2, at eleven, at the Ansford Inn, Ansford, Somerset. Attornies, Mr. Dyne, Bruton, Somerset; and Mr. Dyne, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

Charlton Pott, Longbenton, Northumberland, chandler, March 8, 9, and April 2, at eleven, at the Three Indian King's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attornies, Messrs. Clayton, Brumwell, and Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Clayton, Scott, and Blunden, Lincoln's Inn New-square.

William Leach, Horton, York, woolstapler, March 17, at seven, 18, and April 2, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Bradford. Attornies, Messrs. Hailstone and Bentley, Bradford; and Mr. Evans, Thavies-inn, London.

James and George Inglish, Preston, drapers, March 31, April 1, 2, at one, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. E. Blackstock, Liverpool; and Mr. T. Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.

Pierce Odell, Sloane-square, Chelsea, builder, Feb. 27, March 5, April 2, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Nelson, King's-road, Chelsea.

Edward Rimington, Liverpool, builder, March 14, 15, April 2, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Blackstock, Saint Mildred's-court, Poultry; and Messrs. Bardswell and Stevenson, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

William Rhodes, Friday-street, warehouseman, Feb. 27, March 5, April 2, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Whittaker, Broad-court, Long-Acre.

James Barclay, Old Broad-street, merchant, Feb. 23, at eleven, March 1, April 2, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Lodington and Hall, Temple.

William Marshall, Newark upon-Trent, draper, Feb. 23, at eleven, March 1, April 2, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. T. Mason, St.-Michael's-Alley, Cornhill.

Robert Williams, Oxford-street, furrier, Feb. 24, at twelve, March 2, April 2, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. S. Denton and Barker, Gray's-inn.

James Cheetham, Failsworth, manufacturer, Feb. 26, April 1, 2, at three, at the Bull's Head Inn, Market-place, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Swale, Great Ormond-street, London; and Mr. W. Nabb, Manchester.

Charles Dawes, Huntingdon, sadler, March 2, 3, April 2, at the Crown Inn, Huntingdon. Attornies, Mr. Clennell, Staple's-Inn; and Mr. S. Wells, jun. Huntingdon.

Benjamin Hill, Little Saint Martin's-lane, man's-mercer, Feb. 27, March 5, April 2, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Cockayne and Taylor, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Harold Stanley, Newark-upon-Trent, scrivener, March 10, 11, April 2, at ten, at the Kingston Arms Inn, Newark-upon-Trent. Attornies, Messrs. Godfrey and Tallents, Newark-upon-Trent; and Messrs. Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's-Inn.

Robert Robins, Birmingham, plumber, March 8, 9, at twelve, at the Crown Inn, Stone, Staffordshire, April 2, at eleven, at the Vine Inn, Stafford. Attornies, Messrs. Leigh and Mason, New Bridge-street, London; and Mr. Dent, Hanley, Stafford.

Oliver Hargreave and John Goodwin, Manchester, merchants, Feb. 27, March 12, April 2, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Cheshyre and Walker, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

March 29. Christopher Greenglass, Purleigh, Essex, baker, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

March 26. John Grayson, Eastcheap, insurance-broker, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 17. Charles Purvis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, broker, at eleven, at the Turk's Head Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

March 19. John Carr, Pontefract, Yorkshire, grocer, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Pontefract.

March 15. Thomas Watkins, Broad-street, Carnaby-Market, auctioneer, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 15. John Davies, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, builder, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

March 21. Joseph Pinfold, Redborough, Gloucestershire, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stroud.

March 12. John Bingley, Upper John-street, statuary and mason, at twelve, at Guildhall.

March 19. Andrew Braid, Frith-street, Soho, baker, at eleven, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—MARCH 12.

John Bottomley, Leeds, Yorkshire, timber-merchant.
Thomas Mitchell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper.
Edward Roberts, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, merchant.
William Mason, Huntingdon, grocer.
John Varley, Manchester, dry-salter.

The Gazette contains his Majesty's permission for the 46th Regiment of Foot to bear "DOMINICA" on its colours, as a distinguished mark of its exemplary conduct in the defence of the Island of Dominica; also his Majesty's permission to the Flank Companies of the 1st Battalions of the 35th and 61st Regiments, to assume and wear on their appointments the word "MAIDA," as a lasting testimony of the gallantry displayed by those Companies in the action which was fought between the British and French Armies on the 4th of July, 1806, on the Plains of Maida.

The Gazette likewise contains Addresses from Haddington, Dumfries, Kincardine, Belfast, Fife, and Aberdeen, congratulating his Majesty on his late measures relative to Denmark, and praying that the most vigorous measures may be adopted for the prosecution of the War.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank *A Subscriber* and *N. R.* for their friendly hints.

We shall be happy to receive the promised favours of *Mr. B.* near Newark.

We cannot compliment the Correspondent who signs himself *A Friend to Common Sense and Rational Justice*, as he appears to be divested of both.

We refer *Diomede* to our Theatrical Criticisms of to-day.

The unprecedented demand for complete Sets of THE NATIONAL REGISTER had, during the last week, completely exhausted the Editions of the *First Numbers* of the Paper, as well as the *Emblematical Title-Page*; all of which are again reprinted, and may be had of all the Newsmen.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

All the Gottenburgh Mails which were due, amounting to ten, have at last arrived. Those which were received on Friday evening conveyed to us the intelligence that Russia has actually declared war against Sweden. This, however, was so much expected, that it has not excited surprise. It is even stated that the Russians had commenced hostilities. But this intelligence we are inclined to think is premature. The movements of the Russians are seldom so rapid. It appears that Sweden has no less than 25,000 men in Finland, and from the population it is said that 20,000 more may be raised. The country itself presents formidable difficulties to an invading enemy. It is mountainous, and the defiles are very narrow, and well defended with fortifications. The King of Sweden will make an obstinate resistance; and will, no doubt, be aided from this country. But will this tend in any degree to reduce the power of France? Will it not, on the other hand, tend rather to increase her power, by weakening that of the other states, by which she might, hereafter, be opposed.

Paris Papers to the 31st have also been received. They contained a Declaration by the King of Prussia, in which he renounces all connection with England, and shuts his ports against her vessels. The principal feature of this Declaration, is the plainness with which his Prussian Majesty expresses the necessity under which he acts. The measure, he acknowledges, will bear very hard upon his suffering subjects, but such is the will of the master whom he must obey.

A new decree has also been issued by the King of Holland, in which the exclusion of all British Commerce is enforced with additional rigour.

We have received some intelligence from Portugal. The French commanders have been prolific in Proclamations; some of them of the most ignorant and pernicious description. Thus, it has been ordered, that the price of bread and other necessaries shall not be raised; by which means they will be prevented from coming to market, and the miseries of the people will be enhanced beyond even what the necessity of the war would inflict. This proclamation, at the same time, is undeniable proof of the severe scarcity which prevails. A rigorous military authority is maintained, and by this means a forced tranquillity is preserved.

The Debates in both Houses of Parliament have been protracted and warm. The Opposition seem determined to give the Ministers as little rest as possible. The Orders in Council have been discussed both in the Upper and the Lower House; but with little variety of argument. The material question is, whether, by the measure, we really do any material mischief to our enemy, or procure any great advantage to ourselves. The Ministers say we do both; the Opposition contend that we do neither. The Expedition to the Dardanelles formed the subject of the other principal Debate. This was introduced by the Opposition, in order to vindicate their conduct from the insinuations which had been thrown out against this measure. It had been represented as a transaction, similar in principle to the Expedition against Copenhagen; and we do not see that the explanation of its authors has placed it in a very different light.

We are happy to notice the intelligence which has been received respecting the Rochefort Squadron, the particulars relating to the mode in which an account was conveyed of its course to Sir JOHN DUCKWORTH, and of his sailing in quest of it we have communicated in our *Nautical Intelligence*. We are sorry to learn, it is Sir SAMUEL HOOD'S opinion, that the chance of Admiral DUCKWORTH'S overtaking the enemy is not very great. But it is a great satisfaction to know, that he will arrive in the West Indies in sufficient time to prevent any mischief which the squadron might have effected, had it been permitted to range those seas for any time. Effectual means, too, have been taken to inform Admiral COCHRANE of their arrival; so that we have every reason to hope we shall sooner or later receive a perfectly good account of them.

The cartel that carried over the Russian Ambassador, M. ALOPEUS, landed on Wednesday, at Calais, and returned to Dover, on Friday. It brought back a packet of Letters from M. ALOPEUS, which was sent express to the Office of the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. One of these letters, addressed to the Prussian Ambassador, is supposed to contain his order to quit this country immediately.

It is stated, but, we believe, without any authority, that the Ministers mean to frame a Motion, in the House of Lords, on Monday, for rescinding a Resolution which was voted against them on Thursday night, when they were surprised by a division at an early hour, at which their friends had not entered the House.

The following Letter has been communicated to us, dated Stockholm, Feb. 3, which we believe is the latest intelligence from Sweden:—

"Sweden is on the eve of difficulties. The Russians are rumoured to have actually passed the frontiers. So far I know to a certainty, that the officers attached to the Finland regiments received orders yesterday morning to join their corps immediately. General Klingspor, Commander in Chief in Finland, leaves town this afternoon with his Staff. It is stated, that Baron Stedingk had sent orders to the regiments on the frontiers to collect themselves into a body, and that he would come and take the command of them until his Majesty's pleasure was known. Baron Stedink was the Swedish Minister at St. Petersburgh. Operations may possibly begin with unexpected celerity. Finland is a strong military position, of which a great part, however, can be less successfully defended amid the snow and frosts of winter, than in the usual season of campaigns. The actual amount of the Swedish force in or near Finland, it is not easy to determine precisely. The lowest estimate, is fourteen thousand, a force certainly sufficient to guard the country against a surprise. It is said, a number of foreigners are buying up sugar, coffee, &c. which have risen 50 per cent. in Hamburgh and the Baltic. A large quantity, it is said, is in the present difficulty of navigation, going overland to Russia. Sea-coal, firewood, and coffee, are extremely dear at Copenhagen."

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Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, dated January 19—

"It appears, that as early as the month of July last, it was supposed in the Isle of France, that a war must be unavoidable between England and Denmark, on which account an embargo was laid on all the Danish ships lying there; a hope is therefore entertained that by this measure of the French Government there, many of the ships of our merchants and trading companies will escape being captured. By the fitting out of the Danish fleet, orders for which have been sent down to Portsmouth, it is very manifest what was the real motive for the robbery committed here; could any doubt remain concerning it? The English at first boasted that they had ships enough, and only wanted to detain ours that they might not be employed against them. To encourage our manufactures, and annoy the enemy, the following three measures have been proposed as the most efficient: —First, The prohibition of the use and importation of any English manufactures—Second, The introduction of a national dress —Third, the establishment of a great privateering Company, the privateers of which should keep at no great distance from each other, so as to be able to come to each other's assistance, and on the first gun firing, by which means they might be enabled to capture the convoying ship, and all the vessels under its convoy. This, it is stated, is a plan which might easily be effected if the ship of war be attacked at the same time at the head, the stern, and on both sides, by the above number of privateers, each having from 20 to 30 guns. The coast of Norway, and the West Indian Seas, are the proper places for such privateers to cruize in. This plan comes from a Marine Officer."

Extract of a Letter from Gottenburgh, dated Feb. 12.

"The Stockholm post of to-day has brought the important intelligence that Russia has declared war against Sweden; and some accounts state that the Russians have already entered Swedish Finland. Both M. Alopeus, the Russian Minister, and Count Miolke, the Danish Minister, are about to quit Stockholm. The officers and Staff of the Swedish army in Finland, had received orders to join with all possible expedition. A Russian army of 35,000 men is on the frontiers of Finland; there were at first 50,000, but it was found difficult to provision so many.—Six regiments were marched home again."

Extract of a Letter from Petersburgh, Jan. 14.

"Caulincourt, the new French Ambassador, has arrived in this city accompanied with a guard of honour. On the same day he was introduced to the Emperor Alexander, by whom he was most graciously received. By the respectable part of the inhabitants the honours paid to Caulincourt were viewed with sullen silence; but the reflections which have since been unreservedly made throughout Petersburgh, are such as must be far from pleasing to the Emperor, for they are in direct hostility to what is termed "the new order of things." *Bonuparte has renewed his demand to receive in marriage a sister of the Emperor of Russia.* Her Royal Highness received the first overture with indignation; but the terms in which the demand was made were so peremptory, that it was supposed the humiliated Alexander, rather than risk the displeasure of the *Corsican*, would force his sister in compliance with the demand. The English merchants have been alarmed by the Swedish war. All communications between the two countries being at an end, the indirect channel of intercourse between Russia and England must, in like manner, be interrupted. The British merchants in St. Petersburgh are apprehensive they may ultimately be refused passports to return home."

Lady Edward Fitzgerald, once so famous as Pamela, the reputed daughter of the late Duke of Orleans, and the *elève* of Madame de Genlis, left this country last week, in company with Prince Esterhazy. It appears she was narrowly sought after, both at Dover and on board the vessel, by Sheriffs' Officers, who had warrants against her on civil actions. She was concealed in the Prince's carriage among his baggage, and so successfully, that though the carriage itself was searched, she remained undiscovered. She had previously escaped from shore to the vessel, in the dress of a sailor.

The Dutch official Gazette contains the following important article:—

"Abandon common speculations; do not suffer yourselves to be excluded with impunity from the Empire of the seas.—Fit out privaterrs to wrest the prey from the enemy, to procure provisions, become almost of the first necessity: it is in the enemy's ships that you ought to seek for your Colonies; it is at their expence you ought to furnish your correspondents with the merchandise they want.—Recollect the courage of your ancestors; recollect you are fellow-countrymen of Ruyter and Tromp. Must the Danes be of the least populous nation, the only one who dare attack the English in open sea? Must history say that the Danes were in the 19th century what the Dutch were in the 17th.—Arm, Dutchmen! let all your Ports be filled with armed vessels ready to fall upon the enemy."

A letter from Gottenburgh states the following most unjustifiable proceeding on the part of the Danes, and which, for the information of all mariners, it is the more necessary to publish:—

"Near the Scaw, there runs a reef of rocks easterly, about a league in extent, into the Categat; to guard against which there was, until the rupture with Denmark, a light at the Scaw. The Danes have now erected a light about a league to the west of the original light; thus drawing any ship unacquainted with the alteration into certain destruction."

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday being the day appointed for a General Fast and Humiliation, their Majesties and the Princesses went at an early hour in the morning to their private Chapel, where the Form of Prayer appointed for the day was read. At half past ten his Majesty, with the Princesses Augusta, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, went to St. George's Chapel, where a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Cookson, from Psalm ix. ver. 1. They afterwards returned to the Palace.

Fast Day.—Wednesday being the day appointed for a General Fast and Humiliation, it was duly observed in and about the Metropolis. The two Houses of Parliament attended service at the Abbey and St. Margaret's, Westminster. The Volunteers attended divine service at their respective parish churches. The Lord Mayor went in state to the Cathedral of St. Paul, accompanied by Sir John Eamer, and a great many other respectable Gentlemen of the Corporation, in their gowns.

The celebrated Edmund Burke was frequently honoured by a seat at the convivial table of the present Prince of Wales. On one of these occasions, surrounded by *bon vivants*, and seized with a sudden fit of absence, he allowed the wine to remain stationary beyond the usual time, which the Prince observing, immediately accosted him with that polite affability for which he is so eminently distinguished— "Come, come, Burke, forget the Senate now, and re- "member the bottle—I am *absolute here*—." "Absolute "you are, indeed, my Liege (replied the eloquent wit), "*jure di-vino!*"—"The only way (exclaimed the Prince) "in which I could ever wish to be absolute."

Violent discussions are expected to take place concerning the affair of Portugal, during the ensuing Session. Mr. Sheridan thinks the rise on Port very disadvantageous, while Mr. Whitbread declares, he thinks it will have a good effect, by encreasing the consumption of our home manufactures—*He recommends Porter.*

Hannibal made a passage over the Alps, by means of hot vinegar; but Boney, to surpass him, intends to make a North-about passage to India, through the frozen ocean, by means of *hot water!*—for supplying him with the *latter* article, John Bull has the monopoly.

CITY.

Bread.—Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be reduced half an assize. The quartern loaf will therefore, sell for 11½d.

Thursday, a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, which was very numerously attended. The Lord Mayor laid before the Court a letter he had received from General Lumley, in answer to the Vote of Thanks of the Court of the 15th Sept. last, for his gallant conduct at the attack and capture of Monte Video; which was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals.

Friday the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs went in state to Bow Church, Cheapside, where they heard an Annual Sermon preached before the Bishops for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. The Sermon was preached by the Right Reverend Father in God the Bishop of St. David's, who took his text from the 28th chapter of St. Matthew, and 19th verse:—

"Go ye, and teach all nations," &c.

THE THEATRES.

So little novelty has been presented this week to the admirers of Thespis, that the port of criticism is almost closely blockaded; and as there seems such a complete embargo on genuine articles of home manufacture, we can only turn our attention to those of a foreign growth. In this predicament we naturally advert to

THE OPERA,

where *Didone*, as altered from *Metastatio*, was repeated, to a house, not indeed very full, but with a sufficient sprinkling of fashion. On the first appearance of this Opera, we offered some remarks to the public, and can therefore have but little further to say, particularly as our additional animadversions would fall on that part of the performance which comes more immediately under the regulation of the Manager. As long as this species of entertainments is to be patronized and supported, we cannot but regret, that the squabbles of contending Managers should prevent the fashionable world from having it got up in the best manner; but there are, nevertheless, some errors which might be corrected, even during the present *uncivil* commotions. As this Opera is taken from ancient history, we have a right to expect an adherence to ancient customs, otherwise the illusion is destroyed, and we no longer see *Dido* or *Eneas*, but Mesdames Dusek and Catalani. In the palace of *Dido*, we did not expect to see a library table with inkstand, &c. as if for the purpose of writing a *billet doux* in modern comedy; nor can we understand why *Iarbas*, *a Moor*, should be represented black as *a Negro*, whilst his friend *Araspes*, preserves his original Italian colour. To Madame Catalani's execution we have already done justice, and must again repeat our admiration of her powers, in "*Perdaro la dolce Speranza;*" in this air she was deservedly encored, and gave it with a degree of pathos beyond her usual manner. Her most spirited passage was in the coquetting scene, with *Eneas* and *Iarbas*, when she answers to the threats of the latter, "*So che un barbaro sei, no mi spaventi.*" The latter part of the line was given with a degree of force and articulation which made the house ring, and drew down repeated plaudits. Catalani's attention to the *bye play* is also deserving of praise, the more so, as the other performers seem to consider such a thing as totally unnecessary; indeed from their apparent anxiety to be near the prompter, they rather appear like children at their school lesson. It is therefore the more to be wished, that a settlement of all disputes might lead to the formation of a respectable company. The divertisement of "*L'Offrande à Bacchus*," is of that *mediocre* kind, as scarcely to deserve notice, were it not that the very shabby dresses of the performers gave such disgust as to destroy the impression made by their dancing; we shall therefore pass on to the new ballet of "*L'Enlevement de Dejanire*," which was repeated with considerable alterations. As the greatest Critics of ancient and modern times have not disdained to analize, and to direct the dance, we may be allowed to dilate a little on this new mythological ballet. In ancient times dancing formed a great part of their dramatic representation, and has been defined as "the art of expressing the sentiments of the mind, or the passions, by measured steps, or bounds, that are made in cadence, by regulated motions of the body, and by graceful gestures; all performed to the sound of musical instruments, or the voice;" but the regular ballet was first invented by *Pylades* and *Bathylus* at Rome, of the latter of whom it has been said, that when he danced, the gravest matron was thrown off her guard, and the youngest virgin longed for his addresses. Under authority so classical, as well as modern custom, M. D'Egville is fully warranted in introducing the ancient story on the modern stage; but in doing so, he should adhere as closely as possible, not only to incidents both of time and place, but also to the general costume and manner. Under the definition which we have given of dancing, it is evident, that the performer may represent the most powerful emotions of the mind, without the *coupees* and *cabrioles* of the dancing master; and this expressive mode of dancing will be to the judicious, infinitely more interesting, as well as affording to the dancer an opportunity of displaying the powers of the human form to the greatest advantage. This observation applies to some characters more than others, and in the present instance, though ancient mythology tells us, that *Hercules* learnt from *Eurytus* to shoot with the bow, from *Castor* to fight, from *Linus* to play on the lyre, and from *Eumolphus* to sing, yet it does not appear that he was taught *to dance*. Whatever applies to *manner* will also apply to *story*, particularly where a strict adherence to it is productive of *situation* equal to any thing resulting from a breach of the rule.—With regard to those incidents in the poetical life of *Hercules*, which have been selected for this ballet, a stricter adherence to them, as well as the avoiding of anachronisms, might undoubtedly have produced a better effect. The rape, "*Enlevement*" *of Dejanire*, by *Nessus*, the Centaur took place *after* her marriage with *Hercules*, and the mortal wound from the arrow was received by *Nessus*, whilst ferrying her over the river Eneas, and not *on a Bridge*, for at that period *Bridges* were unknown. The incident which obliged *Hercules* to leave the Court of *Calydon* in company with his wife, is also entirely omitted, and the accidental Meeting of *Hercules* with *Iole*, is very different from the original idea; for *Iole* had been already refused to him by her father, *Eurytus* King of Œchalia; and it was after *Hercules* had killed her father and three brothers, that she was induced to accompany him to Mount Æta, where he raised an altar to Jupiter. In adhering to the story we should certainly have lost that scene where *Dejanira* yields her claim *on Hercules* to *Iole*; but the classical spectator is the more displeased because he recollects that the jealousy of *Dejanira* was aroused by the tittle-tattle of *Lychas*, who when sent by *Hercules* to Trachynia for his garments for the sacrifice, informs her that he had taken *Iole* with him to assist in his devotions: we notice this the more particularly, because after the apparent consent of his wife to the amour with *Iole*, there is no reason given for her subsequent jealousy, and sending of the poisoned garment, which destroys much of the effect in the Ballet. The pile on which *Hercules* perished was also set on fire by lightening, and not kindled by his son *Philoctetes*, this should be attended to. With respect to the performance, we wish to give it every due praise.—Deshayes produces as much interest as could be expected and shewed some judgment in throwing himself into the attitude of the *Farnese Hercules*, as well as where he holds with *Cupid* on his shoulder; this is elegantly allegorical, and in strict conformity with the representation of *Hercules* on some ancient gems. In the Ancient Mythology we are told that *Hercules* had a contest with *Apollo*, but this surely does not justify his breaking the trident of *Neptune*, of course this might well be omitted by Monsieur Deshayes. As to the female performers, their dancing had so little to do with the Story, that we can only observe, Mesdames Deshayes and Presle shewed their usual agility, and the new dancer Miss Gayton continues to be a girl of much promise. We are pleased to see the fair Cranfield filling up the vacancy occasioned by Parisot's leaving the stage; and though a French wit, whose asked his opinion of a new Piece, advised them to lengthen the dances, and *shorten the petticoats*, we must confess that Miss Cranfield, by the judicious length of her drapery, gives much effect to the fascination of her graceful motions.

A new Opera is in preparation, and will make its appearance in the course of the week.

DRURY-LANE.

At this Theatre the whole week has been dedicated to "*Kais, or Love in a Desart*," with some little variety in the Afterpieces: in the first, the curtailments and alterations are for the better, and the singing and scenery may draw decent houses for a few nights longer; in the latter, we have no novelty to notice, but we cannot let the occasion pass without adverting to the very excellent acting of Bannister and Miss Duncan in *The Citizen*. In witnessing the spirit and correctness of these two, we felt some amends for our tiresome seat at a tedious Opera.

COVENT GARDEN,

In imitation of her elder Sister, has passed the week in endeavouring to drive away "*Dull Care*;" but if she continue it much longer, we can easily anticipate "*How it will End.*"

A new Comic Ballet, "*Poor Jack; or, The Benevolent Tar*," was got up on Friday, as a kind of make-weight to the new Comedy. In this melange of dancing and dumb shew, there is an attempt at plot, as trifling as the execution of it is ridiculous; to develope it would be time thrown away; but we cannot help noticing that the idea of an Officer throwing away his hat and uniform jacket, when on duty, then slapping an old man in the face, &c. is as derogatory to the general conduct of Officers in the Navy, as the turning of boats' oars into *dancing crosses*, is contrary to plain common sense. This might be intended to produce effect, but we hope that the hisses from the gallery will afford a lesson to the Ballet Master. The dancing (strictly speaking) was excellent; Miss M. Bologna, in her hornpipe, received repeated plaudits, and Mr. Bologna is too well known to need any praise. It is but fair that the Manager should receive some return for the great expence, incurred by new scenery, &c. for a new piece; and it may be but fair, that all the children of a larger growth should be entertained with camels, bearded Turks, sphinxes, rosy-faced peers, puns and copper-mines; but all this expence might be saved, if our dramatists would but attempt to throw a little rational plot into their productions, chequered

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with lively sentiment, and some honest English wit, instead of antitheses and puns. An attempt of this kind might tend to cure a vitiated taste; and even *the many* (who are oftener allured by the decorations, than by the sterling merit of the piece) would soon find a higher relish in the genuine *English comedy*, than in all the tricks of the mechanist, or the most brilliant *Chefs d'œuvre* of the scene-painter.

THE DRAMATIC DETECTOR.

No. II.

Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer!

In these times, when the spirit of chivalry is almost extinct, and a single warrior no longer ventures to storm an enchanted castle, there is some boldness in attacking an enemy who is not only armed with powerful weapons of defence, but guarded by the talismans of public favour. In assailing *The Examiner* we have, therefore, undertaken a service of danger, and opposed to the talents which *glitter* there, we shall be fighting like the knights in Mr. Skiffington's *Sleeping Beauty*, against thunder and lightning. But if the *enchanter* employ *his art* to the purposes of mischief, we will try to sound the horn, by the blast of which his magic influence may fall, and to rescue all the unhappy men and distressed damsels who for so long a time have been beneath his oppression.

The theatrical censor, in *The Examiner*, announces himself to be the same who formerly brandished the critical quill in *The News*. In that paper he did not content himself with lashing those writers who came regularly under his review, but scarcely ever passed a week without introducing the names of some three or four authors, whom he seemed to consider as the vicegerents of dullness upon earth. We are sorry to find, that in *The Examiner* he pursues a line of conduct exactly similar, and that the same people are introduced by head and shoulders, *merely that they may be abused*. Our impartial readers will be a little surprised, when they are informed, that among those who are stigmatised as the greatest blockheads that ever insulted the taste of a nation, are the authors of the *Dramatist*, and of the *Jew and Doctor*. That Mr. Reynolds has too often dressed comedy in a harlequin jacket, and that Mr. Dibdin has usually spread puns, as thick as duck-weed, over the waters of his dramatic Helicon, we are perfectly ready to confess: But that men who have done so much for the relaxation of rigid muscles are to be considered as blockheads we never can allow: and we think that, even if they were duller than the fat weed on Lethe's wharf, a Critic could have no right to abuse them, except when their works were regularly the subjects of his animadversion. But this gentleman has set up Shakespeare and Congreve as the north poles of genius, and the modern authors as their diametrical opposites: and in proportion as any writer approaches to the standard point at either extreme, his literary latitude and longitude are calculated by this theatrical philosopher.—There is no subject, however apparently unconnected with the names of the modern authors, that is not immediately coupled with an invective against their absurdities: and if all his readers are like us, they must by this time be heartily tired of the sounds, Reynolds, Dibdin, and Cherry, Dibdin, Cherry, and Reynolds, Cherry, Reynolds, and Dibdin, with which the changes are so uniformly rung upon our ears. If the Critic has occasion to speak of the revivals at Drury Lane, he tells us that the other house is always in the extremes of Shakespeare and *Dibdin*. If he mentions Mr. Bate Dudley's opera, which he very deservedly condemns, he tells us that *Mr. Cherry* must be in "*a happy "moment of inspiration*" to compose any thing as good: and though the unfortunate frequency of bad plays gives him frequent opportunities of fair censure, he cannot be comfortable unless he drags the poor authors, *even when they are unoffending*, before the dreadful tribunal of criticism. He is not content with taking his gun, like a regular sportsman, and shooting the game that starts before him; but converts every Sunday into Shrove-tide, and brings the poor fowls from their peaceful roosts, merely that he may have the pleasure of breaking their legs and wings. Besides we are not sure that the privileges of a theatrical Critic are quite as extensive as this writer would make them. Every body who sees a new play, and thinks it stupid, has an undoubted right, publicly or privately, to say that he thinks so: but we do not conceive that any body has a right to call its author stupid: because a very clever man may write a very stupid play: and censure, when transferred from the individual piece to the general capacity which produced that piece, is no longer criticism, but personality. This we hold to be the case of justice, even if the author attacked were really a blockhead; but when a man has actually produced one good piece, he has proved himself ingenious, and though his subsequent efforts may merit individual condemnation, he never deserve to be called a fool on the whole.

From time to time, as occasion may require, we shall point out the most material defects of the theatrical *Examiner*. The Critic has great talents, but, paradoxical as the assertion may appear, those very talents are likely to prevent him from *ever attaining perfection in this pursuit*. When his mind is running on comedy, he has too much wit himself to do justice to the wit of others: and when he has to speak of tragedy, he appears to stifle that poetical feeling which alone can enable a man to criticise with justice. When he writes on comedy he should therefore remember, like the swift runner in the fable, to tie himself, lest he move too nimbly: and, when he investigates a tragic performance, he should not suffer cold caution to remain on guard at the avenues of his heart.

FINE ARTS.

We are happy to observe that many of the Paintings exhibited in the British Gallery, are now marked as sold; and we shall hope that this species of encouragement is the only thing wanting to place the efforts of the British pencil on a level with the unfinished works of *Claude* or *Salvator*. For the perfection which the Arts have arisen on the Continent, the World is indebted to the munificence of a few Princes, or to the enthusiasm of religion prompting the Painter to decorate the shrine of his patron saint; but if perfection arose from those sources, what may we not expect from the fostering care of a British Public. To return to our Examination—

No. 359.—*The Battle of Trafalgar, as seen from the starboard mizen shrouds of the Victory.* J. M. W. Turner, R.A.

One great, and almost *universal* error, to which our marine Painters are subject, is that of comprising too much on their canvas; this gives a crowding and confused appearance to the works which is very dissimilar to reality. If Mr. Turner were to stand on the poop of the Victory, with a picture frame, the size of his own placed before him, at a proper distance, he would then see, that so many objects could not be crowded together under a small an angle as it would subtend; unless, indeed, the objects were removed to a much greater distance, when, of course, their relative size would be considerably diminished below that in which he has here delineated them. He has also drawn many of the objects with much greater *exactness* than reality will warrant. In the groupe in particular, which surrounds Lord Nelson on the fore part of the quarter deck, 'tis impossible that the features could appear so well delineated to a person standing on the poop. In this painting also, the ships are much undermasted; indeed they look like three deckers under jury masts. This disproportion is very glaring, and is rendered more so from want of attention to *other* circumstances. The yards of the Victory, making allowance for the fore-shortening, are not sufficiently square; the tops are too small, in proportion to the size of the ship, and to the size of the people who are represented in them, whilst from the length of the lanyards and the consequent distance of the dead eyes, the main mast rigging seems as if it had never been set up. There are several other errors, which we have not room to notice, yet, in other respects, we must allow it the merit of being well executed though its outline is faulty; the figures are spiritedly done and to those who are not disposed to criticise its *linear accuracy* it must afford much interest and gratification.

In the center of the room, and opposite to Mr. Turner's painting, is

No. 486.—*A Model, by* Mr. Wiatt, *of a Monument to the Memory of the immortal Nelson.*

This Monument stands in the centre of a circular range of steps, and consists of an elegantly ornamented base, on which is a figure of Nelson, supporting a flag, and receiving a wreath from Fame. Beneath him is Death, starting from a shroud, with a hand fixed upon his gallant heart; and behind the base, or pedestal, is Britannia weeping, and resting on her shield, which is decorated with the insignia of his different orders. The figures in chains at the foot of the pedestal fill up the space, with much nature; indeed, all the figures, considered *separately*, have much sense, and are *grouped* in a masterly manner. This Monument is designed for a *central* situation in some public building, and therefore finished *entour*.

No. 427.—*Landscape, a Composition: and* No. 438.—*Landscape near Arckthovel*, B. Barker.

These two Landscapes, from their size and situation, seem designed for companions, and if the painter intended to shew the effect of the contrast, he certainly has succeeded. The first

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deep valley, with most romantic mountains enlivened by the general light of day, but in some places more strongly tinted by a ray of bright refulgence, breaking from a cloud. This gives a splendour and richness to the composition, rivalling the brightest glow of Lorrain's sun-sets. The general repose in the valley is only disturbed, or indeed rather more strongly marked by the smoke issuing from a habitation "bosom'd high in tufted trees;" and the limpid brightness of the almost quiescent rivulet is finely contrasted by the deep shade of the impending cliff. In the dark shades, and tangled shrubs of this cliff, there is a richness of colouring which starts through the gloom, and shews the painter an accurate observer, in the silent dell, or on the sequestered mountain's side. When we turn from this to 438, it is scarcely possible to believe them the work of the same artist; this is given as a sketch from nature, but if so, it must be nature in her gloomiest dress. There is a good broad light in the sky, but on the ground, all is one sombre shade of darkened brown, without light to enliven, or outline to define the different objects, unless some solitary streaks in the distance may be considered as sufficient for this purpose; and yet there seems to have been much pains taken to tint it into obscurity. We notice this the more particularly because Mr. Barker, in many of his efforts bids fair to rival the happiest specimens of the Italian School.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB. 16.

THE KING v. D'EGVILLE.

The Attorney-General stated; that this indictment was found against the defendant, who, is ballet-master at the Opera-house, for a malicious assault on the prosecutor, Mr. Waters, the executor of Mr. Gould. It appeared in evidence, that Mr. Waters went to the Opera-house on the 24th October last, and just as he entered the room where the workmen were employed, he heard a dispute between the defendant and one of them respecting a bench. The prosecutor interfered, when the defendant, who is a very powerful man, gave him a knock-down blow.—After which they both obtained warrants from separate Police Offices against each other, and they were bound over to answer the complaints at the Westminster Sessions, but the prosecutor preferred his complaint in this Court.—The Jury, without hesitation, found the defendant guilty.

BLEWSTER v. ROYLE.

The defendant in this case is a lady, living at Rotherhithe.—She had conceived an aversion to the plaintiff, who was servant to her friend, a tallow-chandler, because he stood like a post between her and the direct path, which leads to happiness; on that account she was determined to have him removed, and with that view she called on the master of a press-gang, informed him that the plaintiff was a fit subject to serve his Majesty, and sealed her information with a seven shilling piece. The plaintiff was accordingly taken, but when brought before the Regulating Captain, who knew him, he was discharged, never having been at sea. This action was therefore brought for a malicious assault and false imprisonment, and it was fully substantiated by evidence. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 10l. with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FEB. 20.

JOHN FROST v. SIR F. BURDETT, BART.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover £2,100 of the defendant, said, to be due to him for services at the several contested elections for Middlesex.

Here was a multiplicity of items, such as three guineas a day for attendance at the hustings; five guineas a day as a committee man, &c., and various charges were made of disbursements at public houses, &c. Sir F. Burdett, it appeared, had paid the plaintiff £800, and thinking that sum sufficient, he refused to pay any more. The case lasted the whole of the day, and Sir James Mansfield adjourned the Court until Monday.

OLD BAILEY.

Thursday the Sessions commenced, when William Walker, a soldier in the West Middlesex Militia, was indicted for assaulting Thomas Oldfield on the King's highway, and taking from his person six pence and a penny.—The prisoner was found Guilty of *Death*.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

BIGAMY.—John Cheesely was indicted for having intermarried with Sarah Martin, on the 22d of December last, at Stoke Newington, while his former wife was living at Tottenham.—Both marriages being proved, the Jury found the Defendant Guilty.—Catherine Jennings was capitally convicted of uttering bad silver, at the house of Mr. Miller, a tallow-chandler, in Holborn. The prisoner was convicted of a similar offence in July, 1804. The other trials were destitute of public interest.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

A soldier in the Guards of the name of Aymes, was convicted of a robbery in the house of one of the sufferers at the late fire in Princes-street, Westminster. The prisoner was discovered in the house carrying off a bedstead, and on being questioned, he said he had been employed to remove the goods, some of which he offered for sale.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, commenced on Monday at Hicks's Hall, Clerkenwell, Mr. Mainwaring in the Chair.

William Booth, a gamekeeper to Lord Berkley was indicted for assaulting T. Moore, and forcibly taking from him a ferret. The Prosecutor, Moore, stated, that on the 14th of January he was going on the road leading from Hesson to Uxbridge; he had a bag and a ferret, having had permission from some neighbouring farmers to kill the rabbits on the grounds. He met Booth whom he knew to be gamekeeper to Lord Berkley. Booth asked him what he had got there; he replied a ferret. Booth immediately ordered him to give it up to him; he replied he would not, Mr. Booth immediately knocked him down, and took away the ferret. At the same time he ordered his assistant to search the Prosecutor's brother-in-law, who was in company with him. The Prosecutor told him he would go to a Justice and make complaint against him. Booth replied, if he did not immediately get off as fast as he could, he would give him a worse drubbing. It was argued by the defendant's counsel that a gamekeeper, by law, was authorized to take away a ferret from any person found with it on the manor. But the Court said, there was no legal proof that the Defendant was a gamekeeper. He was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

No advices have yet been received from Admiral Duckworth. The general opinion continues to be, that the Rochefort squadron is destined for the West Indies. On being informed of its course, Sir Samuel Hood dispatched the Dragon, of 74 guns, with the intelligence to Admiral Cochrane. The Dragon is a fine fast sailing ship, and it is supposed that she would reach the Leeward Island station in due time to apprize Admiral Cochrane of the enemy's approach, and sufficiently reinforce his squadron, to enable him successfully to cope with them. The probability therefore is, that one or other of our squadrons must fall in with the enemy.

Sir Samuel Hood arrived in town on Thursday, and had a long interview with Lord Mulgrave, at the Admiralty. The gallant Admiral, we understand, holds out no very sanguine hopes that Sir John Duckworth will be able to come up with the French squadron. He is of opinion, however, that he may reach the West Indies time enough to prevent their doing any mischief.

Sir Sidney Smith, it is now said, has proceeded to the Brasils, to take the command there. The squadron which is to blockade the Tagus is under the command of Sir C. Cotton and Rear-Admiral Otway.

PORT NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 15.—The Centaur, 74, Admiral Sir S. Hood, arrived just now. The gallant Admiral is just landed, and set off for London in a post-chaise and four horses. By what we can learn, the Rochefort squadron and Duckworth's squadron in pursuit, is as follow:—A few days before Sir S. Hood left Madeira, the Comus frigate, under his orders, was chased by the Rochefort squadron, and soon after fell in with Vice-Admiral Sir T. Duckworth, in chace of them; both squadrons, it is supposed, are gone on to the West Indies, one in pursuit of the other. If Duckworth get up with them, we have no doubt of the event.

FEB. 17.—Letters received here from the Aigle, of 44 guns, Captain Wolfe, dated the 7th instant, state, that she did not accompany Rear-Admiral Sir R. Strachan, K. B. in his pursuit of the Rochefort squadron, but was left on her old station, to watch the port of L'Orient. By these letters we learn, that the enemy's squadron in L'Orient is in an apparent state of readiness for sea; and from all the intelligence that can be gained from fishing-boats, and other small craft, they are determined to push out to sea the first favourable opportunity.

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LLOYD'S LIST.

The Betsey, Hart, arrived at Belfast from Demerara, spoke, on the 4th ult, in lat. 40. N. long. 49. W. the Rambler, Williams, from Jamaica to London, in great distress; her main and mizen masts cut away, and bearing away for the Western Islands.

The Elizabeth, Gierding, bound to Gottenburg; the Hertiganen, Schaijshurg, from Gottenburg; the Feronia, Lindsay, from Newcastle to London, have put into Sheerness, with loss of anchors and cables, &c. in the late gale.

Hull, 12th Feb.—"The Sandwich, Walker; and the Good Intent, ——, of Sunderland, are both missing since the gale of last month."

The Wilhelm (Danish prize) sailed from Plymouth for London on the 1st instant, with a fleet under convoy of the Pickle schooner, and is supposed to be captured, as a French privateer was in sight of the convoy soon after leaving port.

The Mercurius, Schale, from Hull; the Novo Conto, Jurelius, from London; the Johannes, Wisendroff, from Gottenburg to the Baltic; the Carl, Hauson, from ditto to ditto; and the Speculation, Jacobson, from Lanscrona to Gottenburg, were lost near Gottenburg last month.

The Summer, Roeder, from London to the Baltic, was totally lost near Gottenburg 28th January.—Only the master and two of the crew saved.

The brig Nelson, of Bridgwater, Fido master, from Hayle, near St. Ives, to Newport, was on shore near Bideford 10th instant, but expected to be got off.

The Henry, Beveridge, from Riga to Hull, was lost near Copenhagen in November last.

The Amity, Dean, from Hull to London, which was on shore near Harwich, is got off, and put into that port.

The Elizabeth, Prowton, of Plymouth, is lost on Yarmouth Beach.—Crew saved.

The Actiseo, Bezin, is totally lost on the rocks at Guernsey.

The Union, Craig, from Whitehaven, and the Diana, ——, from New York, were driven on shore at Dublin 12th inst.

The Olympus, ——, from Cork to Dublin, was driven on shore 12th inst. near Dunleary, and full of water.

The Mercator, Freeman, from Philadelphia; the Jane, from Killoughli; and the St. Michael, ——, from Wexford, were driven on shore 12th inst. near Dunleary.

The Albion, of London, Leek, Owner, was deserted by the crew, on the Humber, about a fortnight since, being full of water, and on her broadside. The crew arrived at Blakney.

The Little Jane, ——, from London, to the Cape of Good Hope, which was on shore near Ryde, is got off, and it is supposed without damage.

The Frau Catherina (Danish prize) is put into Sheerness with loss of bowsprit.

The Delight, Benthall, of Charleston, was found on the coast of Essex, without any person on board, and carried into Sheerness 13th inst.

The Elizabeth, (Danish prize), Bugge, was driven on shore 12th inst. near Queenborough.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

The following are among the accidents in and about the metropolis, occasioned by the inclement weather, which has reached us:—Two persons were found dead on Saturday morning, from the intense cold, the one near Bayswater, and the other in St. James's Park. Mrs. Samuel, the wife of a broker, in Westminster, fell down at the corner of Brydges-street, Covent-garden, and broke an arm on Sunday evening. A similar accident befel a young lady, in Soho-square, the same night, who was conveyed to the hospital. A stack of chimnies blew down in the Hampstead-road, on Friday night, and killed a butcher's boy, of the name of Groves, on whom an inquest has been taken; as was also one on the body of Mr. Hartland, of Gower-street, who was killed by the falling of his horse, on Sunday evening, in Oxford-street.

Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquisition was taken at the Load of Hay, on the road to Stevenage, on Tuesday, on the body of Miss Amelia Mary Piggot, who met her death on the preceding day. It appeared in evidence of a Mr. Smith, that he was accompanying the young lady in question from the house of a friend at Merdon, to her home at Croker's End, Middlesex, on Monday; from the heavy fall of snow, the road being imperceptible, the horse went out of his track, and the chaise which they were in, was hurried down a precipice of nine feet from the road, and turned completely over, with a violent crash; Miss Piggot, a promising girl of 18 years of age, was killed on the spot; Mr. Smith, by holding fast to the vehicle, escaped unhurt. The horse was so much hurt as rendered him useless, and was shot.—*Accidental Death.*

Suicide.—A gentleman, accompanied by an elderly lady, took a coach on Tuesday evening, at the stand, in Oxford-street, near Rathbone-place, when the lady left him, and the gentleman desired to be driven to a coffee-house, in Piccadilly. On the arrival of the coach at the end of Bond-street, the coachman was alarmed by the breaking of one of the windows, and on alighting and opening the door, he found his passenger weltering in blood, he having with a pen-knife cut his throat in a most shocking manner. Inquiry was made at the coffee-house, whither the coachman was ordered to drive, but the unfortunate man was a stranger there. A porter's ticket, which was brought with game to a house in Cleveland-street, and which was found in the pocket of the deceased, led to a knowledge of him.—He proved to be Proprietor of a Cotton Manufactory, in Somersetshire: he had only been four days in London, but was supposed to have met with embarrassments which led him to commit suicide.

Riot at Shadwell.—Thursday afternoon an affray and riot took place at Shadwell. A sailor, in a state of intoxication, passing by the residence of the Lascar seamen, gave one of the latter some offence. A quarrel ensued, and the sailor beat his antagonist, who ran into his quarters. The whole of the Lascars then sallied out to attack the sailor, armed with bludgeons, pokers, &c. The sailor, finding himself likely to be overpowered, fought desperately with a knife in one hand, and a bludgeon in the other. In the scuffle the sailor stabbed one of the Lascars in three parts of his body, and finally effected his escape to a public house. The Lascars then surrounded the house, and brought the sailor out. They would have conveyed him to their quarters, where he would, doubtless have fallen a sacrifice to their fury, had not the funeral train of a Volunteer, which happened to be near, obstructed their progress. The Volunteers, who belonged to one of the Whitechapel corps, hearing the shouts of the Lascars, and being informed of the cause, immediately cut off the retreat of them, by pushing forward with fixed bayonets on each side the street. The Lascars immediately surrendered. They were then made prisoners in their quarters, sentinels being placed before their doors.

Thursday a poor woman was suddenly taken with the pains of labour, and dropped down in Parliament-street. A surgeon and apothecary administered some temporary relief, and some females from the houses near where she fell, helped the poor woman into a coach, and had her conveyed to the Westminster Infirmary.

BIRTHS.

The Consort of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince was safely delivered of a Princess, at Kiel, in Saxony, Jan. 17, in consequence of which the cannon was fired to-day at noon, and *Te Deum* was sung.

On Sunday last, at Reigate, the Honourable Mrs. Barnes, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Mutcleftone, John Fenton Boughey, Esq. of Aqualate Hall, Staffordshire, only son of Sir Thomas Fletcher, of Bedley, Bart. to Miss Chetwode, eldest daughter of Sir John Chetwode, of Oakley, Bart. and grand-daughter to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

On Saturday, at Blockley Church, in the County of Worcester, Charles Cockerell, Esq. to the Hon. Harriet Rushout, sister to the present Lord Northwick.

DIED.

The Duchess of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Gotha, on the 1st instant.

At Gordon's Hotel, late on Saturday se'nnight, after a few days illness, of a violent attack upon his lungs, Colonel Wm. Fullarton, deeply lamented by his numerous relatives and friends as an irreparable loss.

The Right Hon. George Evelyn Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth, died on Friday se'nnight, at Bath, in the fiftieth year of his age.

On the 29th of January, at his seat in the county of Sligo, Sir Malby Crofton, Bart. after a lingering and painful illness, that had confined him to his bed nearly the whole of the last 25 years of his life, and rendered existence a tedious burthen, which, however, he bore, even with a cheerful resignation. His illness principally arose from the extreme hardships he endured at the seige of Quebec, with the glorious and immortal General Wolfe.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.—There were great quantities of all sorts of grain at Market. Wheat was very dull in sale. Barley very heavy, and prices on the decline. The trade for Oats was very heavy, and prices are again reduced. Hemp seed was considerably dearer.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	60 a	60	Wheat	57 a	70
Fine ditto	72 a	74	Fine ditto	72 a	74
Rye (New)	46 a	52	Rye (New)	48 a	53
Barley	42 a	48	Barley	41 a	47
Malt (New)	68 a	72	Malt (New)	68 a	75
White Peas, boilers	158 a	166	White Peas, boilers	152 a	162
Grey Peas	58 a	63	Grey Peas	58 a	62
Beans	56 a	62	Beans	55 a	61
Tick ditto (Old)	52 a	58	Tick ditto	50 a	56
Oats	30 a	37	Oats	32 a	36
Poland ditto	38 a	39	Poland ditto	37 a	38
Rape Seed £28 a £31			Rape Seed £28 a £31		
Fine Flour	56 a	60	Fine Flour	55 a	60
Seconds	53 a	56	Seconds	50 a	55

Return of Wheat, including from February 1 to February 6, Total, 3,807 quarters, from 60s. to 70s.—Average 72s. 6½d. or 2s. 4½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,
In Great Britain, for the Week ending February 13.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	69	2	Beans	36	5
Rye	47	10	Peas	71	4
Barley	38	6	Oatmeal	45	9
Oats	29	8	Big	6	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, FEB. 18.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	17 0 a	20 0	Oats, per qr.	1 16 a	2 4
Barley, per qr.	1 18 a	2 2	Beans, do.	2 16 a	3 3

Peas £.2 18s. a £.3 3s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 17th of February, 1808, is £.1 11s. 7½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 10 a	6 0	Kent	4 15 a	7 0
Sussex	5 15 a	5 8	Sussex	5 15 a	5 12
Essex	5 15 a	5 12	Farnham	6 0 a	10 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. James's,	Hay	4	10	0 a	6	6	0	Average	5	9	9
	Straw	1	19	0 a	2	8	0		2	3	5
Whitechapel,	Hay	4	10	0 a	6	10	0		5	10	0
	Clover	5	12	0 a	7	0	0		6	6	0
	Straw	1	18	0 a	2	8	0		2	3	0
Smithfield,	Hay	4	4	0 a	6	0	0		5	2	0
	Clover	5	5	0 a	6	16	0		5	17	6
	Straw	2	2	0 a	2	8	0		2	5	0

PRICE OF MEAT,

AT SMITHFIELD, NEWGATE, AND LEADENHALL.

Exclusive of the Offal, which consists of Head, Entrails and Hide, and is worth about 1d. per lb.—per st. of 8lbs.

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.	s.	d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6 a	4	6	Beef	4	0 a	4	6
Mutton	5	6 a	5	0	Mutton	4	8 a	5	0
Veal	5	6 a	6	8	Veal	5	0 a	7	4
Pork	5	6 a	6	0	Pork	5	0 a	6	4
Lamb	0	0 a	0	0	Lamb	0	0 a	0	0

MONDAY.—Beasts, 2,100—Sheep and Lambs, 11,000
Calves, 120—Pigs, 360
FRIDAY.—Beasts, 900—Sheep and lambs, 3,000
Calves, 150—Pigs, 400

PRICE OF COALS FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.—Adair's, 58s. 6d.; Baker's Main, 46s. 9d.; Benton, 53s. 9d.; Bigg's, 54s.; Blyth, 46s. 6d.; Hawkinsworth, 53s. 6d.; Hardley, 47s. 3d.; Hurton, 46s. 6d.; Pontop, 49s. 6d.; Penny, 56s. 6d.; Wall's End (Russell's), 57s. 6d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 54s. 6d.; Wortley, 52s. 9d.; Bean Moor, 53s. 9d.; Eden, 53s.; Primrose, 52s. 3d.

28 Ships at Market, 25 sold, 19 sailed, 40 loaded.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.—*Fast Day.*

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.—Adair's, 54s. 6d.; Bourn, 52s. 6d.; Chester, 46s.; Eden, 53s.; Ellison, 52s. 6d.; Gateshead, 51s. 6d.; Hebburn, 57s. 3d.; Kenton, 56s. 9d.; Percy, 57s. 6d.; Pontop, 49s.; Tanfield, 54s.; Walker, 53s.; Wall's End (Bell's), 53s. 3d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 57s.; Wortley, 53s. 6d.; Benton, 57s.; Hedgworth, 51s.; Townley, 53s.; Benton, 54s. 6d.; Wall's End, 54s. 9d.

27 Ships at Market, 25 sold, 20 sailed, 62 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	00	0 a	00	0	Town Tallow	00	0 a	75	0
Soap, yellow	00	0 a	00	0	Yell. Rosin, do.	74	0 a	75	0
—— mottled	100	0 a	102	0	White, do.	70	0 a	71	0
—— curd	110	0 a	118	0	Soap	00	0 a	71	0
Candles, p. 3cd.	00	0 a	12	0	Graves	00	0 a	12	0
—— mould, do.	00	0 a	13	0	Good Dregs	00	0 a	12	0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 5d. Clare, 4s. 5½d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 5d.—Average 4s. 5d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock		233	Holiday.	234		
3 per Cent. Consol.	63¾ ¼ ½	63½ ¾ ⅝	Fast Day	63⅝ ¾	63⅝ ¾	63½ ⅝
3 per Cent. Reduced.	64¼	64¼		64¼ ⅜	64¼	64¼
4 per Cent. Consol.	86¼ ½	86¼ ½		86¼ ⅜	86¼ ⅜	86¼ ½
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	96½ ¾	96½ ¾ ¾		96½ ¾	97	97
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	19 3-16 ¼	18 3-16 ¼		18 5-16	18 5-16	18 5-16 ¼
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	63¾ ½					
Do. Ann. for 85 Years	7⅛	7 11-16 ¼		7 11-16	7 11-16	7⅛
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock		171			171	
Do. Bonds	2, 1 dis.	2, 3 dis.		3, 6 dis.	2, 4, 3 dis.	2, 4, 3 dis.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	P. 2 dis.	2 dis. P.		1 dis. 1 pm	2 dis. P.	P 2 dis.
Lottery Tickets	£21	£21		£21	£21	£21
City Do.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.		£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.
Omnium						
Consols for Account		63¾ ½		63¾ ⅞	63¾	63¾

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	7	2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	34	11		Palermo	92d. per pz.	
Rotterdam	11	2	2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	34	6	2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	7	2½ U.	Venice	52 inclfect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	6		Naples	42	
Do.	23	10	2 U.	Lisbon	69	
Bourdeaux	23	10		Oporto	60	
Madrid	41	effec.		Dublin	10¾ per Ct.	
Cadiz	41	effec.		Cork	11½	

N. Dol. 5s. 3d. p. oz.

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	0	0
Dublin	1	2
Waterford	4	0
Guernsey	0	0
Jersey	0	0

E. F. T. FORTUNE, *Broker*, 13, Cornhill.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 9. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1803. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER NINE.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

The Russian Declaration of War has not yet reached this country; and by consequence we are unacquainted with the pretexts upon which it is grounded. We know, however, the great cause by which this course has been prompted, and no doubt can be entertained that the British attack upon Copenhagen will be held forth as the reason which has induced Russia to make War upon Sweden.

Russia, in this case, is guilty of flagrant injustice.—Sweden has committed no crime against Russia; and because Great Britain has been guilty, in the eyes of Russia, of an act which calls for her resentment, Sweden is condemned to suffer. The vengeance of Russia is wreaked, not against the guilty, if guilt has really been committed, but against the innocent. But why should Sweden be made to suffer because Great Britain has seized the Danish Fleet, and bombarded the Danish Capital? Sweden was in no respect concerned in that transaction. She was no otherwise connected with England, than that she was in Peace with that country. But if that were a reason for declaring War against her, it would be equally a reason for declaring War against America. Sweden, to be sure, is at War with France; but, undoubtedly, that can be no just reason why Russia should make War upon her.

The arguments of Russia, in defence of this procedure, will be found to resolve themselves into a pretended necessity. The unjust attack of England upon the Danes, has compelled her, it will be said, however reluctant, to this strong measure. But this is exactly the reason which Great Britain has urged in defence of the attack upon Denmark. The injustice, and the violent designs of France, have necessitated her, it has been said, to seize the Danish Fleet. This plea, however, Russia has rejected. These constructive necessities, she has said, can never justify a violation of an evident, a fundamental, and an eternal rule of justice. A constructive necessity may, in fact, be employed to justify any thing. It will justify the assassination of the Duke d'Enghien, or the poisoning at Jaffa, as well as the War against Sweden, or the attack on Copenhagen. In fact it cannot be doubted that the necessity of these measures must have appeared to the mind of Bonaparte, fully as urgent upon him, as either of the other measures to the parties who adopted them. Russia, then, is condemned by her own sentence against Britain; and in the name of justice has committed a gross violation of its sacred principles. There is a memorable passage in a remarkable speech of Mr. Pitt, in which the use of *necessity*, as a plea to justify unlawful conduct, is exposed with high indignation. Having lately read it, the impression which it made was very deep, and we offer it to the consideration of our Readers. In the debate on Mr. Fox's India Bill, on the 18th of Nov. 1783, that lamented Statesman said, "It was true the Bill was said to be founded on *ne-*" *cessity*; but what was this? Was it not necessity which "had always been the plea of every illegal exertion of "power, or exercise of oppression? Was not *necessity* the "pretence of every usurpation? *Necessity* was the plea for "every infringement of human freedom. *It was the* "*argument of tyrants: it was the creed of slaves.*"—Of much human calamity has the plea of *necessity* been the detestable cause. It is therefore a wretched excuse which Russia has to offer in her own behalf, to talk of the necessity under which the injustice of Britain placed her to imitate that injustice.

Condemning, therefore, as we thus do, the War of Russia against Sweden, it is with the deepest sorrow that we contemplate the calamities which it will too certainly inflict upon that feeble and unproductive country. Sweden is perfectly unable to sustain the pressure of a Russian War. The people of this country may delude themselves as they please. They may fancy that the Swedes will resist the Russians, as they fancied, in persevering succession, that the Austrians, then the Prussians, and next the Russians would resist the French. They will find, too, plenty of hireling writers to flatter them in this belief, and to abuse the persons who would lead them into the path of reason. Unfortunate it is that the event, it is far too probable, will deceive their expectations. The whole population of Sweden is scarcely more than three millions of souls. The revenue of Sweden is computed at about a million and a half, which leaves but little for the ordinary expences of Government, after paying the interest of a debt of 10,000,000*l.* This debt, too, is chiefly incurred at Hamburgh, where she has at present no opportunity of borrowing. The whole amount of the forces, both native and foreign, is generally computed at 48,000. The exaggerations which we receive in our Newspapers are ridiculous. We have been told that the troops in Swedish Finland are 25,000, and that 20,000 more may be raised from the population; whereas the whole population of Swedish Finland is only 1,000, as was found by the enumeration made in 1784.

The amount of the force which it may be deemed advisable in this country to send for the protection of Sweden, is not as yet determined. It is a matter of important deliberation. Whatever can serve to protect her high-spirited Sovereign, we seem to owe to his perseverance in the contest which has engaged us to so vast an extent. But it is a sacred obligation on the Councils of this country, to examine deeply what is really for the protection of that unhappy Monarch and his people; and to distinguish it from what can serve only to precipitate him and them into inextricable calamities. Whatever is for their protection, let us do. But if we encourage them, beyond our means of affording them support, to brave the resentment of their powerful antagonists, and to sacrifice the occasions of making their Peace, we shall perform the office of the

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cruelest enemies, instead of performing the service of wise and discerning friends. It is of infinite consequence, both for us and for the Swedes, at this unhappy moment, that we should determine, with sound judgment, what can really be done for them, and that we should not attempt what there is no likelihood we can perform.

The real statesmen, who should be called to deliberate on this momentous subject, would first endeavour to resolve the question, Whether Great Britain can afford to Sweden the means of waging an effectual war of defence against the enemies who now assail her? Were this question, on probable and satisfactory evidence, determined in the affirmative, they would then put forth every effort to accomplish the object. But were it on equally good evidence determined in the negative, they would entirely abandon this project, and immediately consider what next could be done for this unhappy country. As soon as ever they had, by patient inquiry, satisfied themselves what was the greatest good they could procure for her, abandoning all other hopeless objects, they would bend their whole powers to accomplish this attainable advantage. To leave, however, this clear and manly course, and to make some feeble and drawling attempts towards the highest object, without any satisfactory evidence that they can accomplish any good, is the part of common empirics of office, and according to the stile in which the affairs of all nations are too commonly managed.

France is again about to menace this country with invasion, and it will be altogether inconsistent with what we owe to our own safety to permit any considerable portion of our forces to leave our own shores. Our East India possessions are already threatened with a formidable armament; and it would be to risk the existence of those splendid dominions to place ourselves out of a condition to send an important reinforcement there on the shortest notice, when the march eastward of a Russian or French army begins. That we can, in these circumstances, afford an aid to the warlike, but feeble and disunited Swedes, to enable them to resist the force of the Russian Empire, is surely maintained with signal inconsistency by those who only a twelvemonth ago expected from that Empire an effectual resistance to the gigantic power of France; who even now insist that the Emperor Alexander concluded the Peace of Tilsit without necessity, and that he might still have maintained the contest. The mountains and narrow defiles of Finland are reckoned a powerful barrier. With so great a superiority of force, however, they might soon be penetrated. But, it unfortunately happens that there is a track along the shores of the Finland Gulph, of considerable extent, which opposes little resistance to the march of an army, but a number of insignificant rivers.

The dangers, however, which threaten Sweden are not all on the side of Russia. That there is a perfect possibility of an invasion by a French and Danish Army from Zealand, can never be denied by those who have maintained that a French Army might have passed from Holstein to Zealand, a much wider passage, in spite of the utmost efforts of the British Navy; and who on that ground have vindicated the attack on Copenhagen. But independent of this circumstance, a formidable invasion may unquestionably be made from Norway, which supplies 30,000 men for the Danish army. It cannot be forgotten that only twenty years ago a Norwegian army did invade Sweden, and was only prevented from taking possession of Gottenburgh by the intervention of Mr. Elliott, the British Minister.

If it seems impossible to conclude that any effort which this country can safely make, can enable Sweden to wage a successful War of Defence against the united attacks of Russia, Denmark and France, should these powers be stimulated to engage obstinately in the contest, the question which next remains for the considerate statesman to resolve, is, what is the greatest benefit after this which Great Britain can procure for her. If the question were about Peace absolutely, there would be no difficulty in the deliberation; as there is no doubt that Peace would be granted to Sweden, upon her own application, probably without any diminution of her territory. But then a condition would be annexed to it, that she take part in the War against Britain; and this it is our interest, if possible, to prevent. Now, this it fortunately does not seem altogether impossible, by the prompt exercise of wisdom and discretion, to prevent. Though we cannot put Sweden in a condition to defend herself through all hazards against her united and most powerful enemies; we can enable her to assume such an attitude of resistance, as will make them see it will not be very easy to overcome her. This accordingly it is our duty to do. We should, with the utmost promptitude and energy send to the relief of Sweden such an assistance as we can reasonably spare; we should employ all our wisdom and activity in stimulating and directing the Swedish Government to call forth in the most effectual way the resources of the country; and when we have placed her in the most complete posture of defence possible, and when her enemies see before them the difficulties which they must overcome, then we should open for her a negociation, and then, in all probability, Peace for her might be procured, and her neutrality preserved inviolate. Even with the knowledge that they would ultimately subdue her, the sight of real and serious obstacles would weigh deeply with her enemies, and lead them to balance the possible gains with the obvious losses. It may be taken for granted that not one of the hostile parties would wish to see Sweden absolutely subdued, except Russia alone. To her the dominion of Sweden, or at least the more important part of it, would necessarily fall. France, however, has no inclination to see the power of Russia aggrandised by so very important an acquisition. And as to Denmark, there are few things of which she has more reason to stand in dread. If Russia were in possession of Sweden, Norway would become a very precarious possession, and the command of the Sound must be instantly abandoned. In the state of defence, therefore, which we have described, there is every reason to suppose, from the known interests of the hostile parties, that reasonable terms of Peace might be procured for Sweden. But if we shall foolishly hold out vapouring pretences of a complete and absolute defence, and shall encourage Sweden to hold the language of defiance and irritation, the combined enemy may be urged from the dictates of offended pride, and from the motive of baffling, mortifying, and exposing Britain, to engage in a determined and exterminating warfare. In that case the doom of Sweden is sealed. No efforts in the power of this country can prevent it.

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REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. IX.

EXAMINATION OF MR. COBBETT'S ATTACK ON MR. ROSCOE'S PAMPHLET.

(Continued.)

In our last Number we have seen that Mr. Cobbett, in his strange attempt to prove that War is a *good*, affirmed, "that "War makes a part of the great scheme of the Creator." In this rash assertion so much impiety is involved, it conveys such an imputation against the divine Government, that it urgently demands a few more reflections. We beg, however, it may be distinctly understood, that we do not accuse Mr. Cobbett of intentional impiety. We do not believe he is of the number of those infidels who are at pains to represent the divine Government as imperfect, for the sake of ridiculing the doctrine of a superintending Providence. We believe it was entirely his ignorance of the tendency of his argument, which led him into this irreverent and irreligious language. There is, however, a rashness in thus meddling with divine things beyond the reach of a man's understanding and knowledge, which is severely to be reprehended. And there is a levity and audacity in the manner of Mr. Cobbett's meddling, which seems little accordant either with right sentiments or right feelings in regard to religion.

Mr. Cobbett says, that War forms a part of the scheme of the Creator, because War, and a propensity to War, are found to exist. To this we answer, that *vice*, by the same argument, must form part of the scheme of the Creator, because vice, and a propensity to vice, are found to exist; therefore the Creator, for the same reason, is the author of sin. Did we not with justice then say, that the argument by which Mr. Cobbett would prove War to be a *good*, is full of blasphemy?

Shall we follow out Mr. Cobbett's argument? It is absurd, he says, to rail against War *in general*, since it forms part of the scheme of the Creator. For the very same reason, we say, it must be absurd to rail against vice, for the one forms part of the scheme of the Creator just as much as the other. It will be Mr. Cobbett's next task to chastise, therefore, our divines and moralists, who, in their sermons and discourses, arraign vice in general, as well as in all its particular shapes and completion.

Disease forms part of the general scheme of the Creator; therefore, according to the wisdom of Mr. Cobbett, the physicians are a parcel of rogues and blockheads, who set themselves in opposition to a *good*. Disease too gives occasion to the exercise of many virtues as well as War. It is one of the most signal trials of patience in the sufferer, and of humanity in those who surround him. When Mr. Cobbett, therefore, says that without War we should have no courage and magnanimity, we may say, with equal evidence, that without disease we should have no patience and humanity. Dr. Jenner, therefore, must be a worse offender than Mr. Roscoe. What a precious stock of elevation, fortitude, and magnanimity, (if these are the offspring of war alone) must Bonaparte have, and Bonaparte's people? The Algerines are perpetually at war with all the world. What a noble and magnanimous race they are! Till within the last fifty years, Italy had been for centuries a perpetual scene of war and bloodshed; yet the Italians are the most pusillanimous and ignoble people in Europe. It is only about fifty years since the Russians became connected with the politics of Europe, or were ever involved in wars; yet the readiness and obstinacy of their courage may be compared with that of any people on earth. Mr. Cobbett instances England and France, the most noble minded nations, he says, in Europe, as the nations which have been most engaged in wars. Here again he is grossly deceived. The population of those countries have seen less of war than the population of almost any other country in Europe. From their strength or their position all their war has been for centuries carried on abroad and they have been able to repel its horrors from their own soil. All they have known of war has been from its rumours, or from the conscriptions, ballots, and taxes required for carrying it on. There will surely not be regarded among the ennobling circumstances, if experience be accurately consulted it will be found, that wherever nations have been habitually engaged in wars for such a length of time as to create a national character, and not with a pittance of the population, selected as an army, but with the whole as a people, they will be found the most base, treacherous, cruel race on the face of the earth, devoid of generosity, devoid of magnanimity, devoid of honesty, and devoid of truth. We know not one exception to this rule in the whole experience of history, except the Romans, and even this is apparent only; for the Romans owed their virtues to causes very different from their wars. As to the Greeks, it is only the ignorance of Mr. Cobbett, which could have led him to quote them. They attained all their virtues in a period of Peace, and when they became involved in perpetual and bloody Wars, they lost them with a rapidity of which there is hardly any example. War, demonstratively, is as injurious to the virtue as to the happiness of mankind; and they, whose ignorance, whose passions, or whose interests induce them to make efforts to lessen the natural horror with which all good men naturally regard it, are so far most pernicious members of society, and cannot be too zealously opposed.

Mr. Cobbett, too, has an excellent hand at construing the English language. An admirable opportunity is afforded him by the assertion of Ministers in the King's declaration, "that the "Negotiation of 1806 was broken off upon points, immediately "affecting, not his Majesty's own interests, but those of his "Imperial Ally." By means of the word *immediately*, Mr. Cobbett makes this sentence signify just what he pleases,— "The word *immediately*," he says, "so qualifies what follows, "as to give to the declaration a meaning, which plainly is, "that, though, as to the interests of England, there were great "differences, yet, it happened, that it was upon points more "immediately connected with the interests of Russia, that the "negotiation was broken off." Well done, Mr. Cobbett! Lord Peter himself was hardly better at making out a meaning to his own purpose than this! There is something inverted, and rhetorical, in the arrangement of the sentence in the declaration, which seems to have confounded Mr. Cobbett. Let us put it in the natural order, and then we shall more clearly see what is its *necessary* construction. "The negotiation of 1806 was "broken off upon points immediately affecting the interests of "his Majesty's Imperial Ally, not his Majesty's own interests." In the first clause it is distinctly asserted that the negotiation was broken off upon points immediately affecting the interests of the Emperor of Russia; the meaning of which unquestionably is, otherwise the observation would have been nugatory and absurd, that but for those points affecting the Emperor of Russia, the negotiation needed not have been broken off. Mr. Cobbett has put in the word *more*, to answer his own ends, as if the word *immediately*, standing in opposition, as it does here, were ever opposed to the word less. It is opposed to the word *mediately*, and the meaning is, that the Negotiation was broken off upon points which concerned immediately the interests of Russia, and only *mediately*, or secondarily, the interests of Britain. What were those points? These will best teach us the meaning of the expression. Why, Dalmatia chiefly, which added, or rather was supposed to add, immensely to the power and consequence of Russia; but added to our power and consequence only, by keeping power and consequence out of the hands of our enemy. When Ministers tell the Emperor of Russia that the Negotiation was broken off upon points immediately affecting His interests, not those of their Royal Master, they surely do

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not mean that it was broken off upon points affecting the Emperor's interests, and also upon other points along with these; because such an observation would have had no force whatever in their remonstrance. This was certainly not doing for an Ally any thing of which there was the smallest occasion to boast. But if they could say, as they did, that Great Britain had forborne to make a Peace, when she could have made it on terms safe and honourable to herself, because she could not obtain terms satisfactory to her Ally, this was an act of stedfast adherence, of which there was the justest reason to boast. The Ministers did not, according to your construction, Mr. Cobbett, tell the Emperor of Russia that we could not, to be sure, have made Peace on account of points affecting ourselves, but He truly had the mighty advantage of having the negotiation stopped when it came to the points *more* immediately affecting him. This was a benefit, this was an act of heroic and honourable attachment which ought to have made his Imperial Majesty blush at the facility with which he has turned his back upon us! We might excuse Mr. Cobbett for missing the construction of a complicated sentence; but these obvious circumstances ought to have made him see that his paraphrase was at variance with the context.

THE BRITISH PRINCES.

At a moment like the present, when all Europe is in arms, and when the flames of war and devastation seem spreading fast on every side, it appears the duty of every man to step forward in the line of his profession, or in the active exercise of his powers, to aid and assist his country. These are no common times; it is not now, that the many are to be defended by the few; every thing is at stake: our friends, our fortunes, our civil and religious liberties, are assailed, and in them is assailed every thing dear and valuable to man, yet left in Europe. But we need not confine ourselves to Europe alone; the whole world may be affected by the triumph, or even by the preponderance of a new regime, which seems formed to return us to ancient barbarism, and to destroy that social system which has taken ages to nurture to maturity. Under such circumstances, elevation of rank calls for a more conspicuous and decided part, and happy are we to observe that on all occasions the manly and rising hopes of the House of Brunswick have manifested an alertness in the exercise of their military and social duties, and a wish to place themselves on a level with the Henry's and Edwards of old, that is highly creditable to their feelings as men and as British Princes.

Conspicuous as they are from their rank, and exposed as they must be to the shafts of obloquy, or to the malignant attack of cold sneering censure, we would feel pleased to extend our observations to the several periods in which their desire to serve their country has brought them into public notice; but our limits will only allow us to call the attention of our readers to the remonstrances of the Heir Apparent to the active services of the Commander in Chief, the offered and repeatedly offered services of a Naval Prince, and the honourable details of the conduct of several of the younger Branches. We feel ourselves more particularly called to these observations from an event of the past week:—when Gibraltar was threatened with an attack, and all Europe seem interested in the fate of a Fortress, which had before so nobly resisted the combined forces of Spain and France, it was natural to enquire, "who is the Governor? who shall now reap another "crop of glorious laurels in the defence of this Rock, the "boast of Britain, and the humiliation of Spain?". When to such a question the answer is, "a British Prince commands"—every heart that wishes well to Britain, must pant with ardour for the expected Siege. How keen then must [illegible], how bitter must be our disappointment, [illegible] glorious occasion is withheld, and [illegible]ary to his anxious wish, is forbid to [illegible]tant and most trying duties of his

Of his courage, his gallantry, there can be no doubt; the reports of his brother soldiers where he has been on service, all speak highly in his favour; 'tis true, until the year 1794, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself by active exertions, but in that year, his conduct in the West Indies, whither he went from Halifax, at his own solicitation, speaks more than volumes in his favour.—Every public dispatch mentions his name with credit; in a letter from the late lamented Earl Grey, we find the following passage.

"Major-General Prince Edward, joined this army, the "4th instant, and commands at Camp La Coste, with great "spirit and activity."

Immediately after this, as the point of honour, and of marked approbation, his Royal Highness took possession of Fort Bourbon on its surrender.

At the attack on St. Lucia, his Highness landed with the Grenadier Brigade at Marigot, and was particularly active in the affair of that night, taking possession of Morne Fortunée, and receiving the highest encomiums from the Commander in Chief, for the "*examplary conduct of his* "*Brigade.*"

At the subsequent reduction of Guadaloupe, his Highness, as usual, distinguished himself by his strict attention to duty, and by his spirited exertions at Palmiste and Trois Rivieres; at the former of which places, though the Gazettes are silent on the subject, it is well remembered by those who served with him, how arduous the duty was, in leading the Grenadiers up a precipice at all times difficult, but then almost insurmountable from the rain of the preceding evening. To the rapidity of this movement, by which the enemy were unexpectedly taken in flank, we were indebted for the speedy surrender of Basseterre.

With such claims to confidence, we are the more surprized at the result of an application of his Royal Highness for leave to proceed to his Government, and we shall now give the article alluded to without farther comment.

"*Kensington-Palace, Feb.* 21, 1808.

"Although the Duke of Kent flatters himself that the Officers of the British Army, with whom he has had the good fortune of serving in the Mediterranean, America, and the West Indies will do him the justice to believe, that his absence from Gibraltar at this time, when that fortress is menaced by a formidable attack of the enemy, is not owing to any backwardness on his part to repair to that station to which his duty calls him, or for want of his using his utmost exertions to be allowed to resume the active command of his Government, he feels that he owes it to his own character, no less as a man than as a soldier, to make known to them, to the whole army, and to his countrymen in general, the terms on which he felt it his duty to address His Majesty upon this subject, immediately upon the arrival of the last accounts from Gibraltar, and trusts, that when these have been perused he shall stand acquitted in the opinion of his Brother Officers of the Army, and of his Countrymen, of having been deficient in his duty.

"SIR—The letters received by the Mail just arrived from the Mediterranean, having brought the certain information that orders had reached Algeziras from Madrid, immediately to make such preparations in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar as to put beyond doubt the intention of the enemy to besiege it, I could not, under such circumstances, reconcile it to my feelings were to delay a moment in not only assuring your Majesty of my readiness instantly to go out there, but in earnestly soliciting your sanction for my resuming the duties attached to the Commission I have the honour of holding as Governor of that Fortress.

"To your Majesty, who yourself possess so nice a sense of honour, it is quite unnecessary for me to represent, that on the results of your decision upon this request, which I beg leave the most dutiful, yet in the strongest manner, to press upon your attention, every thing most dear to me in life, I mean my character as a *man*, and my professional credit as a *soldier*, are at stake. I will not therefore presume to say more, than that I place the in your Majesty's hands, with no less confidence in your justice as my Sovereign, than in your indulgence as my Parent.

"With every sentiment of the most devoted attachment, and the most dutiful respect, I have the honour to subscribe myself,

"Your Majesty's most affectionate Son,

"And most faithful Servant and Subject,

"*To the King.*" (Signed) "EDWARD"

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"The Duke of Kent conceives that it would superfluous to add any observations upon the foregoing lines, except *that he is not going out to Gibraltar*, that being a sufficient explanation of the result of his application, and his sole motive of intruding the perusal of them upon the Public at this time, being that of *clearing his own character* from the aspersions that must unavoidably attach to it in consequence of his absence from his Government *at such a moment as the present one*, were it conceived to be voluntary on his part, or that he had been passive on the occasion."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, FEB. 4.—We read in the *Moniteur* of this day the following Article:—"The King of England, in his Message to Parliament, laments, that the Court of Vienna should have declared war without making known its motives, and without setting forth its grievances. As there are in this Message several assertions that are unfounded, we suppose that this also is equally incorrect. The following are some paragraphs, literally extracted from the dispatches of the Court of Vienna, which we must believe, that its Minister made known to the Court of London.

"The Court of London only answered by the *refusal* of the mediation of Russia—a refusal confirmed at the same time by the expedition to Zealand—a measure which, was an aggression on the rights of neutral nations, and accompanied by official declarations, diametrically in opposition to the principles adopted by the other Great Courts * * * * * *."

"Let the Court of London declare sincerely its readiness to enter into negociations for a maritime peace, on a basis suitable to the reciprocal interests of the Powers who may take a part in it. And as a preliminary testimony of its intentions in this respect, let it declare that it will not refuse to consider the hostile measures that it has taken against the Danish Court, as well as the declarations with which they were accompanied.

"It is certainly impossible to pronounce grievances in a manner more express. If the Cabinet of London were not acquainted with what the Cabinet of Vienna complained of, it is certainly owing to their desire of remaining in ignorance."

On the expression of Lord Hawkesbury, that Ministers had received information of the designs of France from the Irish, the Editor says—"This merits an observation, because it is a Member of the Cabinet who speaks.—You hold communication, then, with a traitor—and do you not yet know what confidence one ought to place in a traitor? The credulity of the English Government—and its *confidence* in traitors of all descriptions—are inconceivable.—We are authorized to announce, that but a few weeks will pass over before Europe shall have new proofs of this credulity and this confidence: but these traitors shall, by and bye, reveal you information, if they are really in the way of procuring it, which you will not disclose."

On Lord Hawkesbury's assertion, that France had proposed to Portugal to make common cause with Europe against England, the Note is—"This is, above all, absurd, and perfectly false."

These Notes say, that our Subsidies to Austria are now in the Bank at Paris, as our Subsidies to Sweden will soon be in the Bank of St. Petersburgh—They hold up to ridicule the debates in our Parliament—and exclaim, "Shades of Fox and Pitt, where are you?"

The *Moniteur* speaks of the magnificent reception of their Minister at St. Petersburgh, as the proper return for the distinction shewn to Monsieur de Tolstoy, at Paris.

Prussia is mentioned with some sort of pity the most contemptuous; but the *Moniteur* says, that the Right Bank of the Vistula is totally evacuated by the French. There have been pamphlets and libels published against the Prussian Nobility, as if to prepare the minds of the people for their degradation.

The Danes are spoken of in the highest terms of applause; and it seems resolved that Sweden shall be extinguished.

The statement in the King's Speech concerning Portugal is thus noticed:—"*His Majesty rejoices in the prospects of the re-establishment of his Ally in the new world with augmented strength and splendour.* And whence will this augmentation of strength and splendour come to a fugitive Prince, who abandons three millions of subjects, the country of his ancestors, one of the finest countries, and one of the most beautiful capitals of Europe, in order to reign over 300,000 Europeans, scattered over vast desarts: If this be not cruel irony, we wish the King of England a like augmentation of force and splendour. Let him choose the East or the West Indies, we do not think that France has the intention of opposing it. Is it possible, in truth, to make a Sovereign speak with less dignity?"

The *Moniteur* makes the following observations on the capitulation of Madeira:—"The capitulation perfectly explains the manner in which his Britannic Majesty intends to treat his allies; why did he begin by seizing on Madeira? Is it to secure to the Prince of Brazil *augmented strength and splendour*, that he takes from him one of the possessions which still remained to him? If he considers him his ally, why does he not trust to him for the defence of Madeira? Do the English ministry fear that France should seize on that Island? They will, perhaps, say so; but they do not think so. It is at the very moment when his Britannic Majesty wrests Madeira from his Ally, that he *implores for himself the protection of Divine Providence.* When we see what is done in England—when we hear what is said in Parliament—we are tempted to think that England has need of the aid of another Dr. Willis."

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, JAN. 21.—The plan for the new organization of the Prussian Army is entirely finished. There will be a general conscription totally new. The Army is to be entirely composed of natives; in consequence, all foreigners, whether officers, subalterns, or soldiers, will be diminished; the regiments will have only Colonel. There will be only two Captains of the Staff of each regiment; the Quarter-masters and Almoners will be suppressed; there will be Almoners only in time of war.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, JAN. 15.—On the 13th of December, the French flag was hoisted on all the fortresses, under a discharge of a great many guns. The Marquis of Lorna, is appointed by Junot, Commander in Chief of all the Portuguese forces, on the North side of the Tagus, and Gomes Freire is appointed by the Spanish General, to the same command on the opposite side. The French on their march through the country killed all the bullocks the farmers had for working on their lands, in consequence of which they cannot be cultivated; a glorious proof too of the humanity of these self-named protectors. It is said the French army has lost no less than 6,000 men, since they passed the frontiers; the peasantry have killed an immense number; and it is thought the people would have risen in mass upon them, but for the exhortation of the Heads of the Church, who are suborned by Junot. The army is reviewed every Sunday by Junot, who is then mounted on the horse, which was only destined for the image of St. George, on the day of the grand procession of *Corpus de Deos*. The Hanoverian troops attached to the army, are on board the hulks, in the river. Many naval officers arrived here with the army, and the works in the Dock-yard go on briskly. The Russian ships have dropped down to Belem, in a line of battle, the English officers in their fleet have not as yet given up their commissions. The Russians are never seen to associate with the French. No neutral vessel is permitted to sail without paying the exhurbitant price of a hundred pounds sterling for a pass. The French are going to enforce another contribution on the inhabitants of this devoted city; of the first contribution of about two hundred thousand pounds, one of the principal Portugese merchants was compelled to pay near ten thousand: at the house of this person Junot has fixed his head-quarters; the expenditure of Junot's table amounts daily to about a hundred pounds, which this merchant has also to pay. One hundred and twenty of the clerks of the Treasury have been dismissed. As yet the Spaniards have not hoisted any colours, nor taken any steps to oppress these miserable people, for such they may now truly be called. The British subjects who had not the means of quitting Lisbon with their fellow countrymen, had, a few days previous to the entry of the French, found protection on board the Russian squadron. This was effected through the medium of the English Officers on board that fleet, before it was known that hostilities had commenced between England and Russia. The circumstance, however, having come to the knowledge of General Junot, he demanded of the Russian Admiral that the refugees should be delivered up without delay. A Council was held upon the subject on board the squadron, by whom it was determined, that the demand could not be complied with consistently with the honour and character of the Russian navy, without an order from the Court of St. Petersburgh.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

Counsel were heard in the Scotch Appeal, Crawford v. Patrick.

The Malt Duty Bill went through a Committee.

A Petition was presented from the Insolvent Debtors in the gaol of Appleby, and ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

The Malt Duty Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bank Three Million Loan Bill, and Unclaimed Dividends' Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Lord Hawkesbury laid on the table a return to the order for laying information before the House respecting the execution of the French Decree of Blockade with increased rigour; and also a variety of papers relative to the American Treaty, &c.—Ordered to be printed.

On the motion for the second reading of the American Intercourse Bill,

Lord Auckland said he should not advert to the instructions of the Treaty of 1795, which had taken place on the other side of the Atlantic; nor to the inconsistency of Ministers in bringing in this Bill after the decided opinions which they had formerly expressed on this subject. The 37th of the King, which this Bill professed to continue, would be violated most materially by the new imposts proposed. There was, in violation of the Treaty, to be imposed an addition of 20 per cent. on tobacco, and about 40 per cent. on rice, exported. Wine, brandy, &c. exported to America, would also be liable to a heavy duty, though by the Treaty she was to enjoy the same exemptions as our own colonies. The duty of 2s. per ton on vessels brought in under the Orders in Council, and the compelling American vessels bound from Europe to the East Indies, to go into the East India Dock, were also at variance with the stipulations of the Treaty, and of course with the provisions of the present Bill.

Lord Bathurst stated that there would be found no inconsistency in the proceedings alluded to. The American Intercourse Act, passed last Session, would expire on the 1st of March. The Bill now before their Lordships did no more, in effect, than to prevent that Act from expiring before the other measures in their progress in the other House had received the sanction of the Legislature.

The Bill was then read a second time.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Heard Counsel in the Scotch appeal Crawford v. Patrick.

The Bank Three Million Loan Bill, and Unclaimed Dividends Bills, were read a second time.

The American Intercourse Bill went through a Committee.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

The Unclaimed Dividends Bill, and Bank Three Million Loan Bill, went through a Committee.

Lord *Bathurst* rose to move the second reading of the Brazil Trade Bill. The only object of the measure was to make such an alteration in the general Navigation Laws as to admit the produce of the Brazils, when imported in Portuguese ships, on the same footing as if imported in British vessels; or, in other words, to place the Colony, under the present circumstances, in the same relation towards us as the Mother Country.

Lord Auckland did not mean to oppose the measure under the present circumstances, but the subject would require the most serious investigation whenever it came to be considered with a view to a permanent arrangement. The imports from the Brazils must enter most materially into competition with those from our own colonies. The Brazils furnished for exportation yearly, about 73,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 24,000,000 lbs. of cotton. The produce of all our colonies was, of the former article, 280,000 hogsheads, of the latter 16,000,000 lbs. It, therefore, struck him as a policy extremely questionable, to give facility and encouragement to the importation of foreign colonial produce to such an extent, at a period when we had a dead surplus of 80,000 hogsheads of sugar, and immense quantities of other commodities lying in the West India Dock Warehouses. He did not think the evil would be removed by the permission to distil from sugar; for, if the distilleries were confined to that article alone, the demand would not exceed 12,000 hogsheads.

Lord Hawkesbury stated the purpose of the Bill to be no more than that of placing the colony, which had now become the seat of the Portuguese Government, in the same situation with the mother country.—The Bill was read a second time.

Lord Lauderdale moved that the paper containing information relative to the more rigorous execution of the French Decree of the 21st of November, should be printed.

Lord Hawkesbury thought that every purpose for which the paper had been required, would be answered by its being laid on the table; and by not giving it further publicity, the inconvenience of deterring commercial men from communicating intelligence to Government might be avoided.

The motion was put and negatived; as was also a motion by Lord Lauderdale, for a Copy of a Report from an officer of the French Custom-house at Antwerp, relative to the execution of the Decree of the 21st of November.—This was the suppressed document to which his Lordship previously referred.

On the suggestion of Lord Auckland, the third reading of the American Intercourse Bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

Lord Carlisle directed their Lordships' attention to the Order in Council of the 25th of November, as bearing upon the Act 7th of the King, respecting the trade to and from the Isle of Man. By the Act, teas, wine, &c. could not be exported from that island but to Great Britain; whereas the Orders in Council permitted the free exportation of all articles legally imported. His Lordship contended, that this was an assumption of a dispensing power, and urged Ministers to apply for an Act of Indemnity; conceiving that the breach of the law committed was the result of inadvertency. He concluded with proposing a Resolution, declaring the regulation referred to a manifest breach of the law.

The Lord Chancellor contended, that the words of the Order did not carry the meaning annexed to them by the Noble Lord, and therefore that no violation of law had taken place. They bore reference not to the 7th of the King, but to the Order in Council of the 11th of November.—The motion was negatived without a division.

In answer to repeated questions from Lords Auckland and Lauderdale, Lord Bathurst stated, that under the Orders in Council the Americans could not export enemy's colonial produce direct from America to Sweden.

Several alterations were then made in the order of discussion of the different notices of motions before the House. Among these the second reading of the Debtor and Creditor Bill was postponed to Friday fortnight.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

The Ten Millions and a Half Exchequer Bills Bill, Petty-Customs-Surveyorship Abolition Bill were read a third time.

The Unclaimed Dividends Bill, and Bank Three Million Loan Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Lord Hawkesbury laid on the table a copy of the Correspondence between Lord Grey and the Hon. Mr. Stewart, elucidating the policy of the late Administration with regard to Russia.—It was ordered to be printed.

Lord Lauderdale moved for an Account of the Ships sent to the British Ports under the late Orders in Council; and also those permitted to re-sail, under bonds, with a statement of the conditions and penalties thereof.—Ordered.

Lord Bathurst moved the third reading of the American Intercourse Bill, which stood provisionally for this evening or Tuesday.

Some conversation ensued between Lords Auckland, Bathurst, Grenville, and Hawkesbury, when the Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Malt Provisions, and Officers Duties Bills, the Bill for regulating the issue of Money from the Treasury, for paying Exchequer Bills, the Bank Unclaimed Dividend Bill, the American Treaty and Continuation Bill, the Curates Suspension Repeal Bill, and several private Acts. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, and Lord Walsingham.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

Mr. Villiers made a report from the Dublin University Election Committee, in consequence of which the Committee was allowed to adjourn till convened by the Speaker's warrant.

An Account was presented from the Office of the Chamberlain of London, shewing the expenditure of the City in keeping Blackfriars'-bridge in repair, and in improving the entrances to the City by Temple Bar and Snow-Hill.

Mr. Wharton brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means of Friday, granting a duty on Salt exported to the Continent.

Mr. Perceval stated, that he intended to relinquish that duty, so far as it regarded salt exported to America, and to any territory on the Continent which might be, or might become in amity with his Majesty. The resolutions were then agreed to; as were likewise resolutions prohibiting the exportation of cotton wool.

Col. Stanley presented a Petition from a number of inhabitants, manufacturers of Great and Little Bolton, in Lancashire, praying the House to advise his Majesty to use every means and opportunity for restoring the blessings of Peace.

Mr. Canning said he had no objection to the Petition, and Ministers would certainly keep such applications in their eye. He had every feeling of commiseration for the privations under which the petitioners laboured. Still he must contend, that those who were entrusted with the Executive Government, were invested with the responsibility of commencing a negociation or not, and it was a point of some consideration, whether or not, if a negociation was to begin, it would terminate in a Treaty of Peace. The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Several Papers, respecting the conduct of Sir Home Popham, while in India, in 1787, were presented.

Mr. Ponsonby wished to know from Ministers, as they had stated on the first day of the Session, that it was likely a Subsidiary Treaty would soon be concluded between this country and Sweden—whether there was any prospect of such a treaty, and whether any money had been advanced to that Monarch.

Mr. Canning stated, that the only reason for the silence of Ministers on this subject, was the non-arrival of intelligence from the Continent. Within these few days Mails had arrived from Gottenburgh, and they announced that such a treaty had been signed between that country and England; it was daily expected to arrive here, and he should then have the honour of submitting it to the House. A sum of money had been advanced to the King of Sweden in contemplation of that treaty.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, a resolution was agreed to, prohibiting the exportation of cotton wool and Jesuits bark. The report was received, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.

On the question for bringing up the Report of the Bill for carrying into effect the late Orders in Council,

Mr. Tierney rose, and objected to the farther progress of the Bill, as if had not originated according to an Order of the House of 1772, which enacted, that all measures relating to trade should originate in a Committee of Trade and Commerce. He contended, that a Committee of Ways and Means was not the competent authority for the institution of such a Bill.

Mr. Perceval replied, there was no necessity for a Committee of Trade to afford a ground for the Bill. He admitted, in regard to commercial regulations, a Committee of Trade was necessary; but this was a different thing—this was a Committee of Ways and Means imposing duties, which was the only competent authority for the imposition of taxes.

Some conversation arose, in the course of which Mr. Tierney suggested the propriety of dividing the Bill into two. This was acceded to by Mr. Perceval, and the Report was brought up. The Bill was then ordered to be recommitted on Wednesday.

Mr. Horner moved, that the order for taking into further consideration the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of Great Grimsby be discharged, on the ground that the Petitioner had not, within fifteen days, presented to the Clerk of the House an account, specifying his qualification to a seat in that House.

The Solicitor General resisted the motion, contending that if a Petition against a return was presented, it was out of the power of the House to get quit of it in such a way. The motion was negatived.

THE OUDE PAPERS.

Lord Folkestone moved the Order of the Day for the House taking into consideration the Oude Papers. On the question being put,

Mr. Creevey rose, and in a speech of some length expressed a wish that the Noble Lord would consent to the postponement of the discussion on these papers, which involved matters of great and high importance. His reason for wishing this was, that this subject was connected not only with one transaction of Lord Wellesley, but that it embraced a period of 17 years, touching the conduct of Sir John Shore, the late Marquis Cornwallis, and Lord Wellesley. The matter now brought forward by the Noble Lord, concerned only the Treaty between Lord Wellesley and the Nabob of Oude, who had dethroned that Prince, surrounded him with troops, and taken from him a considerable portion of his territory, having instructed the Resident at Lucknow to do so, telling him to take for his model the Treaty of Tanjore, and other Treaties made with different Powers in India. He was therefore of opinion that a Committee ought to be appointed to examine the conduct of Lord Wellesley generally, and to report the same to the House.

The House divided on the proposition of Mr. Creevey, which was carried.—For it 210—Against it 34. The further consideration therefore stands over till Tuesday March 1.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

On the motion of Mr. H. Thornton, the Bill for the better Assessing and Collecting the Poor Rates, for the parish of Saint Saviour, Southwark, was read a second time, and referred to a Committee, consisting of the Hon. Gentleman, Sir T. Turton, and the Members for the Home Counties.

Mr. Maddox moved for an account of all Coals and Culm, on which duties had been paid, carried coastways from London to other ports, for three years, ending the 1st of January, 1808, and also for an account of the quantity of Coals and Culm Imported within the said period, from foreign ports.

In a Committee on the Act of the 46th of the King, relative to the Distillation of Spirits in quantities not less than 50,000 gallons. Leave was given, on the Report being brought up, to bring in a Bill for amending the said Act.

Mr. Foster obtained leave to bring in a Bill for Regulating the Issue of small Notes, under the value of 20s, and for Preventing the Forgery of Bank-Tokens, in Ireland.

Mr. Canning presented the Information received by Ministers, respecting the further enforcement of the French Decree of the 21st of November, 1806. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wharton brought up a Report from the Committee of Ways and Means, imposing the like duties on goods exported from Ireland to the Continent, as those imposed on goods exported from Great Britain. Bill ordered.

The Petty Customs Offices Abolition Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Mr. Fawkener, the Clerk of the Privy Council, presented a Copy of the Memorial by Sir Home Popham to his Majesty, praying restoration of the proceeds of the ship Etrusco, condemned as lawful prize by the High Court of Admiralty. Ordered, on the motion of Mr. Lushington, to be printed.

A new writ was ordered for a Burgess to serve for Truro, in the room of Mr. Boscawen, now Viscount Falmouth, called up to the House of Peers.

Sir E. Knatchbull presented a petition from twelve respectable Magistrates of Kent, praying a Repeal of an Act of last Session, for the recovery of small debts in Dartford and Gravesend.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Mellish obtained leave to bring in a Bill preventing the damaging of raw hides, in the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark.

General Gascoigne presented a petition from the African merchants at Liverpool, praying a loan of 18,000l.—Laid on the table.

Lord Castlereagh brought down a Message from his Majesty, stating, the Sovereign's having taken into his royal consideration the eminent services of the late Lord Lake in Europe and in India, being desirous of conferring upon the present Lord Lake, and his two immediate heirs male, a pension of 2000l. per annum, and requested the House to enable his Majesty to do the same in the way most fitting. Ordered to be taken into further consideration on Friday next, in a Committee of the whole House; when the Noble Lord gave notice, he should move an Address to his Majesty, for the erection of a monument, to perpetuate the memory and services of the late Lord Lake.

Mr. Calcraft wished to know whether the squadron under the command of Sir R. Strachan, had been compelled to move from Basque Roads, on account of a scarcity of provisions, as by that gallant Admiral being obliged to relinquish that station, the Rochefort squadron had escaped to sea.

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Mr. Sheridan replied that neither himself nor Mr. Whitbread had such information, neither did they understand that there was any thing like a dearth of provisions on board the squadron of the gallant Admiral. The Hon. Gentleman, if he wished for information, ought to bring forward a specific motion.

Mr. Calcraft fixed Tuesday next for so doing.

Mr. Perceval then called the attention of the House, pursuant to a notice, to the embarrassed state of the West India trade. One point struck him, for alleviating the present state of difficulty under which the West India trade laboured, was the encouragement in home consumption of West India produce, by distillation from sugar and molasses. He moved for the appointment of a Committee to examine the state of the West India Trade, and report its opinion thereon to the House. Ordered.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

Mr. Tierney rose, in pursuance of his notice, to move that the House should resolve into a Committee on the Trade and Navigation Act, in order that a full opportunity might be afforded for an ample discussion of the merits of the late Orders in Council, which he contended had undergone no serious discussion whatever; and concluded by moving that the House, on Thursday se'nnight, resolve itself into a Committee on the trade and navigation of the country.

Mr. Perceval defended the submitting of the Orders in Council to a Committee of Ways and Means, as a perfectly correct mode of proceeding. In the Committee on the Orders in Council Bill, all that was to be done was to leave out a clause discovered to be unconnected with the objects of that Bill.

Dr. Lawrence supported Mr. Tierney.

Mr. Tierney replied to the arguments of Mr. Perceval; and the Speaker delivered his opinion on the propriety of the Bill originating in a Committee of Ways and Means, as it imposed duties on the exportation of goods.

For Mr. Tierney's Motion—Ayes 55—Noes 108.

The House then formed itself into a Committee to consider the Orders of Council Bill, when a desultory conversation took place between Mr. Tierney, Mr. Rose, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Whitbread, Sir John Newport, and Mr. Eden, respecting the inconsistencies between the present Bill, and the American Intercourse Bill, which was now in its progress through the other House.

Mr. Whitbread entered his protest against the clauses which prevented the exportation of Peruvian bark and cotton wool, and called the serious attention of the House to this part of the measure, which seemed calculated to provoke a war with America; and said, that instead of distressing the enemy by the privation of bark, it was making war with the poor, the destitute, and the helpless paupers in the hospitals of France; and such as every friend of humanity would consider as childish, cruel, and contemptible, and worthy only of the savage barbarian. It was an execrable mode of warfare; and every British heart would revolt at the very idea of depriving the wretched of the only medicine, which, in certain cases, could afford them relief.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that this Bill did not prevent the exportation of bark, but intended to lay a duty on it, and to enable his Majesty to allow its exportation, with a certain portion of the manufactures of this country, at the option of the enemy. He positively denied the imputation of making war on the wretched. With respect to the Baltic being shut against us, should we stand in need of any supply of corn, he had no fear but that the enemy would find it his interest to wink at its exportation, whenever he had occasion for money.

Mr. Canning said, the present measure was absolutely necessary, for the sooner this privation was felt in France, the sooner, he was certain, the enemy would be brought to his senses.

Mr. Whitbread explained, and adverted to a shocking instance of the conduct of some of the British soldiers at Copenhagen.

Sir A. Wellesley said, that the orders of Lord Cathcart had been unfortunately such, as did not authorise him to punish the soldiers alluded to.

Mr. Whitbread said they had been guilty of rapes, robbery, and murder, and yet they had not been punished; on the contrary, though found guilty by a Court-martial, they had been released. He would therefore, on an early day, give notice of a motion to investigate this atrocity.

The House divided on the first question, for omitting the words "Jesuit's Bark."—Ayes 76, Noes 167; majority in favour of Ministers, 91. On the second question, for omitting the words "Cotton Wool," it was negatived by a majority of 87; the numbers being Ayes 78, Noes 165.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

Committees were balloted for to try the merits of petitions complaining of undue elections for Downpatrick and Saltash.

Mr. Mellish obtained leave to bring in a Bill, enabling the East London Water Works Company to purchase certain Water Works in the parish of St. Paul, Shadwell.

Mr. Mellish then presented a petition from Mr. Dodd, Engineer, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for constructing a bridge across the Thames, from Vauxhall to Millbank. Referred to a Committee.

The Sheriffs of London presented two petitions from the Lord Mayor, &c. the first, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for enlarging Smithfield Market, by the purchase of lands in the parish of St. Sepulchre; and the second respecting the recovery of Small Debts. Referred to a Committee.

Lord H. Petty intimated his intention of moving to-morrow for further information respecting the late Orders in Council, so far as related to their operation in several parts of Europe.

On the motion of Sir J. Sinclair, a Committee was appointed to consider the late Act for regulating Broad Wheel Waggons, and for limiting the number of outside passengers on Stage Coaches.

Mr. Sheridan then rose to bring forward his promised motion, respecting Stockholm and Copenhagen, and said, he confessed he was not sanguine in imagining that success would crown his motion, as several motions of a similar description had already been negatived by large majorities. He would, however, move an Address to his Majesty, for a Copy of all Correspondence between Ministers and Denmark, after the surrender of Copenhagen, relative to bestowing Norway upon Sweden; and of all correspondence with the Court of Stockholm in regard to that project.

Mr. Canning said, as Sweden was now at war with Russia, it would not be proper, nor could his Right Hon. Friend wish Ministers to divulge the confidential intercourse that had taken place between Sweden and Great Britain. With respect to his other motion, there was no necessity for complying with it, as the proposal of giving Norway to Sweden had never been attempted to be carried into effect. After enlarging on these points, Mr. Canning terminated by opposing the motion.

Mr. Windham contended, that the assertions of the Right Hon. Gentleman did not by any means apply to the question before the House. The papers required by his Right Hon. Friend were such as could not be prejudicial to the public service.

Mr. G. Ponsonby insisted on the propriety of producing the papers, in order to do away the odium thrown on the character of the British nation, by the conduct of Ministers, with respect to Denmark.

After a few words from Lord Temple and Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Sheridan replied in his usual strain of animation, and said he was not by any means astonished at the silence observed on the other side of the House: it originated in prudence, as they could not deny the facts which had been alleged against them. The House divided—For the motion 85—Against it 184—Majority 99.

Mr. W. Taylor moved for copies of the Orders in Council which had been granted, during this war, to different merchant ships trading with the Spanish colonies, which were ordered.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

The Chairman of the Saltash Election Committee reported, that the petitioner against the last return was duly elected.

The Chairman of the Horsham Election Committee reported, that the Committee had determined L. P. Jones, Esq. to have been duly elected.

The Chairman of the Great Grimsby Election Committee reported, that C. A. Pelham, Esq. was not duly elected, but that Mr. Loft was.

Sir E. Knatchbull presented a petition from the inhabitants of Woolwich, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for better supplying that town with water. Referred to a Committee.

Mr. Dawes, from the Bank, presented an account of the Notes in circulation, including Bank Post Bills, from the 1st of February, 1807, to the 1st of February, 1808, distinguishing the amount in each year, and those under the value of 5*l*.

Mr. Irvine, the Inspector-General of Exports and Imports, presented an account of the quantity of sugar imported into Great Britain in 1807; the quantity exported from Great Britain to Ireland in that year; and an account of Jesuit's Bark imported for home consumption within the same period.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mellish presented a petition from the Master Bakers of

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London, complaining of various violations of the Act for setting the Assize of Bread.—Laid on the Table.

Sir F. Burdett presented a petition from the Journeymen Bakers in the City of London, and within twelve miles round the same, complaining of their being obliged to work on Sundays, contrary to the Act of the 34th of the King, chap. 31. The petition stated, that that Statute imposed a penalty of 10s. on every master baker, who suffered puddings, pies, or tarts, to be baked in his oven on that day. That the master bakers had wholly disregarded the Act, on account of the lowness of the penalty. The petition prayed relief, and was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mellish presented a petition from the Tanners of London, in support of the Bill for preventing the damaging of Raw Hides.

Mr. Vansittart moved for accounts of the quantities of Jesuit's Bark, imported for six years, ending 1796, and for six years, ending 1808, shewing the average quantity imported in each year.—Ordered.

Mr. Davenport presented a petition, signed by two thousand manufacturers and labourers of Stockport, in Cheshire, entreating the House to advise his Majesty to avail himself of all opportunities for concluding a peace.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Rose obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of Pilots. The only novelty in the Bill was, vesting in the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house the power of appointing fit and able men for that important duty, instead of those who now exercise that vocation.

Mr. Canning presented Copies of certain Dispatches from the Hon. Mr. Stewart, at St. Petersburgh, to Lord Viscount Howick.

Mr. Huskisson brought up two Bills, one prohibiting the exportation of Cotton Wool to the Continent, and the other for imposing a Duty on all Raw Cotton, imported from the British Colonies. These Bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. Huskisson brought up a Bill, prohibiting the exportation of Jesuit's Bark.

On the question being put, that it be read a first time, Mr. W. Smith observed, that there was something very strange in a division that had taken place the other night, as two Gentlemen only seemed to think that cotton wool and Jesuit's bark were one and the same thing. The minority against the one was 78, and against the other 76.

Sir *W. Elford* said, an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Whitbread) had the other night declared, that if he had the command of an army, and the forces of the enemy should labour under a dysentry, he would readily supply it with bark. This he thought was as absurd as if he would furnish them with arms and gunpowder.

Mr. *Sheridan* said, that the idea of his Hon. Friend was not quite so absurd as the Hon. Baronet imagined. Mr. Whitbread did not mean to say that *Peruvian bark alone* would enable the enemy to take the field. The Pilchard and Herring Fisheries on the coast of Holland were never molested in time of war, as these fish were esteemed in that country a medicine. It would appear from their reluctance to part with bark, that Ministers themselves were affected with a *Typhus Fever. (A laugh).* The House divided, when the question was carried by a majority of 34; the Ayes being 74, and the Noes 40.

On our re-admission, we found Mr. Secretary Canning moving an Address to his Majesty, for Copies or Extracts of any Dispatches received by Ministers from the British Envoy at Copenhagen, in December, 1806, relative to any actual invasion or menace for occupying a part of the Danish territory by France. The Right Hon. Secretary stated, that he was induced to move for these papers, in order to vindicate himself from the charge of having given a garbled account of Lord Howick's Dispatch to Mr. Garlicke, and of that Gentleman's answer. He concluded by moving accordingly.

Mr. *Ponsonby* observed, that the papers proposed to be produced, evidently shewed that Mr. Canning did wilfully misrepresent Lord Howick's dispatch, and that he now wished to vindicate his own character; and insisted that all the other papers ought to be produced, indicative as it was said of Denmark's hostile disposition towards Great Britain.

Some conversation ensued of a desultory nature, when Mr. Sheridan, in a long speech, supported the motion, and moved as an amendment, calling for all information received last year by Ministers respecting Copenhagen, and the equipment of the Danish fleet, for the purposes of France. He also moved for papers in vindication of the conduct of Mr. Garlicke.

Mr. *Canning* dissented to the amendment, defended his conduct, regarding an extract from Lord Howick's dispatch, and insisted that the expedition to Copenhagen could be warranted on the opinions advanced by his Lordship.

The gallery was ordered to be cleared, when two divisions took place.—For the amendment 40—Against it, 110—Majority 70. And on the original motion—Ayes 140—Noes 9. Majority 131.

On our return, we found the House in a Committee of the whole, considering of the Army Estimates, and the Secretary at War stating, that the Cavalry remained on the same establishment as last year. The Infantry were 147,000 men, which increased the last year's numbers by 12,812. In the Waggon Train there was a considerable reduction; but the Militia, notwithstanding the volunteering into the Line, had reached its usual establishment; and as for the Volunteer Corps, they were nearly on the same footing. The Right Hon. Secretary therefore proposed, that 14,752,000*l.* should be granted to his Majesty for the military service of the current year, making an increase of 592,000*l.* on that of last year; that increase, he said, was entirely owing to the number of Officers appointed, and to the number of men volunteered from the Militia.

Mr. Windham condemned the mode of recruiting from the Militia, and said, that men could not be had to make up deficiencies, as 60*l.* was the current payment of a substitute; consequently, a grievous burthen, not only on individuals, but on parishes.

Lord Castlereagh presumed, that the Volunteering System was the most convenient, and less oppressive than any other, and found more productive, as 37,000 men had been already added to our regular establishment, and 4,000 more would be produced before the 1st of May. Hence it would be found that 60,000 men had been recruited since the Hon. Gentleman had left his office.

On the question for granting 2,980,000*l.* for the service of the Ordnance, a long discussion ensued. It involved a debate on the Corps of Drivers, the Works of Woolwich, Chatham-lines, and Dover. It was agreed to, and several resolutions, of minor import, were put and carried. The report was ordered to be received on Monday.

Lord Castlereagh deferred till Monday, his motion for granting a pension to the family of the late Lord Lake.

The Committee on the Orders in Council Bill was deferred till Monday.—Adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown attended and amended the Return for Horsham, by erasing therefrom the names of Sir S. Romilly and Love Parry Jones Parry, Esq. and inserting those of Joseph Marriot and Henry Gouldburne, Esqrs. For Saltash, the Members returned were Matthew Russel and James Peuly, Esqrs.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

Monday evening American State Papers, were laid upon the table of the House of Commons, and delivered to Members. They are in substance as follow:—

1. The first set of papers contains Lord Howick's Dispatch; the Honourable David Erskine transmitting to him a copy of the Treaty of Amity signed on the 31st of December, 1806; together with the notes delivered, at the time of its signature, by Lord Holland and Lord Auckland; and also transmitting the Order in Council, of the 7th of January, 1807, for preventing all commerce from the port of Brest to the Elbe.

To these papers, when communicated to the Government of America, Mr. Madison returned two answers. In the first, he said, "With regard to the particular Order issued against the trade of neutrals, from one port to another of the enemies of Great Britain, no fair objection can lie against it, provided it be founded on and enforced by the actual blockades, as authorised by the law of nations."

In the second letter Mr. Madison enters into a long series of objections to this Order, on the ground that so extensive a line of coast could not have an actual blockade; and that it could not be founded on any supposed illegality of the trade of neutrals between these ports.

2. The next set is the communication by Mr. Erskine, of the President's Message to Congress, stating the adjustment of the Negociation between the Commissioners of Great Britain and America, and also the Correspondence between the American Minister at Paris, and the French Minister of Marine, relative to the French Decree of November 21, 1806.

3. The third set of papers—containing a Note from Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated July 24, 1807, proposing to renew the negociation for a Treaty of

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Amity, and transmitting the Treaty of the 31st of December, with the President's objections to it. And in this note they require distinctly compensation for losses sustained by American citizens—and also, that a formal and explicit arrangement should be made relative to the practice of impressment of the mariners of American vessels, or British seamen; they stated that they had been induced to sign the Treaty—"on an informal understanding, as in its practical effect it would remove the vexation complained of,"—but the President had instructed them to say that a formal and explicit arrangement on this subject should be made. They also pointed out the declaration made by Lord Holland and Lord Auckland, relative to the French Decree, which gave a new and unexpected character to the Treaty.

The Treaty, with Mr. Jefferson's observations upon it, fill twenty folio pages, but we have already given its substance.

Mr. Secretary Canning applied by letter to Lord Holland and Lord Auckland, to know if they had given any, and what acquiescence, to any formal understanding, "of a forbearance by British cruizers, in regard to the practice of impressment of British seamen on board American vessels;"—in which these Noble Lords replied distinctly, that they did not pledge their Government to abstain in future from impressing British seamen from American merchant vessels; but they certainly did mean to pledge the British Government to make its cruisers observe the utmost caution, moderation, and forbearance, in the exercise of that practice; but they never either expressed or implied, that they were to desist from taking British seamen from American merchant ships.

Mr. Canning then transmits to Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, his official answer to their proposal of renewing the negociation. This answer is dated the 22d of October, 1807. He commences by saying that his Majesty is not satisfied that the American Government has taken any such effectual steps with respect to the Decree of France, as to do away the ground of the reservation contained in the note of Lord Holland or Lord Auckland: and that he therefore reserves to himself the right of taking such measures of retaliation as he may think right. But at the same time if the Treaty had been ratified on the part of America, it should have received from him the fullest effect, in all its stipulations.

With respect to the question of impressment, it was certainly a matter referred for discussion, separately, at some future period, more favourable to its successful termination. But he distinctly protests against the alterations made in the Treaty by the President, as a practice altogether unusual in the political transactions of States, as it would lead to the most inconvenient and dangerous consequences, and he therefore concludes with saying, that "he is commanded to apprize the American Commissioners, that the proposal to negociate anew, upon the basis of a Treaty already solemnly concluded and signed, is a proposal wholly inadmissible; and his Majesty has therefore no option, under the present circumstances of this transaction, but to acquiesce in the refusal of the President to ratify the Treaty signed on the 31st of December, 1806."

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, FEB. 15.—This day his Grace the Lord Lieutenant attended by a great procession, proceeded to New Sackville-street, to lay the first stone of the monument to be erected to the Immortal Admiral Lord Nelson. The procession was numerous and splendid, and the event was announced by a display of sky rockets, a discharge of artillery from the Park, the Pigeon-house, and all vessels carrying guns in the Bay, and a *feu de joie* from the infantry, military and yeomanry. It is said to be a simple column 168 feet high, resembling Pompey's Pillar in Egypt, which has long been the admiration of the world.

FEB. 16.—The Prince of Wales packet which was stranded near Seapoint, on the 19th of November last, by the very disastrous storm that then took place, was almost beaten to pieces by the dreadful storm of Thursday last, by which upwards of thirty dead bodies, that remained in a state of incarceration since the first mentioned day, were driven on shore in the vicinity of Seapoint; and, on Saturday last, inquests were holden on their miserable remains by William Burke, Esq. senior coroner of the county of Dublin.—The bodies driven in were in such a state that it was impossible to recognize them by their features.

A most indecent outrage was committed lately at St. Mary's Chapel, Limerick. While the Rev. Mr. Herbert, was engaged in Divine Service, an infuriated ruffian rushed through the congregation, and advanced towards the rails that surround the altar, with an iron hold-fast, made an attempt on the life of the officiating clergyman; the stroke was luckily averted by the interposition of Mr. Edy Lacy. The wretch was, after some difficulty, secured and committed.

PROVINCIALS.

Extract of a description of the Mineral Bason in the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, Brecon, Carmarthen, and Pembroke, by Mr. Edward Martin:—"In this basin are 23 seams of coal, from 18 inches to 9 feet in thickness, besides several of inferior dimensions. The total thickness of the coal in the above 23 seams is 25 feet; the average extent of each is about 1000 square miles, from which, in the usual way of working, may be obtained 64,000,000 tons per mile. Interposed between several of these strata are beds of nodular iron ore, with which the numerous iron forges in this district are supplied. The external boundaries of this bason are banks of limestone."

The new line of the Grand Canal near Stoney Stratford, was on Friday last greatly injured by two of the arches under the high embankment giving way. The old line of canal, however, has received no injury.

HORSHAM, FEB. 24.—From the late mortality and extreme unhealthiness among the soldiery in our barracks, it has been judged expedient to diminish the number by the removal of the Bucks or King's Own; one division of which marched off this morning for East Bourne, another to-morrow, and the rest, with such of the sick as can be safely removed, will follow in convenient succession. Inflamatory fever and opthalmia have loaded the wards of the Hospital, and made dreadful havoc among the young recruits. On Monday last, 250 of the long-expected Sicilian regiment, lately returned from the neighbourhood of Syracuse, marched in here from Petworth on their way to Kent; they are for the most part young men below the middling stature; dark complexions, and appeared extremely dirty in their habits and manners. A great number of women accompanied them, whose long black hair and strange costume afforded much amusement to our inhabitants.

Sporting Anecdote.—Last week a fox broke cover before the hounds of Mr. Wilson, of Hawkes-head, and near that place, when, after a severe run of many miles, in the course of which the wily efforts of Reynard to escape were prevented by the superior sagacity and excellence of the hounds, the fox had nearly attained his old retreat. He was, however, so hard pressed, that he leaped into an old coal pit, where he was soon afterwards followed by two of the foremost hounds: a rope being procured, an intrepid collier consented to go down and learn the fate of poor Reynard and the hounds. On his reaching the bottom, he found the fox and one of the hounds lying peaceably together, but the other killed by the fall. By the assistance of the hunters the collier was hauled to the surface, with the fox in one gripe and the live dog in the other.

On the 8th instant a cow, belonging to Thomas Holmes, of Litherland, near Liverpool, died, being within a month of calving. On being opened, five bull calves were found, in perfect form, and haired. The largest was found dead, and in a putrified state, and was suppposed to have been the cause of the cow's death.

Last week the skin of a man or woman's face was found on the sea-shore, at the back of the Isle of Sheppy, near Churchenhole, or Inshrook, by some copperas-ore pickers, who conveyed it to the house of a poor man near the coast, and buried it in his garden. It appeared to have been recently taken off, was quite fresh, the eye-brows, eye-lashes, and hair perfect, and having much down growing on the upper lip, seemed never to have been shaved; but had only one ear attached. This very uncommon mutilation gives but too much cause to suspect, that some person has unfairly been deprived of life, but by whom no traces may ever be discovered.

The following curious inscription is written over a door in a village in Somersetshire.—"Petticoats mended, children taught reading, writing, and dancing, grown-up people taught to spin roses distilled, and made into a proper resistance with water; also old shoes bought and sold."

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

John Webb, of Manchester, calico-manufacturer, to surrender March 14, 15, and April 5, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. R. Ellis, Carsitor-street, London; or Mr. Morgan, Manchester.

Edward Gley, of Monk Wearmouth, Durham, coal-fitter, March 9, 10, and April 5, at eleven, at the Bridge Inn, Bishop Wearmouth. Attornies, Mr. R. Davidson, Bishop Wearmouth; or Messrs. Wharton and Dyke, Lamb's Buildings, Temple.

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Richard Humphrey's, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, linen-draper, March 9, 10, and April 5, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Stamford. Attorney, Mr. Thompson, Stamford.

Joseph Randall, of Leeds, Yorkshire, grocer, March 3, 4, and April 5, at eleven, at the Three Legs Inn, Leeds. Attornies, Mr. Lee, Leeds; or Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.

James Moon, of Manchester, and Wm. Maymon, of Haslingden, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, Feb. 29, March 7, and April 5, at three, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Duckworth, Chipdendall, and Denison, Manchester.

Robert Hutchinson, of Manchester, joiner, Feb. 29, March 7, and April 5, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. P. Hurd, Temple; or Mr. Morgan, Manchester.

John Graham, of Chorley, Lancashire, and John Harrison, of Prescot, in the same county, liquor-merchants, March 7, 8, and April 5, at eleven, at the Bull Inn, Preston. Attornies, Mr. Startisant, Preston; or Messrs. Barretts, Gray's Inn.

John Wm. Henry Mason, of Heartley Place, Kent Road, Southwark, paper-hanger, March 1, 12, and April 5, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Rippon, Grange Road, Bermondsey.

DIVIDENDS.

March 15. R. Whalley, of Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, brandy-merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 22. J. Richardson, of Somerset-street, Goodman's-fields, mathematical instrument-maker, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 22. J. Bell and R. Atkinson, of Bow-lane, warehousemen, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 29. R. Corney, of New Gravel-lane, slopseller, at one, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—March 15.

D. Ferguson, Greenock, ship-owner.
G. Allen, Fenchurch-street, upholsterer.
R. Chamberlain, Wisbech, grocer.
Thomas Clifford, Birmingham, mealman.

[The Gazette also contains an account of the capture of La Revois, of 16 guns and 48 men, by the Hardy gun-brig, and some Revenue cutters.]

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 24th of February, 1808, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.—His Majesty, in Council, was this day pleased to appoint Robert Barnford, of Upton, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Chester, in the room of Charles Trelawney Brereton, of Shotwick-Park, Esq.—Marmaduke Middleton Middleton, of Leam, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Derby.—William Cary, of Cannock, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Stafford.—John Fullarton, of Barton on the Heath, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Warwick.—John Nathaniel Miers, of Cadoxtone Juxta Neath, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Glamorgan, in the room of the Hon. W. Booth Grey, of Duffrin.—Rees Williams, of Gwainclawth, Esq. to Sheriff of the County of Brecon; and, John Jones, of Penrhose Brodwen, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Anglesey, in the room of Edward Jones, of Cromleck, Esq.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

Thomas Lee, Holborn, glover, from March 5 to April 23, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

William Mordue, South Place, Kennington, ship-owner.

BANKRUPTS.

James Robinson, Liverpool, silversmith, to surrender April 4, 5, and 9, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Phillip, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, Bedford-row, London.

John Heppell, Monkwarmouth, Durham, sail-maker, March 21, 22, and April 9, at eleven, at the Bridge Inn, Bishop-Wearmouth. Attornies, Mr. Blakiston, Symond's-Inn, London; and Mr. Thompson, Bishop-Wearmouth.

John Philling the younger, Manchester, ale-housekeeper, March 11, 12, and April 9, at four, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Hurd, Temple, London; and Mr. Farnshad, Manchester.

George Warren Burgess, J. T. Lockyer, and Rowland Gill, Bristol, linen-drapers, March 21, 22, and April 9, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attornies, Mr. Stevens, Bristol: and Mr. White Sweet, King's-Bench-Walk, Inner Temple.

Solomon Lyon, Ormond House Academy, Chelsea, dealer, March 5, at eleven, 12, and April 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Benton, Union-street, Southwark.

William Penney, Back-lane, Deptford, victualler, March 5, 12, and April 9, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Henson, Dorset-street, Fleet-street.

William Henry Mason, Heartley Place, Kent Road, paper-hanger, March 1, 12, and April 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Rippon, Grange Road, Bermondsey.

Joseph Piper, and Knowles Winder, Richmond, grocers, March 5, at eleven, 12, and April 9, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Mr. Senior, Richmond; and Mr. Baddeley, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

John Cocks Bower, Ludbury, Hereford, milliner, March 4, at six, 5, and April 9, at ten, at the Plume of Feather's Inn, Ludbury. Attornies, Mr. Watts, Symond's Inn, London; and Messrs. Layand Neale, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire.

John Hartley, Kendal, Westmorland, shoemaker, March 9, at five, 10, and April 9, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Kendal. Attornies, Messrs. Wilson and Sons, Kendal; and Messrs. Rigge and Merrifield, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

William Holdsworth, Addingham, Yorkshire, flax-spinner, March 4, 5, and April 9, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Attornies, Mr. Winn, Barnard's Inn, London; and Mr. Jackson, Hull.

John Haydon, Mitcham, Surrey, butcher, March 1, 12, and April 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Smith and Trower, Barbers'-Hall, Monkwell-street.

Robert Paine, Raine, Essex, shopkeeper, March 1, 15, and April 9, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Fillingham, Union-street, Whitechapel.

William Ford, Pickett-street, Temple-Bar, auctioneer, March 2, at ten, 5, and April 9, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hughes, Bear-Yard, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Abraham Jones, Bath-square, Portsea, Hants, slopseller, March 1, 12, and April 9, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Isaacs, Mitre-court, Aldgate, London.

John Miles, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, corn-dealer, March 5, 12, and April 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Newcombe, Vine-street, Piccadilly.

John Ellams, Manchester, bricklayer, March 11, 14, and April 9, at twelve, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, London; and Mr. Morgan, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

May 3. Joseph Phillips, Bicester, Oxford, linen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

March 26. Thomas Eyles, Elstow, Bedford, butcher, at one, at Guildhall, London.

March 26. Joseph Elkan Daniels, Coleman-street, London, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

March 19. Bryant Biggs, Charterhouse Hinton, Somersetshire, shopkeeper, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Bristol.

May 3. Hay Smith, Albermarle-street, wine-merchant and haberdasher, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 9. Charles Husey and Nicholas Husey, Newgate-street, linen-drapers, at one, at Guildhall.

April 11. William Riggs, Old Bailey, glove-merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

April 11. James Gray, East Smithfield, baker, at eleven, at Guildhall.

March 29. William Watts, Castle-lane, Southwark, leather-dresser, at eleven, at Guildhall.

March 21. Abraham Horsfall and John Robinson, the younger, Bradford, York, woolstaplers, at eleven, at the Sun Inn, Bradford.

March 24. John Brown, Wintringham, Lincolnshire, baker, at two, at the George Inn, Barton-upon-Humber.

March 19. Albert Vodel, Paul's Chain, furrier, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 3. Henry Gousse Bonnin, New Broad-street, Hanover-square, furniture-printer, at ten, at Guildhall,

March 26.—Elizabeth Lowcock, Skipton, Yorkshire, innkeeper, at eleven, at the Black Horse Inn, Skipton.

March 24. Thomas Delap, Burton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper, at two, at the George, Barton-upon-Humber.

March 21. Ann Bellringer, Bodmin, Cornwall. linen-draper, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Broad street, Bristol.

CERTIFICATES.—March 19.

Robert Partridge, Clement's Inn, merchant.
Belthazar Von Essen, late of St. Petersburgh, merchant.
John Paton, Bow Church-yard, warehouseman.
Samuel Lucas Payne, Change-alley, hatter.
Peter Baxter, Southampton-buildings, mariner.
John Potter and Wm. Monkman, Silver-street, warehousemen.
Samuel Hooton and Solomon Rich, Woodstock-street, tailors.
Joseph Hopkinson, Isaac Bower, William Vickers, James

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Richardson, John Birley, and Anthony Christopher Harker, Sheffield, saw and edge-tool-makers.

Benjamin Hunt, Brighthelmstone, cabinet-maker.

[The Gazette also contains Addresses from Banff, Inverness and Ayr, assuring his Majesty of their loyalty and attachment, and praying his Majesty to continue vigorous measures to procure an honourable Peace.]

The Criticisms on the Paintings at the British Institution will be continued in our next.

THE NINETEENTH NUMBER of that celebrated Monthly Repository of Polite and Classical Literature, entitled, *LE BEAU MONDE; or, LITERARY and FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE*, will be published March 1, 1808.—The following striking and interesting subjects will be given in this Number:—*Original Literature*:—Life of *The Marquis of Donnegal*: History of The Brazils.—An Essay on Epic Poetry among the Greeks; The Dream; The Arbitrator (being a critique on a work just published, entitled, "Critical Essays on the Performers of London Theatres, &c."); Ireland as it Is; Dialogue in the Shades between Churchill and Collins; Schmitz a German Artist: Westphalia Bans, and an Anecdote of the King of Naples; *Reviews of Literature*:—Mr. Roscoe's Pamphlet "Britain Independent of Commerce," by Mr. Spence, and "Commerce Defended," by J. Mill, Esq. *The Fine Arts*:—Criticisms on the Paintings of the British Institution. *Original Poetry. Theatrical Criticisms. Political Retrospect* for February. *Le Beau Monde* with the usual description of Fashions, &c. &c. A Parody on Gray's celebrated Elegy by a Traveller in a Stage Coach leaving Bath—and a multiplicity of *London, Provincial, Foreign and Sporting Varieties; Births, Marriages, Deaths*, &c. &c. The Embellishments are the most splendid of any periodical work extant, and are alone treble the value of the price affixed to the Magazine—which contains 64 pages of beautiful Letter-press, on superfine Yellow woven Royal Octavo Paper. The Embellishments consist of an admirable Portrait of The Marquis of Donnegal, from an Original Painting, exquisitely engraved, and a striking Likeness—Three Costumes for the Month beautifully engraved and coloured—with Furniture, Sporting Piece, &c. &c. In addition to the above, the Proprietors are completing a Plan upon a grand and extensive Scale which will speedily be announced, and introduced into the Magazine, and which will, when made known, be a convincing proof of their unceasing exertion and desire to obtain and preserve public Patronage, and of their determination to render LE BEAU MONDE an indispensible Requisite with the Lovers of Literature and the Arts, as well as an unrivalled European Periodical Work.

On March 1, 1808, will be published, Price 2s, No. X. of BELL'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SENATORIAL CHARACTERS, which will complete the *last Sessions* of Parliament and the First Volume of this elegant and useful Work. The Volume contains, the Debates at length—List of the House of Lords and Commons—History of the Boroughs, Cinque Ports, &c. &c.—and, the List of Members of both Houses of Parliament.—Also, the *Lives* and *Portraits* of the most eminent Statesmen in the Kingdom. The *Lives* are impartially written, and the *Portraits* most exquisitely engraved from Original Paintings by celebrated Masters. Published by and for J. B. Bell and J. De Camp, 11, Catherine-street, Strand.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

A rumour was circulated yesterday of a second French squadron being at sea. It was occasioned by a letter from the Snap Dragon privateer to her owner, stating, that she had been fiast chased by one French squadron, and then by another, off Madeira. Government has received no information which encourages the belief that a second squadron has escaped from any of the French ports. The squadron seen last by the Snap Dragon privateer, was most probably that of Admiral DUCKWORTH.

It is said that letters have arrived at Falmouth, and were sent by express to Plymouth, from Admiral Duckworth, dated at sea, and stating, that he was in acive pursuit of the enemy.

The Papers of yesterday gave an account of a violent demand for delivering up the Russian ships in the Tagus having been made by the French, and carried into execution. The Russians, it was added, opposed the demand, till JUNOT threatened to open the batteries upon them. It was said that Ministers had received intelligence of this by dispatches from the blockading squadron off the Tagus. But this is not true. Ministers have received no intelligence to this effect; nor is the statement worthy of credit.

It is said that Count STARHEMBERG was received with great coldness upon his introduction to BONAPARTE, and that in consequence he left Paris, for Vienna, in a day or two after. This story has probably no foundation, but some cold expressions respecting the Count which were found in the notes on the King's Speech in the *Moniteur*.

Letters and Papers have been received from Boston to th 14th ult. They mention the arrival of Mr. ROSE at Washington, and that he had met with the most flattering reception. It was added that the Non-Importation Act, and the Embargo, were either annulled, or just about to be so. In regard to the first part of this intelligence, we have no doubt that the reception of Mr. ROSE was respectful; but there are too many subjects of complaint between the two countries, to permit so rapid an adjustment of their differences, as the latter part of this intelligence would imply.

The discussions respecting the Indian government of Marquis WELLESLEY have again been introduced into the House of Commons. On Monday, Lord FOLKESTONE moved that the Oude papers should be taken into consideration. The question on which the debate turned was, whether the House should now proceed to a decision on this part of the charges against the noble Marquis, or should refer the papers to a committee. The committee being rejected, it was finally agreed the subject should be taken into consideration on Tuesday se'nnight.

There have been several other sharp debates in the Lower House; but they have turned almost entirely upon the old topics, respecting either the orders in council, or our relations with the northern powers.

The debate respecting Marquis WELLESLEY has served to revive reports about his admission into the Cabinet. On one hand it has been asserted, that Mr. CANNING would make way for him to occupy the station of Secretary for the Foreign Department. On the other hand, it has been affirmed, that Lord CASTLEREAGH would be raised to the dignity of the British peerage, and admit the Marquis to the War Department. We have reason to think that there is more difficulty in these Cabinet arrangements than the intelligencers of the Morning Papers seem to be aware.—There is another great man, whose pretensions the Ministry find it nearly as difficult to satisfy as those of the noble Marquis; we mean Lord MELVILLE. A species of secret jealousy too has arisen between them, on account of an apparent opposition in their pretensions, which it is feared may produce disagreeable consequences. It is understood that the Ministry rather prefer Marquis WELLESLEY, because it will be easier to get over the charges against him, than the vote of the House of Commons which is against Lord MELVILLE; but this is the very reason which renders the latter more importunate.

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Another set of Papers relative to Russia was laid before Parliament on Friday. They consist of extracts of the correspondence which took place between the Courts of London and Petersburgh, from the end of October 1806 to the end of April last. They would occupy more space than we could possibly devote to them, but fortunately they are of such a nature, that to peruse them in detail would be a task more tedious than satisfactory to our Readers. Having been written during the important campaign between France and Russia, the events of that period are occasionally alluded to; but the points upon which the correspondence chiefly turns are the propositions respecting a loan for Russia, and the repeated demands made by the Cabinet of Petersburgh to the late Administration, for military co-operation in the war with France. The trade between Russia and France is also the subject of some communications. It appears that some Russian ships bound to France, had been, at an early period of the war, detained by our cruizers, the ground on which the Emperor Alexander founded the complaint of depredations committed on the commerce of his subjects.—It appears, that though Russia was at war with France, no restriction was imposed upon Russian vessels in trading with France.—As it was presumed, that the cargoes with which the Russian ships were freighted for France could have no other than contraband of war, our cruizers stopped them and brought them in for the propor tribunal on that question. In answer to the representations of the Russian Government on this subject, Lord Howick declared that orders would be given for the release of all Russian ships which had been brought into British Ports, and which appeared to have been freighted with articles of an innocent nature. The idea of raising a loan in this country for the Russian Government is first mentioned in a dispatch from Mr. Stuart, the British Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Petersburgh, previously to the arrival of the Marquis of Douglas. Mr. Stuart's letter is dated November 4, 1806; the sum proposed to be borrowed was six millions. But Lord Howick advances very solid reasons against this proposition, and refers to the recent examples of the Austrian loans in support of his opinion.—With regard to the co-operation expected by Russia in this country, in almost every dispatch from Mr. Stuart, and the Marquis of Douglas, this topic is brought forward. In a dispatch, dated 18th December, 1806, Mr. Stuart says, "At Court this morning, his Imperial Majesty urged, in the strongest terms, the expediency of a diversion on the enemy in the north of Europe, by a powerful expedition to the coasts of France or Holland." To these representations Lord Howick replied, that to send our troops to the coast of Holland or France, in the depth of winter, would be wantonly to sacrifice them; but, that as soon as the season would permit, attacks would be made upon every practicable point, for which preparations were making. In March, however, the change of Ministers took place.

A Cabinet Council sat yesterday at Downing-street, at the breaking up of which, at five o'clock, Mr. Canning gave audience to the Portuguese Ambassador.

The Expedition under General Spencer sailed from Falmouth on Sunday last, under convoy of the Antelope. It consists of between 12 and 14,000 men.—The fleet, consisting, besides the ships of war, of about 60 transports, were all clear of the harbour without any accident by twelve o'clock, and proceeded on their voyage with a fine breeze at N. E.

By a letter from Algiers, of Dec. 21, it appears that the Dey was then on the eve of declaring war against France. He had positively refused to deliver up the prisoners claimed by the French as inhabitants of Genoa.

Intelligence has been received of great exertions making at Antwerp, to fit out a powerful armament, intended to operate in favour of Russia and Denmark against Sweden, in the Baltic; and it is said to be in such forwardness as to have excited some anxiety lest it should be ready before our Expedition, which is preparing for the same scene of action. We are, however, under no serious apprehensions on the subject. The Antwerp armament will find it very difficult to put to to sea, unobserved by our fleet cruizing off the coast of Holland.

A General Review of all the Volunteer Corps in and about London, will take place in Hyde Park about the middle of next month.

M. Boyer, who was brought from Falmouth to London, from on board the American schooner Hope, which had been detained by the Mars privateer under suspicious circumstances, has had the whole of his papers examined, and is sent as a prisoner of war on his parole to Chesterfield.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

Wednesday his Majesty came to town from Windsor, to the Queen's Palace, where the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Sussex, were in readiness to receive him. About two o'clock his Majesty held a private levee. The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

Sir William Kaye, upon succeeding to his title.

Lieutenant-Colonel Capel, upon his return from Sicily.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Asgill, upon his return from Ireland, and being appointed to the command of the 11th Regiment of Foot.

Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, upon his promotion.

Lord Dufferin and Clanboye, on his accession to his title.

Brigadier-General Lawson, upon his promotion to a Battalion of the Royal Artillery.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, and gave audiences to the Cabinet Ministers and Sir A. Wellesley, and afterwards returned to Windsor.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Extracted from Le Beau Monde: or, Literary and Fashionable Magazine.

LADIES' DRESSES.

EVENING FULL DRESS.—A soft satin, of a beautiful amber and brown shot, worn over a sarsnet slip, made with a short train, a quarter and an half in length on the ground; the back of the dress is short and square; the sleeves are made in straight stripes down the arm, with a row of amber and white satin; they are quite plain, and worn close to the arm, long sleeves confined round the wrists, with pearl bracelets; a French body of white satin, fastened in the centre of the bosom with a pearl broach, confined to the shape, and drawn down at each side of the neck, with pearl clasps to correspond. A broad band from the centre of the bosom, confined round the waist, laced behind, and cut with a peak to fasten in the middle of the back. The front of the dress is made in one complete piece; the front is brought straight across the bosom, and the satin body is placed over it, which forms a satin tucker to the bosom. A rich drapery of white lace is thrown carelessly over the shoulders.—The hair is dressed in a new style; ornamented with a pearl crown placed over the right eye, necklace, and bracelets to correspond; French kid gloves, and white satin shoes.

OPERA FULL DRESS.—A simple white muslin gown, made with a short train, and enriched round the bottom with a superb border of ruby foil, made perfectly plain, with a square back, and loose front, gathered into a band of white satin; the shoulder straps are also of white satin, which continue round the back; the sleeves are made short to cover only the top of the shoulder, gathered into a band of white satin, with scarcely any fullness, to correspond. The dress is worn over white satin; a rich India ruby mantle, edged with gold, is suspended over the left shoulder, and conceals the arm. The hair is dressed plain, with a ruby handkerchief, tastefully placed across the head. Cornelian necklace and ear-rings. Shoes to correspond with the mantle and head-dress.

GENTLEMENS' DRESSES.

THE EVENING DRESS of the circles of fashion still continues to be dark blue coats, with large gilt buttons, with either a velvet collar, or of the same cloth, according to the fancy of the wearer; white quilting Marsailles waistcoat, single breasted; and light drab kerseymere breeches, with covered buttons and silk strings at the knees.

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Such has been the prevailing dress during the month of February; and, as far as colours are worn, will, doubtless, continue for the present; but the approach of Lent will, in its usual course, introduce the wearing of black suits, as the most genteel and most proper Evening Dress, in all polite parties. The coat will, of course, be made double-breasted, and in the same stile of fashion as the coloured coats, and with covered buttons; and, though black kerseymere waistcoats and breeches may be considered genteel, black silk Florentine will be more gentlemanly and fashionable.

For Morning Dress we observe many browns or mixtures, and the most fashionable are single breasted, with collars of the same cloth, and white plaited buttons; plain buff kerseymere or stripe toilinet waistcoats still take the lead in preference to scarlet; drab colour ribbed kerseymere breeches, with gilt buttons and brown top boots; or plain drab colour kerseymere pantaloons, with Hessian boots.

Dark olive colour cloth great coats, single breasted, with covered buttons, and collars of the same cloth; the forepart and skirts lined with silk of the same colour; and if with the addition of brown fur cuffs and collar the more fashionable.—Silk loops on the forepart, with silk barrel buttons, and a trimming on the hip of the same, as mentioned in our last, constitute what may be termed a dress great coat for the Opera or Public Assemblies.

CITY.

Mr. Bond, Principal Clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers, presented the Receipts and Expenditure from Michaelmas, 1806, to Michaelmas, 1807. Ordered to be printed and distributed to the Members of the Court.

A Petition was presented from certain Graziers, Salesmen, &c. praying an alteration from Monday to Tuesday in Smithfield Market, and other Improvements. It was moved and carried that it be referred to the Committee of City Lands.

Mr. Dornford read a letter from the Bishop of London upon the same subject to the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Alderman Hunter brought forward a Report from the Committee of City Lands, recommending a Petition to Parliament, which was agreed to, and the Sheriffs were ordered to present it to the House of Commons, attended by the Remembrancer. The Lord Mayor then laid before the Court a Letter from Lord Somerville on the same subject, which was also referred to the Committee of City Lands.

A Petition to the House of Commons was also brought forward from the Committee of General Purposes, to extend the powers of the Court of Requests from 5*l.* to 10*l.* which was agreed to, and ordered to be presented,

A Bill for constituting the Shipwrights a Livery Company, was read a third time and passed.

A Report from the Committee of General Purposes, in relation to the Revenue and Expenditure of the Corporation, was then read, agreed to, and referred to the Committee of City Lands to dispose of 29,000*l.* West India Dock Stock, to enable the City to pay off 15,000*l.* borrowed of the Bank, 10,000*l.* of the Chamberlain, and other monies for which he was in advance.

The Report from the Coal and Corn Committee, recommending the continuation of the Annuity of 250*l.* to Mr. John Raban, was then read, which was agreed to.

Sir John Eamer moved, that a Clause be introduced in a Bill to be brought into Parliament relative to the Militia, to enable the Court of Lieutenancy to build Head-quarters at the Artillery Ground, and to apply the Trophy Tax in aid thereof, and report to the Court. Ordered.—Adjourned.

Thursday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of the Quartern Loaf to remain at 11½d.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Captain Charles Graham, of the William Pitt; and Capt. Alexander Campbell, of the Sovereign, for Madras and Bengal; Capt. W. Gielston, of the Europe, for St. Helena and Bengal.

The East India Company's annual orders for camblets, called broad whites, have been issued, and about 24,000 pieces have been contracted for by the manufacturers of Norwich, which has given temporary employment to numerous distressed journeymen weavers.

THE THEATRES.

OPERA.

On Tuesday Evening *La Frascatana* was repeated to a brilliant and numerous assemblage of fashion:—In this Opera, the part of *Donna Violante* is well adapted to Catalani's *smiling* countenance, and her continual simper accords not ill with her arch *naivete*, in tricking the old man. Her affected simplicity on the first interview with *Nardone* excited much mirth, and though the air of "*Giovanette simplicette*" did not afford an opportunity of displaying great powers, yet it was heard with general applause; and we were much pleased with the playful manner in which she *received* the encore—preserving all the sportiveness of *the character*, with the respectful good humour of *the actress*. The *Caratina*, in the second Act, "*Non vi fidate*" was given with a force and pathos unequalled; but we cannot say so much for the others, as there was a sameness and insipidity in them that precluded all interest or admiration.—With respect to the other performers, if they cannot *act*, yet still they might *dress* well. Rovedino's singing, in general, and his acting, in some parts, was above mediocrity, but the interest of the scene is completely destroyed by his costume, which, though it might do for the *Clown* in a pastoral Ballet, is yet unfit for the lover of the gay *Violante*; surely, Mr. Lestini might *recollect* the dress of a young Italian country gentleman. Giovanni, in *Fagnotha*, did all that his part would allow him to do! but the *humour* of the Italian populace is so different to that of John Bull, that it can be understood only by a small proportion of the audience, and if well done must appear to many as a caricature.

The new Divertisement was repeated, but why this is called a *Fete Chinoise*, we cannot exactly tell; for, with the exception of the dresses and the scenery, it might have passed for a *Fete* any where else; indeed, we believe the fashionable folks at Pekin, or the pastoral folks at Lien-toug, are seldom entertained with the cabrioles of a D'Egville, or the whirligig movements of a Presle or Deshayes. If we must have Chinese Festivals, or Arcadian Divertisements, let the manner be preserved as well as the costume, otherwise we may as well amuse ourselves with the surprising Turks, and Sylvan Goddesses of Bartholomew-fair!

COVENT GARDEN,

The only novelty, this week, was a Farce brought out on Thursday Evening, from the prolific pen of Mr. Allingham, with music adapted to the piece by Mr. Condell, *Who Wins or, The Widow's Choice.*

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Iambic Extempore, (a Poet).....Mr. Fawcett.
Caper, (a buckish Merchant).....Mr. Liston.
Matthew Mole, (the old Steward).....Mr. Simmonds.
Friendly, (an Attorney).....Mr. Chapman.
Trust, (the Executor).....Mr. Denman.
Widow Bellair.....Mrs. C. Kemble.
Miss Serena Softly.....Mrs. Liston.
Lisette, (the Maid).....Miss Decamp.

The piece opens with the *expected* meeting of three *expectant* legates, under the will of an old gambler, who had won a fortune by the dice-box, viz. the *Widow Bellair*, *Extempore*, the poet, and *Caper*, the merchant, all the children of three sisters of the deceased, but who had never been acquainted with each other. The *Widow Bellair*, under the disguise of her own waiting maid, arrives first, accompanied by her attorney; but, seeing her own picture hanging up in her uncle's apartment, in order to avoid discovery, she makes her attorney change it for that of an old maiden grand-aunt; and *Mr. Matthew Mole*, having broken his spectacles, very opportunely is unable to observe the change.—All the parties being met, the will is read, when it appears that the property, 50,000*l.* is left to the *Widow Bellair*, on condition of her marrying one of the nephews; and, in case of her refusal, to be divided equally between the poet and the merchant; but, should they both wish to marry her, then the choice to be determined by the dice-box. A *Quintette* is sung, during which the dice are thrown—*Extempore* throws deuce ace; when the merchant considers the widow and the fortune as his own, but on trying his luck he throws aces! —*Extempore* is now enamoured of the widow, as *Lisette*, and she is equally pleased with him, but retiring to make her arrangements for the discovery, the two cousins apply to *Mr. Mole* for a description of the Lady, when he directs them to the picture, expatiating in raptures on her eyes, mouth, &c.—Disgusted with his lot, the Poet sells his chance to *Caper* for one thousand pounds, but on the entrance of the widow in her own character, he becomes sensible of his error. She, however, lays a scheme to entrap *Caper* into a refusal of her, which is soon brought about,

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and the Piece concludes. There is also a *Miss Serena Softly*, to whom *Caper* is bound by promise, which induces him the more readily to give up his bargain, from the apprehension of a lawsuit.

Such is the outline of a Piece, which was received with universal applause, and most of the songs encored; and which considered as a Farce, we do not hesitate to pronounce as excellent. The situations and the *equivoque*, are well managed, and the allusions, *temporary and personal*, are not so broad as to displease, but give a kind of relief to the performance, perfectly allowable in an After-Piece.

The *Plot* (for it has a Plot which might be cut up to serve half a dozen modern Comedies) never stands still, but every scene naturally arises out of the other. The Performers were *perfect* in their parts; and even if it had been less favourably received, still the acting of Mrs. C. Kemble, and Liston, in the dancing Duett, would have saved it from damnation!

OLD BAILEY.

TUESDAY, FEB. 28.

This day the Sessions ended, when the Recorder proceeded to pass *Sentence of Death* upon the following capital convicts:—Edward Westbroke, Fiewell Polman, Charles Pickener, Edw. Tabin, Edmund Hickery, Ann Holton, *alias* Playfair, Wm. Walker, Mary Fletcher, and Catherine Jennings.—Susannah Carter, Robert Hiam, Henry Sells, Wm. Morgan, Daniel Walker, John Hind, Benjamin Thornhill, Thomas Robinson, Francis Aldridge, Wm. Hunt, Sarah Childs, Wm. Mills, John Ward, Samuel Casten, John Locke, John Murphy, Sarah Crawford, Wm. Dukes, and Benjamin Foggatt, were severally sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for the space of seven years.—John Peake, for buying stolen goods and knowing them to be such, was ordered to be transported for 14 years.—Forty-five others were also sentenced, some to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, and others to be fined, whipped, and discharged.

The Court of Common Pleas was occupied all Monday, in the further hearing of the case of Frost v. Burdett, which was determined in favour of the Defendant.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Another charge of a daring highway robbery, similar to one a few weeks since committed by a woman of the name of Davis, in St. Giles's, was exhibited on Wednesday against an abandoned woman, of the name of Elizabeth Thompson, of which the following are particulars:—A youth, 16 years of age, an apprentice to a tradesman in Bloomsbury, was returning home through Kepple-street, Bedford-square, in the evening, when he was followed by the prisoner, who did not speak; but on his arrival at the door of a dark passage, she forced him down the same, and hurried him into a dark room, where another wretched woman was waiting. The most horrible imprecations and threats silenced the youth, who was stripped of part of his cloathing, and a seven shilling piece was taken from him. He was forced from his loathsome dungeon, through another entrance, into the street; but, on being liberated, he discovered the passage where he was first forced down, and a watchman found the prisoner, and took her into custody. She was fully committed for trial.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

No certain advice of the Rochefort Squadron has yet been received. A letter from on board Sir John Duckworth's squadron, of which the following is a copy, was on Sunday posted at Lloyd's:—

"*Off Madeira, 27th July*, 1808 *from Sir John Duckworth's squadron.*

"This morning the *Comus* frigate hove in sight, and telegraphed to say she was chased on the 24th by an enemy's line of battle ship and a frigate, in lat. 30. long 50. This has determined the Admiral to go after them. The *Dragon* is now in sight. These seas are covered with merchant ships belonging to a dispersed convoy (doubtless that which sailed from England on the 18th of December). We saw about 40 sail yesterday, and now about 20 are in sight. Sir John means to order one of our frigates to take charge, and send them on to the body of the fleet, so as to run in a direction to avoid the enemy; and we shall push forward with all dispatch."

Advices have been received from France of the capture of three American vessels by the enemy's cruizers, viz. the *Charlotte*, bound from Plymouth to Gottenburgh, the *Two Marys*, and the *Octavia*. The latter ship had touched at a British port and was in consequence sent into Belle Isle, where her cargo was landed and her crew made prisoners. The *Two Marys* was boarded and examined at sea by a cruizer; she afterwards put into Calais, where the Captain innocently relating the fact, the ship was declared a lawful prize under the late decree of Buonaparte. The French papers mention two more instances of that decree having been rigorously acted upon, namely the capture and confiscation of the American ships *Mary*, from New York to Belle Isle, and the *Catherine* captured in the Mediterranean by the *Josephine* privateer.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A young gentleman in the army, the son of an officer of rank, made an attempt to put a period to his existence, yesterday morning, at his apartments in Mortimer-street. The people of the house were alarmed at an early hour by the report of a pistol, and on a young man going into the bed-room of the officer, he found him loading the pistol a second time, with his hand bleeding copiously. He had, it appeared, fastened the pistol to the sacking at the foot of the bed, and a string that was tied to the trigger was brought round the bed-post, which he pulled. A ball had passed through the mantle-shelf, in a direction parallel with the foot of the bedstead, the pistol having been removed by the pulling of the trigger. The young man, it appeared, had returned to his apartments, at five o'clock in the morning, from a gaming-house in St. Anne's parish.

SUICIDE.—A few days ago, some carpenters who were preparing the mansion of Lady F. Moreton, in Lower Brook-street, knocked at the door, but could not gain admittance, and at ten o'clock it was judged necessary to force an entrance, when Mrs. Deacon, the house-keeper, who was the only occupier, could not be found, until they proceeded to the back kitchen, where they discovered her lying dead. From appearances it was at first supposed she had been murdered, as a wound had been inflicted in the inside of the bend of the left arm, but there was scarcely any blood to be seen, although it was two inches in depth across the veins. Dr. Heaviside, who had endeavoured to restore animation, made the case known at Marlborough-street Office, and Mr. Butler, the clerk, and Hamilton, the officer, were dispatched to make the necessary investigation. After searching the house for above an hour, they at length discovered, in the front kitchen, which was darkened, a chair and a counterpane covered with blood, and a pair of large scissars, which were also bloody, on the floor. At the side of the chair was a bucket, nearly half full of blood, so that it was evident that the deceased had bled into the bucket, and the only conclusion that can be drawn is, that the unfortunate woman struggled into the back kitchen, after having nearly bled to death. It is not surmised what were her motives. On the preceding day she had received a letter from Lady Moreton to get the house ready for her reception. A Coroners Inquest held on the body on Friday brought in a verdict of Lunacy.

BIRTHS.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—On Tuesday Feb. 16, the wife of a labouring man in Slippery-Green, Ireland, of the name of Farrell, was delivered of a male child, which had neither eyes, mouth, or nose; through a small aperture above the chin, it was enabled to breath. This phenomenon expired the morning after its birth, exactly at the hour at which it came into the world.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, D. Curling, Esq. of Cheapside, to Miss Davies, daughter of James Davies, Esq. merchant, of Beckford Place, Walworth.

On Sunday se'nnight, Mr. Wildblood, of Huddersfield, to Mrs. Midgeley, widow of the late Mr. Midgeley, of Leeds, grocer. This alliance, take it for all in all, is unique in the annals of matrimony. The husband is not less than thirty years older than his wife—the courtship has not been of less than three weeks duration—and the degree of consanguinity in which the happy pair stand to each other, is not less than father and daughter (by marriage).

DIED.

On Sunday last, at half past six o'clock, at his house in Lower Brook-street, Lord Lake. His Lordship was taken ill at the Court Martial at Chelsea, on Thursday, but he was not considered in a dangerous state until Saturday morning. By his Lordship's death, the office of Treasurer to the Prince of Wales becomes vacant. The deceased was a full general in the army, and Colonel of the 80th foot. Lord Lake has left issue two sons, the eldest Colonel Francis Gerrard Lake, of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, who succeeds to the title; the second, Lieutenant-Colonel George A. F. Lake, of the 29th foot.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.—Since Monday there have been few fresh arrivals of grain. Wheat sells freely. Barley continues very heavy, at Monday's prices.—Beans likewise. Fine Oats sell rather more freely than of late, but no advance in price. Middling and ordinary still remain dull.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	58 a	70	Wheat	60 a	70
Fine ditto	72 a	75	Fine ditto	72 a	75
Rye (New)	48 a	53	Rye (New)	48 a	53
Barley	40 a	46	Barley	40 a	46
Malt (New)	68 a	76	Malt (New)	66 a	75
White Peas, boilers	158 a	168	White Peas, boilers	158 a	168
Grey Peas	56 a	61	Grey Peas	56 a	62
Beans	56 a	62	Beans	54 a	60
Tick ditto (Old)	54 a	57	Tick ditto	54 a	57
Oats	33 a	36	Oats	32 a	36
Poland ditto	37 a	38	Poland ditto	37 a	38
Rape Seed £28 a £31			Rape Seed £28 a £31		
Fine Flour	55 a	60	Fine Flour	55 a	60
Seconds	50 a	55	Seconds	50 a	55

Return of Wheat, including from February 8 to February 13, Total, 5,230 quarters, from 64s. to 78s.—Average 72s. 3½d. or 1s. 3d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,
In Great Britain, for the Week ending February 20.

	Eng. & Wales. s.	d.		Eng. & Wales. s.	d.
Wheat	69	5	Beans	55	11
Rye	47	5	Peas	60	10
Barley	38	11	Oatmeal	45	8
Oats	29	9	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, FEB. 26.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	17 0 a	20 0	Oats, per qr.	1 16 a	2 2
Barley, per qr.	1 18 a	2 2	Beans, do.	2 46 a	3 3

Peas £.2 18s. a £.3 3s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 24th of February, 1808, is £.1 11s. 8d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 10 a	6 0	Kent	4 15 a	7 7 0
Sussex	5 15 a	5 8	Sussex	4 15 a	5 12
Essex	5 15 a	5 12	Farnham	6 0 a	10 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 5 0	Average	5 7 6
	Straw	2 5 0 a	2 11 0		2 8 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 10 0		5 10 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 7 0		6 16 0
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 8 0		2 4 0
Smithfield,	Hay	4 10 0 a	5 10 0		5 0 0
	Clover	5 5 0 a	6 10 0		5 17 6
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 6 0		2 3 0

PRICE OF MEAT,

AT SMITHFIELD, NEWGATE, AND LEADENHALL.

Exclusive of the Offal, which consists of Head, Entrails and Hide, and is worth about 1d. per lb.—per st. of 8lbs.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. Carcase.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 6 a	4 6	Beef	3 0 a	4 4
Mutton	4 4 a	5 2	Mutton	3 8 a	4 8
Veal	5 6 a	6 6	Veal	4 0 a	6 0
Pork	5 0 a	6 2	Pork	4 8 a	5 8
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

MONDAY.—Beasts, 2,000—Sheep and Lambs, - 12,000
Calves, - 120—Pigs - - - - - - - 500

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 100—Sheep and lambs, - - 3,500
Calves, - 100—Pigs - - - - - - - - 400

PRICE OF COALS FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.—Adairs, 51s. 6d.; Benton, 54s. 9d.; Bigg's, 56s. 9d.; Bryan's, 58s.; Croft's, 53s.; Hartley, 48s. 3d.; Heaton, 57s.; Hebburn, 58s. 3d.; Kenton, 56s. 9d.; Murton, 47s. 6d.; Pontop, 56s.; Pontfield, 56s.; Townley, 54s. 3d.; Wall's End (Russell's), 57s. 9d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 57s. 3d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 56s. 6d.; Walker, 55s. 9d.; Whitefield, 49s. 6d.; Wylam, 49s. 9d.; Bourn, 52s. 6d.; Eden, 53s. 3d.; Russel's, 52s. 6d.; Hightow, 49s.
46 Ships at Market, 41 sold, 2 sailed, 106 loaded.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.—Bigg's, 60s.; Cowper, 51s.; Eden, 57s. 6d.; Heaton, 61s.; Pontop, 52s. 6d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 61s.
8 Ships at Market, all sold, 15 sailed.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.—Wall's End (Temple's), 61s.
The above was the only one at Market, 45 sailed, 94 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	59	0 a	60	0	Town Tallow	00	0 a	76	0
Soap, yellow	90	0 a	92	0	Yell. Russia, do.	74	0 a	77	0
—— mottled	102	0 a	104	0	White, do.	73	0 a	74	0
—— curd	110	0 a	118	0	Soap,	00	0 a	73	0
Candles, p. doz.	00	0 a	12	0	Graves	00	0 a	12	0
—— mould, do.	00	0 a	13	0	Good Dregs	00	0 a	12	0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 6d. Clare, 4s. 6d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 5d.—Average 4s. 5½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturday
Bank Stock		231½	Holiday.	231⅓ ½	231½	
3 per Cent. Consol.	63¾ ⅜	64⅛ ¼	Saint Matthias	63⅝ ¼	64¼ ⅜ ⅞	63⅞ ⅝ ¾
3 per Cent. Reduced.	64⅛	64⅛ ¼		64⅛ ¼	64⅛ ⅜ ½	64⅛ ⅜ ½
4 per Cent. Consol.	82⅛ ¼	82⅛ ¼		82⅛ ¼	82⅛ ⅜	82⅛ ¼
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	96⅝ 97	96⅝ 97		96⅝ 97	97⅛	97⅛ ¼
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18 5-16 ⅛	18 5-16		18 5-16 ⅛	18 5-16 ⅛	18 5-16 ⅛
Imp. 5 per Ct. Ann.	68⅛				68⅛	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	7 11-16 ⅛	7 11-16 ⅛		7 11-16 ¼		7½
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock		171½		172	171½	172
Do. Bonds	8 dis.	2, 4 dis.		3, 2 dis.	2, 1 dis.	
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	P. 2 dis.	P. 3 dis.		P. 2 dis.	2 dis. P.	2 dis. 1pm
Lottery Tickets	£21	£21		£21	£21	£21
City Do.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.		£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.
Omnium	8¼					
Consols for Account	63⅛	63⅛ ⅛ ¼		63½ ⅜	64⅛ ¼ ⅜	64⅛ ¼

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35..7 2 U.		Bilboa	41	
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	DUE.	ARRIVED.
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Gottenburgh	2	0
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Jersey	1	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

One King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 10. SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER TEN.

LORD LAKE'S PENSION.

Our readers all know that a proposition has lately been made to Parliament, in the name of his Majesty, for bestowing upon Lord Lake, and his descendants, a pension of 2000*l.* a-year for three generations yet to come. It has also been proposed, that this pension should have a retrospective operation, commencing from the battle of Delhi, thus adding 8000*l.* to the grant, and extending the pension, in fact, to *four* lives.

We have not witnessed any public action, for a great number of years, which has met with so universal a condemnation. Persons of all political creeds have lifted up their voices against it. Even those who are on ordinary occasions the least sensible to the public burthens of the people, and the most disposed to go along with the demands of government, have been loud in their censures. The very alarmists themselves, who are too apt to think that the people can never be sufficiently weak, nor the government sufficiently strong, till they find themselves as well as the people, equally the victims of an undistinguishing despotism, even they have joined the common cry of reprobation.

The present is not an ordinary crisis. It speaks to the feelings of those, on whose reason the abuse of the people's earnings makes too feeble an impression. When they contemplate the disastrous effects which taxation is now working in this country, and consider the arduous contest in which we are still engaged, the most unthinking wonder at the prodigality with which demands are constantly made, from the most frivolous pretexts, on the purse and the blood of the people.

On ordinary occasions, when the produce of labour is but lightly taxed, and the demands of the times are moderate, we are apt to regard a slight addition with much indifference; too often forgetting that such deductions are not merely taken from the people, but from the prosperity of the country. When the taxation of labour, however, has reached that terrible and hazardous pitch, that it *can* be raised no higher, when its springs are wound up ready to burst, and when at the same time we are placed in one of the most awful situations in which any nation was ever placed, a situation more urgently demanding vast means of exertion than any which the history of mankind can easily parallel, to add to the demands upon the people, by frivolous pretexts, revolts the understanding and the heart of all but an ignorant and hardened courtier. The general sense of mankind is against it. Their feelings enlist their prejudices on the side of reason; and the most determined aristocrats become the friends of the people.

For us, this motto speaks for us, that we are attached to our King, our *Constitution*, and to our *Laws*.—But every sentiment and dictate of our understanding and of our heart tells us that the interests of our King are involved in the prosperity of his people. If they are destroyed, and their prosperity is blasted, where is the dignity and the happiness of our King? They are the mercenary, unfeeling enemies of the King, who would prey upon the people. The people are the King's friends, and the King's stewards. It is in their pockets the King must find the means of effecting the great purposes of the State on every emergency; but how are these means to be found, if the purses of the people are previously drained by unworthy demands. Detestable is the fraud which knavery tries to work, when attempts to stem the torrent of prodigality are represented as acts of disloyalty. Who would be the first to fly from the King, in circumstances of real distress? The wretches who now suck, or desire to suck the sweat and the blood of the people, and who are ready to bite with their gory jaws those who manifest the least desire to disengage them from their obstinate fangs. All history bears evidence to this. The unfortunate King of Prussia, we are informed, now lives in the most private manner, and is surrounded and attended only by a few ordinary people. The great, and the noble, among whom he formerly dispensed the taxes, which his people paid, have all disappeared.

In what situation are the people of England, at the time when a demand is made upon them to maintain the family of Lord Lake in affluence and splendour? In that situation, in which, according to the confession of a Minister, the taxes are driving them from a house to lodgings; from a first floor to the garret; and when a seventh part of the whole population are parish paupers—a situation, in which the very tax-gatherers say, that we can hardly go on another year; that having sacrificed, to pay the taxes, till they have no longer any thing to sacrifice, the people can pay no longer. Let any man who pleases make the experiment. Five out of six of all the collectors of taxes in England, will not hesitate in making a similar declaration. Hear the opinions, not of our tax-gatherers only, but of our Statesmen: "I beg the House to consider, that the "question now is as to a choice of evils, and that money "must be raised for the exigencies of the State;" (*Lord H. Petty's Speech, 9th May*, 1806.) "The fact is, that we "are now placed in such circumstances, that we are driven "to adopt modes of taxation, which must, in some degree, "affect the prosperity of one branch or other of our trade "or commerce;" (*Mr. Fox's Speech, 9th May*, 1806.) In this unparalleled state of taxation are the people of this country called upon to pay 2000*l.* a year, and 9000*l.* besides to the family of Lord Lake. That the family of Lord Lake may keep three carriages instead of two, five livery servants instead of three, a thousand hungry families must be curtailed a loaf of bread in the week; or the country must be stript of the power of maintaining 50 sailors.

You talk of the services of Lord Lake. Have you never heard of the important maxim, "Let us be just, "before we are generous." Is it not fit to be considered, that what you *give* to Lord Lake, you *take* from the people of England? And ought you not to deliberate a

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little what the one can afford to give, before you determine what the other should receive. Might you not reflect, that the people of England pay ten times more per head to the service and retainers of Government than any other people on the face of the earth. When we talk of merits, ought we not to allow that the merits of such a people are very extraordinary? Applying, as we do, so much generosity to others, ought we not to apply a little mercy to them? Would not this be good policy, even in the way of self-interest? The woman should have carefully fed and tended her hen that laid golden eggs—this was the plan for getting many eggs. Our politicians should recollect, that the people are the hen that lays the golden eggs, and if they allow her to get lean and sick, they will soon find a failure in the eggs.

There are too many among us who arraign those truths as not salutary, but dangerous. And those who dare to express them, they denounce as the most execrable of mankind, whose object is to excite disaffection among the people. The accusation is hypocritical and unjust. The natural and proper effect of these truths is to excite in you, the authors of the abuses, a spirit of correction and amendment, and then the affections of the people would be gained rather than alienated. If you adhere to the abuses, you ruin the country, were the people as tame as sheep. The more tame they are indeed, the more rapidly will the ruin be accomplished. You, who arraign these salutary truths, are the people of evil design. You are not only thieves and robbers, but you wish to have the power of knocking all the watchmen on the head.

But it is a mockery of the British army, and of the British people, to talk to us thus of the services of Lord Lake. Who ever fought in India that did not gain battles? There is hardly an officer in the service who would not have done the same things, if placed in the same situation. Lord Lake *obtained* his reward. He was raised to the highest honours and emoluments of his profession. These are the reward of the soldier; and these are and ought to be a sufficient reward. How many a meritorious officer, struggling up the ascent of preferment, would regard the attainment of such a command as that with which Lord Lake was invested in India, as the most noble reward of a life devoted to the greatest exertions and dangers? Why, after this magnificent recompence, fully adequate to the merits of Lord Lake, are the people of England, smarting with taxation at every pore, to be called upon to pay from the profits of their labour, enormous sums to his family?

Lord Lake, we are told, has died poor. The more unworthy he. It is well known that he *got* in India what might have kept him from being poor: nor is it unknown in what way a great part of what he got went from him. But why should that conduct which in others is the object of reprobation and disgust, give the family of Lord Lake a claim to dip their hands in the exhausted pockets of the people of England?

But Lord Lake was made a Lord, and his family must be enabled to support the dignity of the Peerage. So! the Peerage must be supported, at the expence of the bread of the poor! The dignity of the Peerage is to be upheld by having a race of Lords, who are to live upon an assessment levied on the people! They who betray the dignity of the Peerage, and sacrifice it to their own selfish ends, are the men who are instrumental in making such Lords. Is it possible that the people can respect an order of men, for whose support the poor remains of their hard earnings is unnecessarily diminished? In fact, such a situation is one of natural and inherent degradation. The whole order of Peerage suffers by it. Such wretched experiments on the Peerage have made dismal inroads in this country on the respect for rank. They have been most powerful levellers.

It is not enough for us, the people of England, that this poor Lord, was the co-adjutor of Marquis Wellesley, and a favourite of the Prince of Wales. Of the two parties that debate against one another in Parliament, these circumstances might afford motives to the one for proposing the pension, and the other for not opposing it. But these motives concern not us. They depend on interests with which ours have nothing in common.

What becomes of the mass of rich sinecures when alleged services of this sort are to be rewarded? They are defended, on the score of being a fund for rewarding merit and services. How happens it, that always, whenever services are to be rewarded, Parliament is called upon to go into the pockets of the people, the sinecure places being all absorbed in other ways. For what great services has the Marquis of Buckingham a sinecure worth 20,000 a-year? If all services are to be rewarded by demand upon the people, let the people, at least, have the benefit of the sinecures. Let them all, to the last farthing, be abolished, and let the taxes to an equal amount be immediately remitted.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. X.

EXAMINATION OF MR. COBBETT'S ATTACK ON MR. ROSCOE'S PAMPHLET.

(Continued.)

We are afraid our Readers will become tired of Mr. Cobbett's attack. That is not our fault. We have pledged ourselves to expose whatever we find most absurd in reason, and most dangerous in practice, in the political writings of the day, and we cannot help it, if Mr. Cobbett just now stands pre-eminent. Let our Readers, however, only reflect, if they are tired with what we have given them of Mr. Cobbett's speculations, what his own Readers must be. They have already had three days allowance of Mr. Roscoe, and are threatened with a fourth, and not a fifth.

We cannot help reverting to that most interesting and important, at the present crisis, of all national subjects of deliberation, the question of Peace or War; and with the recollection full in their minds of the doctrines of Mr. Cobbett, which in our last two Numbers we have laid before our Readers, we entreat them to reflect seriously what sort of advocates they are to whom the system of terror and of war is promulgated. Let them reflect too, upon the consequences of Mr. Cobbett's doctrines. In his Register of June 28, 1806, pp. 968, 969, he says "I have declared, and now repeat the declaration, that it is "my fixed opinion, that *without a great reduction of expence* "it is impossible for this country to carry on the war for on "a very few years longer. And, if this be the case, the only "question that remains to be determined is, *how* is this reduction to be effected? I believe, there is but one way, namely, "by greatly reducing the amount of the dividends paid upon "the national debt." That is to say, we can only hope to carry on the War for a few years longer, by declaring the nation unable to pay the interest of her debts, that is, literally and strictly, by a national bankruptcy, by taking a spunge to the national debt, or at least by a composition with her creditors, and that a forced and arbitrary composition.

There may be a species of consistency in the present system of Mr. Cobbett, to which the public does not advert. He has asserted, and that assertion he has repeated again and again

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that a national bankruptcy would be the greatest blessing to this country. This is one of his favourite topics. He is fully convinced too, as we here perceive, that a continuance in the war must produce a national bankruptcy, that great British blessing. He has at present employed himself, with great zeal, to discredit the cause of Peace. May not this be done with a view to the actual accomplishment of a national bankruptcy? May he not wish the war, which he says cannot be carried on for even a few years longer, without a national bankruptcy, to continue those years, that this bankruptcy may be ensured? May he not deprecate a Peace, lest, by the financial relief which it would afford, a national bankruptcy might be avoided? If Mr. Cobbett, however, desires the continuance of war for this purpose, it is for those who dissent from Mr. Cobbett in the wish for a national bankruptcy, to consider what object *they* can propose to themselves, by the continuance in a course which is represented as leading to such extraordinary consequences.—Whoever looks upon a national bankruptcy as one of the most terrible calamities, ought to be cautious how he adopts the alacrity of Mr. Cobbett, in cheering the orators of war.

There is an admission of Mr. Cobbett's, made with great *naïveté*, in some observations on the first intimations respecting peace, which transpired from the Grenville Ministry. In the *Register* of August 2d, 1806, he says; "For the state in which "we now are, none but the Addington part of the Ministry "are to blame; and I shall not be in haste to say that *any* peace "they make is inexpedient; *for I cannot see how our situation "is to become better by war.*" This, Mr. Cobbett, is a very just and sensible observation. Yet, at that time, both Russia and Prussia were unsubdued, from both of which powers there were many among us who expected the defeat of Bonaparte. But, if with the assistance of Prussia and Russia, you could not see how our situation was to become better by war, how can you see it now, when those two powers are ranged along with Denmark on the the other side?

It is true, you add, "that you cannot see how, on the other "hand, our situation is to become better by the *name* of Peace, "being convinced that no treaty will, under the present circumstances, produce any thing more."

But, Mr. Cobbett, it can be made very clearly appear, from your writings at that time, that it had never entered into your mind as a possible case, that we could by any means obtain from Bonaparte the terms which he *actually* offered. You were firmly convinced that he would demand concessions from this country of the greatest and most momentous extent, and that he would refuse to make Peace unless he attained them. What was the fact? Bonaparte *made* concessions, instead of demanding them. Had you been a consistent man, were your eyes not blinded to the interests of your country, by your passions and your prejudices, you would have exulted to find yourself thus mistaken in the character of our enemy. You would have regarded this extraordinary fact as a proof that our enemy, instead of declining peace, was sincerely desirous to obtain it.

In proof that you expected the whole business of the negotiation to be a mere arrangement of the concession which England was to make, we appeal to your own words. After the quotation above, you immediately add, "As to anything that we have "*taken*, or any thing that we *possess*, out of Great Britain and "Ireland, and the West Indies, I shall feel no sorrow at any "surrender or cession that may be made." Thus, then, Malta, and the Cape of Good Hope, and Hanover, and Pondicherry, and Sicily, all these you expected to be demanded, and all these you would have resigned, without sorrow, in a treaty of Peace. Nay, it appears, that all your fear was, lest concessions of still greater moment should not only be demanded, but made. You were alarmed lest, in order to recover Hanover, the Ministers should even sacrifice some of the greatest interests of the state. To the above quotation you add, "Yet I have my fears, and "those fears I will express now, before it be too late. I fear "that HANOVER will be the great object. I do fear that, for "this Electorate we shall make almost any sacrifices that may "be demanded at our hands." You next go on to explain what you feared those sacrifices would be—sacrifices "affecting "even our maritime establishment, and in our internal govern-"ment;" sacrifices "by which our interest and our safety "at home would be hazarded."

About the same time we find some very severe and pertinent observations in the *Political Register* on the *Morning Post*, and some other of the Papers in the cause of the "*Pitt crew*," as Mr. Cobbett at that time denominated the present Ministry, then in opposition. These papers attempted to provide themselves beforehand with a plea for railing against the expected Peace, by holding out exorbitant terms, as what should be insisted on by this country. "To hear these writers," says Mr. Cobbett, "one "would imagine that we were negotiating at the end of another "Queen Anne's war. But the fact is, they *expect* no such "terms. Shallow and uninformed as they may be, they well "know, that, after the proposing of such terms, Lord Lauder-"dale would not remain long enough at Paris to pack up his "papers. They know this, and they are mean enough to hold "a high-sounding language, in order to provide themselves be-"forehand with a sort of consistent ground for censuring such "a Peace as they know must be made. If any Peace at all be "made under our present circumstances. In order, however, "to give a colour of reason for these feigned expectations as to "terms, these writers, and particularly my foolish friend of "the *Morning Post*, deal largely in flattering descriptions of "the *advantageous position* in which this country is now placed, "and as if he was resolved to set ridicule and contempt at open "defiance, he dwells with peculiar delight upon *the flourishing "state of our finances!*" After several remarks to prove the absurdity of these representations, Mr. Cobbett adds, "Enough "has been said to expose the ignorance of this stickler for high "terms of peace, upon the ground of our pecuniary ability to "carry on the war.—The fact is, that, if the war be carried "on, *new taxes must be imposed*; or, in other words, an addition "must be made to the Income Tax; or still, more properly "speaking, a greater deduction must be made from the dividends. "People may cry out against this as long as they please; but, "let them, then, not expect high terms of Peace; let them not "vapour about *security*; let them submit to the deduction to a "greater, and a greater, and a greater deduction at the Bank; "or let them be silent about the terms of a disgraceful Peace; "for one or the other they must submit to. Many of the "measures of the Ministry I greatly dislike, particularly those "which have had a tendency to screen public robbers; but I "shall not for this, or for any other cause, join in the cry of "those, who one minute reproach them with having hastened "to put an end to the War, and the next censure them for having "adopted the *only* means, by which it is *possible*, under the "present system of expenditure, that the War can be supported "for any length of time."

Such was the strength of Mr. Cobbett's impressions respecting the unfavourable terms of Peace, which would alone be offered by Bonaparte. How different was the fact! Scarcely was there an object we proposed, with which he did not comply. All the grounds of Mr. Cobbett's fears were removed. Hanover was yielded up without a stipulation; and to this were joined Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, Pondicherry, and Tobago. But, as is well observed by the author of "Commerce De-"fended," (p. 152), "It is not so much the favourable terms "here offered to us as the tone of the negociation, which is the "wonderful circumstance. On our side appear the utmost "haughtiness and impatience. At every untoward incident "were we for putting an end to the negociation instantly; "demanded our passports; and seemed to think it condescension "to say to the French negociator that we would meet him again "upon the business. The French even submitted to court us, "not to break off the negociation; and offered such terms, as "we should not beforehand have easily believed we could ob-"tain."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE SWEDISH AND DANISH PAPERS.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, FEB. 15.—The accounts from Stockholm lately received, stating that Russia had declared war against Sweden, appear to have been premature, for though that event is expected, it has not yet taken place; neither have the Russian and Danish Ministers left Copenhagen, nor the Swedish Minister that of the Court of St. Petersburgh.—Every preparation is making in Swedish Finland to oppose any hostilities that may be attempted against it. On this side the greatest activity prevails. The Swedish fleet in Carlscrona, consisting of twelve sail of the line, &c. is nearly ready for sea.

FEB. 20.—Intelligence has just arrived, that the French, to the number of 40,000 men, are marching in two divisions for Zealand; the first division was to leave Lubeck, on the 12th of this month. Bernadotte was at Copenhagen on Wednesday last, making the necessary arrangements.

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FEB. 22.—Letters received from Hensingburgh to-day state, that the object of the above army is not to go to Zealand, but to march through Jutland, and from thence embark for Norway, and by this route enter Sweden. We are now more impatient than ever for the arrival of an English fleet to watch their motions. All accounts seem to corroborate their being on their march through Holstein. We have a strange report to-day, that the Rochefort squadron is bound hither, to co-operate with them.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, FEB. 6.—The brig Martha Helena, from St. Croix to Copenhagen, had the good fortune to escape the enemy, and to get into Klevens, in Norway. A ship belonging to the East India Company, which left Batavia about seven months ago, has likewise arrived at Walderhoug, in Norway, into which port a privateer from Bergen has brought an English ship from Archangel, with 2200 tons of tar. The French lugger Le Glaneur, of 16 guns and 64 men, commanded by Capt. Merleer, a Member of the Legion of Honour, has come into Stavanger with three English ships, laden with coals.

FEB. 16.—According to the last accounts from France, an embargo has been laid on all Sardinian ships in the French ports; and all cruizers and privateers have obtained leave to chace not only all ships under Sardinian colours, but also all ships which set sail from Sardinia as are bound to that Island. We learn by a letter from Vienna, that the Russian troops in Italy, who were under marching orders to return to Russia, have received counter orders, in consequence of the Emperor Napoleon finding it necessary that they should for the present remain in Italy.

RUSSIA.

PETERSBURG, JAN. 6.—General Baron Samokelsky has been appointed Inspector of Artillery, instead of Count Arakatchgew; and Prince Lebanof Rostowsky, Military Governor of Petersburgh.

PRUSSIA.

KONINGSBERG, JAN. 21.—Orders have been sent by their respective Courts to the Russian and Prussian Ministers at Copenhagen to make the strongest remonstrances against the violent proceedings of the Danes in the Baltic, and against the jurisdiction they have assumed over Russian and Prussian ships.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, JAN. 23.—A report is in circulation, that the Grand Duke Constantine is expected at Jassy. An English squadron has appeared in the Adriatic, with a view, it is thought, of observing the Russian squadron that is at Trieste.

JAN. 30.—The last courier which our Cabinet sent to London, returned here on the 27th inst. and brings dispatches, which state that the British Government rejects the offer of our mediation, since which preparations indicative of the departure of the English Minister are observed, and we learn that our late Ambassador at London, Prince Starhemberg, is on his way hither. A report is circulated, that the English have taken possession of several Islands in the Archipelago.

TRIESTE, JAN. 17.—It is said, that the Russian squadron lately arrived here, will sail immediately for Venice, for the purpose of wintering and revictualling.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 6.—We are assured that the troops of the Prince of the Confederation of the Rhine have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first notice. Perhaps they are destined to replace the French troops in Dalmatia, in case these should be obliged to march to India. According to the latest intelligence, the English have possessed themselves of all the islands in the Archipelago.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, JAN. 30.—We have received intelligence that an English expedition, having on board from 10,000 to 12,000 troops, is arrived in the Archipelago. It is said, that it sailed from England on the 15th of Nov.

FRANCE.

Dispatches [illegible] They write from Bourdeaux, under date [illegible] four French frigates which were in the [illegible], as well as the Rochefort squadron, [illegible] of the line, and two frigates.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEB. 29.

The Brazil Trade Bill, and Treasurer of the Navy Regulation Bill, were read a third time.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

On the Order of the Day being moved.

Lord St. John rose to make his promised motion, for Resolutions to be adopted by the House declaratory of the impolicy of these measures, and the absence of every ground on which they could be fairly supported, particularly as they went to affect America. Out of five Regulations which he had to move on the subject, he should first move the following:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that no information has been received that the United States of America had up to the 11th of November last, acquiesced in the injustice of the French Decree, or that the French Government had entered it against the United States.

In the sequel of the Debate, the original motion was supported by Lords Lauderdale, Howick, and Grenville; while Lords Redesdale, Westmorland, Hawkesbury, and Galloway, argued in support of the previous question, which was carried, on a division, by 137 to 47, Proxies included.

A Protest against the decision was entered on these Journals, and signed by a considerable number of Peers.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

The Ten Millions Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Petty Customs Bill were read a third time and passed.

LORD LAKE.

The Order of the Day being read to take into consideration His Majesty's Message. Lord Hawkesbury rose, and entered into a general survey of the long and various services of General Lake. The Noble Lord then concluded with moving an humble Address to His Majesty, assuring His Majesty that the House would cordially concur in giving effect to His Majesty's most gracious Message.—The motion was agreed to *Nem. Con.*

PLACE REVERSION BILL.

LORD LAUDERDALE rose, agreeable to notice, to move the second reading of this Bill; and as the ground of his reasoning upon it moved, that the speeches delivered in that House in His Majesty's name, on the 27th April and on 22d June, 1807, be read, which being read accordingly, his Lordship proceeded to comment on the spirit of economy which pervaded them, and the recommendation to Parliament to pay their early and serious attention to measures of this nature; and then moved that the Bill be read a second time.

LORD ARDEN persisted in his former objections to the Bill, chiefly as it went to encroach upon and controul the undoubted prerogative of the Crown.

EARL SPENCER gave the Bill his decided support.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, he should support the motion for the second reading only on the understanding that it should be fully discused in the committee, and modified to a certain extent.

After which, the House divided on the question of the second reading.—Contents, 69—Non-Contents, 61. Majority for the second reading of the Bill, 8.—Adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

LIVERPOOL PETITION.

LORD DERBY said, that a Petition from the Merchants, &c. of Liverpool had been transmitted to him, to be presented against the Orders in Council. He was anxious to know when the Petition might be presented in due form, the more so, as it was drawn up in manner and matter to which he did not conceive there could be any objection.

LORD HAWKESBURY could assure the Noble Earl, that it was not the intention of His Majesty's Government to hurry the Bill through the House.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

LORD ERSKINE read his resolutions (the drift of them went to shew that the Orders in Council were not only a violation of the law of nations, but also of the municipal law, and of the common and statute law of the country), and he should then move that the order of the day for his motion be discharged, and that a new order be made for Tuesday next.—Ordered.

LORD LAUDERDALE wished that the motion of which he had given notice, might follow that of his Noble and Learned Friend.

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With that view he should move, that the Order for Monday next be discharged, and that a new order be made out for Friday next.

THE COPENHAGEN EXPEDITION.

The Order of the Day was then read, and

Lord Darnley rose to make his promised motion respecting the justice and morality of the attack on Copenhagen. This subject has already been so often discussed, that nothing new could well be offered upon it; and accordingly there was scarcely a new point struck out in the course of the debate. The Noble Lord concluded with moving an address to His Majesty, setting forth the injurious tendency of that measure, to prove the necessity of which the documents laid on the table were wholly imperfect and unsatisfactory.

Lord Elliot rose to oppose the Address. So far from any fair ground existing in support of such an Address, to him it appeared that there was abundant cause to command, instead of censuring the conduct of Ministers in that respect. The Noble Lord took a survey of all the circumstances which past marked the transaction, and concluded with reading a Resolution of approbation, which it was his intention to move, if the Address moved by the Noble Earl should be negatived.

Lord Holland spoke at great length in support of the Address.

Lord Boringdon expressed his intention to support the Resolution proposed by Lord Elliot.

Lord Holland shortly explained; after which the question was put, and the House divided on Lord Darnley's motion—Contents present 26, Proxies 25—51. Non-Contents present 56, Proxies 54—110. Majority 59.

A short debate took place on Lord Elliot's Resolution, upon which the House again divided—Contents present 64, Proxies 61—125. Non-Contents present 29, Proxies 28—57. Majority 86. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Counsel were heard in the Scotch Appeal, Rickan v. the Trustees of Stewart.

The Marquis of Buckingham and Lord Selsea, took the oaths and their seats.

The Scotch Distillery Bill was read a second time.

Lord Lauderdale gave notice, that on Monday he should move for a Copy, or Extracts, of any Correspondence with his Majesty's Allies, and particularly with Sweden, relative to the Orders in Council.—Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

LORD LAKE.

Lord Castlereagh moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve into a Committee to take into consideration his Majesty's Message, requesting the House to make provision for the family of the late Lord Lake. The Speaker having left the Chair, Lord Castlereagh addressed the Committee. He stated that he now came forward with a Resolution, in obedience to the King's Message, and he trusted there would be little difficulty in persuading the Committee to agree to what he should propose, as such grants had always been the practice of Parliament to bestow, especially upon men distinguished for splendid military abilities.—These abilities having been crowned with success. Lord Castlereagh went on to describe the heroic atchievements of Lord Lake, in early life, in America; in Europe, at Lincelles; and finally, in Asia. After eulogising his merits, he stated, that with regard to the female part of Lord Lake's family, his Lordship had left them little or nothing, 1,500*l.* a-year. In consideration, however, of his Lordship's most eminent services having been displayed, in India, in 1803, it was intended to propose a pension of 2,000*l.* per annum to the present Lord Lake, and to the two next heirs male, and to make this pension payable, from the 11th of September, 1803. This would make the proper arrangements for the female part of the family. After that Resolution should be carried, he should follow it up by another, for an Address to his Majesty, enabling him to order a Monument to be erected, to perpetuate the memory and services of Lord Lake.

Mr. Whitbread objected to the Resolution. He observed, that if the Noble Lord seemed to have laboured the matter much, [illegible] was necessary now, how much more necessary was it at the time, when Lord Lake was alive and susceptible of enjoying the dignities conferred on him, and the liberality of Parliament at the same time. He was sorry to learn that Lord Lake's family stood in need of such assistance. He should not, therefore, object to the vote altogether, only he did not wish to go to such an extent.

Mr. W. *Dundas* supported the Motion.

Mr. M. A. Taylor argued strenuously in favour of the motion, and dwelt much on Lord Lake's gallant conduct at Lincelles, and his brilliant and important victories in India. Lord Lake had left but forty thousand pounds to support the dignity of the title, and to provide for a family of seven children. If some provision was not to be made for the families of meritorious officers in cases of this kind, they ought to be restricted from marrying, like Catholic Priests (*a laugh*). The daughters of Lord Lake would have but 1,500*l.* each under their father's will.

Lord Folkstone opposed the grant. He thought those who held places of high profit without saving, had no right to come to Parliament for relief. He was particularly adverse to the grant of a monument.

Mr. Whitbread said, there were radical objections in his mind to the erection of a monument to the memory of Lord Lake. He did not think Lord Lake's services entitled him to the distinction of pre-eminent services.

Sir F. Burdett entered his protest against the vote. In the present state of the public burthens, he did not think Parliament should be called upon to make such grants. The Crown possessed ample means of rewarding all military merit without coming to Parliament. He would not say any thing to detract from the merits of Lord Lake. But let these merits be ever so great, they were but a small part of the question. Consistently with a due regard to public economy, he felt himself compelled to oppose the motions, and to take the sense of the House on them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the Crown possesses no power of conferring adequate rewards and provisions without the aid of Parliament. The highest pension that could be granted on the Civil List, was 1,200*l.* a-year, of which only 800*l.* clear would be received, and this the King could grant only for the period of his own life. He supported the motion generally.

Sir F. Burdett had heard nothing that could induce him from his intention of dividing the House on the whole proposition. The Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer must have known even by looking round his own family, that he alluded to other means of rewarding meritorious service than those the Civil List afforded. Where were the sinecures, the patent places, and reversions? If Ministers would come and state to the House that these things were abolished, there would be an obligation to grant ample provision to every meritorious officer: But while they existed, and were disposed of no body knew how, nor for what service, (though he believed, indeed, the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite knew it), he could not allow Parliament to vote away the Public money on every demand of this kind. He would act honestly, without regard to what any man, or any set of men may think; and he felt himself bound to persist in what he called taking the sense of the House, though the sense of the House was already well known.

Several Members spoke for and against the motions, after which the House divided.—For the motion in the House.—Ayes, 201; Noes, 26.—On the question for a Monument to Lord Lake's memory, another division took place—Ayes, 202; Noes, 15.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

Mr. Whitbread said, that the Commissioners who delivered his Majesty's Speech, gave a hope, that all the Papers, respecting the Russian Mediation, would be laid before the House; he saw with what difficulty they had obtained the few now on the table, which was a convincing proof that Ministers had acted improperly, and was fearful of that reprobation which their conduct so justly merited. We are now arrived at an important crisis, and certainly he must say, that opportunities had been most shamefully neglected when a Peace was attainable on honourable terms, through the Mediation of Russia. He said the war in which we are engaged is continued year after year without any hope of its being terminated, without knowing the precise object in contention; then he called to the recollection of the House the number of Petitions which are daily pouring in upon us from the manufacturing towns; and he hoped that they would at once open the eyes of Ministers as to the real situation of the country. It was evident that Ministers had neglected the means put in their power to obtain peace. The Honourable Member maintained it was not yet too late—it was desirable—and why not comply with the wishes of the people. It was no degradation to apply in direct terms to Bonaparte; then if he refused, he was certain it would unite the people at large,

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who would consider their privations as nothing. The Hon. Member then submitted the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, 1st. That it is the opinion of this House, that the conditions stipulated by his Majesty's Ministers for the acceptance of the Mediation of the Emperor of Russia were inexpedient and impolitic.

2dly, That it is the opinion of this House, that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers on the refusal of the mediation offered by the Emperor of Austria, was inexpedient and impolitic, and not calculated to ascertain how far the restoration of the blessings of Peace might, or might not, have been attainable through the means of such mediation.

3dly, That this House feels it incumbent on itself to declare, that there is nothing in the present circumstance of the war which ought to preclude his Majesty from embracing every fair opportunity of acceding to our commencing a Negociation with the enemy, on a footing of equality, for the termination of hostilities, on terms of justice and honour.

Mr. Secretary Canning, in a most brilliant and able speech, expressed his readiness to enter at any time into Negociations for Peace, consistent with the honour and the dignity of the country; but he maintained, that until certain information was received that the French Government was prepared to enter into negociations on an equitable basis, it would be imprudent to attempt any. And said it was the intention of the British Government to enter into negociations for peace, but in the Official Notes which passed through the hands of Count Starhemberg, the Austrian Minister, an ambiguous style was conspicuous, evidently the effect of design. In one of the Notes the words "at war with England." were inserted, instead of at war against England. The former conveyed a different meaning from the sense required, and admitted of several constructions. A second Note was sent with a most singular omission in grammar. A request was made that the omission might be filled up, but the omission still existed, and it was evident that these errors were intentional. Ministers had determined not to enter upon negociation, unless it was upon a footing that was likely to insure a successful issue.

Mr. Whitbread replied, after which the House divided on each of the three propositions he had moved, which were all negatived. The following are the numbers which appeared on each division.

1st Division—Ayes 70——Noes 210.
2d ——————Ayes 67——Noes 211.
3d ——————Ayes 58——Noes 217.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

Committees were chosen by ballot, to try and determine the merits of the Petitions complaining of undue Elections, and Returns for the Borough of Newcastle and Yarmouth.

A Message from the Lords informed the House their Lordships had agreed to the Ten Millions and a Half Exchequer Bills' Bill.

Mr. Perceval moved the Order of the Day for the House taking into farther consideration the Report of the Committee of Supply of Friday, granting the Army Estimates. A short discussion ensued, when the Resolutions were agreed to.

The Secretary at War obtained leave to bring in the Annual Mutiny Bill.

The adjourned debate on the Oude Papers was, on the motion of Lord Folkestone, postponed till Wednesday se'nnight.

Mr. Ponsonby deferred his motion for certain Papers, relative to Copenhagen, till to-morrow week.

Mr. Sharpe deferred his motion, for a Vote of Censure on Ministers, from to-morrow, until Friday, the 11th inst.

Mr. Wharton brought up the Report of the Committee on his Majesty's Message, relative to a Pension to the Heirs of Lord Lake. The Resolutions were agreed to, and a Bill was ordered.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

The Chairman of the Great Yarmouth Election Committee reported, that the Sitting Members were duly elected, and that the Petitions against their returns were not frivolous or vexatious.

An Account was presented, shewing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Chest at Chatham, in 1807.

Lord Castlereagh withdrew his notice for an Address to the King, respecting the erection of a Monument to the memory of the late Lord Lake. His reasons for this were, first, that the proposition did not seem to meet the consent of the House; and, secondly, that the only instance in point was, the case of the late Lord Howe, to whose memory a monument had been erected by the authority of that House.

Mr. J. Buller obtained leave to bring in a Bill for regulating his Majesty's Marine Forces, while on shore.

Mr. Wharton brought up a Report on the Act of the 43d of the King, granting certain Drawback Duties on Sugar, near expiring. Leave was given to bring in a Bill continuing the said Act.

Mr. Huskisson presented several Papers, relating to the ship Etrusco. He was sorry a Copy of Sir Home Popham's Memorial to the King could not be produced, as the original was not in the office. Laid on the table.

The Scotch Distillery Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Pilots' Regulation Bill was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

Lord Castlereagh brought up a Bill for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters, and for punishing Mutiny and Desertion. Read a first time.

After a few observations by Mr. Windham, who gave notice that, in the further progress of the Bill, he should oppose it, in so far as it did away limited service, and rendered the Militia the only means of recruiting the Regiments of the Line.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

On the motion of Mr. Perceval, the second reading of the Bill imposing a duty on Salt, was postponed till this day three months, in other words the Bill was given up, owing to certain representations that had been made to the Right Honourable Gentleman respecting it.

MR. GIFFARD.

Sir J. Newport rose, pursuant to his notice, in order to move for certain Papers respecting the restoration of Mr. Giffard to his office of Accountant-General of the Customs. He moved for a copy of the patent by which Mr. Giffard was lately appointed to the office of Surveyor of the Customs in the port of Dublin.

Sir A. Wellesley objected to the motion, as the Hon. Baronet had stated no ground for it.

Sir J. Newport replied that he did not wish to say much until the Papers should be laid before the House. He could, however, assert one thing, viz. that if the dismissal of Mr. G. was originally right by Lord Hardwick, it was wrong in the Duke of Richmond to restore him; not only to restore him, but to give him an additional office. Mr. Giffard had been extremely active in fomenting the differences between the Protestants and Catholics.

Mr. Croker observed, that the dismissal of Mr. Giffard from his office, if not an arbitrary and cruel act on the part of Lord Hardwick's Administration, was ill-judged, and an act contrary to justice. The Hon. Gentleman contended, that Mr. Giffard was not amenable to such a summary mode of punishment, he having acted on that occasion merely in his capacity as a Member of the Corporation of Dublin. He had been in possession of his office for twenty-three years. He was decidedly against the motion.

Mr. G. Ponsonby observed, that the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, had asserted that Lord Hardwick had exercised his authority in an arbitrary manner. The Hon. Gentleman had, it would appear, committed a *bull* upon this point. He had spoken in defence of Mr. Giffard, and had attacked the conduct of Lord Hardwick, but naturally enough he had declared he should vote AGAINST the production of the Papers which were to elucidate the charge.

Mr. Fitzgerald, Dr. Lawrence, Mr. Grattan, Lord H. Petty, Mr. W. Smith, and Sir J. Newport, argued in favour of the motion; and Dr. Duigenan and Mr. Perceval against it, when the House divided.

For the motion, 57—Against it, 103—Majority against the motion, 46.

ROCHEFORT SQUADRON.

Mr. Calcraft brought forward his promised motion respecting the Squadron under the command of Sir R. Strachan having been under the necessity of quitting Basque Roads from a want of provisions, which had given the Rochefort Squadron an opportunity to escape. With regard to the point to which his motion bore, the fact was, that Sir R. Strachan had been compelled to leave Basque Roads for want of a sufficient supply of provisions: and the House would be astonished when he stated that the gallant Admiral had neither relief by ships to replace those on the blockade, or by transports with provisions, for a period of ten weeks. After this, Sir Richard quitted his station, and proceeded to cruize in the offing, when he met two British men of war, and the Mediator transport. From these he obtained a supply of provisions, but it did not appear to be sufficient to enable Sir Richard to follow the enemy; for he was compelled to draw supplies from the squadron off Ferrol.

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The neglect of Government in this respect was unaccountable. He concluded by moving for the production of a copy of all letters that passed between Sir R. Strachan and Lord Gardner, and for a list of the ships composing the squadron of Sir R. Strachan, before Rochefort, in December, January, and February last.

Mr. W. Pole stated, that the situation of Sir R. Strachan's squadron, the day after the enemy escaped, was not ascertained at home until the 18th of January; but the Hon. Gentlemen had given later accounts, where he had got them he did not know. On that day, however, Sir Richard's ships had been supplied with ten weeks' bread, 13 or 14 weeks' provisions, and the Mediator transport, as she had been called, was a large man of war, fitted up as a provision ship. She sailed on the 6th of January, having been prevented by contrary winds, and on the 18th she delivered to the squadron a large supply of provisions and 40 live bullocks. It was true, Sir R. Strachan spoke the Ferrol squadron, but he took no provisions from it. He then said that before he had heard of the Hon. Gentleman's motion, it was his intention to submit to the House several Resolutions, and lay on the table all the information now required, which would enable the House to judge of the exertions of the Noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty.

Mr. Calcraft said, that when the Papers now sought for were laid before the House, he pledged himself that he would make out a most flagrant case of neglect against the Admiralty. The Motion was then agreed to.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord H. Petty rose, and moved, "That an Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before that House the substance of any communication received from his Allies in Europe, relative to the Orders of the 11th of November.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, Sir A. Piggott supported it, and after a few words from Mr. Canning, Dr. Lawrence, Mr. Robinson, Mr Lambe, Mr. Rose, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. A. Baring, and Lord H. Petty, the gallery was cleared, when the House divided—For the Motion 71; Against it 150.—Majority 59.

LIVERPOOL ELECTION.

General Gascoigne stated, that he held in his hand a petition from his constituents in Liverpool, signed by more than 3000 of the most respectable merchants and others, against the Orders in Council. The Orders in Council were severely felt already in Liverpool, by a total loss of the American trade. Last year, no less than 129,000 tons of shipping cleared out for America; the dock-dues alone amounted to 31,000*l.* together with 150,000*l.* annual disbursements. He concluded by moving leave to lay the petition on the table.

The Speaker said, it was contrary to the forms of the House, to receive a petition against a revenue bill.

Mr. Tierney reprobated the mode adopted by Ministers, to shut out the complaints of the people of England from that House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, they were bound to respect the forms of the House, which prevented the prayer of the petition from being received.

In the further progress of the debate, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Whitbread, and Lord H. Petty, spoke in favour of receiving the petition; and General Tarleton, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Rose, against it, when a division took place—Ayes 80; Noes 128.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

The Saint Saviour's Poor Bill was, on the motion of Mr. H. Thornton, read a third time and passed.

The Cotton Wool Export Prohibition Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Sugar Drawback Duties Continuation Bill, and the Sugar Bounty Bill, was severally read a second time, and committed for Monday.

Mr. Huskisson brought up a Bill empowering the Commissioners, in whom a sum of 600,000*l.* had been invested in the Government of America for the payment of British claimants, to withdraw the balance of that sum from the Bank, and invest it in the purchase of Exchequer Bills. Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. Rose deferred till Monday his motion relating to Bounties granted for carrying on the foreign trade.

Mr. Windham, preparatory to the discussion on the Mutiny Bill, moved for the Copies of the Orders and Regulations respecting the Army, agreed to by his Majesty, pursuant to an Act of the last Parliament.—Ordered.

LIVERPOOL PETITION.

Mr. Tierney presented a Petition, signed by three respectable Gentlemen of Liverpool, the Delegates of the others in that town, against the Orders in Council. The petition stated, that their first petition had been rejected by the House on account of a point of form; and the present petition prayed the House that the petitioners might be heard by Counsel at the bar, when they would prove by evidence how injurious these Orders in Council had been, and were likely to prove to their interests.

Mr. Perceval objected to the Petition being received, as it was one and the same with that rejected last night.

Mr. Tierney said it was not a Petition against the Orders in Council Bill, but against the Orders themselves, and the Petitioners surely had a right to be heard.

The Gentlemen who spoke against the Petition were Mr. S. Bourne, Mr. Perceval, and the Solicitor-General; those who supported it were Mr. Tierney, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Alderman Combe, Dr. Lawrence, and Mr. Eden.

The House divided—For receiving the Petition 55—Against it 111—Majority 56.

LAW OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. W. Adam submitted to the House the following Resolution:—

"That it appeared that one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State did read, in the course of the debate, garbled or mutilated extracts from letters to and from Foreign Ministers, without leave of his Majesty, which he afterwards refused to lay before the House, and that such conduct is highly subversive of the common usage of Parliament."

Mr. Canning said he should have no difficulty in convincing the House that the custom of reading extracts of letters in debate was of long standing. Mr. Pitt had been frequently in the habit of doing it. Lord Howick had done the like. The House would remember, that even the Learned Gentleman himself had been guilty of the same practice. Mr. Canning concluded by saying, that when any Member was criminated, it was agreeable to the forms of the House, and therefore he must withdraw.

The question was loudly called for, when the Speaker interposed, and said the Right Hon. Gentleman was perfectly correct in withdrawing during the discussion.

Mr. Windham contended that the Right Hon. Secretary had not vindicated himself; on the contrary, such a practice could not be tolerated.

Mr. Perceval said, during the time he had had the honour of a seat in that House, he never heard of a charge of less foundation. The House knew it was the constant custom to read extracts.

The *Speaker* put the question, and the gallery was cleared. The previous question was carried by a majority of 101, the Ayes being 168, the Noes 67.

The further consideration of the Orders in Council Bill was deferred till Monday, to which day the House adjourned.

WEST INDIES.

Barbadoes, Jan. 2.—The greater part of the expected London trade which sailed on the 15th November for the West Indies, has arrived here. On Wednesday the Meleager with twenty-nine sail arrived, and in the course of that day one or two others of the convoy also came in; and on the following day the Satellite, with nine or ten more, likewise arrived. This fleet has throughout the whole passage experienced very boisterous weather, and were frequently separated, and there still remain about twenty sail unaccounted for. The ship Marlborough, one of the above fleet, is ashore at Round Rock, off the S. E. end of the Island, and is supposed will be lost, The crew, passengers, and cargo, all safe.—The Meleagar has since proceeded with the Jamaica trade; and the Satellite has now signals flying for a convoy for Grenada, &c.

Jan. 5.—There is strong presumption that the enemy has thrown some farther reinforcements into Martinique, although upon the whole of no great magnitude. His Majesty's ship Camilla, it will be remembered, arrived here on the 24th ult. and reported having seen off Martinique, and observed to bring up in Fort Royal Bay, on the 18th, two French frigates which she fell in with in beating up from Tobago. These vessels Capt. Bowen was so near as to distinguish to be frigates of a large class, with yellow sides; and kept sight of them until ten that night, when they came to off Fort Royal. We have been thus particular in recapitulating the above account, to shew that these vessels can have no reference to those which, by accounts received here yesterday from St. Vincent, were seen standing into Fort Royal on the 24th, the day that the Camilla arrive

A small vessel from St. Kitt's bound to St. Vincent, and arrive

there, it appears, saw on the above day three cruizers working into Fort Royal Bay, and taking them for our men of war, hauled close in under the land after them, when she discovered they were enemy's vessels, one a frigate, another a ship corvette, and the other a brig of war, and observed a sloop and a schooner come out from the land, and join them, when she hauled off; but before losing sight of them saw the whole five stand into the Bay. It is thus evident that the enemy's force in these seas has been increased, both military and naval, as there is every probability that these vessels had troops on board, which indeed it has been ascertained the two frigates really had, and in great numbers.

SCOTLAND.

At Lochglass, in the parish of Alness, on the 10th curt. a man of the name of Munro and his sister were found dead in a small cot, where they were carrying on illegal distillation. No marks of violence appearing on their bodies, their death has been attributed to the lightning which, on that tempestuous night, accompanied a very heavy fall of snow that completely covered the hut. From the nature of the business, however, in which they had been engaged, and which, from various considerations, we have cause to lament is too frequently pursued, it is more probable that their death was occasioned by the exclusion of the atmospheric air, and the exhalation of carbonic acid gas, from several casks of wash, or pot-ale, found in a state of fermentation in the cot.

The fire-damps issuing from coal-mines have, by recent experiments, been found to consist in 100 parts of 68 inflammable gas, 6½ oxigen, 25½ azote, and 5 carbonic acid, being nearly the same as the gas obtained from stagnant water, or that from the destructive distillation of pit-coal, and not, as has been supposed, any admixture of sulphurated hydrogen; whence it is evident, that the fire-damp is not the immediate product of the decomposed water by beds of pyrites, nor of water by coal, but probably results from coal distilled by heat of pyrites, excited by the occasional influx of water.

PROVINCIALS.

BIRMINGHAM, FEB. 29.—About seven o'clock in the evening, a meteor (commonly called a *fire ball*,) was observed in and about this town; when first seen, it appeared to be about 40 feet from the ground, in its course inclining to the earth, in a line from north to south; and it is supposed must have been soon after dissipated, but no explosion was heard. This meteor was of uncommon brilliancy; the shape very much resembled that of a comet, having a tail, the length of which was apparently about three feet, and breadth four inches, and the diameter of the ball about one foot.

MAD DOGS.—At Newbury, on Tuesday morning last, a greyhound almost tore off the nose of a child, about three years of age; soon after, he bit a man in the hand, almost through; and it is feared he has bitten many other persons. He was at length killed. Seven persons have who have been bitten about Newbury, passed through that town in a caravan about a week since, on their way to the salt water at Southampton.

The following receipt for the cure of the bite of a mad dog, has been applied with the happiest success, as well in the brute creation as in the human species:—

Take the yolks of three eggs and as much oil of olives as will fill three half egg shells—put them together into a fry-pan over a gentle fire, and keep stirring with a knife until they turn to a conserve or thick jelly:—To be taken after fasting six hours; and to fast six hours from meat and drink after taking it. The wound, if there be any, to be kept open with a wooden skewer, and the medicine applied to it twice a-day. The affected part should be rubbed as soon as possible, after being bitten, with the oil of olives. As soon as the dose has been administered the patient should be put into a warm bed, as it will cause a great perspiration.

A striking display of omnipotence of love, occurred at the High Church, Hull, a few days ago. A young woman having given her heart to a sailor, who was impressed and carried on board the tender by the interference of her friends, resolved nevertheless to marry the object of her choice: He was accordingly brought on shore, and escorted by the press-gang to the church, from whence, after the marriage ceremony, he was again conveyed to the tender.

The following singular circumstance took place at Sheffield some time ago:—A young woman was married on Thursday, brought to bed on Friday, the child died on the Saturday, was interred on the Sunday, the husband enlisted for a soldier on Monday, marched away on Tuesday.

MURDER!—A horrid murder was committed on Friday se'nnight, at Hallend, in the parish of Wootten Waven, on the body of John Booth, jun. The deceased was found in the stable, with five or six wounds on the head, and the skull fractured, lying near to the horses heels. A coroner's inquest was taken by Thomas Hunt, Esq. which sat the whole of Saturday and Monday, to ascertain the cause of his death, when they returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder*; and, dreadful to relate, on Tuesday his brother was committed to Warwick gaol, by the Coroner, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the horrid act.

HERTFORD ASSIZES.

HERTFORD, MARCH 3.—Mr. Justice Heath arrived this morning, and read the King's Commission for holding the Assizes for this County; but as it was late before his Lordship arrived in town, only one cause was tried in the course of the day, which was wholly uninteresting.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

HORRID MURDER AT HODDESDON.

Thomas Simmons was indicted, for that he, at Broxbourn, in this county, on the 20th of October last, did make an assault on Sarah Hummerstone, and wilfully gave her a mortal wound in the neck with a knife, of which she instantly died.—This is the case of the inhuman wretch who murdered the two unfortunate women at Hoddesdon, and the Court was crowded at an early hour in the morning to hear the trial. It did not last long, as the facts lay in a very narrow compass. The prisoner, on being brought to the bar, looked around him with great composure. He is, contrary to the description given of him, a decent-looking rustic, about the middle age, and his features by no means accorded with his conduct.

Mr. Pooley, for the prosecution, addressed the Jury at some length, and stated the facts which would be proved in evidence. He commented with considerable force and ability on the horrible facts which would be adduced. They were of that nature that would make mankind blush for the frailty of human natere, and stamp to eternity the horrid act of the prisoner in the catalogue of the most abandoned and terrific offenders. He entreated the Jury to banish from their minds any vague idea that might be taken from report, and judge of the guilt of the prisoner by the evidence that would follow. Sarah Harris, servant of Mr. Boreham, said she had lived four years with him; Simmons, the prisoner, had lived there three years, and quitted it last Michaelmas: the prisoner wished to marry her, but her mistress disapproved of it: they had quarrelled before he quitted the service—on which occasion he beat her; and when he had done he said he did not care if he had killed her. He has often said he would make away with her, because she would not marry him. About half past eight in the evening of the 20th October, he came to the house—she was in the kitchen, and heard him coming along the yard; he was swearing violently. He came up to the window and struck at her through the lattice, and swore he would do for them all. She desired him not to make a noise as they had company: he said he did not care for the company, he would do for them all. Mrs. Hummerstone hearing the noise, opened the room door and came to the yard. She told him to go away. He gave her a blow on the head, which knocked off her bonnet; she ran into the house, and he immediately followed her. The witness immediately heard the shrieks of murder, but did not know from whom. All the family were in the room—the three young ladies, Mr. Borcham's daughter, Mrs. Warner, the married daughter, Mr. Boreham and his wife, and Mrs. Hummerstone. In a very short time the prisoner came to the wash-house to her; she shut the door, and cried out murder. The witness ran into the sitting room. She there saw some one lying under the window—she ran from thence down a passage—the prisoner followed her—she there met her master, with the poker in his hand—in running hastily, her master, who is a very old and feeble man, was knocked down. The prisoner caught her and threw her down, and drew a knife on her. He threw her across Mrs. Warner, who was lying dead, as she believed. He drew the knife across her throat, but she guarded it with her hand, which was cut. He made a second blow, when she wrested the knife out of his hand. He immediately ran away, and she saw no more of him. Thomas Copperwheat went in search of the murderer. He discovered Simmons concealed under some straw in a crib in the farm-yard; he had on him a smock-frock very bloody; the place where he was found, was about 100 yards from the house. Benjamin Rook, the Coroner, said, when the evidence of Harris was read to the prisoner, he said it was very true, he had

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murdered them, and no one else. He added, that he did not intend to have murdered Mrs. Hummerstone, but he went with an intention of murdering Mrs. Bosham, Mrs. Warner, and Harris, the maid servant. The Constable who carried him to prison, deposed to the same effect. The prisoner also told him, that when he had got Betsy down, he heard something fluttering over his shoulders, which made him get up and run away. The prisoner being called upon to know if he had any thing to say, answered, in a *careless tone*—No! Mr. Justice Heath told the Jury the case was so very clear that it must be unnecessary for him to address any observations to them; the prisoner, as they heard, had more than once voluntarily confessed his guilt. The Jury found him *Guilty*; and the Learned Judge immediately pronounced the sentence of the law—that he should be *Hanged on Monday next*, and his body anatomised. The prisoner heard the sentence of death with great indifference, and walked very coolly from the bar. The young girl whom he attempted to murder, was in great agitation, and was obliged to be supported while she was in Court.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, March 1, 1808.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament.

Town of Poole.—Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the White.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

Samuel Davies, Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe, merchant, from Feb. 27 to April 16, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

Elijah Belcher, Liverpool, merchant, to surrender April 4, 5, 12, at one, at the Globe Tavern Liverpool. Attornies, Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, or Mr. Thomas George Massey, Liverpool.

Charles Ogden, Leeming, within Far Oxenhope, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner, March 29, 30, April 12, at eleven, at the Devonshire Arms, Keighly, Yorkshire. Attornies, Messrs. Caton and Bramhell, Alderagate-street, or Mr. Delalare, Keighley.

William Molsey Hegimotham, Manchester, cotton-spinner, March 12, April 2, 12, at one, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, or Mr. Newton, Heaton Norris, near Stockport.

DIVIDENDS.

May 3, James Belcher Ball, jun. Kensington, coach-master, at one, at Guildhall.

May 3. Patrick Home and Patrick Homer, Throgmorton-street, merchants, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 9. Lancelot Boore, Wardour-street, taylor, at one, at Guildhall.

March 22. Mariano Bovi, Piccadilly, printseller, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 11. John Smith, Manchester, cotton-merchant, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester.

March 22. Robert Cundell, jun. York, common-brewer, at eleven, at Clark's Hotel, York.

March 30. Richard Cliff, of Little Bolton, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, at ten, at the Higher Nags Head Inn, Bolton-le-Moor.

March 23. Samuel Walker, Leeds, malster, at eleven, at the Golden Lion, Leeds.

March 23. John Tutton and Joseph Wareing, Leeds, merchants, at eleven, at the Golden Lion, Leeds.

April 2. Tristram Squire and Tristram Squire, jun. of Stoke Damarell, Devonshire, tin-plate workers, at eleven, at the Fountain Tavern, Plymouth-Dock.

March 22. William Wall, of Oxford-street, hosier, at eleven, at Guildhall.

April 5. Richard Withington, Stockport, muslin-manufacturer, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester.

March 28. Robert Watmough and Robert Williamson, Clapham, Liverpool, soap-boilers, at one, at the Globe Tavern Liverpool.

April 6. Anthony Collins Banks, Plymouth Dock, druggist, at eleven, at the King's Arms, Plymouth Dock.

April 2. Christopher Hanemon, High Holborn, furrier, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 5. William Booth, Holcome Broke, Lancashire, shopkeeper, at five, at the Hare and Hounds, within Bury.

March 30. Thomas Satterthwaite, Manchester, merchant, at three, at the Spread Eagle, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES.—March 22.

Thomas Bradshaw, St. Martin's-le-Grand, shoemaker.
Wm. Markham Martin, Gosport, bookseller.
John Coward, Ulverton, Lancashire, ironmonger.
Thomas Yeats, London, merchant.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 2d of March, 1808, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Honourable William Asheton Harbord to be Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, and city of Norwich, and county of the same, he this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint Francis Lloyd, of Dongay, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Montgomery, in the room of Robert Knight, of Gwernygoe, Esq.

Crown-Office, March 5.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Newtown—The Hon. George Anderson Pelham, of Brocklesby, in the county of Lincoln, in the room of Dudley North, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Boroughbridge—Henry Clinton, Esq. Brigadier-General of His Majesty's forces, and Captain of the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, in the room of Henry Dawkins, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Tralee.—James Steven, Esq. of Serjeant's Inn, in the room of Evan Foulkes, Esq. who has accepted the office of His Majesty's manor of East Hendred, Berks.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

John Marfadzen, Liverpool, merchant, from March 19 to April 9, at ten, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

John Wilkins and Thomas Lacey, London, factors.

BANKRUPTS.

John Wilkins and Thomas Lacy, Basinghall-street, factors, to surrender March 8, 22, and April 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Walton, Girdler's-hall, Basinghall-street.

William Bedford and Samuel Sumner, Foster-lane, wholesale linen-drapers, March 15, 22, and April 16, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Drake, Old Fish-street, Doctor's Commons.

Charles Lewis Lund, Old Jewry, factor, March 8, at twelve, 19, and April 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

Sam. Brewerton East, Old Jewry, factor, March 8, at twelve, 19, and April 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

Hayter Kinch the younger, and James Kinch, Fareham, Southampton, timber-merchants, March 22, at three, 23, at eleven, and April 16, at one, at the Red Lion Inn, Fareham. Attornies, Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holmes, New-Inn, London; and Messrs. Paddon and Barney, Fareham.

William Augustus Downs, Brewer-street, Golden-square, undertaker, March 8, 19, and April 16, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Dyne, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

Lewis Lewis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, March 15, 22, and April 16, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Swaine, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

William Rickman, Northampton, linen-draper, March 12, at twelve, 19, at eleven, and April 16, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Wilkinson and Church, Whitehall-street, Spitalfields, London.

Lawrence Able, Dean-street, Soho, victualler, March 12, 19, at ten, and April 16, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Parker, Young, and Hughes, Essex-street, Strand.

James Reid, Broad-street, London, underwriter, March 12, at eleven, 15, and April 16, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Spottiswoode, Tokenhouse-yard.

James Hiley, Leeds, dealer, March 28, 31, and April 16, at eleven, at the Star and Garter Inn, Leeds. Attorney, Mr. Lee, Leeds; and Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.

David Briggs, Waterclough, Yorkshire, clothier, March 28, and April 1, 16, at ten, at the Golden Lion Inn, Leeds. Attornies, Mr. Blackburn, Leeds; and Messrs. Sykes and Knowles, New Inn, London.

William Bacon, Sheffield, grocer, March 23, 24, and April 16,

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at two, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield. Attornies, Mr. Bigg, Hatton-garden, London; and Mr. Rodgers, Sheffield.

DIVIDENDS.

May 14. William Heath, Chippenham, clothier, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

April 9. Henry Nicholson, Bridge-street, Westminster, silk-mercer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 22. Abraham Bugshaw, North Walsham, Norfolk, shopkeeper, at four, at the Blue Bell, Norwich.

March 28. Thomas Smith, Mawdesley, Lancashire, tanner, at eleven, at the Bear's Paw, Wigan.

April 2. Samuel Payne, Chelsea, coal-merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

March 26. Thomas Susham, Creak, Norfolk, hawker, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

May 3. Thomas Rumsey the elder, of Crosby-row, Bermondsey, broom-maker, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

March 30 and 31. Robert Swaine, Halifax, Yorkshire, John Swaine, of Skircoat, Edward Swaine, London, Hannah and Joseph Swaine, Halifax, and Henry Ramsbotham, of Bradford, merchants, at ten, at the White Swan, Halifax.

March 1. John Owen Parr, London, insurance-broker, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

CERTIFICATES.—MARCH 26.

Guyer Griffen, Tooley-street, sacking-manufacturer.
William Nicholls, Minchinhampton, Gloucester, clothier.
Joseph Jackson, Newington-Causeway, brush-maker.
Richard Stracy and John Oliver, Cateaton-street, factors.
David Atchison, Weeden Beck, Northampton, draper.
Richard Nesbitt, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.
John Canning, Birmingham, plater.
George Grimes, Great Warner-street, Cold Bath Fields, linen-drapers.
James Kay, John Watson the elder, Paul Catterall, and David Ainsworth, Preston, Lancaster, machine-makers.

[The Gazette contains an account of his Majesty's sloop of war Sappho having captured the Danish armed brig Admirell Yawl, mounting twelve eighteen-pounder carronades on the lower deck, and sixteen six-pounder guns on the main-deck, with eighty-three men. Mr. Tamfell, had his leg severely fractured in the action, and one other man was wounded. On board the enemy, the second officer and one man were killed.

The Gazette also contains addresses from Nairnshire, Montrose, and Renfrew, exhorting his Majesty to the most vigorous measures for the prosecution of the war.]

THE NATIONAL REGISTER is published in London every SUNDAY, and forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom on the *Blank Post Day*. A MONDAY EDITION is also published for the convenience of Country Residents, and contains the News that may arrive on the SUNDAY, and up to *Three o'Clock* on the MONDAY AFTERNOON; together with an *Accurate Statement of the Fluctuation of the London and Provincial Markets, Public Funds*, &c. &c. The completest Arrangements are made for the *punctual dispatch* of this Paper from *London*; SHOULD ANY CAUSE for complaint arise, on notice being given to the Proprietors, by letter, *(post-paid)* immediate enquiry shall be instituted to prevent a recurrence of the subject of the application. Either of the Editions of the NATIONAL REGISTER may be had of ALL the *Clerks of the Roads*, Booksellers, and Newsmen, throughout the United Kingdom, at 9*s*. 2*d*. per Quarter, which is after the same rate of Charge as other Weekly Newspapers printed on *a very inferior Paper*, and in the worst style of printing, and, indeed, so much so, that more than *one half of their Contents* are completely unintelligible.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

At a late hour on Friday night, three Gottenburgh Mails arrived. Their contents are not uninteresting.

It appears that the report which had reached us of a Declaration of War having been actually issued by Russia against Sweden, was not well founded. That event had not taken place, though it continued, and no doubt on good ground, to be expected. This delay is, in all probability, owing merely to the dilatory councils of Russia, and the difficulty which she always finds in putting her armies in motion. We may, perhaps, draw this consolatory conclusion from the circumstance, that no great degree of activity and rigour is likely to be displayed by a Power which takes the field so coolly. This, no doubt, strengthens the prospect of our obtaining for Sweden, at no distant period, pretty favourable terms of Peace.

The movements of BONAPARTE, however, display his usual promptitude and rapidity. We learn from the Foreign Papers, that a French army of 40,000 men was on its march, in two divisions, through Holstein, and BERNADOTTE had arrived at Copenhagen, to make the requisite arrangements. It is still farther stated, by some passengers, who have arrived by the same conveyance as the Mails, that the whole of this body of men had actually crossed the Little Belt to Funen. If this be true, the expectation which is mentioned in an article from Gottenburgh, that the French army would pass from Jutland to Norway, must have been unfounded. It is, indeed, very improbable.

It is stated, that the Russian troops in Italy, which were under orders to return home, have received commands from BONAPARTE to remain. This, which may have been occasioned by some very frivolous cause, has given occasion to many serious conjectures among the *London Editors*. Some of them imagine the Russians are retained in order to effect the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire; others think that they are retained for the subjugation of the British possessions in India. There are some additional intimations respecting Turkey and India, which may serve to amuse the credulous; but the considerate man will not rashly give his belief to the idea that any serious attack is at present meditated, either upon Turkey or India. The Princes of the Rhenish Confederacy have received orders to furnish their contingents, in order to replace the French troops which are intended for Dalmatia. This, in fact, is the reason, when the movements among the troops, to place them in their position for the summer, are made.

The Danes are said to have given great offence to Russia and Prussia, by injuries done to the trade and navigation of these Powers in the Baltic. We are not displeased that they have other ground of complaint on this subject beside England. The Danish offences, however, are probably the unauthorized outrages of individuals, pursuing the trade of plunder and piracy with too much ardour, and Denmark will promise amendment and reparation.

Along with the Gottenburgh Mails, dispatches for Government arrived on Friday by the Beaufoy, Capt. NORRIS. They are understood to contain the ratification of the Treaty between this Country and Sweden. We are extremely anxious for the time when this Treaty shall be laid before Parliament, that we may understand the terms upon which we are to be involved in the Swedish contest.

The preparations for the Expedition to the Baltic and Sweden are stated to be in great forwardness. Two hundred transports have droped down from Deptford to the Lower Hope, the place of rendezvous, and one hundred and fifty more, intended for cavalry, stores, &c. will be ready on Monday. The embarkation will take place with all possible dispatch; the troops are said to be already in motion. A fleet, we trust, will be in the Baltic before the ar-

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rival of the Expedition. Whether we are able to prevent the passage of a French army into Sweden or not, we are at least able to throw great difficulties in the way, and let nothing of this sort be omitted which it is possible to effect. We see, however, by intelligence already arrived, that BONAPARTE means to let no time unnecessarily escape before he make the experiment; and if we long delay, a French army will be in Sweden while our ships and troops are still in England. We understand that the Dutch Fleet in the Texel are all ready for sailing, and have lately indicated an intention to come out. Their presence at Copenhagen would be of the utmost importance. This intelligence was yesterday brought to Yarmouth by a sloop from off the Texel.

Government are at last convinced that the Rochefort Squadron have entered the Mediterranean. They have received intelligence that it passed the Gut of Gibraltar on the 26th of January, in a gale of wind and thick atmosphere. The following letters were yesterday exhibited at Lloyds:

"*Gibraltar, Feb.* 10.

"It is reported the Rochefort Squadron has passed into the Streights, but it was not seen from this place."

"*Gibraltar, Feb.* 11.

"Yesterday Sir R. Strachan passed to the Eastward, with several sail of the line, in chace of the French fleet, but he is a long way behind."

We are enabled to add the following circumstantial intelligence communicated by a correspondent at Gibraltar.

"*Gibraltar, Feb.* 10.

"Sir Richard Strachan's Squadron, of seven sail of the line and one frigate, passed this yesterday afternoon, in pursuit of the Rochefort Squadron, which were last seen off Carthagena.

"That part of the expedition which arrived here some time ago, is now getting under weigh, to proceed to Sicily; they amount to between three and four thousand men.

"By the last accounts from Lord Collingwood, he had gone up the Adriatic, in pursuit of a Russian Squadron of five sail of the line: so that there was no force off Toulon to oppose the junction of all the enemy's squadrons now in the Mediterranean. We are extremely apprehensive for the fate of Sicily, as the natives will immediately join any enemy whatever that lands there, with an intention of overturning their present despotic government.

"A large French army is expected in this neighbourhood in the spring. Nearly 100,000 French have already entered Spain, and 60,000 more are upon the frontiers of that country."

The following letter contains some very particular intelligence, which may be depended upon, respecting the French forces which have lately entered Spain:—

"*St. Sebastian, Jan.* 11.

"Return of the French Troops which have entered or are to enter Spain, through Irun, from the 19th of October, 1807, to the 18th of January, 1808:—

Armies.	*Generals.*	*Men.*	*Horses.*
First	JUNOT	29,879	3,653
Second	DUPONT	23,927	3,121
Third	MONCEY	17,983	3,330
	Total	71,789	10,104

"Marshal Moncey's army is to be 30,000 men strong, with the Reserve under General Mouton at St. Jean Pie de Port.

"The Emperor is daily expected at Bayonne, where Guards of Honour have been formed, composed of forty young men on horseback, 100 on foot, with showy uniforms, and fifty Basques in their national dress. Neither the object of the French army, nor the day of the Emperor's arrival are known; but we shall shortly hear something positive."

We see by this letter that NAPOLEON is, at least, expected in the South of France. It has been asserted, and pretty generally believed in London, that he intends a journey to Spain. This supposition has revived the idea of an immediate change in the Spanish Government. But for this, if it be really intended, the presence of NAPOLEON is not wanted. It would produce a scene from which he would consult both his interest and dignity by being absent. If a mighty attack is intended on Gibraltar, he may wish to be at no great distance from the scene of operations, that intelligence and directions may pass between him and the army with more expedition. But there is no likelihood that he will repair in person to conduct an object of second-rate importance, more especially an object, in respect to which there is so great a probability of his being baffled.

HIS MAJESTY rode out yesterday in Windsor Park accompanied by the Princesses AUGUSTA, SOPHIA, and AMELIA.

The QUEEN and the Princesses ELIZABETH and MARY, spent the morning in Frogmore Plantations.

The SWEDISH AMBASSADOR had a long interview yesterday with Mr. CANNING, after which a Messenger was sent off to Windsor.

The Duke of YORK also gave audience to several Military Officers, relative to the troops destined for embarkation for the North.

SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS.——Last Tuesday, being the Anniversary Festival of St. David, Sir Robert Salusbury, Bart. M. P. President, the Vice-Presidents and Stewards of the above Society, breakfasted at their house, in Gray's-inn-road, and proceeded from thence to St. James's-church, Piccadilly, where prayers were read in the ancient British language, by the Rev. Mr. Davies, in the absence of the Rev. Thomas Alban, their Chaplain, occasioned by a death in his family, and a most excellent sermon in English by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester; from thence they proceeded to St. James's, Carleton House, and to the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, to dinner, where they were joined by a most numerous concourse of the Nobility and Gentry, benefactors to that useful Institution, the Welsh Charity School.

From the statement of our forces officially made in the House of Commons, it appears that, exclusive of Volunteers, and of our troops in India, the military force of this country exceeds at present 300,000 effective men; a greater number, by nearly 40,000, than at any former period. Our navy, of course, is also very strongly manned; and the aggregate of both establishments is nearly half a million.

Monday General De Lancey's regiment, the 17th Light Dragoons, and whose emblem on the helmet is "*Death or Glory*" embarked at Portsmouth for India. They are divided between the Indiamen, each of which has 140 dismounted dragoons. The embarkation was superintended by General Porter, a deputation of the Court of Directors from Leadenhall-street, being present. Lieut.-Colonel Cotton commands this regiment.

The Earldom of Craufurd and Lindsay, with a rental of 42,000*l.* per annum, has devolved on Serjeant Lindsay, of the Royal Perthshire Militia, at present stationed at Dover. It is said, when this unexpected news was conveyed to Lady Craufurd, she was found toiling over a washing-tub; and in her precipitancy to assume the situation, which this sudden transition of fortune had placed her in, she threw it down, exclaiming, "*It is now high time to leave off washing!!!*"—The Earl and his Lady soon prepared to leave Dover, and passed through Canterbury a short time since, in a chaise and four, to take possession of the estates, &c.

GENERAL WHITELOCKE'S TRIAL has occupied the last week, and been throughout numerously attended, as the examination of the latter Witnesses (including the Naval Officers on the Expedition), has excited much interest. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was a constant attendant, and paid particular attention to the proceedings. On Friday, at the adjournment, the President, in a most soldier-like manner, addressed the Court, stating that Saturday was the day appointed for the funeral of their late friend, Lord Lake; he expatiated on his military services, and expressed a wish that the Members of the Court should mark their respect for him by wearing military mourning.—The effect of this address on the gallant veteran, and on the surrounding spectators, was highly impressive. Yesterday, on the opening of the Court, the President read a letter from the Judge Advocate, stating, that he was unable to attend, on account of a severe illness; in consequence of this the Court adjourned until Monday.

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A system of outrage, very new in its arrangement, has lately been adopted in Ireland; A *Wife Lottery* is formed by a Club, now exceeding 200 persons, who, for a certain Subscription, are entitled to draw lots for a number of rich farmers' daughters; and to whomsoever the prize is drawn it matters not, but the party are bound to support the fortunate winner, and a body, sufficient to accomplish the purpose, is instantly ready to put him in possession of his prey. In effectuating a purpose so perfectly savage, no barbarity is too gross, if the unfortunate woman have strength of person, and resolution of mind, to struggle against long continued violence. This practise has now arisen to such a height, that many of the more opulent farmers are providing husbands for their daughters at the age of 11 and 12 years, in order to secure them from violation.

ELOPEMENTS.—On Tuesday evening a young Lady, in the Borough, High-street, of much respectability, and possessed of an ample fortune, eloped with a Naval Officer, who a few days ago arrived from Plymouth, on a visit to a near connection of the fugitive.

A dashing spinster of forty-five, eloped from the house of her father, a retired soap-boiler, in Tottenham Court-road, on Tuesday night, from the window of a first floor, with a recruiting serjeant, belonging to a regiment of light dragoons. The Lady possesses a fortune of 600*l.* per annum, and she was originally the playmate of her paramour, whose father was a shoe-maker in that road. No tidings have as yet been heard of the fugitives.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

THE COURT.

Wednesday HIS MAJESTY arrived at the Queen's Palace, and held a private Levee. The following had the honour of being presented to HIS MAJESTY:

Lieutenant-General Tarleton, upon his being appointed Governor of Berwick; Lord Selsey, upon coming to his title; Colonel Herbert, on his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk; Earl Mount Edgecombe, upon his being appointed Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

HIS MAJESTY held a Privy Council, to which Colonel Herbert was introduced, and sworn into his office of Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk.

HIS MAJESTY gave audiences to the Cabinet Ministers, and afterwards set off on his return to Windsor.

We are happy to have it in our power to contradict the report mentioned in several of the papers, that HIS MAJESTY'S sight is again so much affected as to render an operation necessary. So far from this rumour being true, the KING'S sight continues rather to mend than otherwise.

HYDE PARK.

The flattering appearance of the weather promises us this day a brilliant display of Fashion, and of Equipage, in the Park; the keen wintry wind being more conducive to the glow of health, than the patent bloom of the various *Fabricateurs. des Cosmetiques*, we may hope to meet our fair countrywomen under *English Colours*. Here will be lessons for the Moralist, the Philosopher, and the Man of Ton; the first may see how fast some are *driving* to destruction; the next may ruminate on *Death* and *Pleasure*, which put all upon a level, from the Dutchess revolving in the Ring in her gay Chariot, to the sprightly Sempstress or Milliner, dashes along in the Motley Crowd, anxious to see, and ambitious to be seen;—whilst the last may observe how many buttons of his waistcoat he may venture to open, without infringing on the regulations of the fashionable Barometer; and may, perhaps, be able to ask her flying Ladyship, "How she liked the last Opera?"—This will naturally bring on a half-debate on the *Harmony*, which prevails in the Musical World, on the contested claim of the Concert Singer, and on the shocking hardship of an un-musical Chancellor, or a Jury of Goths and Vandals, being admitted to decide on the merits of those, whose *Notes* are considered as equivalent to so much Sterling English Gold. Such are the promised Delights of the Day—"*Mais nous verrons.*"

NEWSPAPERS.

A Newspaper is so true a mark of the caprice and levity of Englishmen, that it may be stiled their coat of arms. The Turkish Koran is not half so sacred to a rigid Mahometan—a parish dinner to an overseer—a turtle feast to an alderman—or an election to a freeholder, as a Gazette is to an English *quid nunc*. If this informs him of a naval armament, he toasts the Admirals in half pints a piece, wishes them success, gets drunk with loyalty, and goes with his head-full of *seventy-fours, sixty-fours, frigates, transports*, and *fire-ships*.—But a newspaper, whose contents are not sanctioned by authority, is necessarily so much the more the receptacle of invention;—thence we hear—it is said—a correspondent remarks—whereas, &c. all serve to please, surprise, and inform. *We hear* can alter a man's face, as the weather would a barometer. *It is said* can distort another like a fit of the spasm.—*If* can make some cry, while *suppose* makes others laugh; while a *whereas* is like an electrical shock, and though it often runs the extremity of the kingdom in unison with the rest, they altogether form a very agreeable mixture. But particular and domestic occurrences form a very essential part of this folio.—Thus a marriage hurts an old maid, mortifies a young one, while it consoles many a poor dejected husband, who is secretly pleased to find another fallen into his case. A death, if a wife, makes husbands envy the widower, while, perhaps, some of the women who censure his want of decent sorrow, marry him a month after!—In fine, every person is put in motion by a Newspaper. It is a bill of fare, containing all the luxuries, as well as necessaries of life.—*Politics*, for instance, are the roast beef of the times—*essays* the plumb pudding, and *poetry* the fritters, confections, custards, and all the *et cetera* of the table, usually denominated trifles. Yet the four winds are not liable to more mutability than the vehicles of these entertainments;—for instance, on Monday, it is whispered—On Tuesday it is rumoured—on Wednesday, it is conjectured—on Thursday, it is probable—on Friday it is positively asserted—and, on Saturday, it is premature. But notwithstanding this, some how or other all are eventually pleased; for, as the affections of all are divided among wit, anecdote, poetry, prices of stocks, the arrival of ships, &c.—A Newspaper is a repository where every one has his hobby-horse; without it, coffee-houses, &c. would be depopulated, and the country 'squire, the curate, the exciseman, and the barber, and many others, would lose those golden opportunities of appearing so very wise as they often do.

CITY.

A Common Hall was held on Tuesday at Guildhall, for the election of Bridge-Master for the remainder of the year, in the room of Mr. Joseph Wells, lately deceased. At the close of the poll on Friday the numbers were, for Mr. Yeoward 2259—Mr. Thodey, 1875—Majority 384.—Mr. Thodey has declined the contest, but the poll books will continue open till Tuesday next.

The Lord Mayor held a Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, at which the price of bread was ordered to be raised half an assize or a penny in the peck loaf, to take place to-morrow, when the quartern loaf, wheaten, will be sold for 11*d.* halfpenny; and household 10*d.*—The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and the Rev —— Andrews, were requested to preach the Spital Sermons at Christ Church, Newgate-street, on Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Tuesday the dispatches for Madras and China by the following ships, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to their respective Pursers, viz.

Ceres, Captain W. Dunsford; Canton, Captain I. C. Lochner; Dorsetshire, Captain R. H. Brown; Alnwick Castle, Captain C. E. Prescott; David Scott; Captain J. Lock jun. and Exeter, Captain H. Meriton for Madras and China.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-mentioned Commanders took leave, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Captain Kymer, of the Lord Castlereagh, and Captain Campbell of the Lord Keith, for St. Helena and Bengal; Captain Herbert of the Euphrates, for Madras and Bengal; and Captain Franklin, the Northumberland, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.

The following extra ships were taken up, and their stations viz. the Ladas, Captain George Welldon; Travers, Captain Collins; and Earl Spencer, Captain George Fleming, for Madras and Bengal; Lord Eldon, Captain J. W. Young; and Carmarthen, Captain James Ross, for Bombay.

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Captain Wellden was sworn into the command of the ship Indus, consigned to Madras and Bengal.

The Court adjourned at six o'clock.

Friday a Court of Directors was held, when Captain Thomas Price, of the ship Alexander, took leave of the Court, previous to departing for Madeira and Bombay.—The Court adjourned at six o'clock till Wednesday next.

Letters received at the East India House yesterday morning, from St. Helena, dated 3d January, state, that the extra ships Glory, Northampton, Ann, Sarah, Christiana, Diana, Sir William Pulteney, and Union, outward-bound, arrived at Table Bay, the 7th of December last, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Monmouth.

The Adventurer Whaler, Captain Parker, arrived at St. Helena the 27th December.—No Indiamen at St. Helena.

THE THEATRES.

THE OPERA.

At this emporium of fashion, and of frivolity, the present week, has produced a new comic opera, whose title (under present circumstances), has given rise to some *arch* allusions; we are, however, unwillingly obliged to postpone it, until the next week, through want of room.

DRURY LANE.

For another long week "poor Old Drury" has presented us with nothing but "*Kais, or Love in a Desert*;" until at last, as poor *Kais* stood the *chance* of being left alone in the Desert, the Managers thought it expedient to try their "*Chances*," by the representation of the comedy of that name, under the alterations of the present day. There is no comedy which has undergone so many alterations perhaps as this one: Buckingham, Beaumont and Fletcher, Garrick, and latterly a modern literary prayer, have all, in their day, endeavoured to fit it to the taste of the times, but we are sorry to observe that it still contains the prurient puns, and quaint indelicacies, which disgraced the stage at the time it was *originally* written.

To be so often altered for representation, shews that this comedy possesses some magic charm, some perfection that must at all times give it a zest; and so indeed it does, for it actually has *a plot*, with *rapid bustle*, and striking *situation*, without either a *warming pan* or a *china closet*. The performance was throughout respectable, and Mrs. Jordan, was received with loud applause; she ought, however, to recollect that although *Constantia* is a hoyden, she is yet a *simple* one, and not quite so knowing as the *Constantia* of Tuesday night.

The comedy was followed by a new musical afterpiece, "*In and out of Tune*;" of this, the idea is originally taken from the novel of "*Old Nick*," in which the whole family of a London merchant (then retired in the country), are completely music mad, even to the degree of having the house bells hung in tune, and the servants speaking in recititative. The idea, therefore, is not original, but as it has never been dramatised before, we had reason to expect some entertainment from the pen of Mr. Lawler, the reputed author; if, however, we are to credit a report which was loudly bawled out in the House, that it has been *overhauled by pirates*, and is now imposed upon the public under *neutral colours*, we cannot but express our disapprobation of such proceedings, and feel fully warranted in saying that the most reprehensible parts of the piece must be those foisted in for the purpose of disguise. Some allusion to this circumstance has already been made, in a lately published novel, and we know that a gentleman in the pit, *previous* to the rising of the curtain, detailed to those around him, all the characters and incidents as they afterwards occurred!!! Much pains were taken to ensure its success by a numerous collection of friends; but this kind of applause is easily discovered, as it is in general loudest, where there is most occasion for censure. The performers did their best, but some of the characters seemed introduced merely for the purpose of singing their songs, talking broad Scotch, and manufacturing a few Irish bulls. There was *one* song of Johnstone's, abounding with indecent allusions, and which,

"Oh, shame! where is thy blush?"

was encored even from the boxes—perhaps, the *double entendres* in the comedy, had smoothed the way for their infringements on decency, which are but too frequent. As the piece was taken from "Old Nick," it had nearly been sent back to the *same* gentleman, but though it escaped this lot, it has convinced us of the error in the old proverb, which says that there cannot be *two bites of a Cherry*.

COVENT GARDEN,

As usual in the sombre season of Lent, has recommenced her Sacred Oratorios with the first part of THE CREATION, and a miscellaneous selection; but the pressure of more urgent matter precludes our entering this week into musical criticism. During this week we have seen no other novelty, but have been highly pleased with the repetition of the new farce, in which the performers are now more at home, and do it every justice—It may appear invidious to particularise, but we cannot help noticing Liston in *Caper*, who not only acts, but also *dresses* the character extremely well; his affectation of grief, at opening the will, is highly characteristic, and the testy terror with which he listens to the "warbled complaints" of *Miss Softly*, it is impossible to excell. Fawcett, also, with a happy discrimination, gives a full display of his comic powers in *extempore*, without any caricature; this enables us to smile at the *Poet*, without destroying the interest which ought still to be felt, for the lover of the gay *Widow Bellair*.

THE DRAMATIC DETECTOR.

No. III.

What pert low dialogue has Farquhar writ?
How *Van wants grace, who never wanted wit;
The stage, how loosely does Astræa† tread,
Who fairly puts all characters to bed!

The Managers of Theatres are an order of men, who, from certain causes totally independant of their own desert, such as the extension of newspaper criticism, &c. have been for some time attracting more and more of the public attention. But by people in general, the word Manager is not fully understood. It has two meanings; and denotes, in its first sense, the Manager properly so called, who is employed by the Proprietors, at a certain salary, as a sort of steward, and who sometimes acts as Mr. Lewis lately did at Covent Garden, sometimes merely settles the stage business, as Mr. Younger did some years ago at Drury Lane. In its second, and more enlarged sense, it signifies a Proprietor of the Theatre; and the faults of this second class are perpetually imputed to the former, who have as little power of preventing or curing them as the least considerable actor in the theatre.

There are certainly faults, and those of a most flagrant description, which are committed in our theatres, and which demand the public reprobation; but we regret that the public reprobation is not directed to the real offenders: we are sorry to see Acting Managers perpetually stigmatized for what Proprietors have done. We shall always endeavour to distinguish carefully between the province of the Proprietor, and the province of the mere Manager: and we will now take a survey of the principal faults committed by the Proprietors. Those faults are of three descriptions, inasmuch as they are committed towards three different classes of persons, the authors, the actors, and the public. And though many of the faults committed towards the authors and the actors, affect also the remaining body of the public; yet as they most particularly operate upon those two sets of people, it is, perhaps, the easiest and clearest way to discuss separately the injustice done to each: and first of the public in the widest sense of that word.

The Proprietors of the London Theatres exhibit plays by patent from the Crown: and the Crown grants this patent for the benefit of the public. But is it exercised in the spirit with which it is granted? Are the Proprietors of these patents, merely, as they ought to be, receivers of an income due to them for public services? No: they are, too frequently, persons, who, for the purposes of private emolument, sacrifice all the great objects which they are deputed to promote, and disgrace the reputation of their country and their art, by the very power which is given them for extending and exalting it. Theatres are but courts of a petty description. Both alike are at first established for the sake of the multitude: both have their ministers, and both have their intrigues. In each alike the plunder of the public is the support of the public servants: in each are carried on all the important and useful sciences of ingratitude and falshood, oppression and rapacity. Both, in short, were contrived for the just advantage of the many; both end in the corrupt emolument of a few. Let no one conclude, that courts and theatres are national evils, for that would be to argue against good from its abuse; but let all who have any influence upon the minds of Englishmen, exert their utmost diligence in scouring from time to time the filth which gathers on the country's ornaments. When we now take up our brush,

* Vanburgh. † Mrs. Behn.

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it is not to batter the beautiful cornice, but to sweep away the cobwebs that defile it.

The first and greatest offences are those which relate to public decency, either on the stage, or in the front of the house. The Proprietors sanction, in the old plays, the continuance of a thousand indecencies, which if they should now be produced, would bring down, upon the production in which they should appear, the merited execration of the whole body of the audience. John Bull, as the British public, is very familiarly called, however, he may want fine taste, certainly does not want honest feeling; and we regret that the obscenities of the old plays have continued so long to be tolerated by him. At a revival, the spectators have indeed sometimes expressed their disapprobation of indecency: and Dryden's coarse interpolations were almost fatal to the reproduction of *The Tempest* last year. But the plays which are performed every now and then, preserve their dirt with their merits, for the habit of seeing them, reconciles the people to their indelicacy; and intellectual like bodily prostitution, becomes familiar by repetition. But is it to be endured, that the Proprietors of a theatre shall force the disgusting images of vice upon the public eye till their nakedness is no longer observed, and corrupt those moral feelings which they are commissioned to guard? Ought not rather all those who have wives, daughters, or sisters, to rise up in the theatre, and by a general exclamation to sound their abhorrence of the vices that are obtruded, and their indignation against the Patentees who obtrude them? We should hail, with the greatest delight, the triumph of this right feeling; we acknowledge ourselves to be of that very small sect who consider it as a very ungentlemanly, and, to make use of a coarse but strong expression, a *blackguard* habit, to hiss in a theatre; but there are some attacks which render all arms lawful. When indecency of morals is to be repelled, no nicety of manners can be important; and if some independent man, capable of feeling for female delicacy, would set the example of executing the odious custom, who could refuse to support him,

> That had a heart to love, and in that heart
> Courage to make his love known?

In our next number we shall speak of some indecencies that are tolerated by the Proprietors in the front of the house.

LORD SOMERVILLE'S SPRING SHOW OF CATTLE.

On Monday commenced the Exhibition of Cattle by Breeders, candidates for prizes so nobly offered by Lord Somerville, as the means of promoting national improvement. It was certainly the best meeting we ever witnessed.

The Exhibition was renewed on Tuesday, and at five o'clock, a numerous Company had the honour by invitation to dine with Lord Somerville, at the Free Mason's Tavern: among the company were the Duke of Clarence, Duke of Bedford, the Marquisses of Tweedale and Huntley, the Earls of Winchelsea and Egremont, Lord Harewood, &c. &c. &c. After dinner the adjudication of the prizes by the Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, Thomas Barker, Richard Maddox, William Watson and John Bannister, were read, viz.

To the Duke of Bedford, for his Devon Oxen, the first prize.

To Mr. Martin Webber, for his pair of Devon Oxen, the second prize.

To the Duke of Bedford for the best pair of five Southdown ewe hogs—The Prize.

The Earl of Bridgewater, for the best pen of five Southdown Wethers—The Prize.

To Mr. Dodd for his Suffolk pig—who received a Cup from the hands of his Lordship.

Mr. Edward Platt, shewed the Carcase of an enormously fat three-shear Leicester wether; and Mr. Wm. Boultbie, a 7 Months Leicester pig, fed on oatmeal, whose live weight was 21st. 3lb. A too share plough was shewn, which had been used and found admirably to succed in stiff clay soil on Lord Somervilles' new farm in Cobham; Mr. Lester shewed his revolving potatoe washer, and one of his large chaff-cutters.

Mr. John Jones, destributed particulars of the three threshing mills which he has erected in different parts of the kingdom.

Messrs. Budge and Parsons shewed various agricultural seeds.

Messrs. Marshall and Wall exhibited some further specimens of manufactured yards from the wool of Lord Somerville and Mr. Tolet.

Mr. Whitworth shewed specimens of mash line made of long coarse wool, a branch of manufacture likely to lessen the drug of course wool, and the scarcity of hemp at the same time.

The Judges recommended Mr. Terret to his Lordship's notice for his additional premium, for his oxen, fed on grass, hay, and turnips, and regularly worked, and his Lordsship accordingly delivered him a cup.

The Judges complimented the owner of the ewe-hogs. Earl Bridgewater, in particular, on their improved condition in frame and wool.

Mr. Robson's pen of ewe-hogs were stated to have come more than four hundred miles from the Cheviot-hills, to be exhibited.

The Judges' report respecting the shepherds was as follows, viz. That Charles Payne, shepherd to Mr. Ellman, having raised 799 lambs from 608 ewes, and lost only 21, was entitled to the first prize of 6l. That Cornelius Gallop, shepherd to Mr. Vallance, having raised 410 lambs from 309 ewes, was entitled to the second prize of 4l.

His Lordship, after stating that Messrs. Smith and Harrington had of late fed many fine oxen with distillery wash instead of giving the same to pigs, he presented Mr. Harrington with a cup for his valuable experiment, and endeavoured to enforce the propriety of using molasses or treacle dissolved in water, as an addition to hay, and as a substitute for oil cake in the feeding of oxen, which would benefit our Colonies, at the same time that it would introduce a new and most nutritious food for cattle, of which he intended himself to make trial, and shew the oxen so fed at his show next year, of which the printed proposals were distributed to the company, as were also the Duke of Bedford's for his sheep-shearing in June next.

The spring wheat-seed delivered out last year by his Lordship, to Earl Winchelsea and others, was stated to have produced 12 fold of good grain, though it certainly was not a proper spring wheat

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY, MARCH 5.

OPERA DISPUTE.

The Lord Chancellor gave his promised judgment in this case, which was as follows:—His Lordship observed, that he had gone over the proceedings on the principal points, and he had minutely weighed the arguments, of course, he thought, his present judgment would be decisive. There were two main points on which he had been called on to interfere; one of which was, to appoint a Manager in the room of Mr. Taylor; and the other, to nominate a person to receive the rents and profits of the Theatre, and make the necessary disbursements. In the appointment of a Manager the Court could not interfere, the deed of 1809 being altogether so contradictory in its provisions, that a Manager of his Lordship's appointment could not interfere, by the virtue of the deed, and consequently, it would lead to the immediate shutting up of the Theatre. With respect to the second point, that of nominating a receiver of the rents and profits of the Theatre, his Lordship oberved, that if the parties could point out to him how a person so appointed could, with safety to himself, undertake to receive and make disbursements of the monies which necessarily would fall to his lot, he would willingly hear them; but it were impossible that any person could interfere whilst the deed of 1803 existed; and therefore his Lordship observed, that he could not hear any more of the business.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH, MARCH 4.

CRIM. CON.

GREGSON v. THEAKER.

The Attorney General opened the case, which was an action for Criminal Conversation with the wife of the Plaintiff, an Attorney of eminence, residing in Angel-court, Throckmorton-street, committed by the Defendant, who was coachman to the Plaintiff. The Learned Counsel did not expatiate at much length upon the nature of the offence; but dwelt chiefly upon the situation in which the Defendant was placed as servant to the Plaintiff, to whom he owed every duty of respect, and whose domestic peace he should have been the last to invade. Mrs. G. had been married to the Plaintiff for many years, and he had lived with her in habits of extreme affection, which was interrupted only by the discovery of her infidelity in the last autumn. They had had one child which died, but Mr. Gregson's confidence in his wife was unbounded. The witnesses proved the marriage, and the fact of adultery was proved clearly by two witnesses.

A. Mrs. Meade, who is a milkwoman at Layton, in Essex, where the Plaintiff has a country-house, saw the Defendant and Mrs. Gregson riding out with the carriage last summer. Mrs. Gregson was riding on the box with him. They were very

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familiar together, and he kissed her, and afterwards in taking her down from the coach box, he put his hand upon her leg and laid hold of her uncle.

Mrs. Dowler was the wife of a porter, who took care of one of the houses of Mr. Gregson, in Angel-court, where Mrs. G. slept when she came to town. In January 1807, a bed was put up for the witness to sleep there, in the garret; and on the 2d of January, the coachman (the defendant) and Mrs. G. went up stairs together, and came down in about a quarter of an hour. The bed had been made in the morning, and nobody had been in the house between that time and their going up together; upon examining it, she found the bed, although it had been smoothed down, had evidently been lain upon; at another time her mistress sent her up stairs to make Mrs. Gregson's mother's bed, saying that she would sleep in town. The coachman and Mrs. G. were down below, but when the witness got up stairs, she leaned over the bannisters, and heard them come up stairs and go into the dining-room in the dark; there was a sofa in the room, and she listened and heard no conversation, but could distinctly hear the parties breathe hard. After this had ceased, which was in a short time, she returned up stairs to the room immediately over, but came down again upon hearing a ringing at the bell, and met the coachman and Mrs. G. running out of the room, and observed that the clothes of the latter were disordered. In October last, knowing that Mrs. G. and the coachman were in the dining-room, and the shutters were shut and the candles lighted, she and her husband went and listened, and heard a sort of romping, from which they both concluded that a criminal intercourse had taken place at that time. Upon her cross-examination by Mr. Topping, the Defendant's Counsel, she said she had seen a Gentleman, a near neighbour of her master, at Layton, who is a widower, and a most intimate friend of Mr. Gregson, who, as long ago as February 1807, had called at Angel-court, when Mrs. Gregson was alone. That moment he came in she pulled down the blind of the window near the fire, where she was sitting, and the Gentleman sat close by her. The witness quitted the room, but listened at the door, and heard a noise of the moving of the chairs, and from what she overheard, she had no doubt of a criminal intercourse taking place at that time. She then only thought it an odd circumstance, but now she thought it must have been a criminal intercourse. When the witness was asked as to her mistress's infidelity with Gentlemen of her master's acquaintance? she said she could not say Gentlemen, but she did recollect one in particular.

Mr. Topping, for the Defendant, said it was impossible the Plaintiff could demand damages for the loss of the affection of his wife, for it was clear she must have solicited the Defendant, and had been common to others. The slightest damages, if any, were all that he could be entitled to.

Lord Ellenborough, in summing up the case, commented with great force upon the conduct of the unknown friend of Mr. Gregson, who was, perhaps, more to blame than the Defendant in seducing the affections of the wife of the Plaintiff. Affections indeed, such a woman could have none, her mind was possessed only by inordinate desires and unruly lusts, which made her lavish of her embraces to any one. The wantonness of the wife might therefore be some palliation for the offence of the servant, but it could not justify his continuance in defiling the bed of his master, and whatever guilt attached to the woman, the man who violated at once his fidelity to his master, and the honour of his mistress, must be visited with some punishment, though not equal to that which he ought to suffer, if he found her innocent and undefiled, instead of wanton and shameless, courting the gaze of the passengers as she rode on the coach-box, and kissing openly in the noon day. Were she not almost entirely the seducer, nothing short of the full damages should be given. The Jury instantly returned a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 200*l*.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 3.—Arrived the American ship Atlantic, Gover, laden with brandy and wine, from Charente, bound to Teneriffe, detained by the Growler gun-brig. By this vessel intelligence is received, that the embargo on American and Bremen vessels is taken off in all the French ports; but that a Bremen vessel, laden with wine, had sailed from Bourdeaux, and a few days afterwards returned thither, owing to contrary winds, when the master and crew were examined, and it came out, that the vessel had, while at sea, been boarded by an English privateer; the ship and cargo were therefore condemned.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 4.—Six of the gun-brigs here are ordered to take on board two long eighteen pounders each, and are to be employed in the Baltic. The fire-vessels and all the small craft are fitting for that station with the utmost dispatch, and a large fleet is expected to accompany them, under the command of Admiral Gambier, who is to hoist his flag on board the Victory, the late Lord Nelson's ship.

On Friday Government received dispatches from Lord Collingwood, by the Earl Spencer cutter. Lord Collingwood had proceeded for the Adriatic in pursuit of some Russian ships—a circumstance which left Toulon unguarded by any British force. Let us hope that we shall soon hear of a favourable result to these movements.

We are sorry to announce, on the authority of our Falmouth Correspondent, the capture of the Duke of Montrose packet, Captain Dynely, which had sailed from that port with Mails from Jamaica, by the French schooner La Confiance, of 7 guns and 90 men. The packet maintained an action three hours; during which Captain Dynely, Mr. Burn the Mate, and four seamen, were killed, and two wounded. She was carried into Guadaloupe.

One English man of war, of 74 guns, and two of 64, with several smaller vessels, are frozen in the ice at Gottenburgh.

On Friday, his Majesty's ship Lion dropped down to St. Helens, to convoy the East India fleet, which will sail with the first fair wind—it was then southerly and light.

ACCIDENTS.

A fire happened early on Saturday morning, in the Conservatory, at Cuffnells, in Hampshire, which entirely destroyed that part of the building, but no one was hurt, and the fire, by most extraordinary exertions of the neighbours of all descriptions, was fortunately got under, before the house, or any part of the furniture received the slightest injury, although the library opens into the conservatory.

FIRE AT BILLY HOUSE.—On Thursday morning a most dreadful fire broke out in the Manor House of Lilly, near Linton, the seat of John Sowerby, Esq. which entirely consumed the same, with the greater part of the furniture. Mr. Sowerby the younger, with Mr. Keane, a friend of his, had but just come down for a few days sporting, and had been sitting in the library by a wood fire, from whence they retired to bed about twelve, leaving only a few embers in the grate.—The fire was discovered by two men servants, who on opening the library door, the volume of fire and smoke burst out, and cut off the retreat of one, while the other escaped through the passage. The former in his terror and despair, by his cries, and by discharging a pistol he had taken with him, first alarmed the two Gentlemen who were fast asleep. Mr. Sowerby's room was fortunately just over the leads of the portico, upon which he let himself down, and was saved by the servant, who had escaped by means of a ladder, together with the other man servant. Mr. Keane, on rushing to his door, was almost suffocated by the flame and smoke rolling towards his chamber, and, as the stair-case was on fire, he had barely time to force open the window-shutter, and, without any alternative, to leap out: neither received any injury. Three maid servants, who had escaped from the attics on the parapet, were saved by ladders likewise; and as the family were luckily in town, there were no other persons in the house. As the house was old and dry, and all the rooms wainscoated, the rapidity of the flames was so great that the whole was consumed in less than three hours, and the Gentlemen, who slept on the first floor, had scarcely saved themselves before the floors of their chambers fell in.

BIRTHS.

On Monday last, at Blithfield, Staffordshire, the Right Hon. Lady Bagot, of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the lady of Charles Littledale, Esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday last, at Lewisham, Captain G. C. Coffin, of the Royal Artillery, nephew to Sir I. Coffin, Bart. to Miss Larkins, daughter of the late William Larkins, Esq. of Blackheath.

DIED.

On Sunday evening last, at White Roding, in Essex, the Rev. Sir William Cheere, Bart. at the advanced age of 78 years; the bulk of his fortune devolves to his two amiable nieces the daughters of his late and only brother. The title becomes extinct.

On Tuesday last, at Ham Common, aged 82, the Hon. Mrs. Esther Chetwynd, sister of the late, and aunt to the present Lord Chetwynd.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.—There were large quantities of grain at market. Wheat was very heavy in sale to-day, but the prices were nearly as on Monday. Barley did not meet a brisk sale, and last day's prices were with difficulty maintained. Beans remain as of late. Our Oat trade was very heavy, and prices were reduced full 1s. per quarter.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	60	70	Wheat	55	70
Fine ditto	72	75	Fine ditto	72	74
Rye (New)	48	52	Rye (New)	48	52
Barley	40	46	Barley	40	45
Malt (New)	66	76	Malt (New)	64	74
White Peas, boilers	160	175	White Peas, boilers	164	174
Grey Peas	56	62	Grey Peas	55	60
Beans	54	60	Beans	54	60
Tick ditto (Old)	50	56	Tick ditto	50	56
Oats	32	36	Oats	30	35
Poland ditto	37	38	Poland ditto	36	37
Rape Seed £28 a £32			Rape Seed £29 a £32		
Fine Flour	55	60	Fine Flour	60	62
Seconds	50	55	Seconds	50	55

Return of Wheat, including from February 20 to February 26, Total, 7,258 quarters, from 67s. to 78s.—Average 72s. 6½d. or 3d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,
In Great Britain, for the Week ending February 27.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	69	6	Beans	56	6
Rye	47	2	Peas	67	4
Barley	39	1	Oatmeal	46	2
Oats	30	0	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, MAR. 4.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	17 0	a 20 0	Oats, per qr.	1 16	a 2 2
Barley, per qr.	1 18	a 2 2	Beans, do.	2 16	a 3 3

Peas £.2 18s. a £.3 3s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 2d of March, 1808, is £.1 12s. 5¾d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 10	a 6 0	Kent	4 15	a 7 0
Sussex	4 15	a 5 8	Sussex	4 15	a 5 12
Essex	4 15	a 5 12	Farnham	6 0	a 10 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 4 0	a 6 6 0	Average 5 5 0
	Straw	2 5 0	a 2 11 0	2 8 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 10 0	a 6 10 0	5 10 0
	Clover	6 6 0	a 7 7 0	6 13 6
	Straw	2 4 0	a 2 12 0	2 8 0
Smithfield,	Hay	4 10 0	a 6 0 0	5 5 0
	Clover	5 5 0	a 7 0 0	6 2 6
	Straw	2 2 0	a 2 8 0	2 5 0

PRICE OF MEAT,

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. Carcase.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 8	a 4 4	Beef	3 4	a 4 6
Mutton	3 10	a 5 0	Mutton	3 8	a 4 6
Veal	5 8	a 7 0	Veal	4 0	a 5 6
Pork	4 0	a 6 0	Pork	4 8	a 5 8
Lamb	0 0	a 0 0	Lamb	0 0	a 0 0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 800—Sheep and lambs, - - 3,000
Calves, - 120—Pigs - - - - - - - - - 350

PRICE OF COALS FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY, FEB. 29.—Adairs, 55s. 6d; Bigg's, 57s.; Heaton, 57s. 3d.; Murton, 47s. 6d.; Hebburn, 58s. 6d.; Townley, 55s.; Wall's End (Russell's), 58s. 6d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 57s. 9d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 58s. 6d.; Eden, 54s. 6d.
34 Ships at Market, 28 sold, 75 sailed, 46 loaded.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.—Adair's, 59s. 6d.; Benton, 59s. 9d.; Bigg's, 55s. 6d.; Bryan's, 58s.; Croft's, 51s. 9d.; Eighton, 51s.; Tanfield, 50s. 6d.; Heaton, 56s.; Kenton, 55s. 6d.; Pontop, 50s. 6d.; Percy, 56s.; Hebburn, 56s. 6d.; Team, 49s. 6d.; Wall's End (Russell's), 56s. 6d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 56s. 9d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 56s. 9d.; Walker, 55s.; Willington, 55s. 6d.; Wylam, 53s. 6d.; Bourn, 52s.; Eden, 52s.; Newbottle, 50s.
76 Ships at Market, 43 sold, 36 sailed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.—Benton, 59s. 6d.; Bigg's, 56s. 9d.; Cowpen, 50s. 6d.; Eighton, 50s. 6d.; Ellison's, 52s. 6d.; Heaton, 53s.; Hawksworth, 47s. 6d.; Holywell, 50s.; Killingworth, 52s. 9d.; Kenton, 53s.; Murton, 45s.; Parkmain, 53s.; Percy, 53s.; Hebburn, 53s. 3d.; Wall's End (Russell's), 54s.; Wall's End (Bell's), 54s. 9d.; Walker, 52s. 6d.; Wylam, 50s.; Bourn Moor, 49s.; Hedsworth, 50s. 3d.; Primrose, 51s.
56 Ships at Market, 44 sold, 23 sailed, 30 loaded.
Importation last Month, 59,590¼ chaldrons—short 3,508¾.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	59	0	a 60	0	Town Tallow	00	0	a 76	6
Soap, yellow	94	0	a 95	6	Yell. Russia, do.	00	0	a 77	0
—— mottled	104	0	a 106	0	White, do.	73	0	a 74	0
—— curd	108	0	a 110	0	Soap,	00	0	a 79	0
Candles, p. doz.	00	0	a 12	0	Graves	00	0	a 12	0
—— mould, do.	00	0	a 13	6	Good Dregs	00	0	a 12	0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 6½d. Clare, 4s. 6d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 5½d.—Average 4s. 6d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturday
Bank Stock	.....	231½	Holiday.	231½ ½	231½ ½	.....
3 per Cent. Consol.	63½	63½ 64	Ash	63½ ½	64½ ½	.....
3 per Cent. Reduced.	64½	64½ ½ ½	Wednes.	63½ 64	64	64
4 per Cent. Consol.	82½	82½ 83		82½ ½	.....	.....
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	97½ ½	97½ ½	.....	97½ ½	97½ ½ ½	97½
5 per Cent. 1797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Long Annuities	18½ 7-16	18 7-16	.....	18 5-16 ½	18½ 5-16	18½ 5-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	.....	63½	.....	63½ ½	63½	63½
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	.....	7½	.....	7½ 13-16	.....	7½ 13-16
Irish 5 per Cent.	.....	95½ 96	.....	96½ ½	.....	.....
South Sea Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock	172½	173	.....	172	.....	.....
Do. Bonds	1, 3 dis.	2, 3 dis.	.....	4, 3, 2 dis.	3, 4 dis.	2, 3 dis.
Exch. Bills, 3d.	P. 2 dis.	P. 3 dis.	.....	1 dis. 1 pm	2 dis. P.	1 dis. 2pm
Lottery Tickets	£21	.....	.....	£21	£21	£21
City Do.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	.....	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.
Omnium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consols for Account	64½	64½ ½ ½	.....	64½ ½	64½	64½

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	7 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	34	11	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	2 2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	34	6 2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	7 2½ U.	Venice	52 inactive	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	6	Naples	42	
Do.	23	10 2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	23	10	Oporto	60	
Madrid	41	effec.	Dublin	10½ per Ct	
Cadiz	41	effec.	Cork	11½	

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

N. Dol. 5s. 3d. p. oz.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	1	3
Dublin	1	1
Waterford	4	0
Guernsey	0	1
Jersey	0	1

E. F. T. FORTUNE, Broker, 13, Cornhill.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 11. SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER ELEVEN.

THE MILITARY PLANS OF MR. WINDHAM AND LORD CASTLEREAGH.

On a variety of accounts is this a subject of the highest importance. Our military establishment is one of the great drains of the resources of the country, one of the mighty gulphs into which the earnings of the people are thrown. The security of the nation depends upon it, in conjunction with our navy. As it has been managed lately it has proved the scourge of the population, while the utmost efforts of the Government, and the most prodigal expenditure have hardly sufficed to provide the army with its requisite numbers.

The constitution of our army engages the serious regret of all thinking men in the country, and excites the ridicule of the other nations of Europe. When personal bravery suffices for the accomplishment of any object, our superiority is not doubtful, as both officers and men unite in a nobler manner the virtues of enterprize and firmness, than those of any other nation in the world. But on occasions when these virtues are not sufficient, and unfortunately for us these are by far the most numerous occasions in War, we have deep reason to lament, that the enterprize and courage of our troops are most frequently of little avail.

We may all remember that the cry for a reform of the army was loud and vehement at the time when the late Ministers obtained the reins of Government. The experiments which had been made on the Militia, and the Army of Reserve Act, had exhausted the patience of the country, and Mr. Pitt's Parish Bill served to cover the military schemes of the Government with ridicule. The Administration which was formed under the auspices of Mr. Fox, and of Lord Grenville, took up the subject with alacrity, but we believe we shall be supported by the experience of all our Readers, when we say, that they disappointed the expectations, first of the thinking men of the nation, and next of the great proportion of the men of every description.

It ought to have been matter of much more astonishment than it really was, that whereas every part of the military system stood in the utmost need of reform, the only part which was included in what was pompously, and somewhat ludicrously stiled, the military plans of Mr. Windham, was the business of recruiting. A reform in the mode of recruiting was the sole alteration which he proposed to introduce into the corrupted system of our military establishment. This was the subject of so much debating which we had in both Houses of Parliament during the administration of him and his colleagues. This was the mighty scheme, which, according to the one party, was to produce so much good, and, according to the other party, was to produce so much evil; and by this trifling, ineffectual alteration, and the noise which was raised about it, was the credulous nation led away from the thought of the radical improvements which it appeared to demand; and the subject has henceforth been sunk in oblivion.

The change which Mr. Windham proposed to introduce, respected chiefly two particulars—First, he abolished entirely the ballot, and proposed to recruit solely by voluntary enlistment. Secondly, he adopted the plan of enlisting for a limited number of years, relinquishing the received mode of enlistment for life. The present Ministry have departed from his plan, in both these respects. They had hardly ascended into office, when they reverted to the ballot, as an instrument so entirely to their heart's desire, that they could not feel themselves comfortable without it. By a clause which has been just now introduced into the Mutiny Bill, they have resumed the plan of enlistment for life, only having reserved the option of enlistment for a limited period with an inferior bounty.

Laying aside, for a moment, all regard of the superiority or inferiority of the one of these modes to the other, there are a few reflections of a very important nature, which force themselves upon every considerate mind.

Upon such men as compose the mass of armies of all countries, frequent changes have the most pernicious effects. They unhinge and distract their minds. They destroy that idea of the fixed and unalterable obligation of military rules, on which military obedience rests. They destroy that magic of opinion, without which corporal punishment exasperates rather than reforms. In the course of two short years, not to speak of our Army of Reserve Act, of our Additional Force Act, and other ephemeral arrangements, our soldiers have seen the ballot in full operation, and all enlistment for life; after this, they saw the ballot abolished and enlistment for a term of years established; they next behold the ballot resumed, and enlistment for life chosen as the system of Government. When a change was once introduced, there was, from its very introduction, a most important political reason for adhering to it; and a wanton subversion could proceed from nothing but great weakness, or great knavery. A change, it is clear, might be so decidedly and so exorbitantly pernicious, that it ought to be got rid of at all events. But were it a doubtful point between the plan adopted, and any other, either old or new, in military affairs, at least, the existing institution should be preferred. Ignorant must they be of human nature on whom these views make not the deepest impression.

The character of Parliament is deeply involved in these transactions. Since the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens, Parliament has appeared to be seriously engaged in studying the amendment of our military system. The importance of the subject is unspeakable. What has been the result of the mature deliberations of our National Council for years, during the most momentous period of our history, on the improvement of our army? Under the Administrations of Mr. Addington and Mr. Pitt, they sanctioned, without a scruple, the old system of the ballot, and of enlistment for life; When the Administration of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville proposed the abolition of the

ot and enlistment for life, they voted that abolition: en Mr. Perceval's Administration proposed on the er hand, that they should vote this abolition to be ng, they voted it, on both points, to be wrong ac-lingly. On one of the most important subjects that r came before a Senate, Parliament has, in the course hree years, three times altered its vote at the will of e Administrations. It has come to decisions flatly tradictory, according as it was directed by the persons essively in power, at the moment when it was telling hat on its decision respecting these very points, de-led the salvation of the country, or, perhaps, of the lized world itself! Whatever *theory* we may form with rd to the *cause* of this levity and mutability, it will be ty difficult to frame a supposition that will create much idence in this mode of managing our affairs, at the ent trying and awful conjuncture.

hese considerations, momentous as they are, no doubt l in importance to the magnitude of the objects con-ing which such various and contradictory decisions e been unscrupulously passed. The ballot more deeply ts the population and prosperity of the country, than thing else, the taxation excepted, in our political lition. At the time when the late Administration abo-d it, the country seemed to feel a relief. This one appeared to atone for many of the breaches, and many he omissions of their duty of which they were shame-guilty. The misery and discontent which its renewed tion has produced will not soon be redeemed.

o species of burthen can be imposed upon a population e inconsistent with all the principles of justice, of cy, and of humanity, than the ballot. It is not a ne-ary, it is a gratuitous evil; for the men might be ob-ed by better expedients. It is a burthen which falls the most outrageous and disgraceful inequality. It is rthen which is not only calculated to produce the most uciating misery, but to undermine virtue, and to l immorality and vice in every corner of the land.

he principle of universal service, which by a ridiculous on, is made the foundation of the law, involves most gross injustice and inequality, and impolicy. ording to this principle, you would condemn to the tion of a private soldier, the man who is earning 1000*l.* ar, and the man who is earning 20*l.* Where would be equality of this proceeding? You would take, you say, personal service of the one, and the personal service e other. But the personal service of the one is worth hundred times the personal service of the other. The uality of the impost would, therefore, be shameful. would the calamity to the individual be the sole mis-f of this proceeding. The loss to the nation would be eakable. To devote the lives of the men, whose ta- and exertions were of the highest national utility, to unction of a common soldier, would be the most gross e that ever was conceived, of the most precious trea- of the community. No prodigality, no waste of any r part of the national resources, could at all equal in uctive consequences this fatal misapplication. So tho-hly viscious is the principle of personal service.

the rule of universal personal service the burthen of nequality would fall upon the classes above the lowest. class would be relieved unfairly at the expence of the er classes. Now this is a species of mis-management, hich history furnishes very few examples. The higher es hardly ever find it very difficult to prevent any e proportion of the public burthens from falling upon . An expedient accordingly is found in respect to the t, which entirely changes this feature of the case, and ws, as usual, the burthen of the inequality on the r side. The injustice, however, is not removed; it is according to our practice, the lower orders who are e the victims of it. Our rule is, to allow personal ser- to be commuted for a sum of money; and all the ils which this creates and leaves, are allowed to against the people.

the ballot, the people are divided into two classes; those who are able to pay the fine, and those who are not.

Those who are able to pay it are of all different degrees of income, from 20,000*l.* or perhaps 50,000*l.* a year to 50*l.* To levy the same pecuniary sums for any purpose of the State, upon all those individuals indiscriminately, is such a hideous violation of that sacred principle of Government which commands the burthens of the community to be borne by its members in exact proportion to their ability, that it shocks every principle of common sense and of humanity. To the man of 20,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* a year, the payment of 20*l.* fine for the ballot, is a matter of absolute indifference. It never occasions him a thought. It never abridges him a single gratification. Contemplate its operation in cases of a different description. On many a family it is the severest calamity. It plunges them into difficulties from which years suffice not to extricate them. How many does it throw into that species of despondency, which puts an end to virtue and exertion? and of an industrious and meritorious family, produces a band of idlers and drunkards! This is not an imaginary consequence. Examine the annals of your work-houses. Trace to their source the causes which fill them. You will find that the inauspicious ballot has much to answer for! It is the parent of misery and vice to a lamentable extent.

Another class of persons whom it affects is the class of those, who, being unable to pay the fine, are compelled to furnish their personal services. This very circumstance constitutes the most shocking and painful inequality. What possible comparison can exist between the payment of a sum of money by the man who can afford it, and the absolute slavery of the person of another, who is dragged from his home, from his friends, from his beloved occupations; and, by the fear of the lash, and of death, made to wander over the face of the earth, and condemned to a mode of life which he may abhor! A man may be so attached to the scenes in which he is engaged, and the friends by whom he is surrounded, that millions, if he had them, he would willingly resign, rather than be torn from the objects of his affection. How cruel the circumstance, when he observes his neighbour exempted, because he possesses 20*l.* and hims lf s acrificed because he wants it! Is any thing so likely to create in the poor that envy, that hatred, of the advantages of the rich, which lays the foundation of the worst convulsions in society; and which, if it ever becomes general in any community, is quickly attended by the most deplorable consequences? Even among the individuals on whom the hard necessity of personal service falls, the inequality is immense and flagitious. One man may be the support of an aged father and mother, and a family of helpless brothers and sisters; or he may himself be the father of a happy family, who are plunged into misery, and brought up as vagabonds by his absence. Another man, whose means of earning are small, whose local or personal attachments are feeble, may feel scarcely any reluctance, or sustain any injury by following the mandate of the ballot. To many a young man, and these are the most valuable of their kind, the stroke of the ballot would be the extinction of the fondest hopes, the premium of the highest utility. How often does it happen in this highly civilised, free, and opulent nation, that men from the very lowest situations in life, ascend to stations of the utmost dignity and importance, to their own great emolument, and that of their country. Had they, in the entrance of life, been dragged by the ballot into the ranks of the army, they would have lived and died as common soldiers. The experience of almost every man will supply him with examples; we may cite two of present notoriety—Mr. Alderman Shaw and Mr. George Rose, whose career the calamity of the ballot, in early life, would have probably rendered very different. Let us cite another instance of infinitely more dignity and importance. Sir Richard Arkwright was originally a poor mechanic. He invented those spinning machines, which have given the manufactures of his country such a decided advantage over those of the whole world. Had this man, in the morning of life, been struck

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by the blasting hand of power, and been made, by iron necessity, a common soldier, where is the chance that his incalculable value would not have been lost?

These are a few, and but a few of the miseries and mischiefs attending the ballot; our limits will barely permit us to present a scanty specimen. The comparison of enlistment for life, and enlistment for a limited period, we regard as a matter of much less, indeed, of trifling importance. It is absurd to say, that enlistment for a limited period does not afford as good and steady an army as enlistment for life; because we have the experience of France, and all the military nations on the continent. On the other hand, as enlistment for life is a voluntary thing, no hardship is imposed by it. The only good effect to be expected from enlistment for a limited period, is a facility in recruiting; but, in the present circumstances of this country, that, without other causes to be provided, will have little effect. It is good so far as it goes; but it goes so little a way, that we are not very angry at the contumacy of the Ministers, who, to spite their predecessors, have entrenched upon it.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XI.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

There is something in the state of our Newspaper press, which highly deserves the attention of the philosophical observer. The influence of Newspapers is by no means trifling. The ignorance, and the mental indolence of the greater part of mankind, render them passive materials in the hands of those who daily fashion them. And it unfortunately happens that many of the Newspaper fashioners have motives for shaping their readers deplorably wrong.

The Daily Morning Papers take the lead. The influence under which those papers are placed from party motives is notorious. There is scarcely one of them which is not ranged on one side or the other of the two parties which always divide the Parliament and the Kingdom; and which does not make it a fixed rule to panegyrise whatever the party to which it is attached may perform, whether its measures are favourable or adverse to the interests of the country; and which holds it not, on the other hand, an equally sacred duty, to condemn and abuse whatever is proposed or spoken by the opposite Party, be its nature or tendency what it may.

The effects of this uniform and strong bias are in the highest degree pernicious. It habituates the public to exaggerations and unfairness—to the selfish passions of party, and shuts out the clear and disinterested view of national good. But there is another species of influence to which the Morning Papers are subject, which escapes common observation, though its consequences are deep and important. The persons who can afford to purchase a daily paper, are, of course, persons in affluence. It is the study, therefore, of the Morning Papers to flatter the prejudices of this class. The effects and nature of this propensity eminently deserve some explanation.

The extraordinary competition amongst Newspapers, to which the passion for this country for that species of reading has given rise, has had an effect contrary to that which usually attends competition. It has not improved the commodity; it has greatly spoilt it. The object of the Newspaper-maker being to sell his commodity, all that he studies, is, what will bring him customers; what will induce a greater number of persons to buy his paper. Now it is found, by a very full experience, that our countrymen buy Newspapers, not on account of what makes them wiser and better, but on account of what pleases them; not on account of what corrects their mistakes, and removes their prejudices, but that which assures them they have no mistakes and no prejudices. It becomes the business, therefore, of the newswriter not to study truth; but that which his readers consider to be the truth. Whatever he understands to be their opinion, that he applauds, on that he descants, that he exerts all the powers of his ingenuity to set in a plausible light. This course he systematically pursues; and whatever may be the absurdity and prejudices of his readers, all his efforts tend to strengthen and confirm them.

The intellectual exercise, reading, is thus perverted to an end directly the reverse of that to which it naturally leads. It is a fixed, invariable nature, well ascertained, that every class of men are liable to a set of prejudices and mistakes, peculiar to themselves, and to their circumstances. The inhabitants of the country are subject to one class of prejudices, the inhabitants of the town are subject to another. It is even remarked, that particular professions have a tendency to engender particular prejudices. Thus lawyers are considered as subject to one set of misapprehensions, and clergymen, for example, to another. The poor, it is well known, have many prejudices peculiar to themselves, and the rich, it is equally well known, are subject to prejudices of a different description. Now the great antidote to these prejudices, among all descriptions of persons, is reading. This habituates their minds to general views which comprehend all classes of men. This engenders reflections which loosen the bands that tie them, as it were, into distinct and separate parcels. The competition of the newspapers, fatally, and lamentably, counteracts this happy energy.

The rich and the affluent, as we have already said, are the class whom it is the interest of the Morning Papers to please. Their prejudices and mistakes, therefore, are the objects of perpetual panegyric in these papers; and the influence of their misapprehensions is thus prodigiously extended. In public transactions, for example, the prejudices of the rich and affluent, all tend to the encouragement of aristocratical measures. Towards the rapid growth, accordingly, of aristocratical power, in this country, there cannot be a doubt, that our Daily Papers have largely and unfortunately contributed.

This unhappy effect of competition among Newspapers in deteriorating their quality, meets with a curious parallel and illustration in the case of dissenting preaching. It has been remarked, that the effect of the interested zeal of the teachers of religion, whose emoluments depend upon pleasing their hearers, is not to render the doctrine more rational and improving, quite the contrary; it is to render it absurd and useless. With the great proportion of such teachers, it is the main enquiry what opinions will be most palatable to those whom they address. They study their prejudices. These they flatter, by representing them as principles of the greatest certainty and importance. They blow up the fanatical and superstitious fires of their hearers; and pervert the salutary influence of preaching, as the Newspapers that of reading, to the confirmation rather than the removal of error, to the corruption rather than the improvement of the people. . . .

We had intended to present our Readers, in this Number, with a short character of the four principal Morning Papers; but the general reflections which we have here presented, appeared to us of great importance, and have precluded the execution of this design, which we must, therefore, postpone till another opportunity.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, DUTCH, GERMAN, HAMBURGH, &c. &c. DISH AND DANISH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 11.—In virtue of a decree issued from the Palace of the Thuilleries, on the 7th inst. 60,000 conscripts will be taken from the 80.000 called into service by authority of the *Senatus Consultum* of the 21st of last January; the remaining 20,000 will form the reserve of 1809.

FEB. 16.—On the 12th inst. the Danish East India ship the Spitzburg, arrived at Paimbœuf. On the 20th of January it fell in with a French squadron of five ships of the line and some frigates, off the Cape de Verd Islands. We doubt not, that this is the squadron which sailed from Rochefort under the command of Rear-Admiral Allmand. It had previously been reported that the Rochefort squadron had arrived at Toulon.

FEB. 18.—The Journal of the Empire contains the following article from Madrid, of the 1st of February:—"Since the liberation of the Prince of Asturias, a commission has been named for the purpose of investigating the charges relative to the authors of the conspiracy entered into against his Majesty. This commission has now laid their report before the King; and in consequence of it the Duke of Infantado, and certain other Lords, have been banished for a certain number of years, and a Bishop has received orders to retire to a convent assigned to him.

MARCH 1.—It is certain that the Neapolitan troops have taken possession of Reggio on the Strait of Messina. The cannon taken there will serve to plant on the batteries along the coast, and for prosecuting the siege of the fortress of Scylla, which has already been strongly bombarded. This rock, which lies opposite to Charybdis, is the only point which the Sicilians and the English now possess in Italy. In the memorable earth-

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quake of 1783, the half of this fortress, with 100 men, were thrown into the sea.

The Official Journal contains an article, dated Constantinople, Jan. 28, which states, that General Gardane, Ambassador from the Emperor Napoleon to Persia, arrived on the 3d of November, at Koi, the first town on the Persian territory. In the same place he met the Persian Ambassador, on his way to France, whose retinue consists of more than one hundred persons, and who carries with him elegant and curious presents of swords, to the value of several millions.

An Imperial Decree of the 17th of February, contains regulations to the following effect:—"An embargo shall be laid on all Algerine ships in the harbours of our Empire, and in those of our kingdom of Italy; all Algerine subjects shall be arrested, and secured in prison; all goods and merchandize belonging to the Dey of Algiers, or his subjects, which shall be found in our Empire, or in the kingdom of Italy, shall be sequestered. These measures shall continue to be taken as long as the Dey of Algiers retains our Genoese subjects as slaves in his prisons."

GERMANY.

VIENNA, FEB. 18.—The Archduke Ferdinand and General Bellegarde are to command the corps of 70,000 men, which is assembling on our frontiers on the side of Turkey. The Turks have laboured hard, during the whole of this winter, in improving their fortresses in Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Wallachia. In general, they are making preparations, as if they dreaded against summer an united attack from all the Powers of the Continent.

CASSEL, FEB. 16.—A Deputation of the Jews in the kingdom of Westphalia has assembled here, consisting partly of Rabbis, partly by Elders. On the 8th the Deputation were introduced by M. Israel Jacobson, Counsellor of Finances, to the Minister of State, M. Simeon, and afterwards to King Jerome, M. Jacobson addressed his Majesty in a short speech, and the following is part of the reply which was made:—

"I am satisfied with your speech. That article in the Constitution of my kingdom, which establishes the equality of all religions, is in perfect unison with the feelings of my heart. The law ought to interrupt no man in the exercise of his worship. Each subject is as much at liberty to observe the rules of his faith, as the King is to follow his religion. The duties of the Citizen are the only objects which the laws of the Government can regulate."

BANKS OF THE ELBE.—The French Authorities on the Weser, respect ships which arrive there under the Dutch flags with legal cargoes, and certificates of origin, but permit none to sail again, either loaded or unloaded. Any Dutch ships, therefore, that extend their voyage beyond the left Bank of the Aulde, cannot return. Ships sailing under the Kniphausen, Oldenburgh, Pappenburgh, Mecklenburgh, or Portuguese flags, are detained by the same authorities, and placed under sequestration. It is expected at Bremen, that in a short time French Custom House Officers will be placed at the gates and barriers of the town. All merchandize arriving by land must then be provided with certificates of origin, a formality which has not yet been required at any other place.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 13.—We have received certain intelligence from Finland of the Russians having advanced upon the Swedish territory; the war may therefore be regarded as begun. All the Swedish regiments have received orders to proceed, by forced marches, to the frontiers. The General in Chief, Count Von Klingsfor, left this on the 10th for Finland. The Swedes have marched nearly all their forces against the Russians, and have left scarce any troops in the provinces opposite to Denmark, probably because they expect the English to protect them against any attack on that side.

ITALY.

NAPLES, JAN. 26.—On the 11th inst. a division of gun-boats, manded by Lieut Pascoe de Cosa, convoying 38 transports, was atta ked at the anchorage of Oligastro, by two enemy's brigs, the action commenced at night fall, and lasted four hours; one of the enemy's ships was completely disabled, and the other considerably damaged; on our side, we lost the gun-boat No. 26, on board of which one sailor was killed and two wounded, but the Lieutenant had the courage to repel the English, and the ability to conduct the convoy under his protection safe to the port of Salerno.

FEB. 12.—In the night between the 26th and 27th of January, a company of 600 men, partly Englishmen and partly banditti, who were landed at Canatelle and Villa San Giovanni, attacked a post, which was defended only by a company of Voltigeurs of the 62d Regiment, and by 20 Chasseurs of the 9th Regiment. Capt. Livron, commander of this post, put the enemy to flight, and pursued them to the sea side. Part of the enemy endeavoured to reach their vessels by swimming, and the remainder have been taken prisoners. On the 30th, four gun-boats and two of the enemy's transports were attacked at Porticello by a company of Voltigeurs of the 1st Regiment, and few grenadiers of the 62d Regiment; these brave men, in spite of all the enemy's fire, leaped into the sea, and by this stratagem got on board of the ships, under a shower of grape shot, and have taken possession of them. Some English ships of war at Messina, excited by the report of their guns, immediately put to sea, to assist the gun-boats. One brig of 22 guns, approaching too near Porticello, was stranded; she has fallen into our hands, after bravely defending herself during two days, in which conflict the Captain was killed, and the Lieutenant wounded.

FEB. 18.—The siege of Scylla is prosecuted with all expedition. There is every reason to believe that the English and the banditti will, in a few days, be driven out of the last strong hold they possess in Calabria. It was the division of Regnier which took Reggio. A great quantity of heavy artillery was found in the fortress. Besides the 900 men who composed the garrison, we have made prisoners of 200 men, who were found on board the English brig which was stranded on the coast.—The Naval Captain Claston, and 67 other officers of rank, are among the prisoners. This expedition has already put into our hands 1200 prisoners, and 42 pieces of cannon. The Neapolitan troops exhibited proofs of their usual courage.

SPAIN.

VALENTIA, JAN. 24.—Together with the strict measures taken by France and her Allies against the communication with England, the needful precautions are taken to prevent ships, belonging to the Continental Powers, from falling into the hands of the British. The Intendant of the Army, Don Francisco Xavier de Asperos, has made the following communication to the Company of Merchants in this sea-port town:—

"Whereas his Highness the Prince Grand-Admiral, has informed me, that the Emperor of the French and King of Italy has resolved, that no Danish, Dutch, Spanish, or other ships of his allies, shall be permitted to sail from any French Port, that they may not run the risk of being captured by the English; now the King, animated by a similar precaution, has thought proper to resolve that the same measures shall be adopted in all Ports of his Kingdom, and that no French, Danish, Dutch, or other vessels, belonging to the countries of his allies, shall be permitted to sail, and this solely with a view, that they may not be exposed to capture by the English."

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, FEB. 6.—The Emperor Napoleon, our present Sovereign, has issued a decree relative to Portugal, from his Royal Palace at Milan, dated December 20. It is now, for the first time, made public, and the following are the articles of which it consists:—

NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, KING OF ITALY, &c. &c.

We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. I. There shall be levied in our kingdom of Portugal, a war contribution of 100 millions of franks, to be paid by all kinds of property and domains belonging to individuals.

II. The Commander of our army shall apportion the contribution on the respective provinces according to the means of each.

III. All the property belonging to the Queen of Portugal, and to the Prince Regent, and to all the Princes who have pensions, shall be sequestrated. All the property of the Grandees of the kingdom, who followed the Prince Regent in his flight, shall also be sequestrated, unless they return to Portugal before the 15th of January next.

In consequence of this Decree, General Junot has issued an important State Paper of great length, but of which the following is the substance:—

"The Kingdom of Portugal shall pay an extraordinary War Contribution of 40 millions of crusadoes. The two millions already paid since the entry of the French, shall be allowed upon the present contributions. Six millions of crusadoes shall be the proportion to be paid to the Merchants, Bankers, and Capitalists. In all the churches of the kingdom, the gold and silver plate necessary for the performance of Divine Service shall be let remain; the surplus shall be carried to the mint, and shall go in diminution of the present contribution. All the Convents and

Holy Brotherhood, the Prelates, Archbishops, and Bishops of the kingdom, who are possessed of property, the Commanders of the three Military Orders, and that of Malta; finally, all proprietors of houses and lands shall be rated to the war contribution, in proportion to the extent of their property."

STATE PAPERS.

PORTUGAL.

THE GOVERNOR OF PARIS, FIRST AID-DE-CAMP OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING, GENERAL IN CHIEF, &c. &c.

INHABITANTS OF PORTUGAL,

Your interests have engaged the attention of his Majesty the Emperor and King, our master; all irresolution ought to disappear; the destinies of Portugal are brightening, and her future happiness is secured, because Napoleon the Great has taken her under his omnipotent protection.

The Prince of Brazil, by leaving Portugal, renounced all his rights and Sovereignty, over this Kingdom. The House of Braganza has ceased to reign in Portugal; the Emperor Napoleon wills, that this fine country shall be governed entirely in his name, by the General in Chief of his army.

The task which this mark of the benevolence and confidence of my master imposes on me, is of difficult execution, but I hope to perform it in a proper manner, supported as I am by the labour of the most intelligent men of this kingdom, and the kind disposition of its inhabitants.

I have formed a Council of Government to enlighten me with regard to the good which I must do, and perennial Administrations shall be appointed, in order to point out to me the means of improving the Administration, and establishing order and economy in the management of the public wealth. I shall order roads to be made, and canals formed, to facilitate communication, and to cause agriculture and national industry to flourish. Two branches indispensably required for the prosperity of a country, which it will be easy to restore to a people, enlightened, persevering, and intrepid. The Portuguese troops, commanded by the most deserving of their Chiefs, will soon form but one family with the soldiers of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland; and no rivalry will exist between them, but that of valour and discipline. The public revenue, well managed, will secure to every person employed in its administration, the reward of his labours; and public instruction, that only source of the civilization of nations, shall be diffused through the different provinces, and Algarve and Upper Beira will also produce their Camoens. The religion of your forefathers, the same which we all profess, shall be protected by the same hand which restored it to the vast French empire, free from the superstition which disgraced it; justice shall be equally administered, freed from all delays and arbitrary proceedings which degrade it.

Public tranquillity shall no more be disturbed by daring highway robbers, the offspring of idleness; and should any incorrigible miscreants be found, an active police shall rid the country of them. No hideous beggars shall henceforth offend the eyes of the industrious inhabitants of this superb capital, nor of the interior of the country; workhouses shall be erected for that purpose, where the maimed poor shall find an asylum, and the idle be employed in labour necessary for his own maintenance and preservation.

Inhabitants of the kingdom of Portugal, be peaceful and without fear; repel the instigations of those who wish to lead you to rebellion, and who do not care how much blood is shed provided it be the blood of the Continent; confide implicitly in our cautions for your welfare: you will reap all its fruits. Should it be necessary, in the first moment, to make some sacrifices, they will be solely required to place the Government in a proper condition to meliorate your fate. They are indispensably necessary for the sustenance of a large army, required for the execution of the vast projects of the Great Napoleon. His watchful eye is fixed on you, and your future happiness is certain. He will love you as much as his French subjects; endeavour to deserve his favour by a respectful conduct and submission to his will.

Given in the Palace, Head-quarters, in Lisbon, the 1st of Feb. 1808. JUNOT.

THE POPE'S PROTEST AGAINST THE DEMANDS OF BONAPARTE.

NOTICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE CARDINAL CASSONI.

"*February* 2, 1808.

"His Holiness Pius VII. being unable to conform to all the demands made on him by the French Government, and to the extent required of him, as it is contrary to his sacred duties, and the dictates of his conscience; and being thus compelled to submit to the disastrous consequences which have been threatened; and to the military occupation of his capital, in case he should not submit to such demands:

"Yielding, therefore, in all humility of heart, to the inscrutable determinations of the Most High, he places his cause in the hands of the Almighty; and being unwilling to fail in the essential obligations of gauranteeing the rights of his Sovereignty, he has commanded us to protest, and formally protests in his own name, as well as in that of his successors, against any occupation whatever of his dominions, being desirous that the rights of the Holy Chair should remain, now and henceforward, uninjured and untouched. As the Vicar on earth of that God of Peace who taught by his divine example humility and patience, he has no doubt, but his most beloved subjects, who have given him so many repeated proofs of obedience and attachment, will make it their peculiar study to preserve peace and tranquillity, private as well as public, which his Holiness exhorts, and expressly commands; and that, far from committing any excesses, they will rather respect the individuals of a nation, from whom, during his journey, and stay in Paris, he received so many flattering testimonies of devotion and regard."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Mr. Irwin, from the Customs, presented an account of the number of ships that came into, or were brought into British ports, pursuant to the operation of the Orders in Council.—Ordered to lie on the table.

DANISH PRIZES.

Lord Sidmouth, alluding to the various captures that had been made on the Danish commerce previous to any declaration of war, of ships already in our ports, unsuspicious of any hostile design on our part, as well as ships brought in pursuant to the Orders in Council, wished to be informed by his Majesty's Government how the proceeds arising from these captures, which he was informed amounted to two millions, were to be applied; and how Ministers intended to conduct themselves towards the owners of those ships, whose cargoes were the property of persons who were at the time in habits of friendly and commercial intercourse with this country? He was further anxious to be informed by his Majesty's Ministers, whether it was their intention to treat the crews of those ships as prisoners of war?

Lord Hawkesbury said, that the cargoes and owners of the Danish ships were to be treated in the same manner as those of other nations placed in similar circumstances. With respect to the crews they were considered as prisoners of war. A cartel had been proposed by his Majesty's Government, which, however, had not been acceded to.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord Lauderdale moved for a Copy of any Communications which had taken place with his Majesty's Allies, relative to the Orders in Council.

Lord Hawkesbury stated, that communications had been made, under the most favourable auspices, for giving complete effect to the Orders in Council, but that the proposed arrangements were not sufficiently matured to be as yet laid before Parliament.

After some remarks from Lords Auckland, Howick, and Lauderdale, the motion was withdrawn.

Lord Lauderdale moved for a Copy of the Answer of the British Minister in America, to the Note of Mr. Maddison of the 29th of March, 1807, respecting the Coasting Trade.

Lord Hawkesbury assured the Noble Lord, that no such document was in existence.

The question was then put on Lord Lauderdale's motion, and negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Lord Lake's Annuity Bill, and the Scotch Creditors Bill, were received from the Commons, and read a first time.

AMERICA.

Lord Grenville made a few observations on the importance of ascertaining how far the fact stood with regard to the period when the American Treaty, signed by the respective Ministers here, came into the hands of the President. The Noble Secretary of State had, on a former evening, inadvertently, he had no doubt, stated, that the Treaty had arrived prior to the rising of Congress. This was not correct; and he was confident the Noble Secretary had, upon enquiry, detected the inaccuracy of his former statement.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that the Treaty had certainly not reached the seat of the American Government until after the prorogation of Congress; but an official copy of it had been received by Mr. Erskine, immediately previous to that event, and had by him been communicated to the American Secretary of State, in order to its being laid before the President. The general expectation was, that the receipt of that Copy would have had the effect of inducing Mr. Jefferson to exercise the authority vested in him, of keeping the Senate sitting, or of fixing an early day for its re-assembling. The Senate, under a similar impression, immediately previous to the termination of the Session sent a Message to the President to know whether he had any communication to make to them, and his Answer was in the negative. In his conversation with individuals he stated as his reasons for not laying any information before the Senate at that time, that he disapproved of certain parts of the Treaty; and that he intended to renew the negociation with respect to these points, but particularly with regard to the question of impressment of seamen from American merchant vessels.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord Erskine condemned the Orders in Council, as a violation of the Constitution, by the assumption of a dispensing Power in the Crown; as an infraction of our municipal code, by authorising the detention and capture of foreign vessels, contrary to Magna Charta, and various statutes of Richard II. and Edward III.; and as a violation of public law, by depriving neutrals of the rights of innocent commerce, under the *false* pretence of their acquiescence in the French decree of the 21st of November 1806.

Lord Eldon contended, that the Orders in Council were strictly within the acknowledged Law of Nations. The statutes quoted by Lord Erskine were solely enacted, as appeared from their preambles, to prevent the Crown from establishing a monopoly of foreign commodities, by an arbitrary regulation of the ports where they should be disposed of. His Lordship concluded with moving the previous question.

Lord Grenville supported the original motion, and Lord Hawkesbury the previous question, which, after a short reply by Lord Erskine, was carried, on a division, by a majority of 121 to 64, proxies included.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

Heard Counsel in the Appeal Rickan *v.* the Trustees of Steward.

Bland's Divorce Bill was read a first time.

The Sugar Bounty and Drawback Bill were received from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Scotch Distillery Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

The Scotch Creditors Bill, and Lord Lake's Annuity Bill, went through a Committee.

The annual account of the Imports and Exports was presented, and also a return to an Order of the House, for an account of Foreign Vessels arrived in the week ending the 27th of February.

Lord Stanhope gave notice of his intention to propose, in the course of the Session, some measure for ensuring to the public a correct report of the decisions in Courts of Justice.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord Lauderdale moved for a Copy of a Petition from Messrs. Bainbridge and Co. to the Privy Council, dated the 13th of January, relative to an American vessel which had arrived from Antwerp. This vessel had been denied admittance into the French port, in consequence of having touched at a port in this country. The fact was of importance, as it proved that considerably subsequent to the issuing of our Orders in Council, not only the British Decree, but that also published at Milan, had not been acted upon with regard to America; if they had the vessel alluded to would have been confiscated.

Lord Bathurst related a subsequent case, which fully proved the severity with which the French Decree had been put into execution, and declined giving his assent to the motion.

After some further conversations from Lord Lauderdale respecting a fresh Order in Council, issued Feb. 14, 1808, and its inconsistence with the former Orders, the Noble Lord concluded with moving for the production of it, which motion was, however, also negatived.

Lord Hawkesbury delivered a Message from his Majesty, relative to the Subsidiary Treaty with Sweden.

Lord Auckland said, from a paper just presented, he remarked with pleasure, that our Exports of British commodities for the last year amounted to about 40 millions. He was anxious to have a return, distinguishing the Exports of the three last months of that year, and similar returns for the same periods of three preceding years. He should also wish to have a return for the Port of London, to as late a date as it could be made out.—Lord Auckland's various motions were put and agreed to.

REVERSIONARY GRANTS BILL.

Lord Arden opposed the Bill, on the ground of its tending to trench upon the prerogative, and of its having come from the other House under circumstances which interfered with the freedom of debate in their Lordships' House.

Lord Redesdale argued against the Bill, conceiving it to be the commencement of a system of innovation, of which no man could see the consequences. He illustrated the danger of submitting to the other House, by a reference to the times of Charles I. and the commencement of the French Revolution.

Lord Hawkesbury briefly re-stated the considerations which he argued on a preceding evening for adopting the measure with some modification.

A division then took place, when the numbers, including proxies, were for Lord Arden's motion 84; against it 84. This parity of numbers had the effect, according to their Lordships' rule of proceeding in such cases, of negativing the motion; and on our re-admission their Lordships were in a Committee.

Lord Hawkesbury proposed to limit the duration of the Bill to the 1st of June, 1810.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Lord Lake's Annuity Bill, and the Scotch Creditors Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The American Commissioners' Bill, and the Marine Mutiny Bill, were received from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Sugar Bounty and Drawback Bills went through a Committee. In the course of proceeding Lord Suffolk took occasion to state his apprehensions of injurious consequences to our agricultural interests, and should, pursuant to an idea which seemed to be generally entertained, permission be given for using sugar in the distilleries.

Lord Lauderdale, with the view of being duly prepared for discussing the Bill for enforcing the Orders in Council, now speedily expected to come up from the other House, was anxious to be informed, whether or not French Colonial produce which had been landed in America, and become neutral property, could be freely conveyed to a port in Sweden?

Lord Bathurst stated, that under the Orders in Council, the enemy's Colonial produce could not be conveyed in neutral vessels to the ports of our allies.

Lord Lauderdale read over the series of resolutions which he meant to move on Monday, respecting the commercial policy of the Orders in Council; but finding that the Message respecting the Swedish subsidy would take precedence of all other business on that day, he gave notice that he should not bring on his motion until Wednesday.

Lord Moira moved the second reading of the Debtor and Creditor Bill. He entered into a detail of the grievances which the Debtor suffered at present when arrested in *Mesnes* process; and when taken in execution; and pointed out the advantage which would result both to Debtor and Creditor, from adopting the principle of a *Cessio Bonorum*, which had formed part of the Roman law from the time of Julius Cæsar, and which was adopted into the legal code of most of the modern European nations.

Lord Ellenborough opposed the Bill, alleging that the process of arrest in five cases out of six produced payment of the debt, without even the step of putting in bail being resorted to. He quoted various passages from Lord Hale's Works on the dangers of innovation.

Lord Holland supported the Bill, which, after a few words from Lord Moira, in reply to Lord Ellenborough, was rejected on a division, by Nine to Five.—Adjourned.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

The Speaker acquainted the House that he had received a Letter from Sir S. Achmuty, dated the 4th inst. conveying the grateful acknowledgements of that Officer, and of Brigadier-General Lumley, and the Officers under their respective commands, for the honour conferred on them by the Vote of Thanks of the House of the 16th of April last, on the subject of the attack on Monte Video.

Mr. Simeon brought up the Report of the Grampound Committee, which declared the Election for that Borough to be null and void. Writs were ordered for the election of two Burgesses.

Mr. Wilberforce brought up the Report of the Newcastle-under-Line Committee, which stated that the Sitting Members were duly elected, and that the Petition that had been presented against them was not frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. Parnell presented a Petition from the Freeholders in Queen's County in Ireland, praying for a Commutation of Tythes. He should move, that the Petition do lie on the table; giving notice, that if Ministers did not take it up betwixt that and an early day after the Easter Recess, he should then move, that the Petition be referred to a Committee.

Mr. Horner brought forward his promised motion, on the subject of the Fees paid by merchants for Licences to carry on the Foreign Trade. His object was to refer the amount of these Fees, and the propriety of their imposition, to the consideration of the Finance Committee. He concluded by moving, that the Papers presented on the 10th and 11th of February last, relating to the Fees paid on Licences granted for carrying on the Foreign Trade, be referred to the consideration of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Ross said, the Privy Council had been for several weeks busily employed in investigating the subject. He suggested to the Hon. Gentleman the propriety of withdrawing his motion for a day or two, until a Report, connected with the Fees on these Licences, from the Privy Council, should be laid upon the table.

After a short conversation Mr. Horner acquiesced.

On the Motion of Sir Francis Burdett, an Account was ordered to be laid before the House of the total sum issued under warrants from His Majesty, out of the Registry of the Court of Admiralty, or of the Droits of the Crown, from January 1792 to the latest period to which the same could be made out; and also of the Balances remaining in the Registry of the Court of Admiralty out of the said Droits.

Mr. Secretary Canning presented Copies of the Correspondence between Mr. Secretary Fox, and Mr. Secretary Windham, and the Earls of Rosslyn and St. Vincent, and Lieut.-General Simcoe, in August and September 1806. Ordered to be printed. —Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Lord Lake's Annuity Bill was read and passed.

A Bill was read a first time, rendering perpetual several Acts relating to the Exportation of Tobacco-pipe Clay to the British Colonies in the West Indies.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Sir C. Pole moved for leave to bring in a Bill for better regulating Greenwich Hospital, and the Royal Naval Asylum. He said that this Bill was founded on the last Report of the Board of Naval Enquiry, and he meant to propose that in future all the Officers employed in Greenwich Hospital should be those who had lost their limbs in the naval service, and were thereby rendered incapable of pursuing their profession. He intended a similar Bill for the regulation of the Officers in the Royal Naval Asylum in future. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill accordingly.

Mr. Ross objected to the introduction of this Bill, till such time as the regulations which were now preparing for it, by order of his Majesty, could be laid on the table, as those regulations would supersede the necessity of parliamentary interference. Independent of this objection it would be seen that the Commissioners could not, in justice to the Institution, appoint naval characters to the different offices of Surveyor and Auditor, both of these required professional men.

Mr. Whitbread supported the motion, being firmly convinced that a number of seafaring persons could be found fully qualified to fill the different offices in Greenwich Hospital and the Royal Naval Asylum.

Mr. Pastoner would advise his Hon. Friend to separate the object, and bring in two distinct Bills.

Sir C. Pole said he could never lose sight of a measure so beneficial to those who had been disabled in fighting the battles of their country, but in this case he would yield to the suggestion of his Hon. Friend.

The House divided—Ayes 52—Noes 78—Majority against the introduction of the Bill 26.

Sir C. Pole then moved for a copy of the last Charter granted to Greenwich Hospital, which was ordered to be laid before the House.

MUTINY BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the Mutiny Bill.

Lord Castlereagh felt perfectly convinced of the necessity of doing away part of the clause respecting unlimited service. Military men were averse to the system introduced by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Windham). In the Colonies, where no less than 90,000 men were employed, the expence of sending soldiers backwards and forwards, according to the new system, was more than 450,000*l.* additional. The Noble Lord had no objection to limited service at home, but it was productive of a serious evil abroad. The measure was radically bad, and he trusted the House would see the propriety of expunging that part of the Bill.

Mr. Windham read his own military resolutions, and those of Lord Castlereagh at the end of the last Parliament. The resolutions of Mr. Windham proved, that in the first year after the plan was put in force, its first quarter's produce was 11,000 men, its second 13,000, its third 21,000, and its fourth 24,000. He then animadverted with considerable severity on the injustice and iniquity of the proposed innovation, which was levelled at the utter ruin of the military plans of the last Administration, which were to be overwhelmed at one stroke. The famous Additional Force Act had produced 12,000 men, but the desertions were one in five. He concluded a very long speech by declaring his decided negative to the clause.

Mr. Windham and Lord Castlereagh severally explained; when the House divided—Ayes 169—Noes 100.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

Mr. Mellish brought up the Report of the East London Water Works Bill, which was agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Calcraft moved for a return of the effective strength of the Volunteers of Great Britain to the 5th of February last.

The Sugar Drawback Duties Bill, and the Sugar Bounty Bill, were read a third time and passed.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, on the motion of Mr. Huskisson, voted the following sums:—

73,500 to pay off 5 per Cent. Annuities.

144,600 for the relief of French and other Emigrants. This sum exceeded the vote of last year made under this head, by 3,000*l.* The reason of the increase was, that the vote of 1806, for St. Domingo Emigrants, afforded a surplus which covered in some degree, the expence that was to be provided for anew this year.

7,548 For the Charges of the Alien Office.

4,696 To make good the Deficiencies of the Vote of last year, for defraying the Expence of Printing and Stationary for the House of Commons.

2,337 To make good the Deficiency of the Vote for French and other Emigrants in 1807.

12,000 For the Expence of the Public Office, in Bow-street.

The Report to be received to-morrow.

FUNDING OF EXCHEQUER BILLS.

Mr. Perceval rose to submit a proposition for funding 4,000,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills. It certainly would be a desirable thing to remove these Bills from the market; and it was meant that it should be done by a public subscription, without any regard to the dates of these Bills. He proposed and moved a Resolution, that these 4,000,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills be funded in the 4 and 5 per Cents. after a few words from Mr. N. Vansittart and Mr. Huskisson, it was agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the Motion of Lord Folkestone, the Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned debate on the Marquis of Wellesley was read.

OUDE PAPERS.

Lord Folkstone said, the charge he meant to submit against the Marquis Wellesley, was his cruel and harsh treatment of the Nabob of Oude, once a great, a powerful, and an independent Prince in India, but now shorn of his rank and freedom. When that Nabob ascended the musnud, (the throne)

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a lac and one half of rupees, were due by the territory of Oude to the East India Company, and Lord Wellesley, on his setting out to India, conceived the plan of ruining this Potentate. At that time there was a Treaty in existence, which had been but recently entered into by the Nabob of Oude and the East India Company, which abrogated and did away all former Treaties, and clearly settled and defined the terms of the future relationship and intercourse of the contracting parties. That Treaty stipulated, that the Nabob should in future be deprived of all external political consequence, and yet that he should retain the entire management of his own affairs, and the usual authority vested in him over his dominions. The Company, by that Treaty, engaged to defend the Nabob's territory, and if a force for that purpose should be necessary beyond 13,000 men, the numbers beyond these were to be paid by the Nabob. Of this positive stipulation Lord Wellesley made a very improper use; he used it as a means of oppressing the Nabob, insisting, that imminent dangers impended over the Nabob's possessions, and urging the necessity for the introduction of British troops into Oude, in order to the protection of its Sovereign, the Nabob's own troops being very disorderly and mutinous, which induced the Nabob to wish a reduction of their numbers. The Nabob did so, and reduced all his battalions but those under the command of an officer named Almas. This the Marquis construed into a design against the Company, and was one of the causes of his immediately sending British troops into Oude. There was another charge against the Noble Marquis, which was, that of compelling the Nabob to cede the one half of his territory. Lord Folkstone then referred to the letters between Colonel Scott, the British Resident at Lucknow, the capital of Oude, and Lord Wellesley. Lord W. after this, in order to compel the Nabob to comply with his urgent demands, harassed him with a claim for an arrear due to the Company, from the time the British forces had formerly defended his territory. This sum was due at the time the Treaty was made, and in it was a clause securing its payment; therefore, Lord F. contended, that if Lord Wellesley meant to insist on payment of that arrear, he ought to have specifically intimated such a demand to the Nabob. Distressed beyond all bearing by these measures, the Nabob, at length, consented to cede one half of his territory to the Company, and to disband his troops. After commenting on the harshness of Lord Wellesley, Lord Folkstone concluded by moving the first of a string of Resolutions, censuring and condemning the conduct of the Marquis Wellesley in regard to the Nabob of Oude.

Mr. W. Keene supported the motion.

Sir J. Anstruther said, no man could have any well-founded complaint against the Noble Marquis on the score of injustice, and the native Chiefs of India, only, had to complain of the nature and principles of the British Government, which protected the lower order from tyranny and oppression. It was well known to the Directors, that the Civil and Military Government of Oude was in such a state, as to require an immediate reformation. The whole State was in confusion, and the Nabob without authority over his subjects. In that situation it became absolutely necessary for the Governor General to interfere. Surely, if he acted by the instructions of the Secret Committee, he could not now be impeached for obeying their orders. The Hon. Gentleman then entered into the history of the Noble Marquis's Indian policy, and concluded by moving the previous question, and submitting another motion to the following effect: viz. "That it appears to this House, that the conduct pursued by the Marquis of Wellesley in India was highly meritorious, and beneficial to the British interest, and the inhabitants in general."

Mr. H. Smith observed, that as the House was fatigued with the length of the debate, and with those of the preceding evenings, he should therefore move that this debate be adjourned.

The debate on the Oude Papers was adjourned till Tuesday next.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Mr. Canning brought down a Message from the King, stating that his Majesty had thought it proper to inform the House of Commons, that the King of Sweden having resisted all the threats of France, his dominions were now exposed to imminent danger and peril. That his Majesty had entered into a Treaty with the King of Sweden, of a subsidiary nature; and his Majesty relied upon his faithful Commons taking the measures necessary to enable his Majesty to fulfil his engagement.—Ordered to be referred to the consideration of the Committee of Supply.

The Reports of the Committees of Supply, and Ways and Means, of yesterday, were brought up. The former granted sums for various miscellaneous services, and the latter was for funding four millions of Exchequer Bills. The resolutions were agreed to, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in on the latter.

The American Commissioners' Bill, and the Royal Marine Mutiny Bill, were read a third time and passed.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS.

Mr. Alderman Combe presented a Petition from certain Merchants in the City of London, carrying on trade with the United States of America, against the late Orders in Council, praying to be heard by Counsel at the Bar, against the said Orders. The Hon. Member moved that the petition do lie on the table.

Sir W. Curtis stated, that he did not mean to object to the petition lying on the table, but the House ought to be put in possession of a few facts, that had given rise to the petition. For some days advertisements had appeared in the public Newspapers calling a Meeting of American Merchants on this day, at the London Tavern. He was not present at that Meeting, but he had heard that a discussion took place and an amendment was carried, that no petition should be presented. Three out of four parts of the Meeting were in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Alderman Shaw stated, that he had attended the Meeting, and the Majority against the petition was two to one.

Mr. Baring, the Chairman of the Meeting, defended the petition, and said, that if certain gentlemen, who had been present, had kept away, the result of the discussion would have been different from what it had been.

Mr. Perceval had no objection to the petition, and the House was highly obliged to Mr. Alderman Curtis for the information he had given.—The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

General Gascoigne presented a petition from certain Merchants in Liverpool against the Orders in Council, praying to be heard by Counsel at the Bar. The General moved, that the petitioners, by their Counsel, be heard at the Bar on Monday.

Lord Castlereagh said, there could be no objection to the passing of the Orders in Council Bill, as it contained a clause, allowing the House to alter and amend it in the present Session. Should that not be done, the petitioners could address his Majesty not to act upon the Orders in Council.

Mr. Ponsonby said, what would his Majesty think of them, if they were to pass that Bill, and in a few days address him not to carry the law, which that Bill embraced, into effect? Why not procrastinate the third reading till the evidence the petitioners had to offer came fairly before the House.—A division took place; for the motion 66, against it 99; majority 33.

Sir Wm. Scott and some other Members spoke to a point of order.

The principle of Adjournment having been thus rejected,

Sir Wm. Scott spoke on the legality of the Orders in Council as strictly consonant with the law of nations.

After Dr. Lawrence, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Ponsonby had spoken, Lord H. Petty proposed an adjournment of the debate until Friday.

Mr. Windam supported the motion for adjournment.

On a division there appeared, For the adjournment 71; Against it 145; majority 74.

After some further divisions and discussions, it was at length agreed that the debate should be adjourned until this day.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

The *Speaker* went up to the House of Peers, and, upon his return, stated he had heard the Royal Assent, by Commission, given to the Ten Millions and a Half Exchequer Bills' Bill, to the Bill for better Regulating the Office of Treasurer of the Navy; and the Bill for abolishing the Office of Surveyor of the Petty Customs in the Port of London.

Mr. Johnson presented accounts from the London Dock Company, of the progress of the works, and also of the receipts and disbursements of the Company, from the 30th of November, 1806, to the 30th of November, 1807. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Mutiny Bill was reported, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Lord Folkstone wished to inform the House, that an Hon. Baronet, Member for Westminster, meant to move a clause on the third reading of the Mutiny Bill, to prevent the dismissal of

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Officers from the Army without a trial by Court Martial. The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Sir T. Turton postponed, from the 21st of March, until the 18th of April, his motion on the Carnatic Question. It was his wish to allow a month to elapse between the discussion of the Oude Question, and that of the Carnatic.

On the motion of *Mr. Huskisson*, an Address was agreed to, entreating his Majesty to order to be laid before the House an Account of all Sums issued by his Majesty's directions, pursuant to the Resolutions of the House, not made good by Parliament.

Mr. Alderman Combe deferred, till Monday, his motion for fixing a day for the House taking into consideration the Petition of the Merchants of London, carrying on the American trade.

Mr. Dundas moved, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the present situation of the affairs of the East India Company; and to report their observations thereon from time to time to the House. The Committee to consist of 21 Members, five of whom to be a Quorum, with power to sit, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House, and to remove from place to place. The motion was agreed to.

Colonel Stanley presented a Petition from a number of Manufacturers in Manchester, praying to be heard by Counsel and evidence at the Bar, against the Orders in Council issued in November last. Ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday next, and then to be heard by Counsel and evidence.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Percival moved the Order of the Day for the House resuming the adjourned debate on the third reading of the Orders in Council Bill.

Mr. Rose defended the principle of the Bill, as a measure of the utmost importance to the mercantile interest of the country. Neutrals had no right to complain of the Orders in Council, for they became unavoidable, in consequence of Bonaparte's decree, declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade. He concluded with observing, that the present Administration had no hostile idea against America.

Mr. F. Morris said, the Orders in Council were contrary to the common law of the land, in direct violation to the 28th of Edward III. and contrary to the law of nations; since it was there laid down, that the consent of the neutral ought to be previously obtained, before his right could be infringed.

Mr. Grattan abstained from taking any share in the debate, in the hopes of hearing any thing in the shape of argument from the other side, in favour of a measure which forboded the ruin of British commerce. He was astonished at the mode in which this Bill was originally forced on the House; and he was equally surprised when the evidence which the Merchants of Liverpool and London had to offer against the Orders was rejected.

Mr. Canning, in a very eloquent speech, supported the principle of the Bill, which was an experiment rendered necessary by the unprecedented situation of the country.

The House divided for the third reading of the Bill.

Ayes, 168—Noes, 68—Majority 100. Adjourned.

TREATY WITH SWEDEN.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE KING OF SWEDEN,

Signed at Stockholm, on the 8th of February, 1808.

The consequences of the Treaty of Tilsit between Russia and France unfolding themselves more and more in such a manner as to threaten Sweden with a speedy Invasion, for the purpose of forcing her to accede to the French system; and his Swedish Majesty finding himself therefore under the necessity of bringing forward, to resist its effects, a greater force than he has at his ordinary disposal, his Britannic Majesty, animated with the constant desire of contributing to the defence and security of his Ally, and of supporting him by every means in a war undertaken for the mutual interests of both States, has determined to give to his Swedish Majesty an immediate aid in money, as being the most prompt and efficacious, to be paid from time to time at fixed periods: and their Majesties having judged it expedient, that a formal Convention with regard to their reciprocal intentions in this respect, should be concluded, they have, for this purpose, named and authorized their respective Plenipotentiaries; that is to say—In the name and on the part of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Edward Thornton, Esq. his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Sweden; and in the name and on the part of his Majesty the King of Sweden, the Baron d'Ehrenheim, President of his Chancery, and Commander of his Order of the Polar Star, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, engages that there shall be paid to his Majesty the King of Sweden, the sum of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling, in equal instalments of 100,000*l.* sterling each per month, beginning with the month of January of the present year inclusively, and to continue successively in the course of each month, the first of which instalments shall be paid on the ratification of the present convention by his Swedish Majesty.

II. His Majesty the King of Sweden, engages on his part to employ the said sum in putting into motion and keeping on a respectable establishment, all his land forces, and such part as shall be necessary of his fleets, and particularly his flotilla, in order to oppose the most effectual resistance to the common enemies.

III. Their said Majesties moreover engage to conclude no peace or truce, or convention of neutrality with the enemy, but in concert and by mutual agreement.

IV. The present Convention shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties, and its ratifications shall be exchanged at London within the space of six weeks after the signature of the said Convention, or sooner if it can be done.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of their said Majesties, have signed the present Convention, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Stockholm, the 8th of February, in the year of Redemption, 1808.

EDW. THORNTON, F. EHRENHEIM.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

The two High Contracing Parties have agreed to concert, as soon as possible, the measures to be taken, and the auxiliary succours to be stipulated for, in the case of a war actually taking place between Sweden and the Powers her neighbours; and the stipulations which may thence result shall be considered as separate and additional Articles to this Convention, and shall have the same force as if they were word for word inserted therein.

In faith of which, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of their said Majesties, have signed the Separate Article, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Stockholm, the 8th of February, in the year of Redemption, 1808.

EDW. THORNTON, F. EHRENHEIM.

WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.—A PLOT DISCOVERED.

Port-au-Prince, Jan. 10, 1808.

We have had another affair here, which bears a strong resemblance to that projected formerly by Yayou, against the life of our President. On the 7th December, a General, named M'Glonar, who commanded at Jarmel, and who was confederated with Yayou, put himself at the head of his troops, for the avowed purpose of producing an insurrection against this place. The plot being discovered by Petion, he dispatched two of his officers (Bonnet and De Troy) to wait the arrival of the traitors. These officers permitted M'Glonar to enter the town, but remained in full possession of the forts. Whilst he was engaged in endeavouring to gain over the troops from their allegiance, De Troy rode in, and secured M'Glonar. Five pistol shots were discharged at De Troy without effect, and the rest of the party fled. M'Glonar was sent to prison, who, a few hours after his confinement, swallowed poison, with which he had previously supplied himself, and was found dead. Another of his companions, who was taken in his flight, blew out his brains before his pistol could be wrested from his hand.

PROVINCIALS.

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 4.—The subjects for the dissertations for the Bishop of London's medals in Christ College, are this year proposed by his Lordship, and are as follow:—

For the Latin—*Doctrina Redemptionis universalis per mortem Christi ex sacris Scripturis patet.*

For the English—*Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do gender strifes, &c. &c.*

2 Tim. ch. ii. v. 23, 24, 25.

METHOD OF DISCOVERING CANINE MADNESS.—When a person has been bitten by a dog, apprehended to be mad, it com-

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monly happens that the dog is killed before any one is assured of his condition.—M. Pettitt, an eminent surgeon, of France, has discovered an expedient for putting an end to this uneasiness: He rubs the throat, teeth, and gums, of the dead dog with a piece of meat that has been dressed, (taking care that there has been no blood to stain it), and then offers it to a living dog; if he refuses it with crying and howling, the dead dog was certainly mad; but, if it is well-received, and eaten, there is nothing to fear.

On Wednesday morning last, one of the colliers at Govan Colliery, while boling a daugh composed of soft shale, in which were imbedded iron stone balls, found a live toad in a cavity in the under side of one of the balls, which the body of the toad completely filled. The ball lay immediately above an under stratum of coal, and fifty-six fathoms from the surface.

Last week, a cat in Greenock brought forth the most wonderful and perfect monster of her own species that is to be met with: It has one head, four ears, eight feet, and two tails; it is one body from the navel up, as if it were breast to breast, and from the navel back forms two distinct kittens; what is remarkable, the one is male, and the other female. It had suckled for some days, and, from all appearance, would have lived to maturity; but, most unfortunately for the admirers of natural curiosities, was deprived of its life from superstitious motives. It is now in the possession of Mr. William Gameron, surgeon there.

Thursday se'nnight a young lady from London, of the name of Capper, who had been on a visit at Birmingham, arrived at Worcester by the mail coach, at the usual hour, and, after taking some refreshment, proceeded towards Bristol. After having travelled several miles on the road to Tewkesbury, one of the horses became so restive and unmanageable, that the guard went from the dickey to the coach box, to assist in governing and pulling them up, in this effort the reigns broke; when the guard got down for the purpose of stopping their horses, who had now set off at full speed: in this attempt he was likewise unfortunate; and the leaders having extricated themselves from the carriage, the wheel-horses turned into Ripple-lane.—The coachman then jumped from the box, in the hope of being able to arrest their career; but failing in his purpose he was stunned and thrown down, and, upon recovering himself, melancholy to relate, he found the young lady (who, with a child of the coachman's, were the only passengers), lifeless near the same spot. It can only at present be conjectured that, alarmed at her danger, she must have been killed in attempting to throw herself from the coach. When the horses stoped, the child was found unhurt in the coach.

Execution.—Simmons, the murderer, was executed on Monday, pursuant to his sentence, at half past eleven o'clock in the forepoon, between Hereford and Ware. He behaved with that air of indifference which marked his conduct during his trial. He shook hands with three persons who accompanied him to the scaffold, and whispered a few words to the goaler before he was turned off.

ESSEX ASSIZES, MARCH 10.

Robert Mattison, John Hopkins, and George William Dundas, were indicted for the murder of John Ogleby, on the 7th of February last, at Danbury, in this county. The above three prisoners were the principal and seconds in a duel. They were all very young men and Officers in the 71st regiment of foot. It appeared, that the deceased had quarrelled with one of the prisoners, when he was in a state of intoxication, and had behaved with the greatest indignity. The consequence was, a challange, and the deceased was shot through the body.

After hearing the evidence, the Lord Chief Baron observed, that there was no proof of identity, and therefore the prisoners must be acquitted; and it was lucky for them the evidence did not reach, as if it did, one at least, if not all, would probably have suffered an ignominious death. The Jury found them—Not Guilty.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, March 8, 1808.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

County of Westmeath.—The Hon. Hercules Robert Pakenham, of Pakenham Hall, Westmeath.

Borough of Ennis.—William Fitzgerald, Esq. of the Borough of Ennis and of Inchicronan.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

Benham Dennant, Whitechapel, brazier, from March 12 to April 16, at ten.

John Thornton, Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchant, from March 5 to April 23, at ten.

BANKRUPTS.

Richard Thomason, Staining, Lancashire, corn-dealer, to surrender March 31, April 1, and 19, at eleven, at the George Inn, Preston. Attornies, Mr. Startifant, Preston; or Messrs. Barretts, Gray's Inn.

John Hollyer, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer, March 23, at five, 24, and April 19, at ten, at the White Bear Inn, Coventry. Attornies, Messrs. Kinderley, Long, and Luce, Gray's Inn, London; or Mr. Troughton, Coventry.

Richard Holroyd, Sowerby, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturer, March 24, at four, 25, and April 19, at ten, at the Union, Cross Inn, Halifax. Attornies, Mr. Wiglesworth, Gray's Inn, London; or Messrs. Wiglesworth and Thompson, Halifax.

Thomas Robinson, Manchester, innkeeper, March 28, 29, at four, and April 19, at eleven, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Hurd, King's Bench Walks, Temple, London; or Mr. Law, Manchester.

Edward Eardley, Exeter, dealer in glass, March 12, 19, and April 19, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter. Attornies, Mr. Turner, Exeter; or Messrs. Williams and Brooks, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, London.

Thomas Ishmael Watkis, Salford, Lancashire, cotton-merchant, March 14, 30, and April 19, at three, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Heslop, Manchester; or Messrs. Willis, Warnford-court, London.

James Holden, sen. and James Holden, jun. Salford, Lancashire, dyers, March 14, 30, and April 19, at four, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Heslop, King-street, Manchester, or Messrs. Willis, Warnford-court, London.

John Ridley, Manchester, tailor, April 4, 6, and 19, at three, at the White Lion Inn, Hanging Ditch, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, London; or Mr. Milne, Manchester.

Richard Dyer, Bath, cornfactor, March 24, 25, and April 19, at eleven, at the Christopher Inn, Bath. Attornies, Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row, London; or Mr. Shephard, Bath.

Richard Hamlin, Tottenham-Court-Road, victualler, March 19, 22, and April 19, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Hutchinson and Emmott, Brewers' Hall, Addle-street.

George Duffield, York-buildings, Bermondsey New Road, Southwark, wool-carder, March 19, 22, and April 19, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Cross, King-street, Southwark.

Thomas Reed, Bishopsgate-street, cheesemonger, March 12, 26, and April 19, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Burt, John-street, Crutched-friars.

James Seaward, Union-place, Kent-Road, Surrey, builder, March 12, 22, and April 19, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Alcock, Boswell, and Corner, York-street, Southwark.

Ralph Cooper Green, Lincoln's-inn, money-scrivener, March 15, at ten, April 2, at eleven, and 19, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

DIVIDENDS.

March 28. R. Farr, Woonton, Herefordshire, timber merchant, at eleven, at the Greyhound Inn, Hereford.

April 18. John Coward, Ulverston, Lancashire, ironmonger, at eleven, at the Jernsingham Arms, Shiffnall, Shropshire.

March 28. R. Roberts, Liverpool, merchant, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool.

May 3. W. Smith, Rosemary-lane, cheesemonger, at one, at Guildhall.

April 9. J. Rowland, Greystoke-place, Fetter-lane, carpenter, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 11. W. Hanslip, Stradbrook, Suffolk, tanner, at twelve, at Guildhall.

March 29. W. Traynor, Jermyn-street, tailor, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 3. J. Baird, Barbican, distiller, at eleven, at Guildhall.

May 3. E. Railton, Southwark, hop-merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

April 23. Samuel Headon, Threadneedle-street, London, insurance-broker, at ten, at Guildhall.

March 29. W. Sandford and J. Box, Salford, Lancashire, at three, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester.

May 24. J. Stevens and J. Carter, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehousemen, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—March 29.

John Jones, Limehouse, baker.

Thomas Bowgin, Little New-street, Shoe-lane, plasterer.

John Atkinson, Birmingham, iron-founder.

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Joseph Glover, John Hall, Samuel Haynes, and Walter Haynes, Worcester, porter-brewers.

Henry Ramsbotham, Bradford, Yorkshire, merchant.

[The Gazette contains an account of the capture of La Nouvelle Enterprise of one long 12-pounder, and 4 carronades, and 55 men, by his Majesty's sloop Nimrod; and also of the Admiral Gantheaume of 4 guns and 28 men, by the Racehorse sloop of war.]

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 9th of March, 1808, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Mount Edgcumbe was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Crown-Office, March 12, 1808.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Truro—The Honourable Charles Frederick Pawlett Townshend, in the room of the Hon. Edward Boscawen, now Viscount Falmouth, called up to the House of Peers.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Richard Bayly the younger, Dowgate-hill, London, merchant, from March 12 to April 2, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Robert Jones, Gower-street, Whitechapel, silk-winder, from March 12 to April 2, at eleven, at Guildhall.

George Crocker, Bideford, Devon, ship-bilder, from March 22 to March 29, at ten, at the Golden Lion Inn, Barnstaple.

John Breffit, Alfreton, Derby, mercer, from March 22 to April 18, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Alfreton.

Charles Wright, Aldgate, tobacconist, from March 12 to April 30, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Samuel Abrahams, Sandwich, Kent, linen-draper, from March 1 to April 19, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Joseph Johnson, Twickett's Mills, Northampton, flour-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

James Pearce, St. Alban's-street, Pall Mall, ladies' shoemaker, to surrender March 15, April 2, at eleven, and 23, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Denton and Barker, Field Court, Gray's Inn.

William Hillman, Waltham-Cross, Herts, grocer, March 15, 16, and April 23, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Reynolds, Castle-street, Cripplegate.

Thomas Poulton, Ross, Hereford, timber-merchant, March 28, 29, and April 23, at eleven, at the Unicorn Inn, Worcester. Attornies, Mr. Hartley, Red Lion-square; and Mr. Wilson, Newhouse, Ross, Herefordshire.

Lewis Lewis and Frances Rudd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, milliners, March 21, April 12, 23, at eleven, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Newcastle. Attornies, Mr. Lambert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Flexney, Chancery-lane, London.

Peter Francis Venault de Charmilly, Somerset-street, Portman-square, coal-merchant, March 25, 26, and April 23, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Collett, Winburn, and Collett, No. 62, Chancery-lane.

William Evans, Wootton, Oxfordshire, butcher, March 28, 29, and April 23, at eleven, at the Bear Inn, Woodstock. Attorney, Mr. William Haynes, Adderbury.

John Fussey, Dunstable, Bedford, straw-hat-manufacturer, March 19, at twelve, 26, at two, and April 23, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook, London.

James Brown, Tavistock, house-builder, April 4, 5, and 23, at eleven, at the Pope's Head Inn, Plymouth. Attornies, Mr. John Davis, Essex-street, London, and Mr. Edward Bray, Tavistock.

Alexander Foreshaw, Whitechapel High-street, victualler, March 19, 26, and April 23, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Noy, Mincing-lane.

DIVIDENDS.

April 9. John Spencer Taylor, Gracechurch-street, straw hat-manufacturer, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 4. Joseph Whiteley, Plymouth, merchant, at ten, at the Pope's Head Inn, Plymouth.

May 3. William Treppass, St. Martin's-le-Grand, bookseller, at twelve, at Guildhall.

March 19. Thomas Harris, Oxford-street, mattrass-maker, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 11. Ralph Fowler, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, upholder, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 5. Martin Farnell, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, banker, at eleven, at the Queen's Head Inn, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

April 25. William Self, Bath, mercer, at eleven, at the White Horse Inn, Tiverton, Devon.

April 12. Clement Stephen Richardson, Cambridge, linen-draper, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

April 23. John Tyrrell, Maidstone, ironmonger, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

April 9. Frederick Francis, Chiswick, smith, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

April 11. William M'Kinlay, Liverpool, linen-draper, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

April 30. Archibald Mackean, Winchester-street, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 4. Thomas Barlow, Liverpool, taylor, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

April 6. George Symons, Plymouth-dock, mercer, at ten, at the King's Arms Inn, Plymouth.

April 6. John Benson, John Dennison, and Joseph Robinson, Bolton by the Sands, calico-printers, at twelve, at the Hotel in Blackburn, Lancaster.

April 4. John Simpson, Kingston-upon-Hull, ship-carpenter, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

March 19. Robert Prested, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, shoemaker, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 9. William Fortouin, Ball-alley, Lombard-street, stationer, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—APRIL 2.

John Townson, Plymouth-Dock, hatter.

Victor Busigney and James Rothwell, Liverpool, merchants.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

It would appear that some relaxtion is introduced in the interdiction of intercourse between this country and Holland. We have had frequent communications with that country, through the neutrals, during the course of last week; but the circumstances have not been fully explained. We know not whether the commercial necessities of the Dutch have produced some mitigation in their favour of the decrees of exclusion; whether means of eluding them have been devised; or whether the occurrence is purely accidental, and is not likely to happen again.

We have by these communications obtained Dutch Journals down to so late a date as the 8th instant. We have, likewise, received Paris and Hamburgh Papers of a recent date. They present us with accounts of some transactions in Calabria, in which we are interested. Preparations, we are informed, are making for the attack of Fort Scylla, which is still in the possession of the English, and they boast of having obtained advantages over a detachment, partly from this Fort, and partly from the Sicilian coast. But we cannot learn distinctly what was the object which this detachment was intended to gain; and the Neapolitan statement appears involved in confusion and obscurity. It is also affirmed, that the Fortress of Reggio has been subdued; that the garrison, amounting to 900 men, have been made prisoners, as well as 200 men who were on board an English brig, stranded on the coast. The name of the Captain of this brig is stated to be Claston; but there is no such name in the List of Captains in the British Navy. However, the French editors make such havoc of English names, that this may be some real name, mangled in the spelling.

A considerable body of Austrian troops is directed to march towards the Turkish frontier. Those persons, how-

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ever, are much deceived, who interpret this into an indication of the dovelopement of a concerted design between Austria, Russia, and France, for the immediate partition of the Ottoman empire. It may, with sufficient certainty, be interpreted into an indication of a jealousy on the part of Austria respecting the designs of Russia and France on the Turkish dominions, and a determination to make strong efforts for obtaining her share of the spoil, when the day of distribution arrives. It ought always to be held in remembrance by the Government of this Country, that few arrangements on the Continent can be of greater moment to us than that the share of Austria in the partition of Turkey should be large. This, with a radical improvement of her Government, might give her weight and influence to trim the balance between Russia and France, and afford the rest of Europe some degree of tranquillity from the designs of both.

Two Decrees of JUNOT have been received. In the one, it is denounced, in the usual style, that the House of Braganza has ceased to reign. In the other is declared, the plan of Government according to which Portugal is, for the present, to be administered. No King is spoken of. JUNOT, with the title of Governor in Chief, is to rule in the name of BONAPARTE, aided by a Council of Government, a Secretary of State, and other Officers. The provinces are each to have two local Magistrates, the one a Civil Magistrate, the other Military; the latter to have no function not purely military, excepting the charge of preserving tranquillity and order. We find, too, that pretty many contributions have been imposed upon the Portuguese. In return, BONAPARTE tells them that he will teach them to improve their agriculture and their industry.

The designs of France, in regard to Spain, continue still involved in considerable mystery. The garrison towns on the Spanish coast are, it seems, to be taken possession of by French troops. We have received intelligence, that 10,000 had marched into Barcelona, and that an equal number were on their march to Cadiz. A great force of French soldiers is now in Spain and Portugal; and whether the overthrow of the Spanish Government, the siege of Gibraltar, or both, is the object, is now the subject of conjecture. What particular turn the caprice or projects of BONAPARTE may give to those affairs, it is plainly impossible to determine.

A curious document has found its way into the English papers, which purports to be a Protest of the Pope against certain demands of Bonaparte. It is entirely unaccompanied, however, by any information respecting those demands; which lays some foundation for suspecting its authenticity. A report had, indeed reached us, that the Holy Father had resigned his authority, both spiritual and temporal, in favour of Cardinal FESCH. But this is not altogether concordant with the tenor of the Protest, which indicates not only the retention of the spiritual authority, but a strenuous opposition to any infringement of the temporal.

A copy of the Treaty which has been concluded between this country and Sweden, has been laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament. It contains, properly speaking, but one deputation, which is, that great Britain shall pay to Sweden a subsidy of 1,200,000*l.* by monthly instalments. This, it is stated, is to enable Sweden to put her army in motion, and to keep it up. There is a separate article annexed; but this merely expresses the agreement of the two contracting parties to concert further measures of co-operation in the event of Sweden being attacked by her enemies.

We have inserted a statement of the officers and troops which, it is said, are to be employed in the Swedish expedition. The embarkation of the troops is not yet begun; but the bustle of preparation is great, and part of the expedition, it is expected, will soon be ready.

Sir John Stuart, the hero of Maida, will sail immediately, to take the command of all the British troops in the Mediterranean.

Among the Officers to be employed on the Swedish Expedition, are mentioned the names of Lords Rossyln, Moira, Hutchinson, and Paget; General Cotton, Major-General John Hope, Brigadiers Dyott, Houston, and Dorrien. Generals Lord Banbury, Finch, and Thornton, go with the Guards.

The force on this expedition will exceed that of the Danish, among which will be the following:—

Lord Catheart's Regiment of the Life Guards.	9th Foot.
The Horse Guards, Blue.	31st Do. (2d Battalion).
1st & 2d Dragoon Guards.	42d, or Royal Highlanders, (2d Battalion).
Scots Greys.	71st Highlanders.
14th, 15th, and 16th Light Dragoons.	73d Ditto.
A very large Force of Foot and Horse Artillery.	74th Ditto.
5th Foot	87th, or Irish Heroes, (2d Bat).
	92d, Gordon Highlanders, (2d Battalion).

We are sorry to hear that the Egyptian opthalmia prevails much at the Cape of Good Hope. It was brought to that settlement by the 1st Battalion of General Whitelocke's regiment, who had 300 men down with it when our accounts came away; however, by the excellent regulations of Brigadier-General Lord Blayney, and by the police established by Lord Caledon, the contagion was kept down in the settlement.

The story of the 1000 boats, which were said to have proceeded from the ports of Holland with troops on board, took its rise from the decree lately issued by King Louis, that no fishing-boat should put to sea without a soldier on board, to take care that no communication should be carried on with the British cruizers. One of these boats, with one soldier on board, was brought into Yarmouth a day or two ago.

The private letters received from Holland, continue to speak of the deplorable situation to which that country has been reduced by the tyrannous policy of Bonaparte, and of the enormous price of every description of colonial produce. The single article of coffee, for instance, which has a heavy sale in the English markets at 90s. per cwt. is now sold in Holland, and almost every other part of the dominions under the controul of France, at no less than 16*l.* sterling.

It is said to be in the contemplation of Government, with a view to render the Volunteer Force of the Empire as efficient as possible, to call out the entire of it in four divisions, during four months of the ensuing summer, each division of corps to be encamped in their respective counties for a month. For instance, a fourth part of the Volunteers of Middlesex to be placed on permanent duty, and be encamped during the month of May, another fourth in June, the third in July, and the remainder in August.—Government, in particular cases, to provide clothing, pay, and provisions.

A vessel arrived at Dover, on Sunday, from the Continent, the Master of which reports, that the various crews of the English smuggling boats, which were in the neighbourhood of Antwerp, have been sent to that city, in order to assist in fitting the ships of war at that place; and that their boats have been seized, and sent to Middleburgh.

Tuesday a Court Martial was assembled on board the Magnanime, at Sheerness, when the Court proceeded to try two seamen, and one marine, belonging to the Ais-

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ninth sloop of war, for desertion, the latter from his post as centinel; when every circumstance being heard, and duly investigated, the Court adjudged the seamen to receive 200 lashes each, and the marine 300, alongside such ships and at such time as the Commander in Chief may think proper.

The ringing of the bells throughout the metropolis yesterday excited universal curiosity, as no one could find in what it originated. On enquiry, we learn that it was an Irish Gentleman who got the Ten Thousand Pounds Prize in the Lottery on Tuesday, and who was dererminded, he said, to let his friends in Dublin *hear* of his good fortune.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Wednesday His Majesty came to town, and held a Levee, which was attended by most of the Ministers, the Sardinian, Sicilian, Portuguese, Swedish, and American Ambassadors, and the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, who were presented:—

Count Ugglas; Barons D'Geer and Adelswert; Captain Vinger and Mr. Barnestam; and Chevalier de Souza Couttinho, by the Swedish Ambassador.—Count Reheuhausen, by the Portuguese Ambassador.—The Hon. John and George Ashburnham, by their father, Viscount St. Asaph.—Mr. James Bathurst, upon his return from Sweden.—Master William Henry Buckley, upon his being appointed a Page of Honour to the King, in the room of Master Stanhope, promoted to an Ensigney in the Guards.—Major-General Paget, by Lord Paget, upon his being appointed to the command of the 80th Regiment.—Major-Gen. Lord Forbes, upon his being appointed Second in Command of the Forces in the Mediterranean.—Captain Buller, of the Royal Navy, upon his return from the Mediterranean.—Major-Gen. Sir John Stuart, upon his being appointed Commander of the Forces in the Mediterranean.

The King held a Privy Council, at which the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe was introduced and sworn in Member, and took his seat accordingly.

His Majesty held a Council for receiving the Recorder of London's report of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, when we understand His Majesty was graciously pleased to respite them all during his Royal pleasure.

Her Majesty's Drawing-Room has been postponed to the 17th instant, on account of the Princess Amelia being, *at present*, ill of the measles.

CITY.

The Lord Mayor on Tuesday ordered the price of Bread to be continued the same as last week.

FINANCE OF THE YEAR.

Tuesday, in consequence of a special message, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, with a number of Bankers and others, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street, when he informed them that it was the intention of Government to propose to Parliament to fund 4,000,000*l.* of the outstanding Exchequer Bills, and that this should be done by public subscription, without regard to the dates of the Bills. It was necessary for him to state, that no loan would be wanted before the month of May, and that then no more than eight millions would be wanted for England. The Bank of Ireland wished to renew their charter, for which, of course, they would contribute a sum, and he thought the whole, or the greater part of the necessary sum—at any rate he could assure them, that one million would be the extent of the sum required to be raised in England for Ireland. He concluded by stating, that he wished to fund the 4,000,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills in the 4 and 5 per cent. stock, they would deliberate on the amount of such stock to be taken for 100*l.* of Exchequer. The Gentlemen retired, and on their return a question was asked, whether any alteration was to be made with respect to the Sinking Fund? It was answered, that no change whatever would be made in it. The Gentlemen then gave in the following proposals of terms, viz.

In lieu of every 100*l.* Exchequer Bills, to receive
5*l.* per cent. estimated at 97*l.* 10*s.*
80*l.* of 4 per cents. estimated at 80*l.* 15*s.* ex. div.
Or, 2d. For every 100*l.* Exchequer, to receive
80*l.* of 4 per cents. estimated at 80*l.* 15*s.*
39*l.* of 5 per cents. estimated at 37*l.* 10*s.*

Which would be a *bonus* of from 2½ to 2¾ per cent. It is understood that ten days will be allowed for the Holders of Exchequer Bills to write them in, specifying their dates and numbers, with a provision that if the sum written in should exceed four millions, each person will be ratably reduced.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS.

A Meeting of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, resident in the Metropolis, and interested in the Commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, took place at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of considering of and concurring in a Petition against the late Orders in Council.

A discussion, on the propriety of the measure, immediately took place, in which Mr. Sansom, the Chairman of the American Committee, took a principal part. He was heard with that attention, to which his good sense and acknowledged patriotism and abilities always entitle him; and he concluded by moving, that all the words of the Petition be left out, and that the following be substituted, viz.

"That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that during the present known political discussions between the two countries, it is inexpedient and unnecessary to present any petition to the Legislature, upon the subject of the Orders in Council."

Upon this amendment many opinions were ably delivered.—In support of the Petition Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Glennie, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Murray, Mr. Baring, the Chairman, and several other Gentlemen distinguished themselves. And in favour of the amendment Mr. Ingles, Mr. Gordon (Member for Worcester), Mr. Marryat (Member for Horsham), Mr. William Lushington, Mr. Alderman Shawe, Mr. Mellish (Member for Middlesex), and several other Gentlemen, spoke with great effect. The arguments on both sides were, however, little more than a repetition of those so frequently used of late in both Houses of Parliament.

On the question being put, Mr. Sansom's amendment was carried by a majority of full two to one. The Petition consequently was lost.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Cooke, who, for some months, has been absent from London, made his first appearance for this season, as *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant*, in Macklin's comedy of *The Man of the World*. We shall not here enter into a detailed statement of the causes which may have occasioned his confinement in the country—suffice it to say, that the law, which proceeds upon *regular* principles, and is therefore very hostile to genius which almost always proceeds *irregularly*, has for a long time detained Mr. Cooke from his professional duties. He was received with the loudest and longest applause, and it was evident that rustication had spread no dull mould upon his mind. Among the very few perfect performances which are now to be found upon the stage, must unquestionably be ranked the *Sir Pertinax* of Mr. Cooke. All the fawning meanness which prejudice ascribes to the characters of the Scotch, and all the real talent which candour admires in their minds, all the insolence of the purse-proud *parvenu*, and all the policy of an accomplished courtier, were as admirably pourtrayed by Mr. Cooke on this as on any former occasion. After having said that this performance may be classed among the few perfect pieces of acting, we, of course, have it not in our power to diversify our criticism by pointing out any defects; and however the new system of writing may increase its profits by severity, we always feel ourselves most happy, when we can speak in terms of unqualified praise.

That happiness, however, will not attend us in discussing the merits of Mrs. Henry Johnston, who played *Lady Rodolpha Lumbercourt*. She was received with tumults of applause by the majority of the audience; and though some few murmurers ventured to swim against the stream of general favour, they were the

"—— *Rari nantes in gurgite vasto.*"

Perhaps the people have no right to meddle in the private affairs of those who are employed only to amuse them in public; but we cannot approve of the conduct of the Proprietors in re-engaging Mrs. H. Johnston, because we think her exceedingly deficient both in the genius and the science of her profession.—The motive of these gentlemen can have been no other than a

consideration of the attraction which was likely to be acquired for their theatre, by the unlucky reports of which Mrs. Johnston has been the subject. Now it may be very well worth the while of a milliner or a pastry-cook, to engage a girl who does not understand the rolling either of ribbands or of paste, if her beauty be likely to bring custom to the shop; but surely the Proprietors of a London theatre ought not to obtrude a bad actress on the public, merely because she happens to have a fortunate face and an unfortunate character.

Mrs. Henry Johnston does not act *Lady Rodolpha* at all like an Earl's daughter. She swings her arms, and sharpens her voice, in a style much more nearly approaching to the manner of a dairy-maid talking as she carries her pails, than to that of a well-bred woman. Now a lady who plays thus may be very like what some women of fashion are in real life; but will never be at all like what women of fashion ought to be upon the stage.

THE DRAMATIC DETECTOR.
No. IV.

"*Est cum mimis, est cum meretricibus.*"—HORACE.

"A man goes to the play, and finds himself among women of the Town."

Having spoken in our last Number of the indecencies which the proprietors of theatres tolerate upon the stage, we shall now say a word or two of the indecencies which they tolerate in the front of the house.

These indecencies are now becoming every day more and more notorious and disgusting. All the refuse of this great town, the lowest of men, and the most abandoned of women, are admitted to the theatres to interrupt the performances, and annoy the eyes and ears of the respectable part of the audience. From the bottom to the top of the theatre, with the single exception of the lower circle of front and side boxes, drunken boys, half naked women, and the blustering bullies who attend them, riot in all the security of understood connivance. Formerly those females whom the play-bills of the opera house so demurely denoted by the phrase "*a description more easily understood than expressed*," even want to confine themselves to the upper tiers, which were called the green boxes: there they remained, distinguishing themselves from modest women in place, as they were already distinguished in character. Then vice, to have been seen, must have been sought—now it obtrudes itself alike on the attention of those who like, and on the view of those who abhor it.

The Proprietors, we are fully aware, would, according to their present system, be considerably injured in their profits by any additional purity in their manners. But we shall never be tired of reminding them, that the Patent, which they have received from the Crown, is but an emanation from the people, by whom all power is originally vested in the Crown itself, and for whose benefit alone the Crown has a right to exercise or to impart the power it has so received. Shall the Proprietors of a theatre then urge, in their defence, that they would lose so many sets of three shillings as would amount to a heavy deduction from their profits? Their profits, like those of all other public officers, ought to be no more than a reasonable compensation for their labour; except that they have a right to reap an additional emolument, arising from the capital employed, and forming the profits of their stock. But shall it be permitted to any man to make a profit by open debauchery, and unreservedly speculate in public vice? Are the servants of the people deserving of their hire, when they employ their influence for the people's injury, or are the holders of property, which is all only the creature of society, entitled to use that property for purposes by which society must suffer? Let us not, then, be told of the patent that the Proprietors hold from the Crown, or of the private capital which they have embarked upon that patent: they have duties to perform, both as public patentees and private merchants, and the people have a right to demand, that those duties *shall be* performed. If the Proprietors find, that without affording conveniences for every description of people, their theatres cannot be conducted with profit upon the present terms, let them boldly make a further advance, as they did a few years ago, to the price of admission, and pay themselves for the preservation of public morality by contribution from the public purse. But the fact is, that no such advance is at all necessary. A theatre, when properly conducted, is a most profitable concern; and if good authors and good actors were fairly encouraged there would seldom be a dearth of respectable spectators. Under the present system of government, at both houses, and more particularly at Covent-Garden, where authors have not fair play, it is quite out of the question to expect large audiences, without the encouragement of a thousand indecorums. But a fault behind the scenes is not to be urged as a plea for the continuance of a fault before the curtain.

The fact is, that the Proprietors of the London Theatres, that is to say, those who by the preponderance of their property in the theatre take the lead in all the councils of these concerns, are totally careless as to the mode in which they make their money. Some persons there are in the world, of not over-nice morality, who are determined to get money at any rate, but who would rather get it honestly than not. But the London Proprietors disdain even the "*Recte si poteris*," and without turning to right or left, pursue the "quocunque modo rem."—Hence it is, that the theatres have been converted into public brothels: where every boy from the country, who knows no houses of assignation that are more private, may repair with a certainty of gratifying his passions and ruining his constitution; where the vices of Britain are held up to the gaze of foreigners in close alliance with Britain's beauty: where four tiers of seats, independently of the pit and galleries, have not been considered sufficient for the reception of profligacy, without furnishing in addition a large lobby, which, at each theatre, bears the same analogy to the boxes, that an open market bears to a butcher's shop. It was not enough that there should be mire where hogs might wallow, but it was thought necessary to force this filth on every eye, and convert those abodes, which ought to have been the temples of public taste and morals, into styes of the lowest and most disgusting debauchery. So that now a thinking man, instead of repairing to these theatres, as the repositories of national taste and the mirrors of national virtue, visits them as an intellectual hospital, where he may dissect the sores of the mind, and analyse the corruptions of the heart.

In the course of last season, during a representation of Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*, a disturbance of more than ordinary grossness was occasioned by a woman of the town among the upper boxes; and when one of the audience, in a manly tone, remonstrated against the encouragement of these nuisances, Mr. Kemble stepped forward and promised to take some measures for the repression of every such grievance. But as no measures have yet been adopted to that effect, we can do no more than impartially record our regret, that in so many instances which nearly concern the public good, Mr. Kemble, whose share in the Theatre is comparatively small, continues to be restrained in his beneficial schemes by the evil advisers who surround Mr. Harris and his Son, the principal Proprietors of Covent-Garden Theatre. At Drury-lane, where so many people are Proprietors, or authorised Counsellors to the Property, it is impossible to say who has the power of redressing these ills; but some one or more persons certainly have such a power, and it is high time that this power should be exercised.

THE PROMENADES.

In the ever varying course of that old fellow Time, we have had the Iron—the Golden—the *Brazen Ages*, but *this* may be called the Anticipating Age. Some people endeavour to *kill* Time, some strive to do him up, by running *against* him, whilst others not only murder him, at the *present* moment, but even have a kind of *post obit* attack upon him by Anticipation.—Anticipation is, therefore, the Order of the Day; and we (as it is too old and unfashionable to attend to what happened last Sunday) can only, as a Morning Paper, *anticipate* what may happen, during the *Morning* rambles, this *Evening* on the Promenades.

Under such an auspicious Sun, as now flatters us with his good company, a Peripatetic Philosopher may vary his studies *ad infinitum*; should he direct his devious course to the Hampstead Road, he may there see the jolly *three-pounder*, in a smart trot up the Hill to the two o'clock Ordinary, and there too he might follow him, were it not perhaps more convenient to *count the trees* in the park; should the *ring* attract his attention, he will be surprised to see the fair dames inside their equipages, and no longer on the *Dickey! A Lawyer* might lament this change, the *Philosopher* will rejoice in it.

In his route from Hyde Park to St. James's, he may contemplate the various groupes hurrying to enjoyment—the spruce Sunday 'prentice, in boots and spurs, for a dash in the gardens, to talk of *my* horse;—Mrs. Fussock, and her fair fat family, who *walk* seven miles from Shadwell, for a *little exercise*, in the Park—with the whole train of blue satin indescribables, easier understood than expressed. In his ramble up Constitution-hill, the philosopher may see—yes, he *may see* a bailiff or a dun, those deadly foes to Anticipation;—in that case, his gay Sunday ramble must cease, and he must make way for those with lighter hearts, and heavier purses, who are now dashing on to the *grand promenade*.

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LINCOLN'S INN HALL,

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

OPERA HOUSE DISPUTES.

The motion, calling upon Messrs. Const, Lowton and Palmer, the Trustees of the Opera-House to take upon themselves the management of the Theatrical Fund, agreeably to the deed of 1792, and also calling upon the Chancellor to appoint Mr. Jewell the receiver of such funds in the first instance, so that the money may not in future pass through the hands of Mr. Taylor, was again put off, in order to give the Trustees time to consider the full extent of their liability, and the best way of reconciling the present ruinous disputes between the parties.—The case stands over till Monday.

ROLL'S COURT, CHANCERY-LANE,

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

BEFORE SIR W. GRANT, MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

VISCOUNT MAHON, *v.* HIS FATHER, EARL STANHOPE.

This was a Bill filed by Viscount Mahon against his father, Lord Stanhope, to prevent dilapidations and waste on those estates to which his Lordship was tenant in tail. It appeared, by a deed of settlement made on the marriage of the Noble Earl in 1774, with Lady Hester Pitt, and renewed on the Earl's second marriage in 1781, that the estates in Kent, Bucks, Devon, and Derby were to be enjoyed by his Lordship during life, without impeachment of waste, and that he was not empowered to sell or dispose of the same, without consent of trustees then named and appointed, their heirs, executors, &c.

Messrs. Richards, Romilly, and others, were heard for the Viscount, and Messrs. Martin and Scott for the noble defendant. The latter contended that no evidence could be produced to shew that the Noble Lords had acted improperly in the management of his estates; on the contrary, he had expended large sums of money on their improvement. Lord Stanhope was heard for two hours and a half in his own defence. His Lordship entered upon a very elaborate review of the suit moved against him by his Son. He began by saying that his life had been four times attempted, and once by poison. His Son, however, was too young to be a party in such conspiracy, but if he had not attacked his life he had his character. His Lordship said, that three years before his Son came of age, he required from him an allowance of 500*l.* a-year, and choosing to refuse that supply, his son left him and went abroad, and did not return till he came of age, when he filed the Bill in question; which he would insist was injurious, vexatious, and false, and he expected at the hands of the Court a remedy and redress for the calumnies promulgated by the allegations. In short, he trusted his Honour would put his seal of reprobation upon the suit, if not for himself, to save other fathers from the oppression of their sons. His Lordship combated the arguments of Counsel in support of the Bill, and insisted upon their being wholly irrelevant and inapplicable, and that so far from having deteriorated the estates, he had improved them, by spending 30,000*l.* of his own money. His Lordship dwelt for some hours upon the allegations in the Bill, and said if his son had acted right, he could have left him 20,000*l.* a-year by the estates, more than he will now have.—But by filing the present Bill he had not only lost his esteem, but the personal property he should leave, not a shilling of which he would now have. His Lordship concluded by saying, that it would remain for his Honour's judgment to prove, whether the Court of Chancery was what it constitutionally was intended to be, namely, a Court to distribute justice according to equitable rights; or whether it was to be perverted into an office for filing libels, and placing calumny against honourable characters upon record, and for giving facility to the circulation of those calumnies throughout the land.

His Honour stated, that he did not think Lord Stanhope had committed waste in cutting down the ornamental trees; but if the parties chose, the matter might be refered to the Master. The Court could not allow his Lordship to sell the Derbyshire estate, until it was convinced that it was in furtherance of the trust. The 21,900*l.* out on mortgage might be called in, and invested in real estates; but this also must be referred to the Master. As Mr. Dashwood is not in a situation to act as Trustee, Lord Stanhope had nominated Lords Thanet and Cowper; but the Court not being in the practice of appointing Trustees in the first instance, this must likewise be referred to the Master.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The arrival of a French squadron at Toulon is mentioned in letters from Genoa of the 15th. It is to have sailed again between the 6th and 10th of February, with the other ships ready for sea in Toulon. It is also rumoured that before the arrival of this squadron, a squadron sailed from thence on the 18th of January. This we disbelieve—and though, according to the accounts received by Government, there is no doubt of the Rochefort squadron having entered the Mediterranean, there is not the least reason to believe that any other French ship of the line has put out from any other port.

GREENOCK, MARCH 9.—The Herald, M'Kissock, arrived here last evening, from Kingston, Jamaica, 42 days passage; sailed in company with the Croydon, who had a packet for Falmouth, under convoy of the Sandwich ship of war; parted company with the Croydon two days after sailing. The Herald brings accounts of the arrival at Jamaica of the fleet of the 11th November, from Cork, among which were the Fame, Kenyon; Ann, Thompson; Mars, Campbell; Columbus, Reid; and Mary, Alexander, of this port: also, of the arrival of the fleet from Portsmouth of 15th November, under convoy of the Meleager. The packet may be hourly looked for.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A curious examination took place on Thursday, at this Office, which afforded high amusement to the bearers. *A stage-struck hero*, of the tribe of Israel, charged young Saunders, of the Amphitheatre, in Tottenham-street, Tottenham-court-road, with an assault on his person. It appeared by the evidence, that the complainant, a professional *Gentleman* at one of the Private Theatres, had, for a length of time, imbibed high notions of his dramatic talents, and obtained a recommendation from the Manager of a Private Corps, as being equal to either Kemble or Cooke in recitation and acting, and very little inferior to Laurent or Grimaldi, as a clown. With this versatility of talent, the *hero* solicited an engagement with Mr. Saunders, and after having given him a trial, his services were rejected. Intent on *coming out*, he renewed his solicitations to do any thing that might be required; and on Sunday Morning last, at a rehearsal, he was mounted on a fiery dragon, and drawn up to the cielling of the house, where he was kept suspended some time as St. George, to the amusement of the company. On being let down again, the defendant beckoned the hero to follow, and whilst passing over a trap door, he was plunged into the infernal regions, amongst ghosts and hobgoblins. The assault consisted in throwing some water over the complainant whilst on the dragon, and the defendant found bail.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A melancholy accident happened on Sunday afternoon, on the Thames, below Wandsworth. Three young men who had gone up the river in a sailing-boat, were returning in the evening, when by unskilful management the boat was upset. Two of the persons, of the names of White and Rogers, the former a linen-draper's shopman, and the latter an apprentice to a druggist, were unfortunately drowned. The third person saved himself by swimming, and he was taken up by some bargemen, when in an exhausted state. The bodies of the persons drowned were not found.

On Friday last, as Mr. Simonson, traveller to a linen-house in the city, was riding from Nettlebed, Oxon, to Abingdon, he was stopped in the bye-road, near Leeson Bridge, by a single footpad, who presented a pistol, and demanded his money. Mr. S. unwillingly surrendered his watch and 5*l.* He was then ordered to gallop off, but in turning his horse, he drew a pistol from his holster, which he fired, wounded the robber in the shoulder, and took him into custody. It turned out that the robber's pistol, whose name is Beam, was not loaded, and even without a flint.

DIED.

On Sunday last, at Dorchester House, in Park-lane, in the 62d year of his age, the Right Hon. George, Earl of Dorchester, Viscount and Baron Milton, of Milton Abbey in the county of Dorset, Baron Milton, of Shrone Hill, in Ireland, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset. His Lordship having died without issue, the title is become extinct, and he is succeeded in his estates by his sister, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Damer.

On Monday last, suddenly, at Lymington, Sir Giles Rooke, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Friday, at Bath, William Siddons, Esq. the very worthy and affectionate husband of the justly celebrated Mrs. Siddons. Though long an invalid, his dissolution may be said to have been sudden, as he had passed the preceding evening with a circle of friends in his usual social and pleasant manner.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.—There was a middling supply of Wheat, which maintained its last prices—Barley likewise. Malt in plenty, but dull of sale. Rye rather lower. White Peas dearer. Oats were in tolerable supply, with a small advance in price.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	60 a	70	Wheat	60 a	70
Fine ditto	72 a	75	Fine ditto	72 a	74
Rye (New)	48 a	53	Rye (New)	45 a	50
Barley	40 a	45	Barley	38 a	44
Malt (New)	63 a	7	Malt (New)	62 a	74
White Peas, boilers	154 a	164	White Peas, boilers	162 a	172
Grey Peas	55 a	60	Grey Peas	52 a	57
Beans	54 a	60	Beans	52 a	58
Tick ditto (Old)	50 a	56	Tick ditto	50 a	55
Oats	30 a	34	Oats	32 a	36
Poland ditto	35 a	36	Poland ditto	37 a	38
Rape Seed £29 a £30			Rape Seed £29 a £32 10s.		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s	s.
Fine English Flour	55 a	60	American Flour	— — a	42
Second ditto	50 a	55	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from February 27 to March 4, Total, 3,540 quarters, from 68s. to 78s.—Average 74s. 11½d. or 6½d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending March 5.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	69	4	Beans	55	10
Rye	47	3	Peas	71	2
Barley	38	10	Oatmeal	44	0
Oats	30	2	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, MAR. 10.

	£.	s.	£.	s.		£.	s.	£.	s.
Wheat, per ld.	17	0 a	20	10	Oats, per qr.	1	16 a	2	2
Barley, per qr.	1	18 a	2	2	Beans, do.	2	16 a	3	3

Peas £.2 18s. a £.3 3s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 9th of March, 1808, is 1*l.* 14s. 9d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	POCKETS.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Kent	4	10 a	6	0	Kent	4	10 a	7	0
Sussex	4	15 a	5	8	Sussex	4	15 a	5	12
Essex	4	15 a	5	12	Farnham	6	0 a	10	0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. James's,	Hay	4	10	0 a	6	10	0	Average	5	10	0
	Straw	2	9	6 a	2	14	0		2	11	9
Whitechapel,	Hay	4	4	0 a	6	6	0		5	5	0
	Clover	6	0	0 a	7	6	0		6	10	0
	Straw	1	16	0 a	2	6	0		2	1	0
Smithfield,	Hay	5	0	0 a	6	6	0		5	13	0
	Clover	5	5	0 a	6	15	0		6	0	0
	Straw	2	2	0 a	2	10	0		2	6	0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.	s.	d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL.	s.	d.	s.	d.
					Carcase.				
Beef	4	0 a	5	0	Beef	3	4 a	4	4
Mutton	4	4 a	5	4	Mutton	3	10 a	4	8
Veal	5	6 a	7	0	Veal	4	0 a	6	0
Pork	5	4 a	6	0	Pork	4	8 a	6	0
Lamb	0	6 a	0	0	Lamb	0	0 a	0	0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 750—Sheep and lambs, 3,000
Calves, 120—Pigs 500

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	19 a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 40lb. per dozen	30 a	34
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	—— 50 a 55lb.	36 a	41
Dressing Hides	16 a	20	—— 80 a 90lb.	32 a	35
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22½	—— heavy	24 a	27
Flat Ordinary	15½ a	17	Seals, small	40 a	44
Tanned Horse,	21 a	23½	—— large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 34*l.* a 36*l.*—good, 40*l.*—Foreign do. 28*l.* a 30*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2	6 a	2	10	Market Calf each	11	8 a	12	0
Middling	1	6 a	2	0	Engl. Horse	14	0 a	16	0
Ordinary	1	3 a	1	6	Sheep Skins	3	0 a	4	0
					Lamb Skins	0	0 a	0	0

PRICE OF COALS,

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.—Biggs's, 58s.; Bourn Moors, 58s. 6d.; Benton, 55s. 6d.; Denton, 52s. 9d.; Ellison's, 54s. 3d.; Gateshead, 52s. 6d.; Hartley, 50s.; Heaton, 58s.; Wylam, 53s. 6d.

13 Ships at Market, 11 sold, none sailed, 53 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	59	0 a	60	0	Town Tallow	60	0 a	78	0
Soap, yellow	90	0 a	93	4	Yell. Russia, do.	69	0 a	77	0
—— mottled	104	0 a	106	0	White, do.	73	0 a	74	0
—— curd	108	0 a	110	0	Soap,	73	0 a	74	0
Candles, p. doz.	90	0 a	12	0	Graves	60	0 a	12	0
—— mould, do.	99	0 a	13	0	Good Dregs	60	0 a	12	0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 7d. Clare, 4s. 6d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 7d.—Average 4s. 7d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock						
3 per Cent. Consol.	64⅛	64 63⅞	64	63⅞ 64	64⅛	64
3 per Cent. Reduced.						
4 per Cent. Consol.						
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	97⅛ ⅞	97⅛ ⅜ ½	96⅞ 97	96¼ ⅜ ½	96⅞ ⅛	96⅛ ⅜ ½
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities						
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	63¾ ⅞	63⅛	63¾	63⅛	63¾ ⅞	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	7⅛ 13-16			7⅛ 13-16	7⅛	
Irish 5 per Cent.		95¾				
South Sea Stock						
India Stock						
Do. Bonds	2, 3 dis.	3, 4 dis.	1, 3 dis.	2, 3 dis.	2, 3 dis.	2, 3 dis.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	1dis. 2 pm	1, 5 pm.	2, 2, 5 pm.	6, 1, 3 pm	4, 2 pm.	1 dis. 2pm
Lottery Tickets	£21	£21	£21	£21	£21	£21
City Do.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.
Omnium						
Consols for Account	64½	64⅜ ½ ⅛	64½ ⅜	64⅜ ⅛ ⅜	64⅜ ½	64⅜ ½

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	7 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	34	11	Palermo	92d.	per oz.
Rotterdam	11	2 2 U.	Leghorn	49⅛	
Hamburgh	34	6 2½U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	7 2½U.	Venice	52	ineffect.
Paris, 1 day's date	23	6	Naples	42	
Do.	23	10 2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	23	10	Oporto	60	
Madrid	41	effec.	Dublin	10½	per Ct.
Cadiz	41	effec.	Cork	11¼	
			N. Dol. 5s. 3d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS.—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	1	0
Gottenburgh	3	0
Dublin	2	1
Waterford	3	0
Guernsey	2	0
Jersey	2	0

E. F. S. FORSTER, *Broker*, 18, Cornhill.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 12. SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1808. PRICE 8d.

PART I.

THE TRIAL OF LIEUT.-GENERAL WHITELOCKE,

TAKEN IN SHORT-HAND AT A CONSIDERABLE EXPENCE, AND SUPERBLY PRINTED IN 40 COLUMNS, IS THIS DAY, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1808,

DELIVERED GRATIS

TO THE PURCHASERS OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

The great mass of Evidence that was given on the Trial of LIEUT.-GENERAL WHITELOCKE, renders it impossible, in the compass of 40 Columns, to comprize more than *one-half* of the very interesting Proceedings at Chelsea, without giving mere garbled Extracts of the Evidence; the Proprietors of *The National Register*, therefore, waving all considerations of Expence, have resolved to present *gratuitously* to the Public on SUNDAY NEXT, March 27, 1808, the *continuation* of the Trial in 40 *additional* Columns, being the SECOND PART, which will contain the Defence of Lieut.-General Whitelocke at length, and the Remarks of the Court, *if allowed to be made public*; together with the Opening Charge, and Final Reply of the Judge Advocate, and such of the Papers produced on the Trial, as are necessary to the general elucidation of the whole.

The Proprietors of *The National Register* have expended a very large Sum of Money, in presenting *gratuitously* to the Public this important Trial, in order that the NATIONAL REGISTER, at the close of the year, may be found to be the *most important Register of the Times*, that ever issued from any Press whatever; and they trust that a liberal Public, will step forward with such *additional Patronage*, as to support their endeavours to promote the dissemination of general and useful knowledge.

It may be necessary to inform the Public, that the Proprietors have not intended the Distribution of the above to the Trade; and they are confident that not a *single paper* has been issued from their Office, without being *accompanied* by the *first Part of the Trial*; should therefore any accident arise in the delivery of this Trial, application must be made to the Person who serves the Paper, and to whom *immediate Orders* will be given for the *National Register* to prevent the possibility of disappointment.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER TWELVE.

THE INCOME, OR PROPERTY TAX.

We trust that an era is now come in the history of this country. Since the last Number of THE NATIONAL REGISTER was published, a Petition to the House of Commons against it has been presented, by Sir Henry Mildmay, in which the petitioners declare, that their very childrens' clothes have been sold by the tax-gatherers, in order to pay it.

This is the first instance, as far as we know, of a public, [illegible] of the misery which this tax is creating. The extent and depth of the misery is matter of inference to every one who looks into the circumstances of the great mass of them who suffer by it. Its operation is bitter, and however well-founded, confined to private circles. We say [illegible] to Parliament against this destruc- [illegible]

[illegible] the circumstances of these petitioners [illegible] be turned into contempt, by the patrons, and enjoyers of the taxes, and their retainers; a tribe, alas! by far too numerous, and too powerful in this country. They will be described as an intemperate class of men belonging to the Dock-yard at Portsmouth: a question with which we have luckily nothing to do. It is not the character of the complainers, but the reality of the cause for complaint, in which the country is interested. In fact it is part of the hardship and cruelty of this case that it is one in which the modest, and most unworthy sufferer cannot be the first to utter his complaint. He strives to conceal his necessities. He struggles to save appearances. He wishes to conceal even from his friends the weight of his poverty. His family secretly cut off, one after another, their enjoyments, and spend their days and nights in anxiety. Their articles of property and even of furniture gradually disappear: and what, in its ultimate consequences, is, perhaps, the most deplorable of all, the education of his young ones must be abandoned, because what should pay for sending them to school he is obliged to give the tax-gatherer. This last circumstance is of a magnitude to command the attention even of the most unfeeling. It is the children of such families, as this we have just now described, who grow up to execute some of the most important offices of the community; who fill, in a great measure, what is called the middling rank of society. If they are reared without that education which prepares them to fill that station, a blank is left in society which nothing can supply. The country receives a blow in its most vital part. A race of nobles may be lost and replaced in little time, and with little difficulty. But a middling rank once lost, and the condition of a country is overthrown. Wherever a middling rank is large and flourishing, there the country is opulent and productive. Wherever a middling rank is wanting, the country is wretched; and happiness and prosperity in different countries will be found in the exact proportion, which the middling rank in each bears to the other two. In Turkey there is no middling rank: in Austria and Russia it is very small. It was and is considerably larger in France. In Switzerland and Holland it was formerly large. In Great Britain it has hitherto been largest of all. Exactly in the same order may national prosperity and happiness be traced. This is the class which the Property Tax, in conjunction with others, is hastening to destroy. It is, too, one of the misfortunes of the case, that it is hastening to effectuate this melancholy catastrophe by a hidden and silent process. By the concealment and patience of the individuals, the calamity may be in a great measure accomplished, (the approximation is already deplorable!) before those who have chief influence to avert it, can be rendered sensible of the evil.

The conduct of Mr. Fox, in regard to this tax, is instructive and memorable. We need not mention the remarkable circumstances of its introduction. When it was repealed by Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth, the language used by Mr. Fox ought to be held in everlasting remembrance. "He congratulated the country on deli-

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"verance from one of the heaviest calamities, from an "impost the most unjust, the most impolitic, the most op- "pressive, the most vexatious, the most inconsistent with "every rational principle of taxation that ever was inflicted "upon a suffering and injured people." These were his words, taken down upon the spot by a hearer of the debate. Yet this same Mr. Fox, as soon as he himself was in power, with an effrontery peculiarly his own, stood up to vindicate the most violent enhancement of this impost. His argument in its favour was worthy of the last days of Mr. Fox. It added insult to oppression. "There "now," he said, "were no taxes to be had which were not "bad. Every tax which had been imposed for a dozen "years past, he had regarded as exceptionable." Good God! did Mr. Fox believe this representation to be true; did he regard the country as in so deplorable a condition that it had for ev lve years been accumulating tax upon tax, after every just and proper source of taxation had been exhausted; did he behold it in this unparalleled state of suffering, and yet make not one effort to relieve it from the accursed load! Was it brought to that state of ruin in which no tax remained but that which Mr. Fox had only three years before described as "the most unjust, the "most impolitic, the most oppressive, the most vexatious, "the most inconsistent with every rational principle of "taxation that ever was inflicted upon a suffering and injured nation;" And did Mr. Fox proceed mercilessly to impose this tax, while one farthing of the people's money was misapplied, while his colleagues in office were drawing tens of thousands annually for doing nothing? He did! and let the nation never forget him, and those who along with him, could declaim upon the oppressions of the people, while they were not gaining by them, but as soon as they were, would render their *little finger thicker than their predecessors loins.*

The injustice and inequality of this tax, has been frequently animadverted upon, and is fully understood. It is so contrived that the great weight of it falls upon the middling and inferior orders, while the high and opulent are unfairly relieved. The man of 100*l.* a year is as heavily taxed as the man of 10,000*l.* though the suffering to the one and to the other bears no proportion. The helpless woman, who has an annuity which will expire next year, is obliged to pay the same proportion of it, as the landed gentleman of his rent which continues for ever.—The fruits of a man's earnings are as heavily taxed as the rent of a landed estate, though the landed estate remains to support the family of its owner; the fruits of a man's earnings perish not only with his life, but with his health. This inequality is enormous. The man's earnings can hardly ever be worth more than ten years purchase, very often cannot be worth half so much. The rent of land may be fairly estimated at thirty years purchase; that is, it is at least, three and very often six times more valuable than personal earnings. A property, therefore, which is three times, or six times more valuable than personal earnings, is yet taxed at the same sum. Personal earnings, therefore, are taxed three times or six times higher than the rent of land. Every view strikes us with the oppression and injustice of this mode of taxation. The rent of land is strictly income; it is the produce of a capital which, after the tax, remains unimpaired. The earnings of the man who has no other fund, are capital and income all in one. It is out of these earnings alone, that his capital can be created, that any provision for his old age or family can be made. This sacred fund becomes the prey of the property tax, while the landed or monied capital of the rich man stands exempt. Is it a light circumstance, too, that a man's earnings are the fruit of pains, privation, and solicitude; the rent of land, or the interest of money, comes without trouble? This inequality would be of importance, were it not eclipsed by the more enormous inequalities of which this impost is guilty. Who can bear to compare the sale of the clothes of a man's children, the curtailing each of a pound of bread a day, or the inability to send them to school (not to speak of the infinite gradations of suffering), with the giving a grand entertainment or two less in the year; the dismissing two or three useless horses, or a score of dogs?

Here starts up that sapient politician Lord Henry Petty, and informs us that a rising scale of taxation, proportioned to the rise of incomes, must by no means be thought of, because it would destroy subordination, and rank! This argument goes to say, that in order to preserve rank and subordination, the higher orders must be spared, till the middling and the lower are actually trodden down upon the ground. To please Lord Henry, every thing must be taken from the middling and lower orders, leaving the higher, as much as possible, exempt; a process by which, by and bye, the higher orders would be all in all, and aristocracy would rule uncontrouled. We ask for such a scale of taxation as would leave the different ranks in this country in that happy order which they have long preserved; feeling distinctly, that taxation was for some time proceeded in a manner calculated to destroy this order, and to sink the middling and industrious classes below that degree to which the country owes all its prosperity. Lord Henry Petty tells us, that our wish can by no means be gratified, lest subordination and rank should be affected. We, therefore, understand Lord Henry. He desires, by the baneful influence of taxation (a slow, but a sure process), to bring the people of this country under thraldom to a pampered, fat, and overgrown aristocracy. Every friend to humanity would rather see it in the hands of an absolute monarch!

To the small and declining number of those who retain any value for freedom, there is something in this tax revolting beyond expression. Not only are their circumstances subjected to an odious inquisition, and exposure, to which it is a wonderful phenomenon that a spirited nation could ever have been brought to submit, but the property of every man is actually laid at mercy, being liable to be charged at the arbitrary discretion of a few Commissioners. In theory, this constitutes a state of the most perfect slavery. No man enjoys any thing but at the will of his assessors. We have the derisive privilege of appealing from one set of Commissioners to another exactly like them, who, if our appeal does not please them (and this it seldom does) have the very serious privilege of charging the complainer double. This is a contrivance which prevents them from being much troubled with appeals! The poor sufferers must quietly pocket their injuries for fear of worse consequences. When this tax was first introduced, when the Government was yet timid respecting it, and the People jealous, pains were taken to inculcate delicacy and tenderness on the part of the Commissioners, and they were observed. It is the nature, however, of these qualities to wear off. A greater and a greater degree of license and severity has every year been assumed. An actual tyranny is now exercised, of which it is the nature to increase; and Englishmen have but one alternative before them, either an effectual alteration of this pernicious law, or an utter extinction of that security in the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry which has constituted the pride and the prosperity of our hitherto enviable country.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XII.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

We stated in the last Number of THE NATIONAL REGISTER our intention of offering some remarks on the four principal Morning Papers. In considering the influence of the Newspaper press on the public mind, these deserve the more particular attention, that it is from them all the other papers, both in town and country, are, in a great measure, made up. What the Morning Papers, therefore, are, the Newspaper press is in a considerable degree. They give the tone, and the discordancies are, in fact, very inconsiderable.

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THE MORNING POST.

It is of no consequence with which of them we begin. We take this, not because it is the best, not because it has the most extensive sale, for in that we understand it is surpassed; but because it is the most impudent, and blows the loudest trumpet in its own behalf.

We do not mean to trace the history of this print, from the time of its republican zeal, in the days of the Friends of the People, through its mawkish advances to Addington, its prompt espousal of the cause of Mr. Pitt, and its hesitation about the Grenvilles and Foxes, till we arrive at its present hearty and loquacious efforts in favour of the present Ministers. It is its present character with which we are concerned, and to that we shall confine ourselves.

It is more barefacedly Ministerial than any of the Morning Papers, and almost equals *The Courier* in the grossness of its adulation. All the transactions of the present Ministry it has applauded. The attack on Copenhagen, the Orders in Council, the rejection of the Russian and Austrian offers of mediation, Lord Lake's Pension, have all been acts, every one of which was alone sufficient to save the country. The Ministers themselves are precisely the wisest and ablest men in the nation. There is not one of them that is not fit for every thing, but each is fittest for that exact place which he holds. The Duke of Portland is a very pillar, an Atlas of State, and he is at the head of them. Lord Hawkesbury was long ago declared, by a good judge (Mr. Pitt), to have *an hereditary aptitude for office*. He was declared by the same wonderful statesman to be more profoundly acquainted with and fitted for the duties of the Secretary for the Foreign Department than any other man in the nation, one only (meaning Mr. Fox) excepted. But admirably fitted as he might be for the duties of the Foreign Department, wonderful it is, and happy for the nation, that he is still more admirably fitted for the duties of the Home Department, in that accordingly he is placed: and what surpasses admiration is, that, even after Mr. Fox is in his grave, we have found a man still better qualified for the office of Secretary for the Foreign Department, notwithstanding the eulogium of Mr. Pitt, than Lord Hawkesbury, that is, Mr. Canning, a man who unites in his own person all human excellencies, the perfection of oratory, the depth of wisdom, and Herculean *vigour*. As for Mr. Perceval, he is the most astonishing specimen of a heaven-born Minister that was ever exhibited, for he has contrived in his blue-bag among his briefs to find the profound, liberal, ingenious, and comprehensive doctrines of political economy, and every speech that he makes, and every measure that he devises gives proof how thoroughly he is acquainted with them. Of the Duke of York *The Morning Post* has nothing particular to say. He is equally the favourite of all Administrations and of all Newspapers.

Among the general principles which *The Morning Post* espouses is this: that to enable those admirable Ministers to do any good, money, abundance of money, is absolutely necessary. Therefore let the people never grudge to pay taxes. Whoever complains of the taxes is a villain, a friend of Bonaparte, and an enemy of his country. Sinecure places are absolutely necessary, not perhaps to reward merit, which is its own reward, but to secure plenty of friends to the King and the Constitution in these dangerous times. See what a defender of the prerogative Lord Redesdale is! How invaluable are such men as this! And where should we find them if there were no sinecures? The pressure of taxation, the progress of poverty, the growth of pauperism, might arrest attention, might create alarms, and produce inquiries, were it not for the salutary voice of such men, who stifle complaints, who brow-beat the complainers, and have a large pack of retainers always ready to open upon them.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE

Differs in some essential respects from the paper above mentioned. It has not changed its party, and along with its party got new principles. It has only changed its principles in all possible ways to accommodate them to its party. In the times of the violence of Mr. Fox, when he was arraigning all the institutions of his own country, and panegyrizing the most violent and foolish acts of the French reformers, *The Morning Chronicle* was no less loud of the French, and no less violent against our own institutions than Mr. Fox. When the progress of reflection and of events had cooled the language of Mr. Fox, and he appeared to the sound and enlightened friends of their country and liberty, to assail only those of our institution which actually wanted reform, and to recommend only those innovations which were really salutary, and which time and the change of circumstances rendered necessary, *The Morning Chronicle* abounded with articles of the most sterling merit, with pointed and masterly exposures of the false doctrines, and weak or wicked actions of public men, and with well-conceived and well-written expositions and defences of the just, liberal, and philanthropic principles of political philosophy. But mark the time when its party ascended to power, and when bidding farewell to all their former principles, and holding all their former professions in contempt, they abstained from every attempt to remove the abuses of the country, and added to its burthens with a remorseless audacity that had been never equalled: then *The Morning Chronicle* became inspired with the spirit of its patrons. It became the advocate of the corruption which it had before stigmatized, and that with a degree of effrontery which was uncommon even in a morning paper. It eulogized the very rage and fury of taxation. If any one but whispered the language of complaint, it had ready the epithets of which it used to complain so bitterly itself; and the term Jacobin, after it was consigned to oblivion among all honest men, was basely and impudently flung at others by *The Morning Chronicle*. Now at last, when its party is again expelled from power, it is condemned to play the opposition drudge, and that in the tamest stile that has ever been witnessed. Its recent conduct absolutely prohibits the high appeal to *principles*. It would only expose it to laughter. It is confined to the subordinate task of carping minutely at the detail of Ministerial transactions, and trying as often as possible to clap a compliment upon its patrons. Since it lost, too, the gentleman who recently conducted it, the talent makes no compensation for the principle; from being eminently the best written paper, it has become almost, or altogether the very worst.

THE MORNING HERALD.

It has long been the aim of this paper to be considered as the organ of the Prince of Wales. Every thing, therefore, connected with Carleton House is the subject of panegyric in it. Relying on a large supply of Advertisements, and a fixed circulation, which the Advertisements contribute to keep up, little pains is used in the conduct of this paper. It seldom enters very deeply into political topics, and its tendency is to side with the Court, as far as the politics of Carleton House will permit, be the ministers who they may; thus, it was heartily ministerial while Fox and Grenville were the Ministers, but no sooner were they out, than it found they were distressed for very good reason; and it has a short word of praise for every thing which Mr. Canning and his colleagues chuse to do.

THE TIMES

is, in some respects, the most respectable of all the Morning Papers. We believe it has the highest sale, which it has obtained by the most uncommon exertions, during this war, to obtain priority in foreign intelligence. These, however, though with the public circumstances of huge importance, are with us matters of very trifling moment. We value more its distinction in being less the slave of party than any other Morning Paper. We doubt, however, whether for this distinction it merits very ample praise. We suspect its character is better described by the imputation of perpetual trimming than that of independence. *The Times*, in fact, resolves to be in favour of *every* Ministry; and this is a cunning calculation enough. Considering the force of influence now at work in this country, it would be a strange occurrence, indeed, if any Ministry had not, for the time being, a decided majority, among the readers of daily papers, in their favour. *The Times*, therefore, always chuses to be on the side of the greater number. But this can only be done by particular management. If it were to unite itself very closely with any one Ministry, it would be under the necessity of adhering to them after they were out. By standing, however, a little aloof, it can please the great body of their friends while they are in, and join their enemies as soon as they are out. Notwithstanding this, notwithstanding *The Times* has railed with the present Ministers against the advisers of Peace, notwithstanding it has panegyrised the attack on Copenhagen, and the Orders in Council, it deserves the highest praise for being the only Morning Paper which, at this moment, complains of the burthens laid upon the people. It has arraigned the Pension to Lord Lake, and the Rejection, by the Lords, of the Bill for preventing Grants in Reversion; and on these points has touched the true string of patriotism. It is conducted with care rather than with ability. Its superiority in intelligence is confined to foreign papers; for, in private, and court history, it is often outstripped by others.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS.

It is very evident, to the attentive and competent reader, that the writers in all these papers are ignorant; and several of them

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uneducated men. They every day commit the most gross mistakes, even in elementary knowledge. They discover none but the common-place ideas of conversation, which they acquire a kind of practical habit, in turning to catch the fancy of the public.

Those papers are all of them antagonists of Peace. The party of *The Morning Chronicle* finding it convenient to be for Peace, though they did not make it when they might, that paper is obliged, occasionally, to use the language of the party, but it is evidently not hearty in the cause. It is unfortunate for the country that the daily papers have an interest in war. The war increases their sale. People are so greedy, in a time of public anxiety, for news, that very many persons must have a daily paper then, who would be contented with one of less frequent publication, in a time of tranquillity and peace. It is accordingly found that the demand for daily papers always increases prodigiously in a time of war, and decreases in a time of peace. The cries, therefore, of the daily papers, against Peace, ought to be suspected.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, DUTCH, GERMAN, AND HAMBURGH PAPERS.

THE ROCHEFORT, CARTHAGENA, AND TOULON SQUADRONS.

PARIS, FEB. 21.—Letters from Lyons, of the 11th and 13th announce that the Rochefort squadron which left that port in the month of January last, after a short cruise in the Atlantic, passed the Straights of Gibraltar, and is safely arrived at Toulon, where it has united itself to the squadron in that port. The Rochfort squadron consists of from five to six sail of the line, some frigates, and light vessels. The Spanish squadron from Carthagena has also put to sea, and has joined (if we may believe the e letters) the Toulon and Rochefort squadrons. Several other ships have also left the different ports of Spain, so that the combined fleet will be very considerable. Five sail of the line have been built, equiped, and armed, within a short time, at Toulon. It is generally reported at Lyons, and in all the ports of the Mediterrancan, that the combined fleets intend to drive away the English ships cruising off Sicily and at the entrance of the Adriatic, and afterwards to attack the fleet of Admiral Collingwood, stationed in the Archipelago and off the Dardanelles, before this fleet can receive reinforcements from England. The most recent letters from the South of France announce that the combined squadrons of Toulon, Rochefort, and Carthagena, reinforced by other ships, sailed from Toulon on the 7th and 8th of this mouth, and stood towards Sicily.

MARCH 5.—The operation of the Decree respecting the Conscription of 1809 commenced yesterday, and is carried into effect, in conformity to an order for that purpose. Among the exceptions are the following:—

The Pupils in Painting and Sculpture who have received high prizes, the Protestant Clergy, Persons inscribed for the Navy, Officers of Health in active employment, Pupils in the Oriental Languages, the Veterinary Art, and the Military Schools.

ITALY.

ENTRANCE OF THE FRENCH TROOPS INTO ROME.

ROME, FEB. 2.—Yesterday a corps of French troops, under the command of General Miolles, took possession of the Castle of St. Angelo. The best understanding prevails between these troops and the inhabitants. The troops of his Holiness do duty as before.

FEB. 3.—Yesterday morning early, General Miolles entered this city, at the head of between five and six thousand men. The guard-house at the gates, the principal guard at the Piazzi Colona, and the others, were immediately taken possession of by the French troops, as was also the Castle of St. Angelo; all this was done in the utmost good order, and without any disturbance, and the same tranquillity still continues, which the inhabitants are strictly enjoined to maintain by a Proclamation from his Holiness. To-day all the gates, except three, have again been occupied by the Papal troops.

GERMANY.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, MARCH 11.—The French army, with the [illegible] French Government, has entered Holstein to [illegible] and the other Danish Islands instant, that 1800 French preceded by two Hamburgh and to serve them as guides.

The citizens of Altona are allowed a mark a day for the keep of every man, at the expence, it is said, of the Hanse towns. On the 7th, early in the morning, the cavalry, bearing the name of the Duke of Ahremberg, assembled, consisting of all nations, but very fine young men, continued their march, and have since been continually followed by French and Spanish corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The French have also marched into Holstein, from the side of Lubeck; and by this time the greater part of Holstein, not excepting Rendsberg, the King of Denmark's residence, is full of French and Spanish troops. In three days the whole Spanish army, under the command of the Marquis of Romagna, will have left Hamburgh and its environs, to proceed through Holstein over the Belts to Zealand. At Apenrade, and all the ports of Holstein and Schleswic, all great and small craft are under orders to take in French and Spanish troops; and at Copenhagen, all the gun-boats and merchantmen, with one ship of the line, four large Danish East Indiamen, fitted out as frigates, and carrying 36 guns each, besides a number of Danish brigs, cutters, and pilot-boats, manned by French and Danish sailors, are to carry over the troops. The French will, it is said, attack Sweden in form in five different places, and the troops destined for the expedition are under the command of Bernadotte, and will, it is said, amount to nearly 70,000 men. The appearance of a most respectable British fleet in the Sound and Baltic, becomes therefore absolutely necessary to save the Crown of his Swedish Majesty, and prevent his throne from falling into the hands of the combined French and Russians. It is the general opinion here, that if the British fleet does not arrive speedily, Sweden is lost. The French and Spanish armies, assisted, it is said, by the Danes, are to be all at Copenhagen, Cronenberg, Elsineur, and other parts of Zealand, on or before the 25th or 26th inst.

VIENNA, FEB. 20.—The English Minister, Adair, is still in this city; but it is nevertheless determined that he shall quit it immediately. We have to-day received intelligence from Trieste, that on the 15th inst. an order was publicly affixed at the Exchange there, to break off all communication with England: this order caused an immediate advance of 20 per cent. on the price of Colonial produce. We are equally threatened with a similar advance here.

BANKS OF THE DANUBE, FEB. 22.—We are assured that several regiments, which formed part of the Russian army in Moldavia, have begun their march for the Caspian Sea. A Russian army is to be assembled there, which will embark in order to proceed to India. Czerni-George has given strict orders to his advanced posts to pay all possible respect to the French troops in Bosnia and Albania.

HOLLAND.

HAVRE, FEB. 14.—The sea in the late Hurricane has done great damage to the Dyke l'Heure, which it has broke through in several places, and laid under water more than 200 acres of ground. Towards the end of the storm, a large vessel, dismasted, was perceived in the bay; she had lost her mizen-mast and bowsprit. The privateer the Duke of Dantzic, of Boulogne, immediately sailed after her, came up with, and boarded her. She proved to be an English ship of more than 400 tons burthen, named the William, of London, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, with a cargo valued at more than 7,000 livres. With the assistance of some other vessels she was brought into this port.

STATE PAPER.

AUSTRIAN DECLARATION.

During the war which was concluded by the peace of Tilsit, his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty has continually endeavoured to impress the belligerent powers with the motives which ought to induce them to concur, in endeavouring to procure a general peace. The Court of Vienna from that time, declared its sentiments to the Cabinet of St. James's, and the Imperial Envoy at London, Prince Stahremberg, received formal and pressing instructions. But as the British Ministry in answer to these written communications declared, that its answer must depend on its allies, the salutary propositions of Austria could not but be considered as disregarded, and soon after the Treaty of Tilsit was concluded, by which the interests of the Continent were regulated without the participation of Great Britain. His Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty continued nevertheless convinced of the utility, and even of the necessity of a general pacification; and this conviction afforded him new motives for renewing his pressing representations of the

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Court of London. In July, soon after the signing of the peace, the Prince of Stahremberg again received orders to induce the British Ministry to enter into a Negociation with France, in order that the Continental Peace might be connected with and confirmed by a Maritime Peace. But these propositions were not more successful than the former had been, and the answer of England was again evasive. His Majesty, however, thought it right to return to a subject, of the most material influence on the general system of Europe, as well as on the prosperity of the Austrian provinces in particular. Prince Stahremberg was, therefore, for the third time directed, in September 1807, to make some further overtures connected with the former measures of the Court of Vienna. But before his Majesty's Ambassador reported the result of his communication, the Court of London declared its sentiments with regard to a maritime peace, in so positive a manner, refusing, at the same time, the mediation of Russia, making an attack on Copenhagen, and seizing the Danish fleet, without assigning any satisfactory cause for these violent measures, nay, endeavouring to justify these violent proceedings, their infringements of the unquestionable rights of Neutral Powers, by official declarations, which evidently clashed with the principles adopted by other great Powers, that it was impossible not to perceive in the course pursued by the British Minister, a determination to remove the possibility of peace to a greater distance, and not to listen to whatever had any tendency to restore tranquillity to Europe. The impression which this conduct, destructive of all the hopes which his Majesty had fondly conceived, made on him, was as deep as it was painful. Without waiting for the farther reports of Prince Stahremberg, orders still more urgent and more positive were sent him than he had before received. These instructions, bearing date the 30th October, contained first, a recapitulation of all former transactions, and directed him to represent to the Cabinet of St. James's, in the strongest colours, the unavoidable consequences of its conduct, and to insist, in the most earnest manner, on an open declaration of its real sentiments with regard to peace, and to avail himself of all possible means to lead back to sentiments of moderation fitted for the present situation, and meeting with the wishes of Europe. The dispatches closed with the precise order to apply once more on this subject in an official manner to his Britannic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to make to him the formal proposal for a maritime peace, on such principles as answered the interest of all the powers concerned, and as a provisional proof of his pacific disposition, to desist from the measures pursued against Denmark, and retract the declaration which accompanied them. Should the Court of St. James's reject these proposals, or purposely protract giving any answer, Prince Stahremberg was directed to demand his passports and leave London, with every person belonging to the Embassy. It was the Emperor's will that the above instructions should be restricted to such points of general interests as were most likely to move the British Cabinet to receive his proposals with attention and kindness. And if his Imperial Majesty ordered no complaints to be inserted by the numerous violations of his rights, as a Neutral Power—violations with regard to which his Majesty had not been able to obtain the least redress or compensation—the reasons will, no doubt, be obvious, which induce his Majesty to pass by in silence whatever concerned his personal interest. His Majesty's Ambassador in London could but execute the positive orders which he received from Vienna, to their full extent. But being of opinion that he might yet indulge an hope of being able to prevail on the English Ministry to shew more pacific sentiments towards France, he resolved to express at first only part of his orders, in a note addressed to Mr. Canning. On the 20th of November, the Secretary of State answered that Note by a mere repetition of the Declarations made to Austria by England, since the month of April 1807.

As further representation was now evidently ineffectual, a final notification was sent, on the 22d of December, to Prince Stahremberg, which repeated the orders of the 30th of October, and directed him, before his departure, to give in a Note, explaining the motives of the conduct of the Court of Vienna towards that of London. These dispatches did not, however, arrive in London till Prince Stahremberg had applied for and received his passes, and he no longer could have communication with the Secretary of State, and deliver in the Note which had been committed to him.

This representation, which is confined to the official communications that have passed between the two Governments, is sufficient to shew that the Cabinet of St. James's cannot mistake the causes nor the motives which have induced his Apostolic Majesty to break off the connection which has hitherto existed between Austria and Great Britain. The Emperor nevertheless wishes to see the moment arrive when the Court of London, sensible of its true interests, shall, with calmness and justice, judge of and compare the situation of England with that of other powers, and thereby enable his Majesty to renew with it his former friendly connections.

Vienna, Feb. 18, 1808.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

A short conversation took place between Lords Mulgrave and Grey, explanatory of that which occurred on Friday, respecting the extent of our existing pecuniary engagements to Sweden. The result was, an admission on both sides, that the Subsidiary Treaty of 1805 was completely at an end from the moment of the evacuation of Stralsund. From Lord Mulgrave's statement it further appeared, that this was the construction put upon that transaction by the Court of Sweden itself; but that it had been conceived to be consistent with the honour and interest of this country to give it so liberal an interpretation, as to cover the expence of re-conveying the Swedish troops from Sweden; and for this purpose a month's subsidy had been advanced.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Lord Hawkesbury moved the Order of the Day, for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message, relative to the Swedish Treaty. He stated it to be his anxious wish to avoid any topic which could lead to a difference of opinion on this subject. All must admit, that Sweden had manifested the most faithful adherence to her engagements with this country, and displayed the highest sense of honour in resisting the promises, as well as the threats, of the enemy. He subscribed most cordially to the sentiments stated in a dispatch from the Noble Lord opposite (Grey) to his Majesty's Ministers at the Court of Stockholm. His Swedish Majesty had acted in strict conformity to the principles there inculcated; and while he was playing the last stake for the independence of Europe, he was certain every one who heard him must agree, that it was due to the character and interests of the country to give him every aid in a war, which was not continued with a view to purposes of aggression, but which he now carried on to preserve his own independence, and to enable him to obtain honourable terms of peace. The Noble Lord wished it to be distinctly understood, that in adopting this line of policy, his Swedish Majesty was not acting under any suggestion from the British Government. On the contrary, the latter had expressly communicated to him that it would feel no dissatisfaction at his concluding a separate peace with the enemy, provided it should be on terms not injurious to the just rights of this country. The subsidy was so regulated in its payments, that at no time could there be any considerable advance beyond what the existing occasions might seem to require. His Lordship concluded with moving an Address, thanking his Majesty for communicating the Treaty with Sweden, and assuring him of their readiness to concur in giving it complete effect.

Lord Grenville was satisfied with the ground on which the Noble Secretary rested his motion; and so far he was not disposed to make any opposition to it. He heard with pleasure and approbation, that no attempt was made by Ministers to prevent Sweden from making what peace it might be in her power to negociate; and that the subsidy now offered her was prompted only by justice, generosity, and good faith. He was sorry, however, to see the Treaty encumbered with the article that provided that the two countries should negociate conjointly.

After a few words, in explanation, from Lord Hawkesbury, the motion was agreed to, with the dissent only, we believe, of Lord King.

IRELAND.

Lord Hardwick entered into an explanation of the circumstances which led to the dismissal of Mr. Giffard from his official situation in Ireland. The Noble Lord stated the particular instructions which he had received from Lord Hawkesbury, to make every exertion to prevent the mischievous effects of religious animosities in that country, and if he should not succeed in dissuading the Catholic party from petitioning, to endeavour to confine, as much as possible, the discussion of their claims, within the walls of both Houses of Parliament. He then proceeded to comment on the refractory conduct of Mr. Giffard, and to shew that the honour and character of his Administration required that he should be dismissed. His Lordship then moved for the production of certain Papers tending to [illegible] by his proceeding.

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Lord Hawkesbury concurred in the truth of the narrative just given; but thought that some allowance ought to be made for the irritation naturally produced by the sufferings and losses which Mr. Giffard had sustained during the rebellion.

Lord Hardwick then withdrew his motion; stating, that his purpose was completely answered, by having had an opportunity of vindicating himself from the misrepresentations which had gone abroad, respecting his treatment of Mr. Giffard.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL BILL.

Lord Bathurst moved the first reading of the Orders in Council Bill.

Lord Grenville proceeded at considerable length to point out a variety of paragraphs in the Bill, introducing regulations of trade, warehousing, &c. totally irrevelant to a Bill of Supply, and therefore inadmissible in that form, in any degree of consistency with their Lordship's privileges. Among these he instanced a clause which, as now worded, put an end to the charter of the East India Company. He also particularly adverted to a clause by which a remedy at law was taken away from persons complaining of being aggrieved under the Orders in Council, unless their actions were brought within *three* months from the commission of the act complained of. As these Orders had now been in force upwards of *four* months, he thought such a clause was, with respect to the majority of those aggrieved, adding insult to injury. He concluded with moving that the Bill be rejected.

Lord Hawkesbury was of opinion, that the Order of 1702 had not been rigidly insisted on in the case of several Money Bills within the last half century. He should propose to read the Bill now a first time, and then to have it printed; with the view of its being read a second time on Wednesday, should the prints be then on the table.—Ordered.

Lord Lake's Annuity Bill was, after a few words from Lords Grosvenor and Harrowby, read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

The Mutiny Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

REVERSIONARY GRANT BILL.

Lord Redesdale entered into a detailed repetition of the arguments which he formerly urged against the Bill, and to which he said he had heard nothing like an answer.

He objected to it as tending to infringe on the prerogatives of the Crown, the influence of which was now considerably less than formely; as trenching upon the privileges of their Lordships, by springing out of a resolution and address of the other House, in consequence of the rejection of a similar measure last Session; and, above all, as being the commencement of a system of innovation which might ultimately lead to the subversion of the Constitution.

Lord Grey, at considerable length, controverted the arguments of Lord Redesdale.

Lord Holland, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Hawkesbury, then made a few remarks on a point of order connected with the exhibition of proxies; and, a division taking place, the Bill was rejected by a majority, proxies included, of 128 to 48.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Lord Grenville moved the Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for rejecting the Orders in Council Bill, on the ground of its being a violation of the Standing Order of 1702.

Lord Hawkesbury quoted a variety of precedents in the reign of Queen Anne, and of late years, to prove that this Order was not so strictly interpreted, as to preclude the introduction of Bills from the other House because they contained matter not absolutely necessary to be inserted in a Money Bill. The words of the Order described the interdicted clauses as being "foreign to and different from" the matter of the Bill. Yet such had been the practical latitude of construction given to these words, that in many of the Money Acts which he enumerated, there were clauses which very nearly, if not altogether, came within the prohibition. From this circumstance the Noble Lord inferred, that the House looked not merely to the form, but to the design of a Bill sent up to them; their chief object being to prevent any attempt to fetter their right of free discussion by the custom of *tacking*, which was so frequently attempted a little before the enactment of the Standing Order.

Lord Erskine quoted, as the most recent precedent, the rejection of a Money Bill, when he had the honour of sitting on the Woolsack, because it had a clause removing certain doubts which occurred in the case of Astlet, respecting Exchequer Bills.

Lords Harrowby, Melville, and the Lord Chancellor contended that the Bill was not an infringement of the true intent of the standing order.

Lords Lauderdale, Grenville, and Grey maintained the contrary opinion.

The Bill was negatived by a majority, proxies included, of 129 to 59.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Lord Derby presented a petition from certain Merchants in Liverpool against the Orders in Council Bill, which he requested the Clerk to read.

Lord Derby, upon the petition being read, dwelt at some length on the motives of the petitioners. They consisted of more than 400 of the most respectable inhabitants of Liverpool, who, differing from each other on political subjects, had united in this application, from their apprehension of the injurious consequences to the trade of the country at large, and to Liverpool in particular, as likely to result from the Orders in Council. He concluded by moving, that the petitioners should be heard by their Council on the second reading, in furtherance of those Orders in Council.

The Duke of Montrose argued, that the motion was inadmissible; as, according to the standing orders, counsel could not be heard against a Bill of Supply.

Lord Erskine strongly insisted, that the Petitioners had a right to be heard against the measure of the Orders in Council; and if there was now any difficulty in point of form, it wholly arose from the House having entertained that subject in connection with a Vote of Aid and Supply.

The Lord Chancellor said, that there was no order to prohibit hearing Counsel against a Bill of Supply; but the general practice of the House had been not to hear them.

Lord Hawkesbury thought the prayer of the Petition contrary to the usual practice of the House. He contended that the Bill had been uniformly represented as a Bill of Supply, and that there was not a clause in it irrevelant to that object.

Lord Auckland conjured their Lordships not to shut their doors against the Petitioners, and adverted, in pathetic terms to the distresses which were daily accumulating upon the manufacturers in all quarters of the country. He deplored the consequences of the Orders in Council, as tending to shake that firmness and energy which the people had hitherto displayed under the most critical circumstances.

The motion was then put and negatived without a division; and after a long conversation on a point of order, the Petition was rejected.

Lord Derby presented a Petition from the same persons whose names were affixed to the former, complaining of the Orders in Council, and praying to be heard against them by Council, or to have their allegations examined into in such other manner as to their Lordships should seem meet. His Lordship moved, that the Petition should lie on the table, and that the Petitioners should be heard by their Council.

Opposite opinions gave rise to a long discussion, in the course of which Lord Hawkesbury moved, that the words relative to hearing Counsel should be left out of the motion. This amendment, after considerable opposition, was carried without a division.

Lord Erskine, in order to institute a proceeding upon which the petitioners might be regularly heard, then moved that the House should on Wednesday go into a Committee to consider of the Orders in Council. This motion, after a short conversation, was negatived.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

The Foreign Cotton Exportation Prohibition Bill, and British Cotton Export Duty Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Lord Auckland wished to know, whether any assurances had been given, that Sweden and Sardinia were to co-operate in the execution of this regulation, as without now entering into its policy, it was clear to him, that unless their concurrence was procured, it would be wholly inefficient to prevent the enemy from being supplied by means of the circuitous traffic, the legality of which, at present, had been distinctly admitted.

Lord Bathurst said, that he had admitted that British ships might convey enemy's produce from America to the ports of an Ally, whence it might find its way to France, until that

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Ally took the necessary measures to co-operate with us; but he had not admitted that a direct trade could be carried on to an enemy's port from a neutral port, and therefore the supposed facility of intercourse from Sardinia did not exist.

Lord LAUDERDALE contended, that the trade from the latter, as well as Sweden, was open to France by means of neutrals, nay, perhaps, even by their own vessels; for Sweden might, upon this point, choose to follow the example given by our late Ally the Emperor Alexander, who did not prevent the continuance of a direct commercial intercourse with France in Russian bottoms, notwithstanding the existence of hostilities.

Lord HAWKESBURY then proposed some formal and verbal amendments, which were agreed to.

Lord LAUDERDALE briefly remarked on the inconveniences which had arisen to the manufacturing interests, from the practice of extending the terms of patents, and gave notice, that on Friday se'nnight he would submit two propositions of Order on that point, with the view of their being, with the concurrence of the House, entered on the Roll of the Standing Orders. The chief feature of his Lordship's proposal is, that six weeks notice shall be given in the *London Gazette*, previous to the Meeting of Parliament, by persons intending to apply for the Patent Bills.

The Lord CHANCELLOR intimated his general concurrence in the propriety of the remedy suggested by the Noble Lord.

MUTINY BILL

Lord HAWKESBURY very shortly pointed out, and justified the alteration from the Bill of the preceding Session. It was with a view to our Colonial service adviseable, that an option should be given for enlistment without limitation of the period of service. In order, however, to avoid all unnecessary interference with the new system, care was taken, that the man who enlisted in the first instance, for limited service, should not be allowed to extend the period until the expiration of the term for which he had already engaged.

The Duke of GLOUCESTER proposed to amend the Bill by leaving out the words, "giving the recruit the power of enlisting for unlimited service." The ablest military men in the British and Continental Armies, give a decided preference to the plan of enlisting for a limited term. It had been tried for nearly two years, with complete success. It furnished a better quality of men, and diminished the desertions in a most surprising degree.

Lord MELVILLE entered into a detail of the various expedients resorted to for the purpose of keeping up an army, and attributed its present effective state to the Army of Reserve Act, and the two opportunities given for volunteering from the Militia. He deprecated the sentimental reveries which had been indulged in with regard to the improving the quality of the soldier.

The amendment, after a short reply from the Duke of Gloucester, was negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Mr. Lascelles, from the Malmesbury Election Committee, reported that the Sitting Members were duly elected.

Mr. Wellesley Pole moved for copies of all such orders and directions as had been issued by the Lords of the Admiralty relative to relieving the squadron under the command of Sir Richard Strachan, and also of the supplies furnished.

The Hon. Gentleman moved also for copies of the orders issued by Admirals Lord Gardner and Young on the same subject, to the Victualling Office at Plymouth, for the supply of provisions to Sir Richard Strachan's squadron.—Ordered.

Mr. Huskisson moved an Address to his Majesty, for copies of the Order in Council of the 12th January 1808, under which certain American ships, the Temperance, Union, and others, bound to France, &c. had been captured and brought into British ports.—Ordered.

Sir C. Price presented a petition from the Merchants of London trading to the Continent, expressive of their support to the late Orders in Council.

Several Members spoke against the reception of the Petition, and, after a short conversation, Sir C. Price consented to withdraw it.

Mr. Whitbread moved for an Account of the Value of all Exports from Great Britain to Denmark, in 1805-6, 7, and 8, the 1st of January in each year, distinguishing British Manufactures from Foreign Produce.—Ordered.

Leave was given for the introduction of the Annual Qualification Indemnity Bill.

MUTINY BILL.

Mr. Calcraft stated, that in the progress of the Bill he should move to leave out the clause for enlisting men for unlimited service.

The Speaker said, that would come on after the Bill had been read a third time, as an Amendment in its body.

Sir F. BURDETT stated, that he now rose, in obedience to a notice given by his Noble Friend (Lord Folkestone) to move, that a clause be added to the Bill preventing, in future, any officer in the Army from being cashiered, and dismissed from the service, unless he should have been found guilty by a Court Martial. This regulation, he conceived, would not interfere with the Perogative of the Crown; but be productive of much benefit to the service, and highly satisfactory to the Army and to the Country at large. He wished to extend to Military Officers a degree of protection they had never enjoyed, but to which they were surely entitled, in order that they might not be exposed to dismissal from the army, through the base insinuations of disappointed individuals. His object was to prevent Officers, who from their merit were entitled to remain, from being forced to resign.—He contended that no Officer ought to be dismissed from his rank or pay, unless some substantial charge was made out to the satisfaction of a Court Martial. After enlarging upon the obvious policy of such a regulation, the Hon. Baronet concluded by moving a clause to the above effect to be added to the Bill.

The Secretary at WAR was sorry he could not comply with the proposition of the Hon. Baronet, who had not made out any fair ground for so material an alteration in the military system.

Lord FOLKESTONE supported the clause; and insisted, that the Hon. Baronet had stated ample grounds for its introduction. His Lordship recommended the Hon. Baronet to withdraw the clause, and introduce it in a separate Bill.

Sir F. BURDETT said he had abstained from any strong case, though he had many, of hard oppression, to elucidate; but yet he would, in the mean time, concur with the suggestion of his Noble Friend, and bring this important matter before the House in another shape. The clause was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. CALCRAFT said, he had a clause to propose, which was to reduce the Mutiny Bill to that state in which it was last year, with respect to the enlistment of men for a limited service had been attended with great success, and he considered the measure attempted by the present Ministers, of drafting from the Militia, as both expensive and oppressive. The draft of 16,000 men cost the country 640,000*l.* which fell mostly on the poorer portion of the landed interest.

The Secretary at WAR was averse to the clause, and contended, that the unlimited service was more congenial to the feelings of a soldier, and less expensive to the country at large.

The question was called for, and a division took place, when the clause proposed was negatived by 189 to 116.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Mr. Parnell moved for an Account of the gross Amount of the Value of all Exports from Ireland to America, and of American Produce imported into Ireland for the last three years; also of the quantity of Linen exported from Ireland to America, and the Tonnage of Vessels employed in the Trade between Ireland and America, for the last 10 years.—Ordered.

The Hon. Gentleman next moved, for an Account of the Amount of the Expence attending the Government Expresses sent to Ireland. He said this was a subject worthy of enquiry, as Government was in the habit of sending intelligence to a Newspaper, published daily in Dublin, to the exclusion of news from all the others. The news thus communicated was always concealed for some hours, and was extremely partial. He also moved, for an Account of the Expences attending the Transmissal of Government Dispatches from London to Dublin, *via* Holyhead, from the 1st of January 1801, to the 1st of January last.

Sir A. Wellesley stated, that the money spent in that way was extremely well applied. It only amounted to 7000*l.* a year. The Newspaper alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman was *The Correspondent*, certainly not a publication strongly attached to Ministers; and the only reason why it was so favoured, was the fact of its being the only daily evening Paper published in Dublin.

Mr. Huskisson presented Copies of the Orders in Council under which certain American ships, bound to French

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had been detained and brought into British ports.—Ordered to be printed.

An Account from the Custom House was presented, shewing the Amount of the Value of all Foreign Merchandize imported into Great Britain during the three last years.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Buller presented a Schedule and various Papers, relative to the State of Equipment of the Squadron, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan.—Ordered to be printed.

The Expiring Laws Perpetual Bill, the Irish Sugar Bill, the Hemp Import Bill, the Masts Import Bill, the Irish Linens Export Bill, and the Cinnamon Export Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Secretary Canning presented copies of certain letters from Mr. Garlicke, at Copenhagen, to Lord Viscount Howick. Ordered to be printed

Mr. Sharpe postponed his motion till Monday next.

Mr. Perceval moved the order of the day for the House resuming the adjourned debate on the Oude Papers. The question was then put upon the first of Lord Folkestone's resolutions.

Sir T. Turton spoke at considerable length upon the treatment Lord Wellesley had shown to the Nabob of Oude, and thought the business had better be referred to the East India Judicature Committee.

Mr. G. Johnstone entered at great length into the subject of India affairs, and deprecated the unwarrantable interference with the Government of Oude. He concluded by assuring the House, that the system of Government adopted by the Marquis Wellesley, would in future be dispensed with; it was, therefore, not in contemplation to make any more conquests in India, but confine the Company to their present territory.

Mr. S. R. Lushington justified the conduct of the Noble Marquis with respect to Oude; and observed, that the Nabob, under all circumstances, ought to feel himself very happy in being relieved of the arduous task of governing subjects from whom he could not command obedience.—*A laugh.*

A motion was made for adjourning the debate till Friday.—The House divided, when the motion was negatived, the Ayes being 35—Noes 196.

After the Motion of Adjournment was disposed of, the House proceeded to debate the general subject of the conduct of the Noble Marquis.

Sir J. Anstruther then proposed his Motion, which, he said, was not for a general approbation of the Noble Marquis; but merely to say, that in his conduct in Oude he was actuated with a desire to serve the interest of the British empire in India.

Mr. Whitbread approved of the speech of Mr. Grant and Mr. Johnston, and others, against the Noble Marquis; and said, he saw nothing in the speech of Sir John Anstruther but general panegyric, where the injustice was too strong to be defended.

On a division—For the Resolution of Lord Folkstone, 31; Against it, 182.—Majority 151.

Sir John Anstruther then moved his Resolution, signifying that the Marquis Wellesley, in his conduct in Oude, was actuated with a desire to serve the British Empire. Division for the Resolution 180—Against it 29—Majority 151.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. H. Sumner brought up a Bill for constructing a bridge or bridges from the Savoy Precinct, or near the same, to Cuper's bridge, on the opposite side of the Thames.—It was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Lord Walpole reported from the New Malton Election Committee, that Lord Headley, one of the Sitting Members, had not been duly elected, but that the other Sitting Member had.

General Gascoigne presented a petition from the merchants of Liverpool against the Bill imposing a duty on Cotton Wool imported.—Laid on the table until the third reading of the Bill.

Lord H. Petty, from the Beverley Election Committee, reported that the Sitting Members had been duly elected.

Mr. T. Grenville, moved for a copy of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter to Mr. Secretary Fox, in 1806, stating the facilities which would be experienced by a British squadron passing the Dardanelles, and reducing Constantinople.—Ordered.

A Message from the Lords expressed the concurrence of their Lordships in the Marine Mutiny Bill, the American Commissioners Bill, and the East London Water Works Bill.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE, RELATIVE TO THE SWEDISH TREATY.

Mr. Canning said, that among all the Powers that had carried on war against France, since its revolution Sweden stood conspicuous as a memorable instance of fidelity and perseverance, and every tribute was due to that Power for its manly and magnanimous conduct. The engagements that formerly existed between Sweden and this country, were merely for temporary purposes, and principally for the protection of Swedish Pomerania, and the King's German territories. These engagements, however, ceased with the last campaign. A new engagement had now been entered into with that Monarch, and much might be expected from his future exertions. He had been called upon by the enemy to join the confederacy against Great Britain, but he had maintained a steady, uniform, and consistent resistance to such a demand. Thus was the King of Sweden reduced to the defence of his country from the combined attack of France and Russia. After enlarging upon the high spirit and independant character of the King of Sweden, he stated that it was intended to advance him 100,000*l.* per month, for 12 months, 100,000*l.* having been advanced before the meeting of Parliament, he should therefore move that a sum of 1,100,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to fulfil his engagement with the King of Sweden.

Mr. Whitbread said he should not oppose the subsidy, but he could have wished it had been bestowed as it was wanted, and that frequent recurrence should be had to Parliament for that purpose. He also said that he disliked that part of the Convention which stipulated that neither Sweden nor England would make peace without the consent of each other. England might make peace, and Sweden might do the same, without apprising the other of the transaction; at least such an occurrence might happen. Upon the subject of the subsidy, he had prepared an Address to his Majesty, which he should move after the House was resumed, expressing his opinion, that the money ought to have been paid from time to time, as required. He should propose this Address, merely for the purpose of recording his opinion on the subject.

After a few words from Mr. Smith, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Canning, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

EXPORTATION OF BARK.

Mr. Whitbread opposed the Speaker leaving the Chair, and said, their was a period in history of this country when such a measure would have been scouted, but times were unfortunately changed, and the object of the war totally abandoned. By this Bill we are required to carry hostility into the hospitals, and the miserable recesses of the sick, the lame, and the blind. It was a mean, despicable, and cruel policy to visit the sins of the French Ruler on the poorer classes of society. Fortunately for France, Bark was not so scarce as the Hon. Baronet and his friends would insinuate, for having enquired into the subject, he found letters from Paris, as late as the 24th ult. quoting the prices of Bark, viz. Red 54s. Yellow, from 5s. to 8s. Quill 16s. 8d.

Mr. W. Smith, Mr. S. Lushington, Mr. Herbert, and Lord Milton opposed the Bill, and Sir Wm. Elford, Mr. Gordon, and General Noel, supported it. A division took place for the Speaker's leaving the chair—Ayes 92, Noes 29. The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

The Report of the Pilot's Regulation Bill was ordered to be taken into further consideration on Thursday next.

Sir C. Price presented a Petition from certain merchants in the City, carrying on trade with the Continent, in support of the Orders in Council. After a brief conversation it was ordered to lie on the table.

COLD BATH FIELDS PRISON.

Mr. Sumner wished to learn from Mr. Sheridan, whether or not he meant to proceed in calling the attention of the House to the Petition presented by him on that subject? He was unwilling to take the matter out of his hands, and he wished for a satisfactory answer.

Mr. Sheridan replied, that when he presented the Petition it was his wish that it might lie on the table for a reasonable time, in order to afford Ministers an opportunity of investigating its merits. One application he understood had since been made by the Petitioners to the Home Secretary of State, for information in regard to the proceeding Government meant to adopt. No answer had been given to that application, and he understood that another application had just been made. He could

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assure the Hon. Gentleman he was not inclined to shrink from the enquiry; but what had taken place had been solely occasioned by a wish to accommodate Ministers.

Mr. Sumner then stated, that he saw no occasion for more delay, and it would be expedient that the business should go on. He thought there was no occasion for resorting to the Home Secretary of State, but to come to the House at once for the appointment of a Committee to examine the facts alledged in the Petition. The charges, he observed, were either true, or else they were a libel on the Magistracy of the county; and it was on the part of the Magistracy that he now came forward, in order that they might be freed from such imputations. To get at the facts, a Committee was a much preferable tribunal to a Grand Jury. The Grand Jury in February had made a detailed Report on the subject of Cold Bath-fields-prison, in which the allegations in the Report of the former Grand Jury were denied, and he meant that these Reports, and the whole matters involved in the questions should be referred to a Select Committee. He concluded by moving for a copy of the Report of the Magistrates who visited Cold-Bath-fields prison, to examine certain abuses stated by Mr. Sheriff Phillips, in a letter to W. Mainwaring, Esq. in November last, complaining of light bread, and other abuses existing in the said prison.

Mr. Percival, at some length, objected to the notice given by the Hon. Gentleman, of moving for the appointment of a Committee, stating that the matter was now undergoing an investigation before the Home Secretary of State. He therefore recommended to the Hon. Gentleman to abstain from such a proceeding, until he should ascertain what Ministers intended to do, as no delay would take place on their part, and it would then be time enough for the House to interfere.

Sir F. Burdett could not agree with his Hon. Friend Mr. Sheridan, in his consistency to leave this important business in the hands of Ministers. The complaints against the Prison in Cold Bath-fields had too long existed; and the grievances were not small. If he had understood Mr. Perceval rightly, he thought him to say, no reflection could be thrown upon the Government. The Hon. Mover, however, had made a most perverse motion, as he exempted the Magistrates from any charge, while, in reality, they were the criminals that ought to be brought before the House. He then proceeded to contend, that the enquiry ought to be conducted by the House, and the Government should not be entrusted with its management; several reasons for which he gave. Parliament and the laws of the land had been set at nought by the Governor of that prison, and by the Magistrates who had so long protected and screened him. In that prison was every thing of woe and misery to be seen. There would be seen innocent men in irons, and Aris the Governor had been in the habit of whipping and beating the unfortunate individuals under his charge. Aris had also been in the habit of borrowing money from such of his prisoners as could gratify his thirst for money, and it was a fact, that he had in one way or another obtained from these miserable men, a sum of 1100*l*. (*Hear, Hear, from the Opposition.*) The former Committee had reported to that effect, and he thus did not state these things loosely. He therefore called upon the House to support the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, as a Committee was, in his mind, the best mode of obtaining justice and exemplary redress.

Mr. Sheridan said, the conduct of the Hon. Gentleman was most extraordinary, in taking the business out of his hands. He had told Mr. Sumner that he should not shrink from bringing the subject forward, and that he would submit it early next week. He was not fond of proceeding by a commission under the Privy Seal, as the former Commissioners had acted under very limited powers. After what had been stated by the Hon. Baronet behind him, could any man believe, for one moment, that Aris had been retained as Governor of the prison for an instant after these facts stated so publicly against him? Why a Magistrate for Surrey, such as the Hon. Mover, should interfere for the vindication of the Magistrates of Middlesex, he was at a loss to divine. With regard to light bread being distributed to the prisoners, the fact was, that the loaves weighed or ought to weigh, a pound each; but a superintendant of the bread, examined before the former Committee, had positively stated upon oath that there was no such thing as a pound weight used in the prison. The case of Mary Rich was one of the most inhuman and cruel ever stated against any man. She had been assaulted by a man, with intent to ravish her, and she was confined in Cold Bath-fields, to give evidence against him. Her father was so poor that he was glad to accept of a compromise from the offender to drop the prosecution, and the poor girl was confined in a damp dungeon, and so starved, that when she was discharged, she could neither speak nor stand.

Mr. Mellish denied the charge against the junior Aris, of having gotten a woman prisoner with child. The woman alluded to was delivered of an infant 18 months after her liberation from confinement. With regard to light bread having been distributed he believed the fact to have been exaggerated. When he had inspected with other Gentlemen the prison, very recently, he saw 308 loaves weighed, pound loaves, and their gross weight amounted to 315 pounds. It was well known that bread, when it got stale, weighed less than when just baked, and that fact, he apprehended, accounted for some of the loaves being lighter than others, as stated in Mr. Sheriff Phillip's letter to Mr. Mainwaring.

Mr. Sumner contended, that the Magistrates had in all respects done their duty.

Mr. Sheridan stated, that there was a foreigner confined who had become deranged through the severity of his treatment, as he had been ill-used by a fellow-prisoner appointed to watch him. This fellow had only been reprimanded and removed for so striking this wretched foreigner.

Mr. Wynne said, that the foreigner alluded to by his Hon. Friend, was confined as a spy, under the Alien Act. Government could not suffer him to go at large, neither could they send him out of the country, as he was possessed of information which would endanger the lives of others.

Sir F. Burdett said, he could never forget the facts of Aris having whipped his prisoners, and his having taken bribes. These enormities called for redress, and some justice was surely due to those who had suffered under his lash. In that infamous gaol there were no less than 300 cells, and no vigilance could detect the villainy to which the unfortunate prisoners were exposed. In serving their bread, it was very easy to pass one or two cells, and neglect the inmates entirely, at the caprice of the stern gaoler. There was, the Hon. Baronet observed, something mysterious in the protection Aris had received. He was a man of most notorious bad character. He had collected in Clerkenwell parish the rates for the poor, and had embezzled the money. He had been made Governor of the Cold bath-fields prison in order that he might repay the money by his *honourable* earnings in that capacity.

Mr. Perceval said that Government had no controul over the culprit, but the House had a right to dispose of him as they pleased: however, he thought a Commission would be much more advisable than a Committee.

Mr. Wilberforce was of the same opinion.

Lord Folkstone, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Creevy, Sir John Newport, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Whitbread, were decidedly in favour of a Committee. The question being loudly called for, the gallery was cleared, when the House divided. For a Committee Ayes 50, Noes 74.

A Committee was appointed to examine the Journals of the House of Lords respecting the Reversion Bill.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Mr. M. A. Taylor reported from the Maldon Election Committee, that the Sitting Members were duly elected.

Mr. S. Thornton brought up a Bill for constructing a Bridge across the Thames from Vauxhall Turnpike, or near the same, to Milbank.—Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

The Bill for funding Four Millions of Exchequer Bills, was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

Mr. Huskisson rose to move, that certain Orders in Council be referred to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House. His reason for this motion was the necessity of introducing a bill of Indemnity for Ministers, or more properly the Lords of the Treasury, who had permitted wine to be imported from Portugal, and other articles. He concluded by moving that the Orders in Council, presented on the 15th ult. be referred to a Committee of the whole House. After a few words from Sir J. Newport, the Committee was gone into, and leave was given to bring in a Bill allowing his Majesty to permit the importation of goods, from countries from which the flag of Great Britain is excluded, under any flag whatever. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Colonel Stanley presented a Petition from the Town and Neighbourhood of Manchester and Salford, signed by upwards of 50,000 Manufacturers out of employment, entreating the House in its wisdom to address his Majesty to embrace every possible means of concluding a peace with the enemy.—The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

A brief Debate took place on the third reading of the Bark Bill, and the House divided on an amendment moved by Mr. Herbert, that instead of "now," the Bill be read a "third time this day three months." The Amendment was negatived.

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Ayes for it 30. Noes 73.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Alderman Combe moved the order of the day, for the House taking into consideration the Petitions from London, Liverpool, and Manchester, against the Orders in Council.—Agreed to.

Mr. Broom, Counsel for the Petitioners, was called to the Bar, who stated the object of his clients, in appearing before the House was with a view of shewing the operations of the Orders in Council, as injurious to the trade between this Country and America. Mr. Woods, Mr. J. Phillips, and Mr. G. Palmer, were severally examined, relative to the Petition from Manchester, and Mr. A. Glennie, and Mr. Bell, in support of the London Petition, when further proceedings on this business were adjourned till Tuesday next, and the evidence was ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.

PROVINCIALS.

MAIDSTONE ASSISES, MARCH 16.

SHERWOOD v. HOMPESCH.

Mr. Espinasse stated, that this was an action against Charles Antonie Hompesch, for a libel on the plaintiff and his wife.

Mr. Serjeant Sheppard rose to address the Jury, and in one of the most elegant speeches we ever remember to have heard in a Court of Justice, stated the nature and object of the action. He observed, that, from the circumstance of all female auditors being desired to leave the Court, the Jury would naturally infer that the libel complained of was of a sort that should not be suffered to reach a delicate mind; indeed he wished he could spare them and the Court the pain of hearing read one of the most abominable and filthy compositions which ever polluted paper, or stained the records of a Court of Justice. The case as in every case of libel, would involve three considerations: first, whether the paper stated was a libel; secondly, whether the defendant was the author and publisher of it; and thirdly, if these two points were established, what ought to be the measure of damages which the plaintiff was entitled to receive. As to the first point, whether the paper was a libel or not, it would be merely necessary to read it to the Jury, and the character of it would directly be manifest; secondly, that the defendant was the author of it, he should prove by evidence, which, in his mind, was wholly conclusive; for he should call a series of witnesses, who, if his instructions did not deceive him, would prove that it was the studied composition of the Defendant, to whom it was imputed.—The Learned Serjeant then described the libel.

It was proved that the plaintiff married his wife in 1795. Several witnesses were then called, who proved the following facts; that the plaintiff Sherwood was in the heat of going to the Baron's house, and one Sunday in October he sat with him drinking and playing cards all the Sunday, and all the night until five o'clock in the morning; then his wife came and fetched him home. The next day the Baron sent him a bottle of wine to refresh his spirits, as he said, and afterwards a plaister to cure the bruises which, he said, his wife might have given him, and an ornamented horse-whip to correct his wife. He afterwards set about to compose a song, called, "The Termagant, or Direful Kentish Tale," which was proved to have been given by him to one Goodwin to be circulated. This was the libel complained of, and was an obscene doggerel poem on Sherwood's wife fetching him home: it contained neither wit, poetry, nor humour, but vulgar obscenity. These facts being proved, Mr. Serjeant Best, for the defendant, made an able speech in mitigation of damages.—The Lord Chief Baron summed up the evidence.—The Jury withdrew for five minutes, and then returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 500*l*.

At the Chelmsford assizes, an action was tried, Newman Harding, esq. v. Morgan, for not taking away the tithe of grass after it was set out, but suffering it to remain and incumber the plaintiff's land. The plaintiff, however was nonsuited. The farmer, (the Judge observed,) by common law, was obliged to *ted* the grass for the parson, and not put it in a green state into the cock; and the parson was not obliged to take it away, before it was turned into *swarth*.

THE FOREST ROBBER.—John Pitt, aged 27, who so long infested the Forest of Bere, and robbed almost every person travelling that way, was indicted at the Winchester assizes for feloniously assaulting John Brent, and robbing him, on the 24th of November last, on the King's high-way, in the parish of Warblington. William Goldson, Esq. Magistrate, of Portsmouth, deposed, that the prisoner made a full confession of the fact of having robbed Mr. Brent; that he held out not any hopes of pardon to him, so far from it, that he told him to consider well before he made the confession, as his crimes were of such magnitude, that he ought not to expect any mercy. The prisoner did not make any defence. The Jury, without any hesitation, returned their verdict—Guilty—*Death*.

A dreadful instance of ferocity occurred, about a week since, at Stapleton prison, near Bristol. Two Frenchmen having quarrelled, late in the evening were locked up previous to the settlement of the dispute; but in the night one of the parties, with his friend, insisted upon his antagonist's getting out of bed and fighting him immediately; the latter assented. It was determined that they should fight with the two legs of a pair of compasses, which was broken in half, and the points sharpened for the purpose. They rushed upon each other, mutually stabbing, until the aggressor fell lifeless on the ground, having been pierced through the heart and lungs. His friend immediately seized the weapon from the hand of the corpse, insisting that the fight should be renewed with *him*: it was agreed, and after a horrible rencontre, he shared the same fate as the first. The survivor (who is much wounded, but not very dangerously) was secured as soon as the circumstance was known to the guard, and a Coroner's Inquest sat on the bodies. As it appeared that the two deceased persons were the aggressors in the affair, the Jury brought in a verdict of *Manslaughter* against the survivor.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Nathaniel Wright, Nottingham, brickmaker, from March 7, to March 19, at six, at the Ram Inn, Nottingham.

Ralph Waddilove, Ainsworth Mill, Lancaster, calico-printer, from March 19 to April 9, at ten, at the Bridgwater Arms, Manchester.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Holmes, Hersham, Surrey, nurseryman, to surrender March 22, April 9, and 26, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Clarke, Sadler's-hall, London.

George Sewell, Deptford, victualler, March 19, April 2, and 26, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Paternoster-row.

William Varndell, Hartley-row, Hartford-bridge, Hants, coachmaker, March 22, 29, and April 26, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Vincent, Bedford-street, Bedford-square, London.

William Drewry, the younger, Falkingham, Lincoln, carpenter, March 30, 31, and April 26, at eleven, at the Greyhound Inn, Falkingham. Attornies, Mr. Worth, Habling, and Messrs. Johnson and Gaskell, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.

William Hartland the younger, Bristol, house-carpenter, March 30, 31, and April 26, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attornies, Mr. Baynton and Mr. Cooke, Bristol; and Mr. James, Gray's-inn-square.

Matthew Saunders, Strand on the Green, Middlesex, maltster, March 22, 26, and April 26, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Davies, Warwick-street, Golden-square.

Thomas Dickens, Gloucester-street, Hoxton, baker, March 22, April 2, and 26, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Sheffield, Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields.

DIVIDENDS.

April 30. Charles Husey and Nicholas Husey, Newgate-street, linen-drapers, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 18. Thomas Wightman, Arundel, vintner, at ten, at the Norfolk Arms-inn, Arundel.

May 10. John Carleton, Hilbeck-hall, Westmoreland, cotton-spinner, at one, at Guildhall, London.

April 12. James Hurry, Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 12. Richard Powles, Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 26. Francis Henry Christin, John Calvert Clarke, and Charles Bowen, College-hill, merchants, at eleven, at Guildhall.

April 14. John Jones, Eustone, Oxford, victualler, at eleven, at the Litchfield Arms, Eustone.

April 6. Alex. Woodward, Liverpool, wine-merchant, at eleven, at the York Hotel, Liverpool.

April 2. Elizabeth Kent, Bicester, Oxford, draper, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

April 9. Thomas Shepherd, Romford, nurseryman, at twelve at Guildhall, London.

April 16. Leonard Lester, Sheerness, shoemaker, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

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April 8. John Wilson, Kendal, Westmorland, tallow-chandler, at five, at the White Hart Inn, Kendal.

April 12. Joseph Scott, Wakefield, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

April 9. Thomas Robinson and Michael Robinson, late of Kirby Stephen, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Kendal.

April 12. John Mekeig, Bristol, linen-draper, at elven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

April 31. John Bean, Leeds, worsted manufacturer, at five, at the Bull Inn, Burnley.

April 9. Bendix Barnard Levin, Great Alie-street, Middlesex, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 11. George Burgess, Whitecross-street, brewer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

April 11. Samuel Godwine, Haymarket, hardwaremen, at eleven, at Guildhall.

April 9. Joseph Anderson, Gracechurh-street, paper-hanger, at one, at Guildhall.

April 12. John Crocker, Gosport, ship-chandler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 5. Richard Robert, William Tulford, and Benjamin Hanbury, Great Russel-street, shoe-makers, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 11. Robert Thomas, Cowbridge, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

April 13. Francis Hollins, Ashborne, mercer, at four, at the Green Man Inn, Ashborne.

CERTIFICATES.—APRIL 5.

Thomas Stoneman, Exeter, money-scrivener.
John Albany, Ware, barge-master.
Michael Wilson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit-merchant.
Thomas Kellett, Walsall, baker.

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The TWENTIETH NUMBER of the Magazine, which will be published on the *First Day of April*, will be superbly *impressed* by an *admirable Characteristic Portrait and Likeness of Mr. Liston*, as *Caper*, in the new and popular *Farce*, entitled *Who Wins?* or, *The Widow's Choice*; the Portrait has been painted from Life by Mr. DE WILDE, and beautifully engraved by Mr. SCRIVEN. This Number will be a Specimen of the proposed Illustrations and Embellishments, which it is hoped will convince the Patrons of the Work, and the Public at large, that the Proprietors are *unremitting in their exertions* to prove that the encouragement bestowed has not been idly granted.

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Will be commenced with the Magazine for May, which will be essentially illustrative, by Historical Descriptions and *finished Engravings* from *Original Drawings* of the Recent

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The primary Numbers will not only exhibit to the Painter, the Scholar, the Antiquarian, the Amateur of the Fine Arts, and the Woman of Fashion, the ancient Mode of *Landscape and Figure Painting*, being Characteristic *fac similes* of the Originals, but will designate general Costume, *Domestic Manners*, Theatrical Exhibitions, Field Sports, &c. &c. and in Continuation of this, the

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Elucidated by Painting and Sculpture, shewing the manner of the early Artists, together with the Progress of these Arts, will be introduced, *further particulars of which will be made known.*

The above striking and novel features will be attended with considerable and additional expence to the Proprietors; they are, notwithstanding, determined to render the Magazine pre-eminently conspicuous over every other Publication for novelty and originality; and although many Proprietors of other Works have been induced to diminish the Number of their Pages, in consequence of the *enormous Advance of the Price of Paper*, they are resolved that *no Alteration* in the Price of their Work, (*viz. Half-a-Crown*) shall occur, nor even the smallest relaxation of effort—but, on the contrary, that the most strenuous exertions shall be constantly evinced to exalt the Literary Fame and Magnificence of *Le Beau Monde; or, Literary and Fashionable Magazine.*

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The news we have received from the North is important. Hamburgh Papers to the 11th, and letters from Holland to the 15th, containing intelligence from Paris to the 9th, have come to hand. The most active co-operation is displayed by the Danes in preparations for the invasion of Sweden. The magnitude of the force which is marching against that unhappy country, seems to appal the writers in the foreign journals. Holstein is now filled with French troops: even Rendsberg, the residence of the King of Denmark, is occupied by them. The force under BERNADOTTE will, it is said, amount to 70,000 men; and the invasion of Sweden is expected to take place at four or five different points. No hope of salvation seems to be entertained for Sweden, except in extraordinary assistance from Great Britain. It is stated, that in this extremity, the King of SWEDEN has made proposals for Peace, and has offered to guarantee the neutrality of the Baltic; or even, according to some accounts, to engage for the exclusion of English ships from the Baltic; but on the other hand, if his terms are refused, that he has threatened every kind of devastation which a British fleet can effectuate, on the shores of the Baltic.

This melancholy prospect receives but too strong confirmation from the facts which have transpired from official quarters at home. Dispatches were received on Friday at the Office of the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, from our Minister at the Court of Sweden. Their contents have not been fully disclosed, but it has not been concealed that they gave intimation of the commencement of efforts, on the part of his SWEDISH MAJESTY, to avert the ruin which threatens him, by acceding to terms of Peace. In the meantime, the preparations for the Baltic Expedition, which were so triumphantly and ostentatiously begun seem to be suspended. All the talk about the embarkation of troops is at an end. It is even estimated, at last, by the Ministerial Journals, that the defence of Sweden appearing to be a hopeless task, the expedition prepared for that purpose will now be sent upon another destination; and that a squadron of ships of war will alone be sent to the Baltic. We shall hereafter be informed of what utility they can be, after Sweden is at the mercy of our enemies. Our Ministers boasted that they had provided for the security of Sweden, by seizing the Danish fleet! Men of sense laughed at the time: experience will at last bring all men to the same mode of thinking.

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Yesterday morning we received Boston Papers to the 29th of January inclusive. The embargo, which had been previously laid by the American Government, anticipated the effects of our Orders in Council, and prevented the people or merchants from experiencing any new calamity. There is but little outcry, therefore, in the Newspapers; and we are yet to learn what decision will be formed upon the subject by the Government. The Americans appear to be enduring so impatiently the embargo, that it is not probable it will be long persevered in, which will render the question about the Orders in Council more urgent and interesting. Some private letters have been received, which anticipate an easy adjustment of the differences between the two countries; but though we do not apprehend that they will terminate in war, we wish we saw a greater probability of an easy adjustment. The following are the principal articles of intelligence which the papers afford:—

"WASHINGTON, JAN. 17.

"Yesterday the British Envoy Extraordinary (Mr. Rose), was formally introduced to Mr. Jefferson, by the Secretary of State. As this was mere matter of ceremony, nothing material transpired.—This day Mr. Rose, accompanied by Mr. Erskine, waited on Mr. Clinton, Vice-President, and several other officers of Government.

"This place is extremely prolific in reports.—Among those of to-day is the following, which I by no means intend you should believe, though it is certainly not very far removed from probability: It is said that M. Turreau has openly expressed his disapprobation at our Government condescending to receive Mr. Rose, and that if he is continued to be recognised as British Envoy, he will demand his pasports."

"CHARLESTON, JAN. 20.

"EMBARGO.—What the effects of this Act will be abroad we are to learn hereafter, but those which it is producing at home we begin to feel pretty sharply; rice, which some weeks since sold briskly at 3 dollars 50 cents. is now nominally but one dollar 75 cents. Black seep cotton has fallen from 34 cents. to 22 or 25, and no sale; and corn down to 56 cents.

"The North Carolina *Price Current* says Flour is down to two dollars twenty-five cents. the barrel; and Tobacco to two dollars fifty cents. the hundred weight. Such is the beginning of the embargo measure; but what will be the end?"

"*Jan.* 13.—For several days past there has been no business of consequence before the House, except passing the following Resolutions:—

"That it is expedient to increase the military establishment by raising regiments of Infantry, Artillerists, Riflemen, and Cavalry.

"That it is expedient to augment the Marine Corps.

"And that it is expedient to authorize the President to employ on board the gun-boats as many seamen as the public service may require.

"The Senate has been on Executive business, probably to confirm the nomination of a Negociator to confer with Mr. Rose. Mr. Madison, it is expected, will be the man, and that the negociation will commence immediately.

"BOSTON, JAN. 21.

"GENERAL MOREAU.—Considerable conversation was afloat yesterday, on the subject of some newly discovered conspiracy, in which General Moreau was said to be implicated. On what foundation it rests we know not, unless the following article from a New York paper, of January 21, furnishes the authority:—

"It was reported yesterday, that the dispatches from the French Minister here to Bonaparte, which were intercepted in an American vessel, by a cruizer, and laid before the British Government, were afterwards submitted to the inspection of Mr. Monroe, before his departure from England. These dispatches are said to criminate General Moreau; and on Mr. Monroe's communicating their contents to the President, orders were given to arrest the General, if he could be taken within the United States."

It is stated in an article from Paris, inserted in the *Hamburgh Correspondenten*, that the Rochefort Squadron, together with the Spanish Squadron, from Carthagena, had entered the harbour of Toulon, and being there joined by the Toulon Fleet, had sailed from thence on the 7th or 8th of February, standing for Sicily. No intelligence has been received in this Country from the Mediterranean, by which we can judge of this statement. It is at last neither impossible nor improbable, but at the same time the intelligence is not of such a description, as to entitle it to implicit belief. The *Moniteur* is not quoted for it by the *Correspondenten*, and we may, perhaps, with some confidence conclude, that were such information very authentic, the *Moniteur* would not be the last Paris paper to give it publicity. The amount of this Combined Fleet is stated at thirty sail of the line, besides frigates, sloops, transports, &c.; though, from what is understood of the strength of the different squadrons, it cannot exceed twenty-two sail of the line.—The British force, under Sir R. STRACHAN, Lord COLLINGWOOD, and Admiral THORNBOROUGH, amounts to twenty-one sail of the line, for the result of a contest with which, and the combined fleet of the enemy, we should have no anxiety. But from the separate and distant courses which each of those Commanders is understood to have taken, we fear there is little chance of their effecting a junction, before the enemy will have accomplished his purpose of landing an army in Sicily.

His MAJESTY remained in Windsor Castle yesterday, engaged in the morning on military business.

The American Ambassador had a long interview yesterday with Mr. Canning, as had also the Swedish Ambassador.

Letters from Stralsund, of February 28, state, that Baron Dannfeldt, first Aid-du-Camp of the King of Sweden, who arrived there with dispatches from his Swedish Majesty, is gone to Paris. All correspondence with England and Sweden has been prohibited in the Duchy of Mecklenburg.

The letters from Amsterdam state, that the Government had directed a fresh contribution of 100,000,000 of francs to be levied upon the people of Holland, of which sum Amsterdam was to furnish one fourth, Rotterdam one tenth, and all the other towns in the usual proportion.—Bonaparte is reported to have set out for Spain and Portugal.

From Paris it is stated, that Bonaparte has determined to seize upon all the public treasures in Spain, and even the church plate throughout that kingdom, the amount of which is to be forwarded to Paris. It is added, that the produce of this plunder is intended chiefly as a loan to the Emperor of Russia, for the purpose, probably, of enabling him to send an army to the Caspian Sea; but, according to one of the letters, (we copy *verbatim*,) "of "securing fidelity to the compact lately entered into be- "tween Russia and France, and of enabling Alexander to "carry on the war without calling upon the discontented "subjects for a new supply."

Bonaparte, dissatisfied at the conduct of the Pope, has ordered the Nuncio, who resided in Paris, to quit France.

The Vienna Court-Gazette, of the 2d inst. states, that the Russian army in Moldavia and Wallachia has been considerably reinforced. It also contains the following article:—"The British squadrons, which are now cruizing in the Archipelago, and in the Ionian and Adriatic seas, take all Greek and Turkish vessels, and sink their cargoes. The Seven Islands are closely blockaded, and the scarcity and want of provisions are said to be very great in Corfu and Cerigo."

Fashion, ever varying, is at last coming to some decision in the choice of head-dresses. All the *elegantes* of London are seen in crowds at Millard's Straw Hat Manufactory, at the corner of Southampton-street, Strand, viewing the Shepherdess Hat, and an original model for a new Straw Bonnet, which will be the only summer head-dress that will be worn by ladies of rank and distinction.

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SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

George Else, Sutton, Nottingham, hosier, from March 22 to April 20, at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Mansfield.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Cornelius Kenworthy, Edw. Kenworthy, and John Clough, Halifax, Cork, cotton-spinners.

BANKRUPTS.

John Lowthian Percival, Prescott-street, Whitechapel, merchant, to surrender March 26, 29, and April 30, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square.

John Batty, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate-street, hat-manufacturer, March 26, at two, 28, and April 30, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Paternoster-row.

Joseph Bamford, Manchester, grocer, April 2, 5, and 30, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Duckworth, Chippendall, and Dennisson, Manchester.

James Whitehead, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, hatter, March 29, 31, and April 30, at five, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple; and Mr. Law, Manchester.

Edward Claypole, Chatham, shopkeeper, March 22, April 9, and 30, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. T. and W. Nettleship, Grocers'-hall, Poultry.

Joseph Arnason, Eyton, miller, April 18, 19, and 30, at eleven, at the Jermingham Arms, Sheffield. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-Inn.

John Palmer, Canterbury, taylor, April 11, 12, and 30, at ten, at Guildhall, Canterbury. Attornies, Mr. Reynolds, Folkestone, or Mr. Jackson, Gray's-Inn.

Thomas Vinn, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, dealer, March 22, 29, at eleven, and April 30, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Sarel, Surrey-street, Strand.

Charles Boucher, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, bookseller, April 9, 16, and 30, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Watkins and Cowper, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-Inn.

John and Charles Tomlinson, Chester, brewers, April 13, 29, and 30, at eleven, at the Pied Bull, Chester. Attornies, Messrs. Potts, Leche, and Potts, Chester.

Thomas Crockett, Oxford, dealer, March 28, 29, and April 28, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Oxford. Attornies, Mr. Robinson, Oxford, and Messrs. Rose and Mannings, Gray's-inn-square, London.

Henry Andrews, Canterbury, seedsman, April 11, 12, and 30, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Nethersole and Portal, Essex-street, Strand, London, and Mr. Plummer, Canterbury.

David Thomas Myers, Stamford, draper, April 5, 6, and 30, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stamford-Baron, Northamptonshire. Attornies, Mr. Edwards, jun. Spalding, Lincoln, and Messrs. Johnson and Haskell, Gray's Inn.

Samuel Spencer, Exeter, spirit-merchant, March 30, 31, and April 30, at five, at the Spread Eagle, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Old Jewry; and Mr. Daniel, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

April 23. Thomas Hughes, Norfolk-street, Strand, wine-merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

April 24. Thomas Grover, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, post-master, at one, at Guildhall, London.

April 23. Benjamin Clissold, Smith's Rents, St. John-street, dealer, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 19. William Beach, Ludlow, Shropshire, mercer, at eleven, at the George Inn, Bewdley.

April 12. Thomas Pilcher, Canterbury, wheelwright, at twelve, at Guildhall, Canterbury.

April 9. Samuel Cartwright, Maiden-lane, hosier, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—April 9.

John Davies, Cardiff, builder.
John Townley, Boston, bookseller.
Benjamin Harrop, Saddleworth, manufacturer.
William Russell Watts, Bristol, grocer.
Robert Lomas, Stockport, cotton-spinner.
James Parnell, Deal, innkeeper.
William Winter, the younger, Blackfriar's-road, painter, &c.
John Greenwood and W. Grimaldi, Old Bond-street, auctioneers.
P. Isaac Samuels, Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant.

[The Gazette also contains an Account of the Princess Augusta cutter having destroyed at Katwick, the French privateer Dunkerquois, mounting four three-pounders, and 45 men, formerly his Majesty's Revenue cutter, Nimble, at Deal.]

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

On Wednesday his Majesty held a Levee, which was the most numerous ever held at Buckingham-house.

A Chapter of the Order of the Bath was held, when Lord Strangford was, in due form, invested with the Ribbon of that Order. After which a meeting of the Knights of the Thistle took place, when the Earl of Aberdeen was invested with the Ribbon of that Order. There were present at the Levee all the Ministers and Officers of State, and a number of nobility and gentry. The presentations were:—

Earl Gray, upon coming to his title; Sir Harvey Bruce, upon coming to his title; Lieutenant-Colonel Lord George Beresford; General Sir David Dundas, upon his marriage; Lord Ranclife, upon his marriage: Vice Admiral Rowley, upon his being appointed to the command of Jamaica; the Earl of Digby, upon his being appointed to the Lieutenancy of the County of Dorset; Viscount Strangford, upon his being appointed His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal; Major-General Murray, upon his promotion; Augustus Atkinson, Esq. upon his being appointed Ensign to His Majesty's Yeoman of the Guards; he was invested with the silver stick of office accordingly; Earl Gosford, upon coming to his title; the Earl of Aberdeen; the Earl of Waldegrave; the Archbishop of Dublin; Rear-Admiral Murray; General Finch; the Marquis of Thomond, upon his coming to his title; the Archbishop of Cashel: Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald; Lieutenant-Colonel Folley; and Colonel Parker.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.

On Thursday her Majesty held a Drawing-room, at St. James's Palace, which was the most numerously attended of any this season. There were present at the Drawing-room:

Colonel Parker, Earl Ilchester, Count Uglas, Lady Wigram, Lady Gertrude, upon her marriage; the Hon. John and George Asburnham, Miss Elizabeth Drummond, the Archbishop of Dublin, Lady Dianna Herbert, Earl of Gosford, Master William Henly Buckley, Baron D'Geer, Captain Elphinstone, the Earl of Waldegrave, Miss Davenport, Lady C. Lamb, Colonel Herbert, Miss Bamford, and Miss Flora Macleod, Lord and Lady Gray, Captain Buller, Miss M'Kenzie, the Earl of Mount Edgecombe, the Countess of Pembroke, Sir Harvey Bruce, Sir John Shelly, General Finch, Misses Maria and Anne Mildmay, Major-General Murray, two Misses Wade, Baron Adelswert, Count Reheuhansen, A. Atkinson, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel Tolley, Lady Ranclife, Mr. Bathurst, Lady Amelia Murray, Major-General Lord Forbes, Mr. Buanamtarn, Lady Shelley, Major Winyard, Lord Selsey, Mrs. E. Buller, the Earl of Digby, Lord Dufferin, Captain Vingor, the Marquis of Thomond, the Earl of Selkirk, Miss Ackland, Viscount Strangford, Earl Pembroke, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald, Lady Dufferin, Lady Dianna Herbert, Vice Admiral Rowley, the Earl of Aberdeen, Miss Sullivan, the Countess of Selkirk.

It being a Collar Day, all those of the Noble Orders entitled to wear collars, appeared in them at Court.

CITY.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be reduced to 11½d. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 9½d. household.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—

Capt. J. Dale, Streatham—Wm. Lynch, Harriett—Madras and Bengal. Capt. John Cameron, Jane Duchess of Gordon; R. H. Sharp, Bengal—Ceylon and Bengal. Capt. John B. Samson, Earl St. Vincent; Wm Nesbitt, Huddart—Bombay.

Capt. Young was sworn into the command of the Lord Eldon.

Colonels Alexander Beatson and Edward S. Broughton, took the usual oaths on being appointed Governor and Deputy Governor of the Island of St. Helena.—The Court adjourned at Six.

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THE THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.

ON THE CHARACTER OF RICHARD THE THIRD, AND ON MR. COOKE'S REPRESENTATION OF IT.

On Monday evening Mr. Cooke performed the character of *Gloucester*, in Shakespeare's *King Richard the Third*. It was in *Richard* that he originally stamped his reputation with the public; and he is still as popular in the representation of this tragic hero, as even in his admirable performance of *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant*, *The Man of the World*.

But the popularity of an actor is frequently as little deserved as the popularity of a statesman or of a beauty: accident often begins, and fashion continues it. It therefore becomes the business of those who undertake the duties of public admonition, to investigate with accuracy the claims of all who possess or seek the favour of the world: in order that some records at least may subsist, which shall prove to another generation that fashion even when general was not absolute among us—and which, like sea-marks, shall serve, when the flood has retired, to designate the boundaries appointed by nature.

The part of *Gloucester*, afterwards *Richard the Third*, is one which almost all actors in the first walk of tragedy have endeavoured to represent: and it appears to have been one in which but few of them have succeeded. The play, as it is now acted, may almost be considered a monodrame: and perhaps it is the singular prominence of *Richard's* character that has tempted so many men to essay its personation. But this projection from the canvas may be as dangerous for a performer of ordinary endowments, as it is glorious for an actor of powerful genius; for all here depends on the exertions of one individual. The play has no relief, from comic interspersions, or from contrasts of character—*Richard* is the only portrait whose outlines are filled up, the only figure on whom the eye is permitted to dwell. Nor has Shakspeare diversified the disposition of his hero with any of those softer emotions which allow to the actor an interval of relaxation; so that he who undertakes to play *Richard the Third*, must brace his nerves to the highest tension, and having once brought himself to the requisite pitch, must immoveably

"Screw his courage to the sticking place."

The subordinate characters are all thrown back at too great a distance to assist the efforts of the principal actor, or diminish the effect of his failure. He ventures on a wide water: if his strength will enable him to swim across it, he indeed will attain the desired shore: but if his powers are too weak to bear him over by one uninterrupted exertion, he must sink, without hope, because his comrades are remote, and without pity, because his danger has been voluntary.

But, however, the ambition of actors may have induced them to delight in *performing King Richard*, it is difficult, at a first view to perceive upon what principle the people have delighted in *witnessing those performances*. A little consideration will enable us to discover the springs of intellectual satisfaction that have been touched by Shakespeare in the play of which we are speaking: and the subject is very well worthy of attention, as affording a study of the human mind, and an exercise for those whose theatrical taste may induce them to investigate the metaphysics of some more of Shakespeare's heroes: since the same general principles, under different modifications, may be applied to the characters of *Macbeth*, *Iago*, and several other conspicuous persons of the drama.

It is not our business here, to consider how far Shakespeare may have agreed with historical truth in delineating his *Richard the Third*; for even if Lord Orford's ingenious defence of that Prince be admitted as conclusive, the duty of an actor will still be to represent the *Richard* of Shakespeare, not the Richard of old Chronicles—and the duty of a critic will therefore be to inquire why Shakespeare's *Richard* has afforded pleasure in representation, not how Shakespeare might have modelled a Richard from history.

The pleasure experienced in the representation of this play certainly does not arise from its *plot and incidents*. For the plot in general, like that of Shakespeare's other plays of the same class, is rather a history in dialogue than a dramatic fable: and the individual incidents, though they most of them tend to the elevation, or prepare the downfall, of the principal character, yet by no means possess that mutual dependence, connection, and climax, which are necessary for giving powerful interest to a play. As to the *poetry*, however beautiful it may be, every novice in a Theatre is well aware that fine writing alone will never make a tragedy popular in England: so that the pleasure that is felt at the performance of this piece must result from *character and situation*. The situations are not numerous, but they are generally well adapted to the developement of character: and what is the nature of the gratification here produced by character, we will therefore proceed to consider.

From a mere delineation of atrocious vice, no sort of pleasure arises to the spectator: disgust and horror alone pervade his mind: and when a personage of *unmixed evil* is represented on the stage, the pleasure experienced by the audience at the play in which such a personage is found (as far as their pleasure proceeds from the portraiture of character) is usually produced by the striking contrast of some good and injured being. Then the disagreeable emotions occasioned by vice are converted into a pleasing sensation by the opposition of virtue: and the shadows which, if unrelieved, would have struck a frightful gloom upon our vision, become beautiful by an artful juxtaposition of light. But in the play of *Richard the Third* there is no character that forms a contrast with the bloody villainy of *Gloucester*—several of the subordinate parts are now completely omitted on the stage—and among those that remain it is difficult to find one which strongly excites or prolongs our sympathy. A scene is introduced from the third part of *King Henry the Sixth*, probably for the purpose of producing an interest: but nobody cares about the murder of *Henry*, or the sorrows of *Lady Anne*. For *Buckingham* and *Stanley* there is little anxiety: and *King Edward's widow* with her children, and the *Royal Duchess of York*, are heard without much solicitude. *Richmond* himself, who may perhaps be called the hero of the piece, is not introduced till the fifth act: and then he is seen in so general and indefinite a character, that if he carry the audience along with him he pleases, not by his own intrinsic merits, but the circumstance of his contention with *Richard*.

In this single character of *Richard*, then, and in the situations that display him, the whole charm of this tragedy appears to consist; and yet in this character deformity of person is added to every vice that can disgrace the human heart; and there must be something in the portrait which goes *beyond the mere delineation of vice*, or the *unmixed evil* of the object represented would necessarily revolt, instead of pleasing us. But as that something cannot consist in any *moral virtue*, it is to be sought in an *intellectual merit*; and thus, after an analysis of our own sensations, it appears, that when we feel a pleasure in contemplating the character of *Richard*, this pleasure must arise *chiefly* from our admiration of his *extraordinary talents and undaunted courage*: qualities which have something in them so commanding, and so awful, that he who possesses them can never inspire us with disgust or contempt, however he may fill us with indignation. We have said, that our pleasure must arise *chiefly* from our admiration of his intellectual qualities; because, through four acts of the tragedy, there is no *other* feeling that takes decided possession of our minds; but, in the fifth act, we have a new source of gratification, in the *prospect of that punishment*, which, throughout the whole play, we have longed to see the usurper undergo. His courage and his wisdom, rising with the danger of his situation, render the event of the play still doubtful, and the ultimate satisfaction of our indignant justice affords an agreeable reflection when the curtain has fallen.

If such be the character, and such the causes which give effect to the character, of *Richard the Third*, an actor who plays this part should not only display the atrocity of the usurper's disposition, but also, in order to satisfy persons of good taste, *give the greatest possible force to the qualities calculated to produce pleasant impressions*, and exhibit, to the utmost advantage, the wisdom and gallantry with which Shakspeare has invested his hero.

But Mr. Cooke acts only one portion of *Richard's* character—namely, the deep malignity which appears, when reserve does not happen to be necessary. All that hypocritical villany, which should *look like* virtue, all that flattering falshood which should *pass for* attachment, are so broadly depicted by him, that it is impossible to fancy anybody could be deceived, with so palpable a cheat. The *real* excellencies, too, which exist in the mind of *Richard* are so coarsely described by the face and gesture of this actor, that the politician's prudence seems wretched cunning, the dignity of the prince appears the arrogance of an upstart, and the courage of the warrior has the air of awkward desperation. In fact, Mr. Cooke has not been calculated, by nature, for heroic expression: his conceptions are not lofty, and even if they were, his face, his figure, and his deportment, would be inadequate to give them due effect.

We shall conclude this article by pointing out two or three passages as examples of Mr. Cooke's deficiencies, and by recording those instances in which he appeared to us to be most

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successful. We have said that his hypocrisy was too palpable: and this opinion may be proved by one of the very points at which he gains the greatest applause from the undiscerning part of the audience. *Richard* being accosted by a Lieutenant, answers him sharply; but on hearing the officer's errand, is anxious to treat him with civility:

"*Lieut.* My Lord, I beg your grace—
"*Glost.* Begone, fellow! I am not at leisure.
"*Lieut.* My Lord, the king your brother's taken ill.
"*Glost.* I'll wait on him: leave me, friend."

In delivering these last words Mr. Cooke's manner becomes, not civil, but servile; and a *Lieutenant*, to whom the *Duke of Gloucester*, after so rude a commencement, should have made a low bow and assumed an humble tone, must have either imagined his Grace to be mocking, or discovered him to be cheating.

In the same manner throughout the scene with *Lady Anne*, Mr. Cooke's humility has the effect of a sneer. It is impossible, that even that weak woman could have been deceived by eyes so awkwardly disguised. And the whole manner of his suit is totally devoid of that tenderness which is so necessary for success among women, and which one expects from a man who has

"A tongue shall wheedle with the devil."

There is a beautiful soliloquy in the third act, concluding thus:

"Why then shall after ages think my deeds
"Inhuman? since my worst are but ambition.
"Ev'n all mankind to some lov'd ills incline:
"Great men choose greater sins, ambition's mine."

This Mr. Cooke delivers with such an unfortunate littleness, that he makes the last line actually seem a satire on his own conception.

The same want of grandeur, indeed, is apparent through his whole performance, and most particularly in the last act; where the greater passions and the greater powers of Richard's mind are all called forth.

The lines to which he gives the greatest effect are these:

Richard (proposing to Buckingham the murder of the Princes.)
"Cousin, thou wert not wont to be so dull.
"Shall I be plain? I wish the bastards dead,
"And I would have it suddenly performed—
"Now, cousin, can'st thou answer me?

Richard, (answering Buckingham, who requests the performance of a promise) I'm busy—thou troublest me—I'm not i'th' vein.

Richard.—I can smile, and murder while I smile.

All these passages, and particularly the last, are conceived and uttered in the true spirit of a great actor. There are some others for which Mr. Cooke deserves commendation; but these exhibit the strongest marks of his genius.

Upon the whole then we conceive, that the talents of Mr. Cooke, powerful as they unquestionably are, do not adapt him for the performance of *King Richard the Third*. The praise we have bestowed on his *Macsycophant* does not preclude us from disapproving his *Gloster*; for we have felt too much pleasure from his merits, to be insensible to his defects.

A dance called *The Highland Laddie*, was produced a few nights ago, and has since been several times repeated between the play and farce; but we have not discovered in it anything worthy of particular praise.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LINCOLN'S INN HALL,

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

OPERA DISPUTES.

At the opening of the Court, it was stated to the Lord Chancellor by Mr. Waters's Counsel, that certain propositions had been made to Mr. Taylor for the accomplishment of a mutual agreement between the parties since last Tuesday; and it would be necessary for his Lordship to peruse a copy before he pronounced judgment. The Lord Chancellor observed that he would receive the papers as he did not intend to give his final judgment until Monday, when he would first hear whether the parties were about to harmonize their disputes.

The person of the name of Howard, who represents himself as being the legal owner of a part of the Duke of Norfolk's estates, in Surry, again attempted to address the Lord Chancellor, as he said, on behalf his rights: but his Lordship peremptorily refused to have the business of the Court interrupted, and observed to the intruder, that Mr. Milne had undertaken to investigate his claims.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The complaints, which have been some time made, on account of the unprotected state of our merchantmen in the North, will, we trust, be speedily removed. The following letter warrants this hope:—

"*Admiralty, March* 17, 1808.

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, acquainting me that the owners of the ships and cargoes, as also the underwriters of the ships detained at Carlshamn and Carlscrona, wish to be informed, if any of his Majesty's ships of war have orders to afford them relief. Captain PARKER, of the *Stately*, and Senior Officer of his Majesty's ships at Gottenburg, has under his orders three sail of the line, a frigate, and small vessels. He sailed from Yarmouth on the 11th of January, and has directions, dated the 2nd of that month, to afford them every relief and protection which the season and the state of the Baltic will allow. Captain PARKER has stated his intention to proceed in the execution of his orders the moment the navigation from Gottenburg shall be open.

(Signed) "MULGRAVE."

"To THOMAS MIDDLETON, Esq.

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP FLORA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER.

"*Lieuwarden in Friesland, Jan* 26, 1808.

"I am sorry to inform you that the *Flora* struck upon Schelling Reef last Monday, the 18th, and about nine o'clock that night succeeded in getting her off, but lost our rudder in the attempt, and after getting her to sea, we could hardly keep her free with all the pumps, therefore was obliged the next day to run her on shore again about four o'clock that afternoon; after making rafts, fearing that if it came on to blow that night, she would go to pieces, the Captain, Furber, Keith, Doneville, Watson, and myself, pushed off in the barge, that being the only boat we then had, with about 130 of the crew on the rafts, the rest choosing to stay by the ship, when after rowing eighteen hours, we did not know where, not being able to see the land, without sustenance, we landed on the Island of Amoland, where they made us prisoners and marched us here. After being four days and nights on board, the rest came on shore on some more rafts, and I believe all are saved. I have lost every thing, as when I left the ship, though my bag was in my hand, I would not put it into the boat, as the Captain would not his, nor indeed was it a time to think about any thing but one's life. Those whom we left on the wreck are at Harlingen."

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—About five years since, a letter was put into the Post-office, at Brentwood, in Essex, with a 50*l.* Bank Note in it, which did not come to hand as directed. Information was in consequence given, at the Post Office, in London, and at the Bank; but it was not paid into the Bank till about three days since, when information was given at the Post-office, and Mr. Parkin, the Solicitor, employed Anthony to trace the note. The officer, after considerable exertion, traced it to the wife of a Serjeant Dew, of the Prince of Wales's Regiment of Light Dragoons, quartered at Malden. On the Officer questioning her, as to how she became possessed of the note? she very readily said she had it of her mother, who gave it her to purchase a bed with, previous to her being married, and she returned her the change. The officer, on tracing out her mother discovered her to be the wife of the Postmaster of Brentwood, at the time the note was stolen, upon which Anthony took her into custody. She was, on Thursday evening, examined before Mr. Read, and committed for trial. The old woman, in her defence, said, she took the note of a man, genteely dressed, in her shop, for goods.

BIRTHS.

At Exeter, on 5th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, of the Third Dragoon Guards, of a son.

On Thursday, at Ensham House, Dorset, the Lady of Brigadier-General Moore, of a son.

On the 8th inst. at Edinburgh, Lady Jemima Johnston Hope, of a son.

DIED.

On Monday last, at her house in Portland-place, Lady Sheridan.

On the 6th of January last, at Compiegne, in Picardy, Mrs. Beauvais, aged 71.

On the 14th inst. at his house in Newman-street, the Rev. Philip Du Val, D. D. one of the Canons of Windsor, Vicar of Twickenham, Fellow of the Royal Society.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.—Wheat of fine quality sells brisk, but other sorts are as yet dull. Barley and Beans remain nearly as on Monday. Oats advanced 1d. price. Fine Malt rather higher. Grey Peas and Tick Beans this week are somewhat lower. No alteration in the price of Flour.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	58 a	72	Wheat	66 a	72
Fine ditto	74 a	76	Fine ditto	74 a	76
Rye (New)	45 a	50	Rye (New)	45 a	50
Barley	40 a	45	Barley	38 a	44
Malt (New)	65 a	75	Malt (New)	65 a	75
White Peas, boilers	162 a	172	White Peas, boilers	160 a	170
Grey Peas	53 a	58	Grey Peas	52 a	56
Beans	54 a	60	Beans	52 a	54
Tick ditto (Old)	50 a	56	Tick ditto	50 a	55
Oats	34 a	37	Oats	32 a	38
Poland ditto	38 a	39	Poland ditto	39 a	40
Rape Seed £28 a £32			Rape Seed £30 a £33		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	55 a	60	American Flour	38 a	42
Second ditto	50 a	55	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from March 5 to March 11—Total, 5,637 quarters, from 63s. to 78s.—Average 72s. 4d. or 4½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending March 12.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	69	3	Beans	55	6
Rye	47	7	Peas	72	1
Barley	38	11	Oatmeal	45	3
Oats	30	3	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, MARCH 17.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	17 10 a	20 10	Oats, per qr.	1 16 a	2 2
Barley, per qr.	1 18 a	2 2	Beans, do.	2 16 a	3 3

Peas £2 12s. a £3 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 16th of March, 1808, is 1*l.* 14s. 5½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 10 a	6 0	Kent	4 15 a	7 0
Sussex	4 10 a	5 8	Sussex	4 15 a	5 15
Essex	4 10 a	5 15	Farnham	6 0 a	10 10

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. James's,	Hay	4	4	0 a	6	6	0	Average	5	5	0
	Straw	2	9	6 a	2	17	0		2	13	3
Whitechapel,	Hay	4	4	0 a	6	10	0		5	7	0
	Clover	6	0	0 a	7	0	0		6	10	0
	Straw	2	4	0 a	2	14	0		2	9	0
Smithfield,	Hay	5	0	0 a	6	6	0		5	13	0
	Clover	5	10	0 a	7	0	0		6	5	0
	Straw	2	2	0 a	2	10	0		2	6	0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.	s.	d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	4	8 a	5	6	Beef	3	4 a	4	6
Mutton	4	4 a	5	4	Mutton	3	8 a	5	6
Veal	5	6 a	6	6	Veal	4	4 a	6	0
Pork	4	6 a	6	0	Pork	4	8 a	6	0
Lamb	0	0 a	0	0	Lamb	0	0 a	0	0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 900—Sheep and lambs, 3,360
Calves, 150—Pigs 420

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts,	19 a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 40lb.		
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	per dozen	30 a	34
Dressing Hides	16 a	20	50 a 55lb.	36 a	41
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22½	80 a 90lb.	32 a	35
Flat Ordinary	15½ a	17	heavy	24 a	27
Tanned Horse,	21 a	23½	Seals, small	40 a	44
			large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 34*l.* a 36*l.*—good, 40*l.*—Foreign do. 28*l.* a 32*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2	6 a	2	10	Market Calf each	11	6 a	12	0
Middling	1	6 a	2	0	Engl. Horse	14	0 a	16	0
Ordinary	1	3 a	1	6	Sheep Skins	3	0 a	4	6
					Lamb Skins	0	0 a	0	0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.—Biggs, 57s. 6d.; Benton, 52s.; Croft's, 52s.; Hebburn, 58s.; Kenton, 58s. 6d.; Percy, 57s.; Pansfield, 52s.; Willington, 56s.; Wall's End, 58s.; Ditto (Temple's), 57s. 6d.; Ditto (Bell's & Co.), 58s. 3d.; Wylam, 50s. 6d.; Pontop, 52s. 3d.; Eden, 51s.; Primrose, 48s.

75 Ships at Market, 63 sold, 9 sailed, 66 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	60	0 a	61	0	Town Tallow	00	0 a	80	6
Soap, yellow	00	0 a	102	4	Yell. Russia, do.	79	0 a	80	0
—— mottled	00	0 a	112	0	White, do.	74	0 a	76	0
—— curd	00	0 a	116	0	Soap,	00	0 a	76	0
Candles, p. doz.	00	0 a	12	6	Graves	00	0 a	12	0
—— mould, do.	00	0 a	13	6	Good Dregs	00	0 a	12	0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 9½d. Clare, 4s. 9d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 9d.—Average 4s. 9d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock						
3 per Cent. Consol.	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛ ¼	64⅛ ¼
3 per Cent. Reduced						
4 per Cent. Consol.						
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	96½ ⅛ ¼	96½ ¼ ⅜	96½ ½	96⅜ ⅛	96⅛ ¾	96⅛ ¾
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities						
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	63¾ ⅞	63¾ ⅞	63¾		63¾	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	7⅛ 13-16			7 11-16 ⅜		7⅛ 13-16
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock						
Do. Bonds	1, 2 dis.	par 1 dis.	1 dis.	par 1 dis.	par 1 dis.	1 dis. par
Exch. Bills, 3d.	1, 5 pm.	3, 6 pm.	3, 6, 4 pm.	3, 6, 4 pm	3, 6, 4 pm	3, 6 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£21	£21	£21	£21	£21	£21
City Do.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.
Omnium						
Consols for Account	64⅛ ¼ ⅜	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
Bank for		232½	232½			232½

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35 7 2 U.	Bilboa	41		
Do. at Sight	34 11	Palermo	92d. per oz.		
Rotterdam	11 2 2 U.	Legborn	49¼		
Hamburgh	34 6 2½U.	Genoa	45⅝		
Altona	34 7 2½U.	Venice	52 ineffect.		
Paris, 1 day's date	23 6	Naples	42		
		Lisbon	60		
Do.	23 10 2 U.	Oporto	60		
Bourdeaux	23 10	Dublin	10⅛ per Ct.		
Madrid	41 effec.	Cork	11¼		
Cadiz	41 effec.	N. Dol. 5s. 3d. p. oz.			

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	1	0
Gottenburgh	1	0
Dublin	2	1
Waterford	4	0
Guernsey	0	0
Jersey	0	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 13. SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1808. PRICE 8d.

The Proprietors of THE NATIONAL REGISTER have distributed GRATIS with the last Number of that Paper the *Forty Columns* of GENERAL WHITELOCKE'S TRIAL, which was all they promised in their Advertisements. However, for the Completion of that Trial another Sheet will be requisite, which the Proprietors *intended* to distribute GRATIS *also* with the next Number. But, the Stamp-Office having unexpectedly sent them Notice that the Trial must be subjected to the Newspaper Duty, it will be necessary to request of the Public the Stamp Duty of *Threepence Halfpenny* upon the SECOND PART. No sum except this *Stamp Duty* will, however, be charged: and as the Proprietors have been Assessed by the Stamp-Office, for the *First Part*, for which no Charge HAS been made upon the Public, it is hoped that no Subscriber will think it unreasonable to pay the *trifling* Duty for the remainder.

The Proprietors will be rewarded for the vast expences incurred, which must fall solely on themselves, if they shall find that the specimens of THE NATIONAL REGISTER already presented have afforded so much Instruction and Amusement, as to convince the Public that the Paper deserves a continuance of that great circulation which it obtained on Sunday last.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

ON SECURING THE RIGHTS OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

On the third reading of the Annual Mutiny Bill, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT moved to introduce the following clause:

"*That no Officer in the Army shall be dismissed or deprived of his Pay, otherwise than by the Sentence of a Court-Martial, or by Address of either House of Parliament.*"

This clause was opposed by Members both of the present and of the late Administration, and the Mover withdrew it, in order to make it the single subject of a future Bill.

As friends to the Constitution of our Country, we confess ourselves to be among the number of those, who ardently desire such a law. We shall state to our readers the reasons for it, and the objections against it; though the objections, in our eyes, appear so weak, as to look more like contrasts than like obstacles to the reasons in its favour.

The King has now an absolute power over the rank, over the professional income, and, virtually, over the character of every officer in the British Army. This power was originally acknowledged in the Crown, at a time when the numbers of the Army were so small as to be scarcely worthy of notice: but the exception to the great principles of the constitution, which forbid the arbitrary disposal of any man's fortune and character, has now been so vastly extended, that it has risen to bear no insignificant proportion to the rule itself. Still it retains its inherent nature, and is, properly, only an exception; for, even what is called martial law (which, though emanating from the Crown, and depending upon it, is much more favourable to liberty, than the immediate power of the individual Sovereign) is, as that great lawyer Sir Matthew Hale has declared, in truth and in reality *no law*, but something *indulged*, rather than *allowed* as a law.

Let it not be said, then, that in seconding a limitation of the King's Military Power, we are trenching on the Prerogative of the Crown; for nothing foreign to the Constitution can be a branch of the Prerogative, since the Prerogative itself exists but as a branch of the Constitution.

Charles the Second kept up, in this kingdom, a petty force of about five thousand men. In the reign of George the Third, the support of a great Army, (which has increased, and, if the plans of Ministers succeed, is likely to increase still further), has been deemed necessary for the defence of the State. But it is not necessary, that a force created to defend the State in general, be thrown into the hands of one single Member of the State: for that which was intended to protect us from our enemies abroad, may otherwise be, at some period, directed to the destruction of our liberties at home. His present Majesty, it is true, is not likely to take any such wicked measure: but if every King were to be wise and moderate, there would be no use for any Constitution at all, and the reason why our Constitution is so transcendently admirable, is because it has, in most instances, guarded so effectually against the encroachment of any branch of the Legislature. If, then, it be necessary (and we fear it is necessary) to keep up a large standing Army in the Country, it is surely expedient to dispose of the individuals, constituting that army, so as not to add too great a force to any power in the State.

It is urged that the Crown, which has constitutionally the prerogative of making wars, must have constitutionally the prerogative of appointing the Officers who shall be employed in those wars. But it ought not to follow, that the Crown shall, therefore, have the power of displacing its Officers without their trial or even crime: for these Officers having once been appointed by the King, become the servants of the country, and no cause but an offence against the country, and that too an offence fairly proved, ought to avail in depriving any man of his profession, his subsistence, and his honour. The twelve Judges are appointed by the King; but the twelve Judges are not removeable at the King's pleasure. The power of the King should be rather the power of reward than of punishment; in our constitution his actual authority is, as it ought to be, very small: but his influence is, as it ought to be, extensive. The power of granting Commissions is a power of influence: gratitude for the past may create an attachment, and hope for the future may perpetuate a devotion to the Crown: but the power of dismissal and deprivation is a power of authority; uncongenial with the gentle attributes of Majesty, discordant from the principles of the British Constitution, and invidious to men of so liberal a profession, who always act or should always be supposed to act, from the inspiring motives of honour and hope, rather than from the mean operation of servility and fear.

Under the present regulations of the army, no officer can be safe: his honour, which is his whole support, may be whispered away in a dark corner: envy, treachery, and

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falsehood may supplant him with the military advisers of his King: and his King, who can view him only with the eyes of these advisers, may sentence him, on such misrepresentation, to beggary and disgrace. The best monarch cannot help misusing such a power sometimes: what must that power be, if it fall into the hands of a bad King? It is said by Ministers, that no misapplication has in fact occurred as yet: that is to say, the public in general know no striking instances of such a misapplication. We firmly believe that his present Majesty would never *knowingly* misapply such a power: but, *unknowingly*, it is almost impossible for fallible humanity to avoid an occasional misapplication of it—and why should we leave a possibility for such an event?

But while we are desirous of restraining the arbitrary power of the Crown, because we conceive that it is not constitutional: we are eager to confirm to the Crown the prerogative of distributing justice, because to that prerogative the constitution has entitled it. Let the King be the fountain of military as well as of civil law; but let the law be in all cases open and certain; let the immediate cognizance of offences be in all cases delegated by the Crown to a competent tribunal. The civil law of this country is lodged by the Legislature in the King: from him it emanates, and is distributed by his Judges, according to the decisions of fact that are given by juries of his people. The Military Law does not so constitutionally *come into* the hands of the King, because the Lords and Commons have nothing to do in its ordination: but the defects in its origin would be greatly remedied by a regular course in its distribution. If the King is still to frame the articles of war, to create the crime and to create the punishment, at least let these articles be applied by a Court-Martial. Then the Officer tried will be tried according to a public code, and not according to a private caprice: then his country will know his conduct, and if injustice should deprive him of his commission, public opinion will never deprive him of his character. Courts-Martial are Courts of Honour: in their nature they will not require the same proofs that are demanded in the Old Bailey: their members will still have a great discretionary power: but the Judges of an Officer will then be his Peers, as the constitution directs. These are the Courts in which points of too delicate, subtle, and evanescent a nature for the grosser perception of the common law may be advantageously tried; and the exception to the principles of the constitution may be tolerated in consideration of its advantages. And when it is remembered, that the members of a Court-Martial are not bound, like a Jury, to be unanimous in their sentence, and how many offences may be comprized in the sweeping charge of ungentlemanlike conduct, no latitude of impunity can be apprehended from the universality of such a mode of trial. At present, the just and the unjust, all equally suffer. The causes of dismissal are not made public, and he who loses his commission for the most scandalous fault, is in no worse condition than he who may have been degraded by caprice or mistake, and who, if he had been tried by a Court-Martial, might perhaps have procured himself an honourable acquittal. In all cases, where it becomes necessary to dismiss an Officer, and where it would nevertheless be hard to expose him by a Court-Martial, a resignation may be properly accepted.

There is one answer which we foresee will be made to all we have said, namely, "that officers are not unfairly "treated by the existing laws, because they know on en- "tering the army the exact nature of the risk they incur; "and may be considered in the light of all other persons "holding places at will."

But our arguments have been directed to the injury sustained by the constitution rather than to that sustained by individuals; and at any rate, if it be adviseable to increase our army and encourage its officers, it must surely be unwise to place officers of the army in a worse condition than the rest of his Majesty's subjects. And as to considering officers as tenants at will of their commissions, that is the very idea which we combat; for it is not, and it cannot be, the principle or policy of the British constitution, to entrust the crown with this immense mass of revocable gifts, or, in other words to place in the power of the King a force that may be employed for the overthrow of the state.

In every instance where an officer's conduct shall be called in question by an address from either House of Parliament, it is to be hoped that a Court Martial will be necessary for the ultimate disposal of his case: for the example of Lord Melville has proved that the sentence of a lawful tribunal may differ from that of a Parliamentary majority.

On this important question we hope to find the sense of the country on our side. Let the hand of the King grant favours, but let it not be extended for the purposes of deprivation. The parent gives life to his child; but heaven has not empowered him to take that life away. The King can *distribute* the blessings of the State: but the State has not authorized him to *annul* them.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XIII.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The flippancy with which some of the modern journalists discuss the vital interests of the country and constitution, cannot but disgust those persons who love order and sound principle, and who delight to see the means proportioned to the end. In our Political Disquisitions we therefore intend to sustain unvaryingly a tone of manly yet moderate argument: and, as truth is the only object of those discussions, the sophistries of misconstruction, and the antitheses of wit, must be totally unnecessary in conducting them. But the reverence that we entertain for the principles of British Government does not extend itself to everybody who chooses to busy himself about them; and we profess to feel no respect towards the crowd who declaim, for the purposes of fame or of profit, either by words or on paper, whether in or out of Parliament—intellectual pugilists, who contend upon the stage of politics as a show—bustling people, who make the constitution a foot-ball, and kick it North or South to keep themselves warm. Therefore, in our Review of Political Declaimers, where entertainment is necessary as well as truth, we shall vary our exposures of vice and folly, misrepresentation and inconsistency, selfishness and ignorance, by occasionally introducing some articles of a gayer and more satirical kind: articles which may have an operation, where our more serious Reviews cannot be brought to bear; and which, like light vessels, may pursue the enemy into that shallow water, where first-rate ships would not find depth enough to swim.

Without much more preface, therefore, we shall add a letter from a fashionable wit in London to his friend, a young man of family, who lives in the country. We have several of these letters by us, and the Hon. Mr. ——— has promised copies of his future epistles to a gentleman who will favour us with all that are not of a private nature. The first is, however, of a more serious cast than most of those which follow it.—

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"DEAR R——,

"Your last letter to me contains so much important intelligence with regard to your views in life, and so many interrogatories upon a thousand great matters, that I really am at a loss to answer it satisfactorily, either to you or to myself. Twenty epistles would hardly suffice to give you the information you ask for, and how can I do it in one? But if you will be contented to take a letter from me once in a few days, as I can snatch time to write, I will try to answer your demands.

"Newspapers, as you very justly observe, give no idea at all, or at least a very erroneous one, concerning the nature and habits of our constitution, of its members, and of its jobbers: and as you are likely to pass many years in the country, you desire me to tell you something about the state of affairs in the Houses of Parliament, in order that when you shall succeed to your father's peerage you may have some notions of the characters and customs of your colleagues and associates.

"People who, like you, have spent all their lives in the simplicity of the country, are apt, when they first come to town, and pay a visit to the Houses of Parliament, to expect a great deal that shall strike them with reverence and awe.

"Your plain man, just imported from the fields, walks into the House of Lords, as he would into St. Pauls; and instead of the grave instruction that he hopes to hear in the Cathedral or the Senate, he finds in both alike a few boys trying to out-squall each other, and a few *old women* sitting patiently to listen to them. He expected in the highest public council of the nation, to have beheld senators decked in all the majesty of hereditary honour—and he sees a few careless loungers, with boots and horsewhips, scattered among cheerless benches. He fancied himself about to catch the gathered wisdom of centuries, diffusing itself in unaffected eloquence from the mouths of sages—he hears a few angry partisans broaching *new* notions on the *immutable* principles of nature, exposing sometimes their ignorance, sometimes their incapacity, and sometimes only their spite; and if at last by any accident, amid the quarrels of place hunters, and the mutual recriminations of past and present ministers, he hears one or two noble lords connecting candour and moderation with natural good sense, he wonders how they chanced to resist the established mischief, and rather regrets the rule than hails the exception!

"Here, as in the House of Commons, the art of making speeches constitutes a great part of the art of politics; but as this particular branch of the art of politics, is not carried to such perfection in the House of Lords as in the House of Commons, I shall not let you into its arcana, till I give you an account of the Declaimers among those who represent the people. Perhaps you will wonder why it happens that the Commons have more good speakers, even in proportion to their numbers, than the Right Honourables of the Upper House. The reason, my dear R—, seems to me to be this: Men are often put into the House of Commons for their talents, and the thing is a matter of selection; but in the Upper House there is no choice as to talent, for the whole is a matter of birth. If a nobleman happens to be born clever, very well—if not, he still has his seat. Now as the Peers do not amount, in number, to above three or four hundred, all of whom have seats, while the Commons can select their six or seven hundred members from among millions, it is not likely that there should be so great a proportion of men of genius among the unselected three or four hundred Lords, as among the six or seven hundred selected Commons. In short a seat in the House of Commons is the consequence of talent: but talent is not the consequence of a seat in the House of Lords. Their cleverest men are called up from the Lower House; and even these, after their political transplantation, for the most part follow the order that nature has established in the physical world, and cease to flourish when they leave their parent soil.

"But though the Peers in general cannot declaim so plausibly as the representatives of the People, yet many of them do declaim, and that behind the scenes, as well as before the curtain. Perhaps to you, who have been bred in retirement, and are blest with a father, the *drummer of the Peerage*, it may seem strange that a man who holds a high hereditary distinction among a people that value themselves upon their national honour, can ever condescend to make himself the tool of a party, or the slave of a Court. You would be apt to think that his pride would exempt him from the wish of private intrigue, and that his rank and property would place him above the temptation of fortune or of favour. No such thing. Desire increases with acquisition; and those who have fewest real wants have always the greatest number of wants in imagination. He who has already competence is eager to gain wealth; he who possesses wealth sighs for honours; he who enjoys both affluence and dignities, having no more real objects to pursue, creates to himself ideal pleasures in a ribband, a garter, or a star; and sells his country, if not for a fortune which he does not want, yet perhaps for the colonelcy of a regiment which he cannot command, or a bow from the Ministers who despise him while they smile. To win such baubles, often has a Peer in private influenced his powerful friends against the honest well-wishers of the King and Country! then, when the petty prize is once possessed, the devilish compact is religiously observed, and he who has *privately betrayed* his country for his *profit*, now *publicly deceives* her for his *fame*.

"The application of this statement, dear R—, is undoubtedly by no means *universal*; but the arts that I have described have been practised *by thousands*. Some have practised them with a thorough and shameless consciousness of their own villainy; and others have deceived their minds with the shadows of better motives. But whether the guilt proceed from bold or weak error, the country equally suffers; and you, who will be one of the country's legislators, ought to be informed of the worst.

"So much for political declaimers among the Peers. Yours truly, C."

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CONDUCT OF GENERAL WHITELOCKE.

So voluminous is the evidence on this trial, that, after the perusal, the mind has considerable difficulty in distinguishing the leading causes of our miscarriage at Buenos Ayres. The lateness of the season, and the consequent bad weather, engaged our attention as one of the principal obstacles to success—the hostility of the natives is another. And, it is not till after considerable reflexion that we arrive at the true conclusion, namely, that although both of these were serious difficulties, our expedition was strong enough to overcome them,—and that the grand cause of our failure was bad generalship.

Successful objects have been a prominent feature in the character of the greatest commanders, as Hannibal, Condé, Marlborough, Suwartow, and Bonaparte. But in attempting bold enterprizes, those men never forgot to adopt any precaution which could ensure their success. Bonaparte determined to fight the Russians at Austerlitz, but he passed the whole of the foregoing night in anxious preparation. Hannibal ventured to encounter an army twice as numerous as his own at Cannæ, but he had contrived a plan of battle in which the numbers of his enemy were to be of no avail. Nelson attacked the French on the memorable 1st of August, as soon as he could approach them, but he had occupied a great part of his previous cruize in describing to his captains the various ways in which he would fight them, according to the particular situation in which they might be found. Marlborough marched into the heart of Germany to fight a pitched battle at Blenheim) against superior numbers, but he revolved in his mind, during a long march, the measures which were likely to ensure success. Now, the difference between these commanders and General Whitelocke consists in this—that he attempted a difficult enterprise without taking almost any precaution whatever. It was natural to conclude that the troops would find no provisions dressed on their

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march, yet no camp-kettles were taken with them. It was to be feared that the march would be tedious and fatiguing, and that the ground would be wet, yet we find the troops directed to throw away their blankets in the middle of their march. The total abandonment of the country habitations afforded a clear proof of the hostile mind of the inhabitants, yet an assault is determined on, which was the very mode in which that hostility was likely to be most pernicious to us. The General appears to have taken no advice: He summoned his officers together, not to counsel him, but to receive orders. The only instance, indeed, in which he appears to have followed advice was in the unlucky adoption of Gen. Gower's plan of attack. In this point these two officers seem to be at issue. Gen. Whitelocke writes to Mr. Windham, that his own plan was to encamp to the westward of the town of Buenos Ayres, and to bombard it with the aid of the shipping, but that he was induced to adopt the plan of assault suggested by Gen. Gower. Now, the latter officer, on the other hand, states, that Gen. Whitelocke's plan was nearly similar to his own, the idea of assault having occurred to them both. Whoever may be right as to this matter, it would appear that Whitelocke had been of a different opinion, for we find him, when at Monte Video, averse to the plan of assault, and pointing out to Gen. Craufurd the formidable parapets on the tops of the Spanish houses, and the facility with which the armed inhabitants could defend themselves.

All the witnesses agree, that the 8000 men with which Whitelocke set out from Monte Video were fully adequate to the conquest of Buenos Ayres, and nobody blames the troops. The attempt failed therefore through mismanagement in the General. The badness of the season, and the inveteracy of the natives, were serious obstacles, but both were to be overcome with the means which he possessed. Instead of this, the troops are first placed in a most awkward state on account of the badness of the weather, and, to get them out of this scrape, they are next exposed to all the hostility of the natives. It is singular that none of the Generals should have expressed their disapprobation of the plan of attack at the time it was exhibited to them. They plead that their opinions was not asked, and that they did not consider themselves justified in volunteering them. Now this may do very well for an ordinary question, but it is scarcely a proper apology in so momentous a point. The lives of their troops, and the success of the expedition were at stake—all etiquette should have given way before these vital considerations.

With a similar want of precaution it was omitted to apprize the Generals commanding the columns of attack of the spot where the Commander in Chief was to be found during the day. The consequence was, that scarcely any communication took place, and that Gen. Craufurd ascribes his surrender to this unfortunate circumstance. Now, it was no doubt strange on the part of the General in Chief to omit to mention where he was to be found, but it was no less odd that it never occurred to any of the officers to ask him. If the truth were told, it is likely we should find that the plan of assault was generally approved of. It is a mode of warfare particularly adapted to the spirit of our troops, and this situation was so destitute, that they were naturally impartial to get out of it by the speediest means in their power. Hence it would seem that they resorted to the alternative of an assault, without a due consideration of its danger.

The conclusion which a reflecting mind will draw from this unfortunate expedition is not only that the Commander in Chief should be punished, but that the whole constitution of our army is in need of reform. Can there be a stronger evidence of an efficient head than the selection of an unfit officer for a momentous enterprize. Would Bonaparte have acted thus? Let us reflect then that we have to contend with a most skilful enemy—that our army is, next to our navy, our pillar of safety, and let us seriously undertake the correction of those abuses which impair its energy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, DUTCH, GERMAN, AND HAMBURGH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 12.—The Prince Arch-Chancellor has made a report to the Council, of several decrees lately adopted by the Emperor and King.—Among others there is one decree by which the hereditary titles of Prince, Duke, Count, Baron, and Knight, are established. The principal Officers of State are to be raised to the dignity of Princes, and their eldest sons are to be created Dukes; the Ministers, Senators, Councillors of State, &c. are to be Counts and Barons, and the Members of the Legion of Honour are to be Knights. These titles of Nobility are, however, to convey no privileges, nor any exemptions from the operation of the laws.

GERMANY.

HAMBURGH, MARCH 4.—A Division of Spanish Troops are ordered to march to the Isle of Rugen. Grateau's Division is also expected to go to Pomerania. Accounts, to which we can give credit, state the Swedish army to amount to 44,800 men, viz. in Finland, under General Klingspor's command, 17,000; in Scania, under General Toll, 8400; in Gottenburgh and the neighbourhood, under General Vegesack, 8000; and in the Provinces beyond Stockholm, a Corps of about 2700; a Reserve of 5000 in East Gothland, and a second Reserve in the Northern Provinces.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, MARCH 11.—"The conjectures which we have so long formed are realized: the French army, with the permission of the Danish Government, has entered Holstein, to proceed through Zealand, and other Danish islands, against Sweden. On the 5th inst. 1800 French horse entered the city of Altona, preceded by two Hambro' city dragoons, with drawn swords, and they serve them as guides. The men halted on the 6th, when Bernadotte reviewed them and about 10,6000 Spaniards, in a field belonging to the city of Hamburgh, called the Holy Ghost field. The citizens of Altona are allowed a mark a day for the keep of every man, at the expence, it is said, of the Hanse towns. The French have also marched into Holstein, from the side of Lubeck, and by this time the greater part of Holstein, not excepting Rendsbourg, the King of Denmark's residence, is full of French and Spanish troops. All the great and small craft are under orders to take in French and Spanish troops; and at Copenhagen all the gun-boats and merchantmen, with one ship of the line, four large Danish Indiamen, fitted out as frigates, and carrying 36 guns each, besides a number of Danish brigs, cutters, and pilot-boats, manned by French and Danish sailors, are in readiness to carry over the troops. The French will, it is said, attack Sweden in four or five different places; and the troops destined for the expedition are under the command of Bernadotte, and will, it is said, amount to nearly 70,000 men. Bernadotte himself set out at six o'clock on the 8th inst. in the evening, from Hamburgh, for Pinneberg and Rendsbourg. No posts from Holstein or Denmark are now expected, as the French and their Allies will probably stop them till a blow shall have been struck. By all accounts, the French have made great preparations for a descent on Sweden, in the ports of Wismar, Rostock, and Stralsund, and the island of Rugen. It is the general opinion here, that unless a British force speedily arrives, Sweden is lost. The French and Spanish armies, assisted, it is said, by the Danes, will be at Copenhagen, Croonberg, Elsineur, and other parts of Zealand, on or before the 25th or 26th instant."

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 1.—We are looking forward here for the breaking out of war. The Russian Minister Von Alopeus was already on the point to take his departure, when the King sent for him, and told him that he had still a last proposal to make; he would pledge his guarantee that no English ship of the line should enter the Baltic, if they would not molest him; if not, he would at any rate form an alliance with England, invade Norway, and bombard one part of the Baltic after another. The Russian Ambassador has sent another Courier with this proposal to Petersburgh.

GRIPSHOLM CASTLE, MARCH 8.—His Royal Majesty yesterday afternoon received a Courier from Lieut.-Gen. Vlercker, with the following Report, dated—

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"*Head-quarters, Tamatchas, Feb.* 20, 1808.

"The enemy having compelled an advanced post (as mentioned in my former Report, of the 25th inst.), to fall back from the frontiers, part of the first brigade, posted near Forsby, under the orders of Col. Gripenberg, whom I ordered to perform the functions of Adjutant-General, was attacked on the 24th, early in the morning, by the enemy, far superior in force, and as his corps was in danger of being surrounded, he was forced, after having made a most gallant resistance, to retreat, closely pursued by the enemy. The second brigade, commanded by Col. Adjutant-Gen. Adlercreutz, Knight, was also attacked on the 25th, near Artalo, and in the night between the 27th and 28th, near Kaknia, by an enemy's corps, greatly superior in numbers; but the enemy was received with the most distinguished valour, and repulsed. The communication between the two brigades being intercepted by the retreat of the corps which had been posted near Forsby, I was obliged to order the second brigade to change its position, by which movement both brigades have come nearer this city. The former by Mensela, and the latter by Lucchus; and the left wing of the second brigade being joined by the regiment of East Bothnia, the whole corps now occupies a more concentrated position. The loss of magazines, as well as that of killed and wounded, is but very trifling on our part. The base and treacherous attempt of the enemy to seduce our men from their attachment to their King and Country, made not the slightest impression on them.

"*C. N. of* VELDEGKER.

"*Head-quarters, Tamatchas, Feb.* 29."

PROCLAMATION OF THE RUSSIAN GENERAL IN CHIEF TO THE SOLDIERS IN FINLAND.

"SOLDIERS—My most gracious Emperor has thought it right for the protection and prosperity of the Fins, to order his troops to enter Finland. It is his Majesty's pleasure that I am to assure you of his most gracious sentiments towards the inhabitants of this country in general, and towards you soldiers in particular; your fate is more to be lamented than that of other Fins, because you are obliged to leave your wives, children, relations, and friends to fight for an unjust cause!—Soldiers! I have my most gracious Sovereign's command to assure you, that such of you as shall lay down their arms, shall be instantly at liberty to join their friends and relations, and besides receive two rubles for a musket, one ruble for a sword, and ten rubles for a horse.—Can there be among you, soldiers, any man who sets so little value on his own happiness and welfare, as not to listen to a proposal so well calculated to procure him a peaceful and happy life, under the protection of my most gracious Emperor?

The original signed by "BUXHOVDEN,"

"*Head-quarters, Louisa, the* 10*th (22d,) Feb.* 1808."

GOTTENBURGH, MARCH 18.—Twenty Mails for Hamburgh from Elsineur have been returned here this morning. The Danes are fitting out their East and West India ships as men of war. A vessel arrived at Carlscrona from Memel, brings intelligence that Prussia has declared war against Sweden. The Vanguard, of 74 guns, and the Quebec frigate, got into open water yesterday, and it is expected the Stately and Nassau of 64 guns each, will be released to-day, as great exertions are making for that purpose. The Governor of Gottenburgh offered to supply 1000 men to cut away the ice, which is very thick and strong; these ships, it is said, will proceed to the Sound. The King of Sweden has issued a proclamation, forbidding all intercourse with Russia.

MARCH 21.—A Courier has arrived this morning from Stockholm with Dispatches for England. It seems there has been an affair in Finland between the Russians and Swedes, in which the former are said to have lost 4000 men, and the latter 1700; but the Swedes have, however, retreated. This happened near Torneatchee We have not yet received the particulars. An Embargo was laid, last week, in this harbour, upon all Russian, Danish, and Prussian ships.

HELSINGBURGH, MARCH 19.—Yesterday's Courier arrived from Elsineur with accounts of the death of the King of Denmark, which took place suddenly on the 18th of this month. On the 16th the Crown Prince was proclaimed King on the Danish, with the title of "Frederick the VIth;" but there was not the least acclamation nor appearance of joy on the occasion.

Bernadotte had arrived at Copenhagen, and it is said, that [illegible] thousand French Troops had already got over to Zealand, and that more were daily crossing the Belts.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 10.—The Bill passed to-day by the House of Representatives, the ostensible object of which is to explain the Non-importation Law, is in truth the virtual repeal of that Law. It permits the importation of all articles in vessels of the United States, which left this country prior to the 4th of December last. The embargo was laid on the 22d of that month, and consequently no vessels are now liable to the provisions of the Non-importation Law, except those which left the country between the 14th and 23d December. Thus, in the name and under the pretence of explanation, the boasted measure of Non-importation has silently been done away, provided the Senate agree to the Bill.

FEB. 12.—No particulars transpire of the pending negociation; but to judge from the conversations I have had with many well-informed persons, I continue of opinion that matters will be amicably adjusted. Mr. Madison has been confined to his room for some days, and is to-day very unwell; this will of course retard the negociation; but it is expected that the President will make a communication to Congress in the course of next week, acquainting them of a satisfactory reparation having been made for the affair of the Chesapeake. The President has said, that it cannot be determined until next week, whether Congress may adjourn for two or three months. It has been proposed to adjourn to the middle of March, and convene it again in May. As soon as Mr. Maddison is able to attend business, it is expected that a long Report on our relations with France, will be made to Congress.

FEB. 14.—There is a report that a Treaty has actually been framed between Mr. Rose and our Government. It is also said, that Mr. Nourse, brother to the Register of the Treasury, is to carry this Treaty to England. This latter circumstance, it is supposed, is in consequence of some doubts as to Mr. Rose's powers.

FEB. 17.—Last night Mr. Rose told a Gentleman that he had little hopes of a pacific result. A Cabinet Council has been held, and the language of the Ministerial Members in our House was uncommonly warlike. The opinion of the day is War.

GIBRALTAR.

FEB. 9.—Our Government has received information, that two French frigates are in a small bay in the neighbourhood of Tangiers, waiting for a favourable opportunity to run through.—There are several ships of war upon the look-out for them. It is said here, that part of General Spencer's Expedition is destined to take possession of Ceuta. The advantages of such a possession will be great indeed to this garrison, as well as beneficial to commerce. The greater part of our fresh provisions are obtained from that coast, and in the hands of the English it will be converted into a place of annoyance to the enemy.

The Emperor of Morocco gives his hearty concurrence to the measure, and will afford every assistance in his power to aid the British in the undertaking.

FEB. 23.—The Imperieuse, Lord Cochrane, arrived last night from the eastward, with the intelligence of the Carthagena fleet having sailed on the 10th of this month. The Imperieuse brought in with her a French corvette, of 10 guns, and four Spanish merchant vessels, which she cut out of Almeria a few days before, after a gallant action, in which Lieut. Caulfield, her first Lieutenant, and one man, were killed, with seven wounded. The Imperieuse saw five sail of the line three days ago, off Cape de Gatt, steering this way, supposed to be the Carthagena squadron: the Windsor Castle, Nymphe, Leonidas, with the Minorca and Redwing, put to sea this morning in consequence of the above intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to Lord Lake's Annuity Bill, the Army and Marine Mutiny Bills, the Sugar Bounty and Drawback Bills, and various other public and private Bills.

The Irish Corn Exportation Bill, and Peruvian Bark Bill, were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR brought in a Bill, touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

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Lord Auckland presented a petition from 127 persons, styling themselves Manufacturers and Merchants in Manchester, praying for leave to be heard by Counsel against the orders in Council. His Lordship concluded with moving that the petitioners have leave to be heard by themselves, or Counsel on the subject matter of the prayer of their petition.

Lord Hawkesbury moved an amendment, to the effect that the petitioners should be heard against the Cotton Wool Export Prohibition Bill, and such other matters connected with the Orders in Council, in which they would state a distinct interest.—After some further conversation, in which several Noble Lords repeatedly addressed the House, Lord Hawkesbury moved for leave to withdraw his amendment; but Lord Grenville contending, that this was inconsistent with the orders of the House, after a proceeding had been had upon it, the question was successively put on the two amendments, and on the original motion, all of which was negatived without a division.

Lord Bathurst moved the second reading of the Orders in Council Bill. He briefly stated the grounds on which the measure was adopted.

Lord Erskine opposed the Bill, as being founded on a measure of which neither the legality, justice, or necessity had been proved.

Lord Hawkesbury supported, and Lords King, Lauderdale, and Grenville opposed the Bill. A division took place, and the motion was carried by a majority, Proxies included, of 166 to 59. The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

The House, in a Committee of Privileges, heard Counsel in support of Sir James Innes's claim to the Roxburgh Peerage.

A long conversation, in which Lords Auckland, Grenville, Hawkesbury, Lauderdale, Harrowby, and the Lord Chancellor took part, occurred, on the subject of the Petitions against the Orders in Council. In consequence of its appearing to be the general sense of the House, that the petitioners should, in some form or other, be heard by Counsel, Lord Buckinghamshire moved, that the House should go into a Committee on the Orders in Council, with the view of affording them an opportunity of being so heard. This proposition was resisted by the Noble Lords in Administration, on the ground of its being the same which had been already twice negatived, and which was now again submitted with due notice. The consequence was, that it was withdrawn by the Noble Mover for the present.

Lord Lauderdale proceeded to discuss the commercial policy of the Orders in Council.—The Noble Lord went over the whole series of arguments, which we have frequently had occasion to detail, to shew, that the pressure of this measure must fall immediately on neutrals, and ultimately with the most ruinous severity upon ourselves. He considered it as tantamount to a declaration of war against America. He concluded with moving a string of Resolutions, comprising the chief topics of his speech.

Lord Raphurst commented on the subject of each Resolution in succession, drawing a conclusion of a direct contrary tendency.

Lords King, Holland, and Auckland, supported the Resolutions, and condemned the Orders in Council, as being inconsistent with the theory and practice of commerce in every age, and in every part of the world.

The House divided, and the Resolutions were negatived by a majority of 36 to 21.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Lord Auckland moved that the Orders in Council should be referred to a Committee, and that the Petitioners should be heard before the Committee by themselves or Counsel.

After a long discussion, and a division, the motion was agreed to, and Counsel ordered to attend at two o'clock on Monday.

The question being then put, that the House should "now" resolve itself into the said Committee, Lord Spencer proposed to substitute "Tuesday next" for the word now, which proposition was, after much discussion, negatived by a majority of 47 to 18.

Lord Grenville moved an Instruction to the Committee, for the purpose of dividing the Bill into two Bills. The motion was negatived by a majority, Proxies included, of 109 to 48.

The House [illegible] into the Committee, and adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Lord Suffolk rose, and stated a variety of considerations, to induce the House to demand a complete copy of Mr. Garlike's correspondence, up to the period when Zealand was invested: No part of this correspondence had yet been laid before their Lordships, though certain extracts had been presented to the other House. He concluded with moving an Address to his Majesty, for obtaining the Papers alluded to.

Lord Hawkesbury did not see the necessity of producing the Papers required. They had already been refused, after discussion, and the only public motive which there could be for their production, was obviated by a vote of approbation relative to the seizure of the Danish navy. The grounds which occurred in another place for producing them, did not here apply, as it would be recollected, that he had not founded any part of the defence of Ministers upon them.

Lord Hawkesbury spoke in explanation, and Lord Mulgrave against the motion, which, after being supported by Lords Holland and Grenville, was negatived without a division.

Their Lordships went into a Committee on the Orders in Council Bill, and after some conversation the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

SUGAR COMMITTEE.

Lord Binning, Chairman of the Sugar Committee, stated, that several Reports had appeared in the Daily Papers, announcing that the Committee had come to a determination to prohibit distillation from Sugar. The fact was not so. The Committee was still investigating that part of the subject, and had come to no decision whatever. He wished, therefore, to caution the Public against any such misrepresentations.

The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in a Bill for amending the laws touching the mode of proceeding upon indictments and informations in certain cases in the Court of King's Bench. This Bill applies to matters of revenue, and authorises the Court of King's Bench to issue warrants for the apprehension of offenders in Scotland, who may have fled thither to avoid prosecution for offences against the revenue committed in England. The Bill was thereafter brought up, and read a first time. Second reading on Monday.

Mr. S. Barnard gave notice, for Monday, of a motion on the subject of Lotteries.

The Land-Tax Commissioners Bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. Alderman Shaw, upon a report, obtained leave to bring in a Bill, reducing the several Acts into one, for recovery of Small Debts in the City of London. The Worthy Alderman likewise obtained leave to bring in a Bill for enlarging and otherwise improving Smithfield Market.—Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

The Bill for constructing a Bridge across the Thames from the Savoy Precinct to Cuper's Bridge, was read a second time.

Lord G. Cavendish presented Petitions against the Bill, from Earl Spencer, and other Proprietors of Battersea Bridge.—Ordered to be heard by Counsel against the Bill on the third reading.

Mr. Baring moved for an Account of the Total Value of all Exports from the Port of London, from the 10th of October 1807, to the 15th of March 1808; and from the 10th of October 1806, to the 15th of March 1807, distinguishing the Quantity in each Week, and the Exports to foreign Europe, and other parts of the world.—The motion was agreed to.

Lord Mahon presented a Petition from the Merchants and Traders of Hull against the Orders in Council.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Huskisson brought up a Bill indemnifying all concerned in carrying certain Orders in Council into effect, in bringing home wine, &c. from Portugal. Read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

COPENHAGEN.

Mr. Sharpe rose, and said that the Public had a right to call for the most ample information respecting the actual hostility of Denmark to this country which had induced his Majesty to forbear and abstain from hostilities until the very last moment. At least the country had a most unquestionable right to learn the grounds upon which such idea of hostility had been founded. Ministers had captured the Danish ships and the arsenal with stores. That was an important fact, but it was a libel on the

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people to refuse to show the grounds on which Ministers justified such an act. The people had a right to know why we had bombarded the capital of a nation with which we were in a state of strict neutrality. He denied that Ministers had any genuine information in regard to the immediate or ultimate views of Denmark; and that they had acted upon a most wild and vague presumption that Denmark was driven into hostility against this country. He contended that there was no shadow of evidence to the contrary, and if there was, Ministers would readily produce it in their exculpation. He then descanted forcibly upon the inability of Denmark to enter into a war with Great Britain, urging at the same time that Ministers were fully apprized of that inability and also of the disinclination of Denmark to enter into such a struggle. All that Ministers had got by the Expedition was 16 hulks of ships of war, valued at 8*l.* a ton. After some further remarks, the Hon. Gentleman concluded a Speech that lasted two hours and a half, by moving a long address to his Majesty, condemnatory of the conduct of his Ministers in regard to the Expedition to Copenhagen.

Mr. J. A. S. Wortley moved a negative to the Address, and proposed a Vote of thanks to his Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. W. Ord supported the bills and said he was astonished that notwithstanding the Ministers had been so often called upon to give some proof of the disposition of Denmark in favour of France, the House was still left without a shadow of evidence, with respect to their hostile attack on Copenhagen.

Mr. Whitbread, in a long and impressive speech supported the motion of Mr. Sharpe, and censured all the conduct of Ministers in regard to Copenhagen which he condemned in toto.—Why, he asked according to the new morality, were they so shabby in their iniquity? why did they not seize the flotilla of Sweden?

Mr. Canning complained of Mr. Whitbread's acrimony and invective, tending to the degradation of the Ministry, whom he was always calumniating most forcibly, and applauding the wisdom and vigilance of Bonaparte. He should profit by the Hon. Gentleman's precepts but disdain his example. The House divided—For the Motion, 64; Against it, 224.—Majority 164. Mr. S. Wortley then moved a vote of approbation of the conduct of Ministry with respect to the Copenhagen Expedition. The previous question on this was moved and negatived,—They then divided on Mr. W.'s motion—Ayes 216, Noes 61.—Majority 155.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

The Petition presented by Mr. Sheridan, against the return of Lord Cochrane, for the City of Westminster, dropped, no person appearing on the part of the Petitioner.

Mr. Huskisson presented an Account of the Monies issued from the Civil List, not made good by Parliament.

Lord Folkstone deferred his motion, fixed for to-morrow, until Tuesday next.

Sir C. Ayle read a clause in the Charter granted by King William and Queen Mary, and part of one of the Speeches of George I. and other documents, to prove that Greenwich Hospital was originally intended for the reception of wounded, or disabled Seamen; and that no Officer was qualified to hold any office in the institution, but such as had been in the Navy; though it would appear by the Report of the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, that there were many of the offices filled by persons who had never been at sea. The spirit of the Charter having been grossly violated, and as there could be found in the Navy, many deserving individuals fully qualified to fill any situation in that institution, he proposed a Resolution, founded on the Report of the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry; and that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting all future appointments might be made agreeable to the original charter.

Mr. Perceval was disposed to go every length with the Commissioners, but there were certain offices which could not be filled by Naval Characters, namely, Surveyor, Organist, Auditor, Brewer, &c. He, therefore, moved these exceptions, by way of Amendment; and that when any office became vacant, he proposed that a month's notice be given thereof in the Public Papers, so that Naval Candidates might have an opportunity of applying.

The Address, with the Amendment, were agreed to.

Mr. Foster moved for a copy of the Report presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the improvement of the Harbour of Holyhead.

Upon the motion of Mr. Foster, leave was granted to bring in a Bill [illegible] the Exportation of Bark and Cotton Wool from Ireland, and a Bill to Amend an Act of the Parliament of Ireland [illegible] East India Goods.

Mr. Tierney presented a Petition from the Proprietors of the South London Water Works, praying that they might not be injured by the erection of similar works in their neighbourhood. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Annual Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Perceval, the House went into a Committee, in which the adjourned consideration of the petitions from Liverpool, London, and Manchester, against the Orders in Council, was resumed. The following witnesses were examined—Mr. W. Bell, Mr. T. Martin, and Mr. A. Forrester. The House was resumed, and the further hearing of evidence was postponed until Thursday.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Lord W. Russel reported from the Renfrewshire Election Committee, that W. Macdouall, Esq. was duly elected, and that the Petition against his return was not frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. T. Jones presented a Petition from John Elliot, Esq. of Westminster, against the Bill for erecting a Bridge across the Thames from Vauxhall to Milbank. Ordered to be heard by Counsel against the Bill on its third reading.

Mr. Alderman Shaw presented a Petition from the Company of Watermen plying on the Thames, against the Bill for Building a Bridge across the River from the Savoy Precinct to Caper's-bridge. Ordered to be heard by Counsel against the Bill on its second reading.

The Exchequer Bills Funding Bill was read a third time and passed.

In a Committee of Supply 579,086*l.* were voted for the Extraordinary Services in the Commissariat Department; 5790*l.* for the Barrack Department; 587,288*l.* paid from the Civil List pursuant to Addresses, not made good by Parliament. Report to-morrow.

Sir A. Wellesley moved for leave to bring in a Bill for better regulating the Office of Justice of the Peace, and for preventing felonies in Dublin and its vicinity. The Hon. Baronet prefaced his motion by stating, that more murders, robberies, and burglaries, were committed in Dublin and its neighbourhood; than in any other City in the King's dominions. No man could go beyond the bounds of the City after sun-set, without danger of being robbed and ill-treated. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill accordingly. The Bill was brought up and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday, and to be printed.

Mr. Foster brought up a Bill granting certain Duties on the Exportation of certain Articles from Ireland; also a Bill prohibiting the Exportation from Ireland of Jesuits' Bark and Cotton Wool.—Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday.

Col. Long presented a Petition from the Merchants of the City of Cork, complaining of the late Orders in Council, as injurious to their Export Trade in Linen Cloths to America.—Ordered to lie on the table, until the investigation, at present going on, respecting the Orders in Council shall be brought to a conclusion.

On the motion of Mr. Perceval, the House went into a Committee, in which the adjourned consideration of the Petitions from Liverpool, London, and Manchester, was resumed.—Messrs. Glennie, Hinckley, James Palmer, Kinder, Mallet, Cropper, Rathbone, Martin, and Oxley, were then examined. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Mr. W. Bootle reported from the Bridgewater Election Committee, that the Sitting Members were duly elected, and that the Petitions against their Returns were not frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. James Buller brought up a Bill for rebuilding the town of Chudleigh, in Devonshire, recently destroyed by fire.—Read a first time.

An Account was presented, shewing the number of vessels that had entered inward, and gone outward, from London, and the other ports of Great Britain, in the last year. An account was also presented to the amount of the Exports to America and Denmark in the last year.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved for a statement of the number of presentments made by Grand Juries in Ireland, in the Spring and Summer Assizes, 1807, and also for copies of all Informations and Bills of Indictment, transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown from these Assizes. After a few words from Mr. Foster and Col. Barry, the motion was agreed to.

Sir John Newport moved for several Papers on the subject of the Secretary of the Linen Board in Ireland, having been [illegible]

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pended from his situation, with a view to bring the matter before the House.—The Papers were ordered.

Mr. Huskisson obtained leave to bring in a Bill for appointing Commissioners to carry into effect the Land Tax Act of this Session.

The further consideration of the Pilot's Regulation Bill, was deferred until the 25th of April.

The Malt Excise Duty Collection Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Report of the Committee of Supply of last night was brought up and agreed to.

The Orders in Council Indemnity Bill (Portuguese Goods in Neutrals imports) was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

Mr. Perceval, in moving that the House do resolve into the Committee for the further hearing of evidence on the Petitions against the Orders in Council, expressed a hope that the Petitioners would be able at length to close their case entirely this night. In support of these Orders in Council he did not mean to adduce any evidence.

The Speaker decided that the Counsel would be allowed to sum up, and that after that the House, should it chose, might call for and examine further evidence.

The House then resolved into a Committee, for the further hearing of evidence against the Orders in Council. Mr. Brougham, the Counsel, was accordingly called in, and examined Messrs. Garland, of Poole; Pollock, late of Boston, New England; Mann, of London; and Rathbone, of Liverpool. The evidence being concluded on the part of the petitioners, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Tuesday next.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Lord Lauderdale laid on the table copies of the Regulations respecting Patents, which he proposes to be added to the Roll of Standing Orders.—Ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

Lord Grenville adverted to the inconveniencies repeatedly felt from the want of Indexes to the Journals for the last thirty years, and also from the little progress which had been made in printing them. He concluded with moving an instruction to the Standing Committee on the Journals, to make a report on this subject to the House. The motion was put and agreed to.

The Orders in Council Bill was read a third time.

The question that the Bill do pass was put, and, after some conversation, decided in the affirmative.—Adjourned.

PROVINCIALS.

NORTHAMPTON ASSIZES.

PARBERRY *v.* JORDAN.

This was an action for seducing the plaintiff's daughter, wherein the damages were laid at 500*l*. It appeared in evidence, that the defendant had paid his addresses to the plaintiff's daughter for a considerable time, and that when he had found her pregnant, he not only deserted but ill-treated her; in consequence of which she was delivered of a dead child. The Jury, under all the circumstances of the case, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 500*l*. damages.

Curiosity.—On the 1st of last month was shot, in Rufford, by the game-keeper of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart. a beautiful *cream-coloured* cock partridge! This extraordinary bird has been stuffed by a gentleman of Ormskirk, and is now in excellent preservation.

Recipe for the Cure of Sickness in Young Sheep.—When the sheep is observed to be infected, let it immediately be brought into the house; then take a large table-spoonful of mustard, mix it with boiling water till it be of a proper consistence to be swallowed, and apply it as warm as the animal can bear it. Let the sheep stand twelve hours in the house after the mixture has been applied.

A few days since, as an ox was eating his fodder from a crib, in a close belonging to Mr. Scrase, of Boreham, the tongue of the animal was seized on by a large rat, which continued his hold for several seconds, while the poor ox ran about the yard roaring with pain. The tormented animal, however, at length drew his tongue within his mouth, closed his teeth on the loins of his ferocious assailant, and for his temerity, deservedly crushed him to death!

Dreadful Fire!—A terrible fire broke out at two o'clock on Saturday se'nnight at Chelmsford, in Essex, which burnt so furiously for a considerable time, as to threaten the destruction of the whole town. It broke out at Mrs. Smith's, the Milliner, formerly Miss Jones's, the first house of the Middle-row, in the centre of the town, which it consumed, together with the four next adjoining houses, viz. Mrs. Peek's, Mr. F. Hill's, Mr. Roote's, and Mr. Nash's. Unfortunately two young ladies, (one a daughter of Mr. G. Williams, of Ongar), apprentices to Mrs. Smith, perished in the flames; and a third was so severely burnt, that her life is despaired of. Nothing could equal the general consternation of the inhabitants, awakened to a scene of such extreme horror in the dead of the night. No discovery has yet been made of the cause of this dreadful accident.

The following melancholy catastrophe occurred at Dartford, on Thursday se'nnight.—A child, who had been blind from her infancy, being shut up alone in a room, in which there was a fire, approached so near to it as to occasion her clothes to catch the flame, by which accident she was so dreadfully burnt, that she died in 24 hours afterwards.

Execution.—On Monday morning last Luis Herquiada, for the wilful murder of Francisco Romaro, was conveyed from the new gaol, to the place of execution, near Winchester. He behaved with great penitence, and made a confession of the crime for which he was going to suffer. At the place of execution a most melancholy circumstance took place, owing to the hangman not understanding his duty, and fixing the rope on the gallows improperly:—The rope was put round the malefactor's neck, and the cart instantly moving away, he fell, suspended, and, in the convulsive agonies of death, his feet were partly on the ground, and he underwent a most violent strangulation. His dying groans were shocking. He remained in that situation for some time, and then spoke, in great anguish, requesting to be put out of his misery. One of the javelin men took him round the body, and lifted him up, in order to remove the rope, which was then under his chin, to under his left ear. He was again thrown off, and it was some time before death put a period to his sufferings.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, March 22, 1808.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Grampound.—Robert Williams the younger, of the City of London, banker. John Teed, of the Borough of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, Esq.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Caleb Withall, Fenchurch-street, warehouse-keeper, from the 26th March to the 16th April, at ten, at Guildhall.

Thomas Bunn, King-street, Norwich, corn-merchant, from the 23d March to the 16th April, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Joseph Rippen and John Rippen, Clapham, Surrey, dealers in coals, from the 25th March to the 5th April, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Hucks, Canal-row, Bermondsey, cooper, to surrender March 29, April 5, May 3, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mr. Loxley, Cheapside.

Gregory Dodsworth, Beverley, York, draper, April 1, May 3, at eleven, at the White Swan, Leeds. Attorneys, Messrs. Upton, Nicholson, and Hemingway, Leeds; or Mr. Lambert, Hatton-garden, London.

John Collip, Great Portland-street, upholsterer, April 16, at twelve, May 3, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorneys, Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander, and Moline, New Inn.

DIVIDENDS.

April 16. William Hippesley, Shepton Mallet, shopkeeper, at eleven, at the Bell Inn, Shepton Mallet.

April 14. Thomas Clayton, Delworth, Lancashire, tanner, at twelve, at the New Inn, Blackburn.

April 12. Thomas Nesbitt, High-street, Southwark, chapman, at eleven, at Guildhall.

April 16. James Paterson, Red-lion-street, Holborn, cabinet-maker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 18. John Penny, Wells, Somersetshire, brandy-merchant, at twelve, at the Bell Inn, Shepton Mallet.

CERTIFICATES.—April 16.

John Austin, Longdon-upon-Tern, Salop, miller.

John Thomson, Burnley, Lancashire, grocer.

George Isaac and Michael Isaacs, Bevis Marks, merchants.

Alexander Cuthbert, Thomas Brooke, and George Robert Cuthbert, Gutter-lane, merchants.

Christopher Fox, Catherine-court, Tower-hill, merchant.

Francis Gideon Osburn, Pontefract, York, liquor-merchant.

Thomas Morgan, Holborn, linen-draper.

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SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Alexander Davis and Nathan Davis, Little Carter-lane, Doctor's-Commons, warehousemen, from March 29 to May 19.

John Merrifield, Grantham, money-scrivener, from March 29 to May 17.

Robert Williams, Oxford-street, straw-hat-manufacturer, from April 2 to April 16.

BANKRUPTS.

George Baker, Tatfield, Durham, spirit-merchant, to surrender April 9, at ten, 22, and May 7, at eleven, at the House of William Hardy, innkeeper, Bishopwearmouth. Attorneys, Mr. John Elstob, Catherine-court, Seething-lane, London; and Mr. Hutchinson, Bishopwearmouth.

Francis M'Lean, Tower-street, merchant, March 29, at one, April 9, at ten, and May 7, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Collins and Waller, Spital-square.

John Green, Kingston-upon-Hull, flax-dresser, April 5, 6, and May 7, at eleven, at the Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. Attornies, Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street; and Mr. Anderson, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Nathaniel Peach Singer, Westbury, Wilts, brewer, April 20, 21, and May 7, at eleven, at the George-inn, Fromeselwood. Attornies, Mr. Rotton, Fromeselwood; and Mr. Ellis, Hatton-Garden.

Robert Core, Bristol, hat-manufacturer, March 22, at two, April 12, and May 7, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attorney, Mr. George Pyne Andrewes, Clare-street, Bristol.

William Cockrill, Stallingborough, Lincoln, salesman, April 5, 6, and May 7, at eleven, at the George-inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Attornies, Messrs. Lowndes and Lambert, Red-Lion-square, London; and Messrs. Turner and Bulmer, Caistor.

George Smith, Warnford-court, merchant, April 5, 9, and May 7, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

George Tytlar, Houndsditch, slopseller, March 29, April 9, and May 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Collins and Waller, Spital-square.

Stephen Morgan and Matthew Readshaw Morley, York-street, Southwark, hop-factors, March 29, April 9, and May 7, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Alcock, Boswell, and Comer, York-street.

DIVIDENDS.

April 2. William Busby and Isaac Hill, Strand, hatter, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 16. John Allen, Platform, Rotherhithe, coal-merchant, at Guildhall, London.

April 26. Robert Morgan, Southmolton-street, coal-merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 16. Joseph Freeman and Thomas Grace, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, warehousemen, at eleven, at Guildhall.

May 2. John Christian Cook, and Thomas Christian Corker, Leadenhall-street, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 22. William Hacker, Kent, builder, at eleven, at the Guildhall, Canterbury.

April 19. John Rawson, Leicester, hatter, at four, at the Blue Bell Inn, Leicester.

April 18. Thomas Davis, Wolverhampton, ironmonger, at eleven, at the Jerningham Arms Inn, Shiffnall, Salop.

April 19. John Mastin the younger, and John Russel, Liverpool, merchants, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

April 22. John Dipple, Wandsworth, Surrey, whitener, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

April 16. William Cranston, Drury-lane, currier, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 3. William Williams, Lad-lane, victualler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 2. Stephen Harman, Modbury, Devon, shopkeeper, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

April 26. Robert Poole, Ratcliffe-highway, linen-draper, at one, at Guildhall.

April 19. Humphry Pope, Ratcliffe-cross, victualler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 26. Edward Kirkman, Portsmouth, linen-draper, at eleven, at Guildhall.

May 3. Thomas Waghorn, Romford, Essex, draper, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

CERTIFICATES.

Thomas Bassett and John Brown, Goswell-street, blue-manufacturers.

Kenneth Tod, Broad-street, insurance-broker.

Thomas Gaskell and George Gaskell, Lancaster, linen-drapers.

Thomas Lawson, Lancaster, grocer.

John Richardson, Somerset-street, Goodman's-fields, mathematical instrument-maker.

[The Gazette contains a Dispatch from Capt. Maitland, of his Majesty's ship Emerald, dated off Vivero, on the coast of Spain, March 14, 1808, by which it appears that the Emerald, when on her return to Ferrol, discovered a large French schooner at an anchor in Vivero Bay. Though late in the evening, Capt. M. instantly determined to carry her by a *coup de main*, and standing in for the anchorage, which was defended by two forts, one of which had 8 twenty-four pounders, the other five of the same metal, he dispatched some of his boats, manned and armed, under the command of Mr. Bertram, the First Lieutenant, with orders to storm the largest battery, and secure the schooner, while the Emerald stood up the bay to silence the other; the Third Lieutenant, Mr. Smith, was detached with the remainder of the boats, to land and attack this battery in the rear, he was opposed by a large party of Spanish soldiers, most of whom fell, together with their officer, from the rapidity of our seamen's fire; and the ship at the same time silenced the battery. Mr. Bertram, having spiked the guns of the largest fort, proceeded to the schooner, which had been run on the Rocks, and deserted by the crew; he was also attacked by a large party of the enemy, who was soon obliged to fly, leaving many dead behind them, he then used every endeavour to get the vessel off, but a large body of infantry collected on the beach opened such a galling fire, that he was obliged to set the schooner on fire, when at one A. M. she blew up. The enemy having returned to the smallest battery, re-opened their fire, which they continued for two hours, till the ship was out of range. The schooner was a French corvette, of 8 guns and 70 men, from the Isle of France, with dispatches, and was called L'Apropos.

On the return of the boats the Emerald weighed and stood out of the bay, with light airs, and at day-light they discovered eight gun-boats pulling from the westward, but on their coming within the range of grape, the Emerald opened such a heavy fire on them, that they pulled into Veres Bay, after having kept up a smart action for about half an hour—and the total want of wind prevented the Emerald from pursuing them. Capt. M. speaks in the highest terms of all the officers and men, whose perseverance under an arduous contest, in which they were at their guns for 18 hours, could only be equalled by the spirit with which they rushed on to the attack during the darkness of the night, and in opposition to a much superior force. We are sorry to say that the Emerald had nine killed and 16 wounded, among the latter are the First-Lieutenant, both Marine Officers, and a Master's-mate.]

[The Gazette also contains dispatches from Vice-Admiral Dacres, on the Jamaica station, mentioning the following captures:—French schooner, Experiment, two guns and 40 men, by His Majesty's sloop Raindeer. Spanish privateer, Juliana, four twelve-pound carronades, one long eighteen-pounder, and 83 men, by His Majesty's schooners, Gracieux and Gypsey.—Spanish letter of Marque, laden with leather, and twenty-four thousand dollars, by His Majesty's brig Elk; and the French schooner, Lyonnaise, of five guns and 86 men, together with another run on shore, and destroyed, both by His Majesty's sloop Reindeer. It also contains a gallant exploit by the cutter and jolly-boat of the Confiance, Capt. Yeo, which had been sent to Row Guard, at the mouth of the Tagus, to watch the Russian fleet. The officer observing a French gun-boat at anchor, above St. Julians, boarded her and brought her out, after some resistance. She proves to be La Canonian, mounting one 24 and two 6-pounders, with fifty men.]

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The TWENTIETH NUMBER of the Magazine, which will be published on the *First Day of April*, will be superbly *improved* by an *admirable Characteristic Portrait and Likeness of Mr. Liston*, as *Caper*, in the new and popular *Farce*, entitled *Who Wins?* or, *The Widow's Choice*; the Portrait has been painted from Life by Mr. DE WILDE, and beautifully engraved by Mr. SCRIVEN. This Number will be a Specimen of the proposed Illustrations and Embellishments, which it is hoped will convince the Patrons of the Work, and the Public at large, that the Proprietors are *unremitting in their exertions* to prove that the encouragement bestowed has not been idly granted.

AN ADDITIONAL FEATURE

Will be commenced with the Magazine for May, which will be essentially illustrative, by Historical Descriptions and *finished Engravings* from *Original Drawings* of the Recent

DISCOVERIES in POMPEII, HERCULANIUM, &c.

The primary Numbers will not only exhibit to the Painter, the Scholar, the Antiquarian, the Amateur of the Fine Arts, and the Woman of Fashion, the ancient Mode of *Landscape and Figure Painting*, being Characteristic *fac similes* of the Originals, but will designate general Costume, *Domestic Manners*, Theatrical Exhibitions, Field Sports, &c. &c. and in Continuation of this, the

ANCIENT ARTS of DESIGN,

Elucidated by Painting and Sculpture, shewing the manner of the early Artists, together with the Progress of these Arts, will be introduced, *farther particulars of which will be made known.*

The above striking and novel features will be attended with considerable and additional expence to the Proprietors; they are, notwithstanding, determined to render the Magazine pre-eminently conspicuous over every other Publication for novelty and originality; and although many Proprietors of other Works have been induced to diminish the Number of their Pages, in consequence of the *enormous Advance of the Price of Paper*, they are resolved that *no Alteration* in the Price of their Work, (viz. *Half-a-Crown*) shall occur, nor even the smallest relaxation of effort—but, on the contrary, that the most strenuous exertions shall be constantly evinced to exalt the Literary Fame and Magnificence of *Le Beau Monde*; *or, Literary and Fashionable Magazine.*

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

The Declaration of the Russian Emperor against Sweden, and the Counter-Declaration of his Swedish Majesty have arrived in this country. As they are too long to be inserted *verbatim*, and are not properly speaking State-Papers for an English Newspaper, inasmuch as they do not immediately affect England, we shall content ourselves with laying the substance before our readers.

The Emperor of Russia has begun by relating that he had notified to England his determination of resisting the aggression on Denmark, and that, by a Note dated 24th September last, he declared this resolution to Sweden. That an article in the Treaty of 1783 between Catherine and Gustavus III. and another in the Treaty of 1800 between Paul and the present King of Sweden, contain the reciprocal agreement of guaranteeing the Baltic as a close Sea. That by those Treaties the Emperor had thought himself justified in requesting the co-operation of Sweden against England. That Sweden had not disavowed the obligations of these Treaties, but refused to co-operate until the French troops were removed from the coast, and the German ports opened to English ships. The Declaration, after charging the King of Sweden with partiality for Britain, proceeds to state, that the Emperor, in a second Note, dated 16th November, informed his Swedish Majesty of the actual rupture between Russia and England: which Note was for two months unanswered, and when answered at last, contained the same proposals that had been made before. That the Emperor congratulates himself on his own past moderation; but that, being informed of Great Britain's endeavour to terrify Denmark by a threat of occupying Zealand with Swedish troops, and of her promise to guarantee Norway to the Swedish King; being assured also, that the Swedish King, while the Russian Note remained unanswered, was negociating a Treaty at London, his Imperial Majesty could not allow Sweden to disguse her attachment to England under a pretence of neutrality, and had therefore been obliged to resort to those means which Providence had placed in his hands. That nevertheless the Emperor will change his measures into measures of mere precaution, if the King of Sweden will join Russia and Denmark in shutting the Baltic against England until the conclusion of a maritime peace, which he is earnestly invited to do.

The Declaration of the King of Sweden begins by inveighing against a rupture commenced without a declaration, or even the statement of a single grievance. It recounts the terms of amity that lately subsisted between Sweden and Russia, and the Emperor's promise in the Russian Manifesto of August 30, 1806, to reject all offers of Peace, however advantageous, which could not be reconciled with the honour of the Russian name, the security of the country, the interest of his allies, and the general tranquillity of Europe. How far, says this Swedish Declaration, the Emperor's promise is consistent with the Peace of Tilsit, has been declared by the present age, and posterity will affirm the doom: The King of Sweden stood upon the theatre of war, and was not acquainted with the negotiations till Peace was concluded, contrary to the express stipulations of the treaty made between Sweden and Russia on the 14th of of January, 1805, Article IX.

The Declaration goes on to state, that the news of the Peace between Russia and France was followed by an offer to contribute to the conclusion of a pacific treaty for Sweden, which induced his Swedish Majesty to renew the demand of an armistice. That this being denied, taught him to appreciate the value of Russian co-operation: and he was obliged to give up his German dominions. That his rejection of certain advantageous offers from France was not a matter for which he claimed praise, but that it gave him a right to expect honourable conduct from Russia: for one of these offers had been, that in case of a rupture with Russia, the provinces lost in the reign of CHARLES XII. should be restored to Sweden, with the addition of any part of the Russian Empire which Sweden should require. That the tendency of the Secret Articles of Tilsit which were first suspected to exist, and afterwards acknowledged by the Russian Ministry, began to appear, and that the steps taken by France to hem in the Continent, and shut it against the English trade, spread misery over every state. That by a Note of 6th October, it was proposed by Russia that Sweden should co-operate, as in 1789, to shut the Baltic: to which his Swedish Majesty had an-

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swered, that as the excluding system of France must prevent tranquillity in the Baltic, the Emperor ought first to prevail on the French to leave it. That whereas, when the Russian demand was repeated on the 27th October, compliance was urged on the ground of the Convention of 1780, his Swedish Majesty had answered on the 21st of January, that "by the Convention of 1801, between Russia and England, to which Sweden had acceded at Russia's desire, the former armed neutrality was done away. That his Majesty had then entered into direct engagements with England, which he could not justly break while England fulfilled them. That, with the other armed neutrality, the stipulation to shut the Baltic naturally fell to the ground; a stipulation the less fitted for the present circumstances, as the former Danish Navy then reckoned upon, did no longer exist, and as England had besides opened a passage through the Great Belt. Yet that as Sweden was not at liberty to contribute with an armed force to preserve tranquillity in the Baltic, she would endeavour to obtain, by negotiation with England, that the latter should send thither no ships of war, unless some other Power rendered that measure necessary by hostilities committed in that sea: but that it was too much to expect that Sweden should serve Russia for a bulwark, since she had been pleased to provoke England—that Sweden should sacrifice her fleet and her trade to protect Cronstadt."

The Swedish Declaration proceeds to state, that hostile preparations were immediately commenced on the Russian frontiers, on which, however, his Swedish Majesty had still looked with indifference, as long as no grievance had been started to him, and no claim preferred. That the offer to obtain, by negotiation, the tranquillity of the Baltic, opened prospects of peace and profit for Russia, and for the whole North of Europe, and therefore apparently could not be refused. That the offer was made on the supposition of England's consent, which there were strong grounds to expect, and which his Majesty hoped to obtain before the English Fleet, which was so much dreaded, should be able to reach the Baltic; but a direct answer to this offer being avoided, his Majesty's Ambassador was desired the 15th of February to make remonstrances on that subject, when at once all official communications with Sweden were broken off, and the Russian troops entered Finland. The Declaration concludes by a spirited notice of the contemptible Proclamation of General Buxhovden to the inhabitants of Finland, which we have given in our Foreign Intelligence.

It will be observed, that the only allegation in the Russian Paper, which can be plausible even for a moment, is that which relates to the obligation that former treaties imposed upon Sweden to co-operate in shutting the Baltic. But this allegation is ably answered by the King of Sweden, who proves that all these treaties have been, in fact, annulled by the consent of Russia herself, if not by the situation of affairs. The conduct of the Emperor is by this Declaration of Sweden placed in a point of view by no means respectable. The eager hurry of his wars, and the treacherous suddenness of his pacifications, the wretched policy which has accompanied his attack upon Sweden, and the wretched arguments which are employed in justification of that attack, are all of them treated with the [illegible] neglect they have deserved.

It is to be hoped that the vigorous conduct of Sweden will procure for her a safe and honourable Peace. As an active Ally of this Country she can do us little good, but she may do herself much harm; and no man who considers the situation of the Continent can wish to see her stimulated by this kingdom to any measures that may exclude her from so desirable an object,

The idea of sending troops to Sweden has now been completely abandoned; but a strong naval force is speedily to visit the Baltic: the vessels are ready to sail, and the easterly winds alone have prevented them from departing sooner.

The demise of the King of Denmark, who died suddenly on the 13th, is a matter of little moment, for the disordered state of his mind had long rendered him politically non-existent. The Crown Prince was proclaimed King on the 16th.

An engagement has taken place at Tavatschus, in Finland, between the Russians and the Swedes, in which the former lost 5000, and the latter only 1700. But as the Swedes have retreated, we fear the numbers are not accurately stated. This intelligence reached us by the Gottenburgh Mail of the 21st. Accounts which are accredited state that the Swedish armies amount to 44,800 men.

The Emperor of the French has introduced some new titles, or rather revived some old ones, among his principal subjects. Some great Officers of State are to be Princes, and their eldest sons are to be Dukes: others of less importance will be Counts and Barons, and the Members of the Legion of Honour will be Knights. These titles, it seems, are pronounced hereditary: and thus by degrees the French people are returning to the ancient system. In a few years, having run completely round the circle, they will pause at the place whence they originally set out: they will look back on the past as on a dream; they will recognise liberty, but as a name, and think upon equality, but as a phantom!

Mr. Rose, it is said, is expected home in the Statira frigate, which carried him out. He was expected at New York about the end of February. Mr. Erskine was to accompany him thither, and return to Washington after Mr. Rose had embarked.—It is now understood that Mr. Rose's mission has terminated favourably, and that the affair of the Chesapeake has been amicably adjusted. After it had been adjusted, Mr. Rose is said to have intimated to the American Government, that as they were satisfied on that point, and there was no other acknowledged cause for the interdiction of his Majesty's ships of war into the ports and waters of the United States, he trusted that the Proclamation for the adoption of that measure would be revoked, and British ships of war placed on the same footing with those of other nations in amity with America. The reply to this intimation had not transpired.

The *denationalizing* Decree issued at Milan, produced a very considerable effect upon the minds of the Americans, although the President had not thought fit to call the attention of Congress to it.

Mr. Nourse is to be the bearer of proposals to this country.—He was to set out about the middle of March, and to go by the way of France.—Some consider this as unfavourable to the idea of peace with this country, whilst others think that a strong remonstrance will be sent by him, against the Milan Decree.

A letter from New York says, that the embargo has created great embarrassments: that were British ships permitted to come in there, they would get hundreds of seamen who are now trying to find the way to Halifax: and that should things remain in the present state for six months, more British Seamen will be driven back into the service of their country, than by all the Proclamations the British Government can issue.

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A New York Paper, of January 21, says:—"It was reported yesterday, that dispatches from the French Minister here to Bonaparte, which were intercepted in an American vessel by a cruizer, and laid before the British Government, were afterwards submitted to the inspection of Mr. Munroe, before his departure from England. These dispatches are said to criminate General Moreau; and on Mr. Monroe communicating their contents to the President, orders were given to arest the General, if he should be taken within the United States."

The Mail which arrived on Friday from Jamaica, does not communicate any news of importance. The following is an extract of a private letter, dated—

"KINGSTON, JAMAICA, FEB. 2.

"The negroes and white people in this island have been very sickly; but it is now nearly over, and health again restored.—Provisions are in tolerable plenty, and if any stoppage to American intercourse takes place, the plantations will feel it very little, as the seasons continue good."

The following is the Message which Mr. Jefferson sent to Congress, when he transmitted our Orders of Council of the 11th of November last:—

WASHINGTON, FEB. 3.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"Having received an official communication of certain orders of the British Government against maritime rights to neutrals, bearing date the 11th of November, 1807, I transmit them to Congress as a further proof of the increasing dangers of our navigation and commerce, which led to the provident act of the present Session, laying an embargo on our own vessels.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

Extract of a Letter from Melazzo (Sicily), Jan. 28.

"Our force at present on the Island amounts to about 8000 men, including three foreign regiments. They are thus divided:—At Messina, the head-quarters, are stationed the 21st, 27th, 58th, 62d, and 81st chasseurs, Britaniques and Maltese regiments. The 81st forms a cordon from the light house at the Faro to Missina; at Augusta, under the command of Colonel Oswald, the 10th regiment, and part of De Rolle's; are stationed at Syracuse, under Brigadier General Stewart, the 31st and remainder of De Rolle's; and at Melazzo, under Brig.-Gen. Cole, the 35th and flank companies of all the numbered regiments on the island, except of the 62d; a detachment of 300 of the 20th dragoons, and some companies of the artillery, compose the remainder of the force in Sicily. We are at present actively employed in taking a statistical survey of that part of Sicily immediately in the vicinity of our posts, and I doubt not but that the result will prove the resources of the country to be very abundant under proper cultivation and encouragement. We are of course all activity at present; and, with the characteristic eagerness of British soldiers, notwithstanding our inferior force, look forward with confidence and joy to the moment of the threatened attack."

THE KING OF DENMARK.—The death of Christian the VIIth, King of Denmark, is announced in the Gottenburgh Mail which arrived yesterday. He was born on the 29th of January, 1749. In the year 1766 he was married to the Princess Carolina Matilda, Sister of our revered Monarch. The unfortunate history of that Princess, owing, it is generally supposed, to the enmity of her Step-mother, has long been a subject of regret in this country. The late King of Denmark came to England in the year 1767, and was received with every possible demonstration of respect by all ranks of people, as well as by the illustrious family to whom he had been recently allied. Soon after his return to Denmark, his faculties, which were never bright, sunk into a decay, which wholly unfitted him for the duties of his situation, and his Kingdom has ever since been governed under his name, without the least chance that he would be able to resume his Royal functions. Before this melancholy event, in his life there was nothing in his character morally or intellectually calculated to excite admiration or provoke censure.

Letters from Holland state, that great discontents prevail throughout France, the manufacturing towns being left entirely idle for want of the materials which neutrals formerly supplied, but which are now not to be had at any price.

It is reported, that Bonaparte has determined to send an army into Africa, to crush the rulers of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

Private letters received on Tuesday from Holland state, that seven of the most eminent Merchants at Antwerp, and four at Brussels, had been taken into custody, for having violated the Decrees recently issued for the prevention of all intercourse with Great Britain. They are charged with having "contrived, sanctioned, and connived at the admission into the ports under the dominion of France, of various goods the manufacture of England; of having negociated bills for the payment of such goods, and of having sent money out of the country contrary to the tenor of the Decrees of France." They have been forcibly taken from their families, and sent under a strong escort of *Gens d'Armes*, to Paris.

The Russian army acting against Sweden is commanded by Generals Buxhoeden, Bennigsen, and Springporten.—The first is the General who was said to have behaved so ill in the late war against France, at the battle of Pultusk. Springporten is by birth a Swede; and Bennigsen is the General who commanded at the battle of Eylau, and displayed so much talents opposed to Bonaparte, in whose cause he is now doomed to fight against his late friends.

Wednesday morning seven Portuguese seamen landed at Dover from Flushing, having escaped from thence in an open boat on Monday night last; they had been detained in Holland ever since the embargo was laid on the ships of their nation, and a short time since were informed that they must either go on board the ships of war to assist in fitting them out, or go to prison; they accepted of the former; but, as as soon an opportunity offered, they took a Dutch boat and came away *sans ceremonie*. There are eight ships of the line now ready for sea, besides frigates, at flushing, but want men to man them. Two Dutch frigates, and two schooners, made their escape from the Texel, a few days since, and got safe to Flushing Roads, where they now remain.

The preparations which were making for dismantling the Hall at Chelsea, in which the late Court Martial was held, have been, it is reported, countermanded; and this strengthens the rumour, that the conduct of another General Officer at Buenos Ayres is about to become the subject of investigation.

We have of late observed a great improvement in the shape and binding of the Opera Hat, which is now become almost an indispensible article of Gentlemen's dress.—It is not so wide as formerly, and rather higher, and the binding a very broad silk shag, in imitation of the French feather: the *tout ensemble* is strikingly novel and elegant. We understand the fashionable world is indebted for its introduction to Bowring and Co. of New Bond-street.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Wednesday about twelve o'clock HIS MAJESTY came to town, from Windsor, and was received at the Queen's Palace by the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge. About two o'clock HIS MAJESTY held a private Levee. The following had the honour of being presented to HIS MAJESTY:

General N. Balfour, upon his promotion; Brigadier-General Lumley, by Lord Heathfield, upon his appointment upon the Staff at Malta; the Rev. Dr. Goodall, the Master of Eton College, upon his being appointed a Canon of Windsor, in the room of the late Dr. Duval; the Rev. Dr. King, upon his being appointed a Prebend of Westminster Abbey; the Earl of Pembroke, upon his marriage.

HIS MAJESTY held a Privy Council, and gave audience to the Cabinet Ministers, Viscount Cathcart, and Mr. Ryder, the Judge Advocate, who laid before HIS MAJESTY the voluminous report of the trial of General Whitelocke, and was closeted with HIS MAJESTY for nearly two hours upon the business. At half past six o'clock HIS MAJESTY set off on his return to Windsor.

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THE PARKS, KENSINGTON-GARDENS, &c.

Another day of rest now calls the gay votaries of pleasure to these *emporia* of dress and fashion; Sir John with his bays, my Lady in her barouche, women of character dressed for the season, and women of no character dressed for any season, all hasten to the gay resort, all pressed on by Sunday bucks and bits of blood in the ride, or swept along by the teeming crowd of John Trot's family, who gobble down a hasty dinner, to take a walk and show their finery.

At this propitious season, when Spring, with all its verdure, hastens to deck our fields with native emerald, a *change* of dress becomes an important topic, and those who wish to shine as the arbiters of fashion (like true philosophers) first try their experiments at the Sunday resorts.—The last weeks have been productive of much novelty this way, and this day, should propitious Sol, still shine resplendent, we may expect much of this important business settled.

The gayer nymphs, warmed by the approaching sun, now lay aside their clay-cold habiliments, whilst the *pearl*, the *fawn*, and the *Bath purple shot*, strive eagerly for pre-eminence; cloth caps now yield the *pas* to those of a lighter texture, and mights will be the struggle between the *chapeaux à la Diane*, and the *coeffures a la Bergere*.

The stores of Antiquity are already ransacked; the four quarters of the globe are deficient in novelty, and Heaven itself must be taken by storm. Each article of apparel, will therefore bear the patronizing name of some tutelary Goddess, till all Kensington Gardens shine a galaxy of native Stars, and the Astronomer fond of contemplating the *heavenly bodies*, may here gaze himself to madness. We might pursue the metaphor, but some wicked wits may perhaps by their *eccentric* lectures, call our attention to the conjunctions of the *inferior* planets, to *blazing comets*, or pun us through all the signs of the Zodiac from *Virgo* to *Gemini*.

'Midst all this dearth of novelty, we are surprised that none of our fair country women have clapped on the *conjuring cap*; but were it in our power to recommend a fashion, it should be the *Cap of Modesty*, and the *Mantle of Reserve*.

CITY.

Tuesday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, which was numerously attended, previous to which the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be reduced to 11d. the quartern loaf, of wheaten, and 9½d. household.

A motion was made, and question proposed, that it be referred to the Special Committee to consider whether, in the present critical situation of the country, it would be advisable to effect an alteration in the permanent military system of this City, with a view to add to the national defence, as well as to the internal protection of its inhabitants; the said Committee to report their opinion thereon, together with any other matters which they may think connected with the subject.

A long amendment was proposed, and upon a division being called for, a Member observed, that there was not a sufficient number of Members present to constitute a Court, upon which the Court broke up.

Thanks and the Freedom to Capt. Rogers were voted.

A Report from the Navigation Committee was presented to the Court, relative to the Bill pending in Parliament, for erecting a Bridge over the River Thames, which was read, and a Petition to the House of Commons thereon was proposed, read, and agreed to, and ordered to be signed by the Town Clerk, and presented to the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer.

Friday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, convened for the purpose of addressing his Majesty at this important crisis.

Mr. Samuel Dixon stated the object of his motion, and said he was at all times an advocate for peace, but the times were such as to preclude any idea of that desirable event. His Majesty's Ministers had done every thing in their power to maintain the interest and dignity of the country; and they could not act otherwise than reject the mediation of Russia and Austria, who were immediately under the controul of our eternal foe, who aimed at nothing but the destruction of this, the only country that would rather sink than yield to his yoke. He deprecated the measures of those who brought forward the petitions of peace, and praised the conduct of Lord Milton, with respect to those petitions. He concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty of the important state of public affairs, and to assure his Majesty of the unshaken attachment of the Court to his most Sacred Person and Government.

Mr. Deputy Box seconded the motion.

Mr. Deputy Goodbehere could not comprehend the necessity of the Address, as his Majesty could not entertain the smallest doubt of their loyalty and attachment to his Sacred Person and Government. This Address savoured strongly of a party question, but he trusted the Court would feel its own importance by rejecting it, which would be giving a proper example to the country at large; and concluded by moving an amendment, disclaiming party matters.

Mr. Waithman expected that something in the shape of argument would be brought forward to convince the Court of the absolute necessity of such an Address; he was well aware of the situation of this country, and was not, by any means, friendly to petitions for peace, though they were dictated by the pressure of existing circumstances. By this sweeping Address the Court was called on to sanction the entire conduct of Ministers; but he could not go to such lengths, for they had not yet done any thing in favour of the people. His Majesty's Speech recommended economy: had that been pursued? No. The fate of the Reversion Bill was fresh in the recollection of the Court. After all this we were now called upon to thank his Majesty on the happy choice of his Ministers. He concluded by proposing an amendment also.

Mr. Quin defended the Copenhagen Expedition and the Orders in Council, but lamented the fate of the Reversion Bill; he also proposed an amendment respecting that Bill.

After a few words from Mr. Jacks, Sir C. Price, Aldermen Shaw and Curtis, the amendments were rejected, and the original Address agreed to. A Committee was then appointed to prepare the same, and the Sheriffs were directed to wait upon the King, to know when he will be pleased to receive it.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Friday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. Collins was sworn into the command of the ship Travers, consigned to Madras and Bengal.—The Court adjourned at six o'clock.

THE THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN.

The English opera is a species of amusement, which, though it combines more advantages than any other regular class of the drama, has nevertheless made the smallest advances towards perfection. Its natural and inherent inconsistency is its only objection: but as that objection has been waved by the public, who are content to hear songs introduced when singing must be impossible, the opera is become a kind of drama as much established as tragedy or comedy. But whatever resources of pathos may subsist in tragedy, whatever benefits of gaiety may be found in comedy, whatever accommodations for poetical unskilfulness may be met in either, all, exist in the opera as it is now constituted. For an opera is a mixed entertainment, which may contain indiscriminately pathetic and comic scenes—which may avail itself of all the pump and circumstance of machinery and decoration—which, while it may appeal to the head and the heart, may also retain in its service the important assistance of the ear. It might naturally have been expected then, that the English opera, possessing thus all the credit of genius, and all the convenience of indolence, would become the most perfect sort of theatrical representation. But we see no such effect; and there is not upon the stage a single opera which deserves to hold the same rank in its own sphere that the *School for Scandal* occupies as a comedy. The *Beggar's Opera* is a work of genius, but by no means a regular play; and *Love in a Village* is a regular play, but by no means a work of genius. The operas of the present day have neither regularity nor genius; and it continues to be a matter of regret that no piece has yet been produced which may delight at once our musical and our critical taste, and set aside Lord Chesterfield's sly Epigram,

> An opera, like a pillory, may be said
> To nail our ears down, and expose our head.

It is urged by modern authors, that in these times, when the music has become the principal object, there is a necessity for giving the first parts to the first singers: and that as singers

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seldom or never know any thing of acting, it is useless to write good plays or good parts. We deny the necessity of giving the first parts to the singers. An Opera might be constituted, as many Comedies have been, of two divisions; for if a Comedy may contain at once a serious interest and a comic story, surely an Opera may combine two divisions, one musical and one dramatic. Then we might see good actors in the chief dramatic parts, with good singers in the chief musical parts, and every class of the audience would go away satisfied. An attempt of this kind was made in an Opera called *Peter the Great*; but the piece had no success, for the music was not particularly good, and the dialogue was particularly bad. However this is no reason why we should not see a good play on this plan: and we must think that nothing but the unfair partialities of Proprietors can have hitherto prevented the performance of some such Opera. But these gentlemen, even in their chace of emolument, are often turned aside by private influence; and while merit is overlooked or repulsed by the literary judges of the theatre, a play is perpetually accepted because its Author is acquainted with some person high in the government. Thus misruled is the domain of the drama; its cultivators impart the juices of the soil to gaudy blossoms and tall stalks that stare in all the impudence of flaunting vulgarity; while the modest flowers that form the proper ornament of the garden, must spring spontaneously or not at all, and perhaps perish under foot before they bloom!

We have a striking example of their want of judgment in the revival of Mr. Bate Dudley's Opera of *The Travellers in Switzerland*. This piece abounds, not in *character*, for it has none, but certainly in *characters*, for it comprehends almost all the establishment of the Theatre. It has, probably, some sort of plot; but it is difficult to discover the affairs of the parties, till the end of the third act, when a discerning spectator may perceive by the relative positions of the actors, which of the ladies and gentlemen entertain any matrimonial views. Perhaps the Proprietors may think that the dialogue has jokes; but we confess that we could perceive no joke in the play itself, and certainly there is no joke in sitting to see it. In short, it appears to have no merit but its music: or, in the Irish phrase, the best part of the venison is the currant jelly. But is it not disgraceful, that such a genius as that of Mr. Shield should ever have been employed upon such a piece? Is it fit that the play should be but the appendage of the music, and that dialogue should float down the stream only when the fiddles have strength enough to tow it after them? The Proprietors who couple pieces like *The Travellers in Switzerland*, and *Two Faces under a Hood*, with the compositions of such a master as Mr. Shield, can be compared only to the tyrant in the Æneid, who procured putrescent carcases, and fastened them to the bodies of the living!

MR. THEODORE HOOK.

This lively young author, who was very sick in the measles a few weeks ago, is now completely recovered from that alarming distemper, and has again appeared in society, to the infinite gratification of a select acquaintance. But we are sorry to say, that we have learnt another circumstance, which, if true, must deeply mortify his numerous admirers, injure the theatres in which he has always stood so *forward*, and give a fatal stab to the glory of dramatic literature in Great Britain. In short we understand (Apollo grant the rumour be unfounded!) that Mr. Theodore Hook has presented at Drury-lane Theatre a piece which has—not been accepted! What shall we say of the Managers who could reject a work composed by the poet who wrote *The Invisible Girl*, and *Catch him who Can:* and who, every body knows, can speak *extempore* as well as he can write!—the gentleman Usher who brought *Tekeli* and *The Fortress* from France, and introduced them to the English nation—the fostering genius who took *Il Fanatico per la Musica* from the Opera House, and set it afloat at the Haymarket, under the title of *Music Mad*, as a hen hatches duck's-eggs till the young things are able to take water! We know that Managers have *no regard for the Public*, and inflict this pang upon the general mind without the slightest feeling of remorse: but they can have *no consideration for their own interests* when they reject the works of such an author. And we are told that their only motive for this rash act was, that Mr. Theodore Hook had written abusive criticisms on his theatrical friends in a Magazine, called *The Satirist, or Monthly Something*. Madmen! as if they could have been injured by such a step! or as if Mr. Theodore Hook, or any other young wit, had not a perfect right to show his humour by his personality, and turn to a public account the little gleanings that he might collect from the foolish ingenuousness of private society!

What there might have been in the piece thus rejected, we now can only conjecture. Perhaps there was a part with songs for Mr. Braham—perhaps some puns for Mr. Matthews—perhaps a dance for M. D'Egville's pupils—perhaps the piece contained original matter (such as never was seen before)—perhaps it was all a translation from the French. Perhaps there was a dog in it—perhaps a devil—perhaps a flour-sack for the concealment of a hero—perhaps a serious ballad with very comical poetry—perhaps there may have been good grammar.—Perhaps, in this piece, thus shamefully rejected, perhaps, as Gray's Elegy has it:

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid——

—But the subject is too melancholy—we cannot continue it!—Oh!

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LINCOLN'S INN HALL, MARCH 22, 1808.

About a fortnight since, Mr. Parquet petitioned the Chancellor to be discharged out of custody, at the suit of Messrs. Kensington and Co. upon the ground that he had made a full and fair disclosure of his effects, under a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded against him. He complained of the great length of time he had been imprisoned, and the inflexability of his Creditors; tendering at the same time the affidavits of two medical men, who stated, that if the Petitioner was not speedily removed out of prison, his life would fall a sacrifice.

Sir S. Romily supported the prayer of the Petition.

Mr. Hart, on the other side, insisted that the Petitioner had not made a full and fair disclosure of his effects, but if he would find security in 2000*l.* for his not quitting the kingdom, Messrs. Kensington and Co. would consent to his liberation.

Upon this offer the case stood over till this day, and on being called on, Mr. Parquet's Solicitor informed his Lordship, that death had relieved his Client from his sufferings, and hoped the Counsel employed against him would intercede with their Client to pay the expences of his funeral.

The Chancellor enforced the propriety of this recommendation.

Mr. Hart said he did not know how he could interfere personally, but he trusted after his Lordship's recommendation that his Clients would do what was proper.

Yesterday another interlocutary motion was expected relative to the Opera dispute, and the Court was prodigiously crowded. The Lord Chancellor inquired of the Counsel if they had not an Opera motion to make, and on being informed in the negative, his Lordship jocosely observed that he had read in the newspapers such was to take place.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The important information was received on Tuesday, from Gibraltar, that the Carthagena fleet amounting to six sail of the line, had been forced to take shelter at Minorca—and consequently no junction can have taken place between that and the Rochfort and Toulon squadrons. The Hydra left the Carthagena squadron at Minorca, about the 15th February. We have reason to hope that Sir Richard Strachan will join Lord Collingwood, before any attempt can be made on Sicily: Sir Sidney Smith was left at Gibraltar on the 29th February, with the Foudroyant and Agamemnon, taking in water.

Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty from the Mediterranean, brought to Plymouth by the Diligence store-ship, but we do not understand that their contents are of importance. The report of the action in the Mediterranean, between Sir Richard Strachan's squadron and one of the enemy's, in that sea, has received no confirmation.—It rests upon private accounts from Holland, in one of which Sir Sidney Smith is represented as the Commander, and is said to have fallen in the action; but this is evidently a mistake, as Sir Sidney Smith remained on the 1st instant, at Gibraltar, and had no command in the Mediterranean.

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The three Squadrons of the Enemy in the Mediterranean consist of sixteen, or at most seventeen sail of the line. The following is a list of the British ships in that quarter :—

Royal Sovereign	110	Eagle	74
Ocean	98	Thunderer	74
Formidable	98	Colossus	74
Malta	84	Spartiate	74
Cæsar	80	Superb	74
Canopus	80	Cumberland	74
Warrior			74
Renown			74
Repulse			74
Montague			74
Kent			74

And a number of frigates and smaller vessels.

The *Minotaur* arrived on Friday, at Spithead, from Sir Charles Cotton's squadron which she left about ten days ago, so much in want of water, it was feared the gallant Admiral would be obliged to raise the blockade of Candiz. We trust, however, that he will not be driven to this extremity, as the *Coquette* sloop sailed on Friday from Portsmouth, with four ships, containing a supply of water for his use.

By letters from the out-ports of the Channel we learn, that the Gibraltar convoy has been chased by two enemies ships, and it is apprehended some of them have been taken. About 14 out of 38 have arrived at Plymouth, and four at Falmouth. The Sirius was chased, but escaped. From the situation in which this hostile force made its appearance, it is to be apprehended that it lately escaped out of Brest, during the absence of our squadron usually occupied in the blockade of that port.

His Majesty's ship Victory is ordered to be fitted up for the reception of the flag of Sir James Saumarez.

The capture of the Delight, of 18 guns, as formerly stated appears to have taken place at Reggi, not far from Sicily; she was cruizing with a small squadron, of which the Glatton, of 50 guns, Captain Seccombe, was the Commodore, and an attempt was made to attack, and cut out some gun-boats. The Glatton being too large to approach the shore, the Delight was appointed to this dangerous service, and Capt. Seccombe volunteered on board that ship; but in standing into the bay, she unfortunately missed stays, and got on shore, so that she was exposed to the fire of 1000 soldiers that came down from the forts. The Commander ordered them to surrender; but Captain S. refusing, thinking to get the Delight off, a heavy volley of musketry was fired on the Delight's decks, which were soon cleared of every officer and man: among those that fell, were Captain Seccombe, and Captain Handfield, who were afterwards buried at Sicily with military honours: the expedition, of course, completely failed.

POLICE OFFICE.—BOW STREET.

DASHING FEMALE DEPREDATOR.

About three weeks since, a female of genteel appearance, who lodged with Mrs. Darville, in Leicester-square, very unexpectedly left the house. Soon after she was gone, Mrs. Darville discovered that she had been robbed of bank-notes and bills to the amount of 85*l.* a pearl necklace, a diamond ring, a diamond broach, several trinkets, and other property to a considerable amount.—Mrs. Darville suspected Mrs. Morgan, and gave a full description of her person. She has been traced to Portsmouth, and brought to town. On Wednesday evening she underwent an examination before Mr. GRAHAM, and was committed for further examination.

The Prisoner is a very handsome young woman, and an elegant figure; she has had a liberal education, and is very accomplished. She was a natural daughter of the late General Spray. She married Lieut. Morgan, of the Marines, about five years since, but left him about two years and a half ago, and went off with a naval officer, and has taken to very loose ways. A person who knew her at Portsmouth wrote to her sister in London respecting her, who returned for answer, that her sister had conducted herself so extremely ill, that she would have nothing to do with her. When the prisoner was taken at Portsmouth, a gown, of which she was charged with stealing, was found upon her.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Thursday George Bond, who stood charged with defrauding the Bakery and Gentry, under pretence of publishing a History of Botany Bay, underwent a second examination, and the evidence being sufficiently conclusive, he was committed for trial. He is a man of mean appearance with but one eye.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

[illegible] since, Mr. Barnard, one of the proprietors of the [illegible], sent a parcel by the Bedford coach, to Messrs. [illegible], the bankers, of London, their agents, containing Bank of England notes, and country Bank notes, to the amount of 1200*l.* which never came to hand. The robber has not yet been discovered.

The following decision will, in some measure, guard the public against the impositions practised by hackney-coachmen at places of public amusement. A Mr. Howe took a coach from Drury-lane Theatre, on Tuesday night, having previously endeavoured to procure it in the regular manner, but the coachman would not go to Swallow-street under 3*s.* and Mr. Howe took him at all events. On being set down he tendered the coachman 1*s* 6*d.* which he refused to take, or to suffer him to leave the coach, without paying the extortion, for which the coachman was on Wednesday fined 40*s.*

An inquisition was taken on Thursday, at Fordgate, Islington-road, on the body of Mrs. Esther Able, who met her death by accidentally setting fire to her clothing on Sunday night. On a sudden her servant in the kitchen was alarmed by her shrieks, and on going to her apartment Mrs. A. presented herself at the door enveloped in flames. Her dress, which it is supposed had caught fire whilst she was dosing in her chair, was reduced to tinder, and the servant, in her fright, was unable for some time to afford assistance, and the unfortunate woman, who was 60 years of age, expired the next morning. She was unable to tell how the accident happened.—*Accidental Death.*

A shocking accident befel the footman of Mrs. Barkett, of Kensington, yesterday, at Knightsbridge. The carriage had stopped for a few minutes at a gentleman's house, and the footman waited, speaking to another servant, after the coachman had driven off; on attempting to mount behind, he overballanced himself, and fell on the hinder wheel, which broke his arm, and afterwards passed over his breast. The poor man was put into the coach and conveyed to Mrs. Barkett's house without hopes of recovery.

Friday se'nnight the range of offices in the gallery over the Royal Exchange were discovered, by the watchmen to be broken open. Some of the doors had been wrenched open with crows, others were found open, without any marks of violence, the locks having been picked. The Merchant Seamens' Office was broken open, but fortunately the villains found no plunder; 700*l.* which had been set apart for a payment that morning to the seamens' widows, escaped their hands, by the strength of the iron chest, in which it was contained. Mr. Chapman's office shared a similar fate, from which was taken two quarters of a Lottery Ticket in the present Lottery. Mr. Hodges lost two pieces of Irish cloth. Mr Wartnaby's premises were also broken open, but the plunderers found nothing that they could carry off. They also broke open the iron chest in the countinghouse of Mr. Secretan, strewed all the papers about the room, and left behind them marks of indecency. Mr. Smith lost about 40*l.* in cash, and 700*l.* in bills. Messrs. Rivers and Angerstein lost about 90*l.* in money. Mr. Parish about 40*l.* amongst which was a draft for 5*l.* which the villains contrived to get paid the same morning. The River Dee Office was likewise broken open, but nothing stolen. In short, every office round the place was entered. The Royal Exchange and Lloyd's being well watched, they did not attempt them. The Royal Exchange Assurance Office was attempted, but the villains failed. No clue whatever was left to lead to the depredators.

BIRTH.

At Plymouth Dock, the Lady of Commodore Sir Richard King, Bart. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the Rev. Robert Henry Johnson, Rector of Wistansow, and Vicar of Staunton Lacey, in Salop, to Carolina, second daughter of Sir Charles Wm. Rouse Boughton, of Rouse Lench, in the county of Worcester, Bart.

DIED.

Last week, in Clerkenwell workhouse, William Paddock, Pastrycook, in the 77th year of his age: he was well known for many years, being remarkable for singing convivial songs at public-houses adjacent to the two Houses of Parliament, and being a choice spirit, always went by the name of *My Soul!*—He was a companion of the late Charles Bannister, and also much noticed by the celebrated, though eccentric character, George Morland. He was much addicted to drinking spirits, and the day previous to his death drank, in the course of one hour, what he facetiously called *fire-balls*, no less than seventeen glasses of gin.

Lately, near Cullybackey, in Ireland, Martha Hanna, aged 126 years: she was born near Dungannon, and remembered to have heard the shots fired in an engagement that took place there in the year 1690: she was a little woman, measured this last year four feet seven inches.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.—Wheat remained at the prices quoted. Barley was much the same in price as last market day, and very little on hand. In Beans there was no alteration. Our sale for Oats was dull, although there was but little of this grain at market; the prices were the same as on Monday.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	60 a	70	Wheat	60 a	70
Fine ditto	68 a	77	Fine ditto	68 a	77
Rye (New)	29 a	36	Rye (New)	29 a	36
Barley	40 a	45	Barley	40 a	45
Malt (New)	60 a	78	Malt (New)	60 a	78
White Peas, boilers	160 a	170	White Peas, boilers	160 a	170
Grey Peas	52 a	56	Grey Peas	52 a	56
Beans	60 a	68	Beans	60 a	68
Tick ditto (Old)	58 a	59	Tick ditto	58 a	59
Oats	33 a	35	Oats	33 a	35
Poland ditto	36 a	37	Poland ditto	36 a	37
Rape Seed £32 a £34			Rape Seed £32 a £34		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s	s.
Fine English Flour	55 a	60	American Flour	38 a	42
Second ditto	50 a	55	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from March 12 to March 18—Total, 6,942 quarters, from 53s. to 77s.—Average 69s. 11¼d. or 2s. 4¼d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending March 19.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	69	8	Beans	50	0
Rye	48	3	Peas	75	6
Barley	38	10	Oatmeal	44	8
Oats	30	8	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, MAR. 24.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	17 10 a	20 10	Oats, per qr.	1 16 a	2 2
Barley, per qr.	1 18 a	2 2	Beans, do.	2 16 a	3 3

Peas £.2 12s. a £.3 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 23d of March, 1808, is 1*l.* 14s. 1½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 10 a	6 0	Kent	4 15 a	7 0
Sussex	4 10 a	5 8	Sussex	4 15 a	5 15
Essex	4 10 a	5 15	Farnham	6 0 a	10 10

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 6 0	Average	5 8 0
	Straw	2 8 0 a	2 15 6		2 11 9
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 10 0		5 10 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 7 0		6 16 6
	Straw	2 4 0 a	2 14 0		2 9 0
Smithfield,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 6 0		5 5 0
	Clover	5 5 0 a	7 0 0		6 2 6
	Straw	2 2 0 a	2 10 0		2 6 0

PRICE OF MEAT,

AT SMITHFIELD, NEWGATE, AND LEADENHALL.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 2 a	5 0	Beef	3 8 a	4 8
Mutton	4 2 a	5 4	Mutton	3 8 a	4 8
Veal	6 0 a	7 0	Veal	3 8 a	5 8
Pork	5 4 a	6 0	Pork	4 8 a	6 0
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

MONDAY.—Beasts, 2,200—Sheep and Lambs, - 13,000
Calves, - 100—Pigs - - - - - - - 380

FRIDAY.—Beasts, - 600—Sheep and lambs, - - 2,500
Calves, - 150—Pigs - - - - - - - 380

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts,	19 a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 40lb. per dozen	30 a	36
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	——— 50 a 55lb.	36 a	41
Dressing Hides	16 a	20	——— 80 a 90lb.	32 a	35
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22½	——— heavy	24 a	27
Flat Ordinary	16½ a	17	Seals, small	40 a	44
Tanned Horse,	21 a	23½	——— large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s

Oak Bark, p. ld. 34*l.* a 36*l.*—good, 40*l.*—Foreign do. 28*l.* a 32*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	11 6 a	12
Middling	1 6 a	2 0	Engl. Horse	14 0 a	18
Ordinary	1 3 a	1 6	Sheep Skins	3 0 a	4
			Lamb Skins	0 0 a	0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.—There was no ships at Market; b the prices of Coals are from 52s. to 67s.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s.
Stuff	60 0 a	61 0	Town Tallow	00 0 a	83
Soap, yellow	104 0 a	106 0	Yell. Russia, do.	82 0 a	83
—— mottled	112 0 a	114 0	White, do.	00 0 a	77
—— curd	00 0 a	120 0	Soap,	00 0 a	79
Candles, p. doz.	00 0 a	13 0	Graves	00 0 a	12
—— mould, do.	00 0 a	14 0	Good Dregs	00 0 a	12

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 11d. Clare, 4s. 11½d. and Whitechap 4s. 10d.—Average 4s. 11d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON,	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock					Holiday.	
3 per Cent. Consol.	64⅛ ¼	64⅛ ⅜ ½	64⅜ ½	64⅛ ½	L. Day.	64⅛ ½
3 per Cent. Reduced.						
4 per Cent. Consol.						
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	97	96⅞	97	97		97
6 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities						
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	64		64⅛ ¼ ⅜			64⅛
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	7⅛ 13-16	7⅛ 13-16				7⅛ 13-16
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock						
Do. Bonds	par 1 dis.	P.2, 1 dis.	1, 2 dis.	par 1 dis.		1, 2 dis.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	3, 5 pm.	3, 6 pm.	4, 6, pm.	3, 5, pm.		5, 1 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£21	£21	£21	£21		£21
City Do.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.		£7 14s.
Omnium						
Consols for Account	64⅛	64⅛ ⅜	64⅛ 28¾	64⅛		64⅛
Bank for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35 7 2 U.		Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	34 11		Palermo	92d. per	
Rotterdam	11 2 2 U.		Leghorn	48½	
Hamburgh	34 6 2½ U.		Genoa	45½	
Altona	34 7 2½ U.		Venice	52 ineffe	
Paris, 1 day's date	23 9		Naples	42	
			Lisbon	60	
Do.	23 18 2 U.		Oporto	60	
Bourdeaux	23 18		Dublin	10½ per	
Madrid	41 effec.		Cork	11½	
Cadiz	41 effec.		N. Dol. 3s. 8d. p.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5⅛ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVE
Malta	0	1
Gottenburgh	0	6
Dublin	1	2
Waterford	2	1
Guernsey	0	1
Jersey	0	1

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 14. SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FOURTEEN.

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HEREDITARY NOBILITY IN FRANCE.

We have at length arrived at the concluding chapter of that awful lesson which the French Revolution has published to the world. We now learn how weakly the efforts of man are adapted to his objects, and how naturally the hand of Providence can produce the greatest events, by the very means which appear to forbid them!

France, oppressed and enslaved, was roused but twenty years ago from the sluggish submission with which she had endured her thraldom, and, starting with a sudden impulse, turned furiously on the rulers who had trampled on her rights. But instead of establishing a constitution whose mutual and inherent checks might ensure the good order of her government, she rushed into an opposite and wild extreme, madly hoping to ensure her peace by the subversion of her laws, to bless her people by the despotism of her demagogues, and to confirm her honour by the destruction of her King and her Nobility. Europe trembled to its centre; and not a single throne among its hundred dynasties stood unconscious of the mighty shock. Monarchs were taught to distrust their heaven-commissioned powers, and the rights of man were dreadfully asserted in the sufferings of humanity. Justness of principle was darkened by atrocities of practice: honourable independence degenerated into brutal ferocity—and this unaccountable mixture of magnanimity and folly, of glory and disgrace, affording to the nations an example at once admirable and detestable, terrified the weak, and confounded the wise! Who that had a heart to feel for the degradation of human nature, could refuse to hail the shout of triumph which France, in the first emotion of her rising liberty, sent forth to all the Empires of Europe? Who could deny a blessing to the infant efforts of a great nation, emancipating the bulk of her population from the tyranny of needy oppressors, and vindicating the sacred privileges of freedom that are given by Nature and by God! Who was so insensible as not to rejoice that some bold arm had undertaken the demolition of that system which had pampered the Nobles, till they rose, like over-hanging trees that check vegetation and exclude the common benefits of light and heat from the humbler shrubs that grow beneath them?—Yet who, that understood the real nature of human governments, could refrain from expressions of disgust and despair, when the reform of particular abuses became the ruin of all civil institutions, and the freedom of the subject was purchased by the slaughter of the sovereign: when every thing that for centuries had been deemed noble, honourable, and great, was swept away in one undiscriminating extermination; when virtue was punished for its connection with nobility, merely because nobility had required punishment for its connection with vice: when all the customs of society, all the charities of the human heart, were sacrificed to the ambition of wicked adventurers, and the spirit of virtue was extinguished with the hope of reward; when the smiling plains of France, on which the day-star of Liberty had so brightly dawned, became one vast and desolated wilderness, where the horizon was overclouded by the darkness of a new despotism, where the poor were not satisfied, and weariness found no repose!

But the faults, the follies, and the miseries of the multitude, have always been productive of advantage to the few: and among the generals and statesmen who rose amid the misfortunes of their country, appeared one leader of a genius proudly pre-eminent, who made morality a shadow, and used the glories of all former conquerors but as a contrast; danger was his stepping stone, and anarchy was his path of power. With rapid strides he advanced amid the tumult of his time: and now, Emperor of France, and arbitor of a host of Princes, he triumphs in his own security, and wields the empire of the world!

When we view these strange and sublime events, when we contemplate a nation which plunged into liberty only to be dashed once more upon the strand of despotism, when we trace the steps of a ruler who rose by republicanism to a throne, and aided the suppression of a stubborn aristocracy, that he might erect a Nobility whom he could mould, we are struck at once with a contempt and an admiration of human nature.—France, after seas of blood have flowed over her fields, to moisten the newly-struck roots that were shooting from her tree of liberty, has submitted once more to arbitrary power, and lost every trace of her popular independence. A new Nobility is established, which is bound to the Emperor by the remembrance of a partnership in dangers past, by the hope of participation in honours to come, by the certainty of enjoyment in the distinctions and property already possessed. Nobles, endowed with titles, that are destined to last but for their lives, might have found a motive for rebellion in the desire of security; at present all is secured by the Emperor's constitution, and the Emperor's constitution itself becomes the more secure. The government of his annexed dominions is already settled; every day contributes to its confirmation. The death of his favourites at home will create no confusion: for the succession to their titles and fortunes is fixed to their heirs. Bonaparte himself stands on high, the centre of government, the dispenser of fortune and honour, the cause at once of his country's greatness, and of her slavery. One thing only is wanting to perpetuate his Empire: and that one thing is, the freedom of his subjects. The French people should share in the legislative power, and each annexed domain should send its representatives to the deliberative councils of the Metropolitan state. Then France might be happy, and her Ruler powerful: now, the people are, indeed, more powerful abroad, but as much enslaved at home as in the days of their Kings. They wake, and think that

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they have dreamed: for all is in its ancient course. We, who have looked on, admire the wonderful ways of heaven: for the career of revolution has concluded at the starting place from which it began, and millions have been weak and wicked, only that an individual may be great!

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XIV.

THE DUTY OF NEWSPAPERS.

The list of periodical works is daily increasing, and the vices of these productions appear to be augmented with their numbers. When Newspapers first appear in a country, they confine themselves to the publication of such intelligence and such reasonings as may inform or influence the rational part of the community; but the power that resides in the hands of Newspaper politicians is exceedingly dangerous, even while the press is thus made the channel only of new facts and conscientious opinions. For most writers, even if unconnected with a particular party, have, at least, an attachment to particular prejudices: those attachments they publish, and the minds of young and weak persons, and even of that great mass of sensible men who never take the trouble of judging for themselves, are affected and often decided by such partial reasonings. If the power of the periodical papers is to be dreaded, when the smallness of their numbers occasions them, like the upright Roman who dwelt on a hill above the city, to occupy a pre-eminence where nothing hides them from the public eye, how much more dangerous do they become, when surrounded by a host of neighbours, who increase their *inducements*, and conceal their *deviations*, to vice! In such a predicament are the journals of the present day. Their multitude preserves them from investigation: all may hope to pass in the crowd, and all are tempted to swerve either toward the right or toward the left, in order to arrive as conveniently as possible at their journey's end. Thus the Newspapers, instead of directing the stream of the public, have begun to follow it. No man now lays down for his readers those principles, which his readers ought to adopt; but every one adopts those principles which his readers have chosen to lay down. The Editor of a Newspaper is now, what a physician is at a fashionable watering place: a parasite who feels pulses with a selfish care; who, if he finds the health perfect, persuades the patient into illness, in order to get the business of curing him: who, if the constitution be actually disordered, feeds the flame that preys upon the vitals, and pleases the palate by poisoning the blood!

A Paper, which, like *The National Register*, professes to be a work of record, should be peculiarly careful of hazarding any observations that may appear to spring from a party motive. There are two parties at present in the State, and an implicit adherence to either of them is equally absurd. For the Ministerial set have faults which every friend of the constitution must deeply deplore: and the Opposition have follies which the enemies of the country must hail with rapture. On the one side is the name of the King, the imposing appearance of established power, the dignity of high situation, and the reverential favour with which most people are very justly inclined to regard the existing government of a state. On the other is an assemblage of able, powerful, and wealthy men, frequently injudicious in their practice, but almost always correct in their principles. Between these two parties the Newspapers have thought it necessary to make a choice: and instead of ranging themselves on the sides of establishment and reform, of crown and people, of peace and war, they almost all enlist beneath the banners of the Percevals and Camings on the one hand, or of the Grenvilles and Greys on the other. Men, and not measures, have been the objects of their attachment. Now, in public life, where a person, in order to be any thing, must belong to a party, we can easily understand why party should get the better of principle, and be employed to supply its place: but we cannot help thinking that in literature, where a blind determination is not requisite, where soundness of theory is expected rather than promptitude of action, impartiality would succeed better than undiscriminating enthusiasm, even if it were only from the charm of novelty. But the truth is, that the temptations which induce the Proprietors of Newspapers to swerve from the plain and manly conduct they should pursue, and descend to party falsehood and personal spite, are temptations of a very mean and unimportant class: temptations that, in the true nature of devilish seduction, afford a little for the present, only that they may damn more completely for the future: and Newspapers, in order to obtain a temporary popularity with a party, commit themselves by statements that degrade their character, and finally expose them to public contempt. Like all traitors, they are paid till the treason is complete: and then the very persons who have employed or encouraged them, are the first to exclaim against their falsehood and their folly.

In this Paper we wish, upon principle, to lean toward the side of the crown. For it seems that he who can divest himself of all party prejudice, and love the constitution sincerely, must be a friend of the great principles upon which the constitution depends: and as the principle of our constitution, though under many limitations, is on the whole monarchical, a paper which ventures to take the title of *The National Register*, ought to incline rather toward the kingly than toward the democratic part of the State. Not that we are at all disposed to compromise the rights of the people: for that, in our opinion, would be ultimately to injure the people and the crown too; but we wish to prove, that as it is the real and grand policy of the crown to avoid the oppression of the people, the people, when they have once submitted themselves to authority, are in duty bound to uphold the authority they have created; to oppose it by no vexatious obstacles; to infringe no portion of its just prerogative; and to deny to it no species of honourable influence.

It ought to be always remembered, that the actual power of the crown is not great in this country; that the weight of the royal branch of the legislature consists much more in opinion than in substance. This is one of the axioms which it is at this moment most particularly important to enforce, because there seems to be a party daily increasing, a party led, or rather misled, by certain factious scribblers, who teach that the essence of the British Constitution is the absolute despotism of the people, and that the balance of power is to be kept even by throwing all the weight into one of the scales! Absurd as the doctrine appears, it has many followers. If the power of the crown were real and substantial, the idea would not be dangerous: but since the power of the crown depends, as we have said, upon the opinion of the people, it is surely the duty of all who wish to see the enormous might of the Commons kept in check by the operation of royal power and influence, to aid the only means by which that power and that influence can be supported, namely, the constitutional prerogative, and the respectful feelings of the people.

We acknowledge that the free discussion of the rights of the branches of the Legislature is productive of good to all; one of the greatest blessings of the Constitution is the very privilege of speaking, and even publishing, all fair opinions; but the privilege is too often abused, and unfair opinions are foolishly imagined and sophistically preached. We are the advocates of liberty; but we have a right to advise our contemporaries not to make their liberty licentiousness. Some persons believe that violence on either side can do no harm to the country, because the violence is sure to be equal on the other side; but the martyrs of the inquisition never found their frames contrived knit when four horses were dragging their limbs in four different directions. Antidotes are very necessary after poisons; but it is a safer plan to feed on a moderate and ordinary

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diet, than to take poisons and antidotes in the most regular variety.

The National Register will not therefore lend itself to a Party; it will not admit the grossness of personality, nor the flippancy of epigram, in those grave Disquisitions which purport to be the real sentiments of its Conductors; For those Conductors are well aware, that when their Paper begins to be a Register of Party, it will cease to be a *National Register*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND HAMBURGH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 12.—By an Imperial Decree of the day before yesterday, an University is established, to which is entrusted the care of supervising public instruction through the whole French empire.

The following is the oath to be taken by the new Nobility:—"I swear to be faithful to the Emperor and his dynasty; to be obedient to the constitution, laws, and institutions of the empire; to serve his Majesty as a good, upright, and faithful subject; to educate my children in the same feelings of fidelity and obedience, and to march in defence of my country as soon as its territory shall be threatened, *or as his Majesty shall go to the Army.*"

Further, a Council has been established for the sealing of titles, consisting of three Senators, two Councillors of State, one Attorney-General, and one Secretary-General. The expences of this Council are to be discharged out of that which persons are to pay for their patents of Nobility.

The *Moniteur* of March 23 contains the intelligence of the march of the Russian troops into Finland, and the arrest of the Russian Minister at Stockholm, with the sealing of his papers, &c. It adds the following remarks:—

"Such an outrage on the rights of nations, which is known only to barbarians, has roused the indignation of the whole world. Of what does the King of Sweden complain? That Russia has declared war against him! More than six months are passed since Russia intimated to him that all the principles of neutrality had been broken, and that his alliance with England could not be suffered, so that war must necessarily follow.—On the other side a French army is entering Zealand, and all preparations are making to send these allies of England to America, that they may reign there. The King of England may, doubtless, congratulate himself again in Parliament, as he did before, on the new power he grants to his Ally: it is pretended also, that England is to give St. Thomas's to the King of Sweden as an indemnification. Thus the brave Swedish Nation, after having seen their commerce annihilated, is torn to pieces by a war in their interior. How dreadful a calamity it is for a nation to have a King who is governed by levity and folly!"

PRUSSIA.

KONIGSBERG, MARCH 8.—Our Court has published the following Declaration:—

"His Royal Majesty the King of Prussia, our most gracious Sovereign, has been solicited by both Imperial Courts of Paris and St. Petersburgh, consistently with the system of the other powers of the Continent, and the declaration against England, to extend the same measures against Sweden, which have been taken against England, on account of her fresh alliance with that power. In imitation of the declaration issued by the Emperor of Russia on the 10th (22d) of February, in this year, his Majesty has accordingly *broken off all Relations with Sweden*, and commands all in office under him, under the penalty of severe punishment, to refrain from all community or intercourse whatever with Sweden. In pursuance of this, from the present moment, and till further orders, all Prussian harbours shall be utterly closed against Swedish vessels; Prussian vessels shall no longer be sent into Sweden, neither shall Swedish or neutral ships, or wares which come from Sweden, be admitted into Prussian harbours.—*Konigsberg, March* 6."

A meeting of the States (viz. Parliament) of East Prussia was held on the 2d of February, and dissolved on the 17th of the same month, in order to consult on the means of relieving the country from the consequences of the disasters it had endured. The owners of land, not proprietors, were called to the meeting, so that the Diet consisted of 23 noble and 13 civic Deputies.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 6.—Intelligence has been received here not only of the honourable reception of the French Ambassador, Gen. Gardanne, at the Court of Persia, but also of the beneficial effects of his first negociation. It is, for instance, affirmed, that the ancient treaty between France and Persia has been renewed. These tidings, which are confirmed by various letters received here, have enticed several French mercantile houses, which were settled at Constantinople, to establish themselves in Persia.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Orders in Council Bill, and several other Public and Private Bills.

The House in a Committee heard Counsel and several witnesses in support of the Petitions against the Orders in Council. The tendency of the evidence was to attribute to those Orders the present stagnation of Commerce. The most interesting details connected with this subject were related by Mr. Glennie of London, and Mr. Martin, of Liverpool.

Mr. Glennie stated, that he received remittances on American account from the Continent to an amount considerably upwards of half a million yearly. He could positively state, that of the vessels bound to ports on the Continent, the proceeds of whose cargoes were placed at his disposal, not one had been confiscated. He had been usually in advance to the British manufacturers, upon the drafts of his American Correspondents, to the extent of 30,000*l.* but had begun to decline making any such advances as early as October last, in consequence of the capture by a Plymouth Privateer of an American vessel consigned to him. The remittances from the Continent had rapidly declined since the issuing of the Orders in Council, and would speedily cease altogether, as he was now receiving only the arrears of the cargoes landed on the Continent previous to the American Embargo. This measure he conceived to have resulted entirely from the expectation of the Orders in Council, the purport of which he had seen pretty accurately stated in an American Paper of the 15th or 16th of December. The explanation given at Paris, in September, of the Berlin Decree, could not in his conception, be regarded as the immediate cause of the embargo, as it must have reached America long prior to the imposition of the embargo, which was enacted the 22d, and took effect on the 26th of December.

Mr. Martin stated the details of the American commerce with the port of Liverpool, and spoke generally to the injurious effects of the Orders in Council upon that branch of traffic. It appeared clearly from his evidence, that the purport of the Orders in Council reached America on the 12th of December. The earliest copies of the Orders received in Liverpool did not arrive until the 16th or 17th of November; but he had been apprised of their contents so long prior to that date, as to be enabled, on the 12th of November, to communicate them in a printed *Circular* to his American Correspondents.

At nine o'clock the House was resumed, and the further hearing of the evidence postponed to Thursday.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

LORD HOLLAND entered upon a discussion of the general policy of the Orders in Council, particularly attaching himself to the consideration of their probable effect on the United States of America. The Noble Lord considered it as the dictates of sound policy to cherish the friendship of America, as affording the consolatory prospect of rearing a great Transatlantic Power, which, united with England, would effectually control the military despotism which threatened to unite the whole Continent of Europe under one dominion. He concluded with moving five resolutions, forming an abstract of the chief topics of his speech.

LORD WESTMORELAND asserted, that if war were to take place with America, it would be more proper to ascribe it to the effect of the speeches which had been delivered in Parliament, than to any thing done by his Majesty's Ministers.

LORD LAUDERDALE considered the evidence delivered at the bar as conclusive, with respect to the injurious operation of the Orders in Council, and as having established the fact of their being the immediate cause of the American Embargo.

Lord Grenville supported, and Lord Hawkesbury opposed

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the resolutions; which, after a short reply from Lord Holland, was negatived, on a division, by a majority of 53 to 25.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

The Bills on the table were forwarded one stage, and several orders were made respecting the hearing of Appeals.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

Lord Waldegrave took the oaths and his seat, on coming of age.

Several witnesses were examined in support of the Petition against the Orders in Council, and the examination was ordered to be further proceeded in on Monday next.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

Received from the Commons, and read a first time, the Irish Cotton and Bark Bills.

The *Duke of Norfolk* presented a Petition from the Corporation of London, praying for the abolition of sinecure places and pensions. His Grace stated, that it was unanimously agreed to by the most numerous meeting of the Common Council which had occurred for many years. As an opportunity would most probably soon be afforded of recurring to the subject of the petition, he would satisfy himself at present, with moving that the petition should lie on the table. Ordered.

The Cotton Wool Export Prohibition Bill, was read a second time, after a few observations from Lord Lauderdale, who represented it as unjust to a neutral and friendly nation, and as vesting in the crown, a power imminently dangerous to the constitution.

The Bark Bill was read a second time.

Lord Darnley remarked upon this Bill, that it was as disgraceful to ourselves as it would prove inefficient with regard to our enemies.

Lord Holland intimated, that he might have to present a petition against the Bill before it went through the Committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

Mr. Alderman Shaw brought up a Bill for enlarging the Market Place in Smithfield; and a Bill for consolidating into one Act the several Acts for the Recovery of Small Debts in the City of London.—Read a first time each.

Mr. Biddulph, Chairman of the Penrhyn Election Committee, reported that Mr. C. Bell was duly elected; and that the Petition against his return was not frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. W. M. Pitt, Chairman of the Stirling Election Committee, reported, that the Sitting Member was duly elected, and that the Petition of Sir J. Henderson, Bart. against his return, was not frivolous or vexatious.

The Sheriffs of London presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the same, against the Bill for constructing a Bridge across the Thames, from the Savoy's Precinct to Cuper's Bridge on the Surrey side. The Petition stated, that the Lord Mayor was Conservator of the Thames, and that the Bill was prejudicial to the interest of the Corporation.—Referred to the Committee on the Bill, and ordered to be heard against the same by Council.

Mr. Whitbread put a question to Mr. Canning, whether since April and October last, there had been any communication with Austria; as there had been very recently published the Declaration of Austria, asserting, that there had been such a communication made to Great Britain in July; and also, that Prince Stahremberg had been ordered by Austria to offer her mediation between France and Great Britain.

Mr. Canning replied, that he was not aware of any such communication having been made. What had passed between Government and Prince Stahremberg, was by no means of the nature alluded to by the Honourable Gentleman.

Mr. Bankes rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill prohibiting the Grant of Offices in Reversion for Joint-Lives, with Benefit of Survivorship. At some length he went into the merits of the former Bill, which had been negatived in the Upper House, and described his intention of proposing in the present Bill, that no Office should be in future granted, but on a vacancy occurring. He meant also, in order to do away any objections to this Bill in another place, to move that it should only endure for a time to be limited. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill.

Mr. Percival said he had no objection to the motion, but in its future stage he should submit certain amendments which would tend to insure the Bill passing in the other House. He intended, as one of his amendments, to propose, that whenever any grant should be conceded by the Crown, that notice of the same should, soon thereafter, be inserted in the Gazettee; and also that every such grant should be subject to abolition, either by the King, or by an Address of the House to his Majesty to that effect. He believed these provisions would meet the approbation of the House.

The Hon. Mr. Ward spoke in favour of the Bill, and said the chief benefit it held out was, that the office was necessarily abolished by the demise of an incumbent. He did not look to economy as a means of alleviating the burdens imposed on the people, but the people ought to be informed that they did not suffer privations for establishments that were unnecessary. There was a faction in the country, unconnected with Parliament, bent upon blackening its character, which said that the Parliament was all equally corrupt. Such an allegation was certainly calumnious, but the House ought to demonstrate, by agreeing to the Bill, that they were unfounded. He supported the splendour of the Crown, but if the Bill was to be opposed by those illustrious names he read in the paper in his hand (the Report from the Committee), it was in vain almost to attempt it.

Mr. Percival explained.

Mr. W. Dundas defended the prerogative of the Crown, and insisted, if the Bill passed into a law, it would not have the effect anticipated by the Hon. Mover.

Mr. Ponsonby explained the prerogative of the Crown, so far as the people were concerned, in supporting unnecessary taxation. But Parliament had a right to interfere, when the Crown took too rapid strides, as in the present instance.

After a few words from Mr. I. H. Browne and Mr. Bankes, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. S. Bernard took a melancholy view of the profligacy concomitant upon Lotteries, and moved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the evils respecting Lotteries since the last laws had been passed to remedy the same.

Mr. Percival had no objection to the motion; but from his situation he could not consent to abolish Lotteries generally, at the same time he could have no objection to the Committee. The Committee was accordingly appointed.

The House then went through the ordinary routine, and adjourned at Half-past Eight o'clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Lord Folkestone rose to trouble the House with a motion, in relation to the restoration of the Danish Fleet. When our Expedition first sailed, Ministers held out they were ready to receive the Danish Fleet as a deposit till a definitive Treaty of Peace, but that proposal was rejected by Denmark; and he was not surprised at the rejection of such a proposal by a Power that wished to maintain its independence. The Noble Lord argued, that Ministers had shewn no ground for violently having seized the Danish fleet, and the demand to keep it till a peace he considered a mere pretence to induce the Danes to cede it, in order to get it entirely, and for ever, into our possession. He concluded with entreating his Majesty to return the Danish fleet, on the restoration of a general peace.

The Hon. T. Brand seconded the motion. He certainly thought that Ministers, in regard to Copenhagen, had acted with propriety; but when their conduct had been investigated they had assumed grounds in defence, which they had not produced in the face of Europe, or manifested to the satisfaction of the people of Great Britain.

Mr. S. Thornton conceived that the conduct of Ministers was justified by that line of conduct which Belligerents had a right to resort to. He thought, however, that the question of its restoration ought to be left to the discretion of Ministers.

Sir T. Turton opposed the motion.

After several Members had spoken for and against the motion the House divided—For the motion 44—Against it 105.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Mr. Fane, from the Christchurch Election Committee, reported at the Bar, that Mr. Rose and Mr. Sturges Bourne had been duly elected, and that the Freeholders Petition against their return was found frivolous and vexatious.

Sir John Newport gave notice of his intention to move for certain Papers respecting the granting Offices in Reversion in Ireland.

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Mr. Brogden and Mr. Mellish presented Petitions from the Inhabitants of Wandsworth, Battersea, Pimlico, Kensington, and Knightsbridge, in favour of the intended Bridge across the Thames, at Vauxhall.

The consideration of the Donnegal Election Petition was postponed to the 3d of May next.

The Orders in Council Indemnity Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Calcraft asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer across the table, what proceedings he intended to found on the Report of the Medical Committee; the Chancellor replied, that since the Report had been presented he had not had sufficient time to read it, but he would very soon give it due consideration.

The Irish Cotton Wool, and Bark Prohibition Bill, was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

The Indictments Bill, and the Orders in Council Indemnity Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

In a Committee leave was given to bring in a Bill for preventing the Exportation of Wool to Ireland, unless a bond for its being landed in Ireland be previously given.

Mr. Bankes brought up a Bill Prohibiting the Grant of Places in Reversion for Joint Lives, with Benefit of Survivorship, for a time to be limited. Read a first time.

Sir J. Newport moved for a Return of all Offices granted in Reversion in Ireland, to two or more persons for their concurrent lives.

Mr. Foster said, that such a return had been made during the Lieutenancy of the Duke of Bedford.

Sir J. Newport said, that in the last return five of these offices had been omitted. The last return was made eight days *before* the Duke of Bedford acted as Lord Lieutenant. The Account was ordered.

The Dublin Police Bill was read a second time, committed, the blanks filled up, the Report received, ordered to be printed amended, and the Bill to be taken into further consideration on Thursday, the 28th of April next.

Lord A. Hamilton rose to submit certain resolutions for indemnifying the Nabob of Oude for the treatment he had experienced from the Marquis Wellesley. The Noble Lord moved a string of Resolutions, stating generally, that by the Treaty between Lord Teignmouth and the Nabob of Oude, the annual subsidy of the Nabob was 56 lacs of rupees, but that by the Treaty with Lord Wellesley that sum had been encreased to 790 Lacs.—The last resolution suggested the propriety of the East India Company revising that Treaty, in order that the Nabob might be indemnified for the losses he had sustained.

Mr. Dundas moved the previous question on all the Noble Lord's resolutions, excepting the last, to which he said, he should give a flat and positive negative.

Mr. H. Martin supported the resolutions; contending, that no case had been made out, shewing, that there was the smallest particle of either justice or policy in the conduct of Lord Wellesley towards the Nabob of Oude.

Mr. R. Thornton had always deprecated the policy pursued by Marquis Wellesley in India. The unfortunate Nabob had been very ill treated, in compelling him to sign a Treaty under the horrors of compulsion. The House, therefore, ought to do justice to the injured Prince. The Nabob had, in all respects, been treated like Bonaparte's conquered Princes, in squeezing from them their last penny; under the pretence of its being done by way of "Treaty" he was sorry to use strong language, but the circumstances warranted it. The Court of Directors never sanctioned the measure; they had been called upon to give their usual approbation before they had read the Treaty.

The House divided—For the previous question 80—Against it 20.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

The Sheriffs of London presented at the Bar two Petitions from the Corporation; one against the Vauxhall Bridge Bill, and the other in favour of the Reversion Bill; which, on the motion of Sir C. Price, were read, and ordered to be laid upon the table.

Mr. Sumner presented a Petition from the inhabitants of Stockwell and Camberwell, in favour of the Vauxhall Bridge Bill. Another Petition was presented by Mr. S. Thornton, from the inhabitants of Clapham and neighbourhood, in favour of the same Bill.

Mr. Banks, from the Sussex Election Committee, reported, that John Fuller, Esq. had been duly elected; and that Col. Sergison's Petition was not frivolous nor vexatious.

The Bill for enlarging Smithfield Market was read a second time.

Sir E. Knatchbull presented a Petition from the debtors confined in Maidstone Gaol, praying for relief, which was laid upon the table.

Mr. Byng presented a Petition from certain inhabitants in the western part of the metropolis, in favour of the Vauxhall Bridge Bill.

The Bill to prevent the granting of Offices in Reversion was read a second time.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, when *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed that the future management of the Game Duties be taken from the Stamp Office and added to the Assessed Taxes, for the more effectual means of collecting the same, and that Woodcocks and Snipes should, in future, be considered as Game, so as to prevent persons from eluding the payment of Game Licences. The Assessed Taxes amounted to five millions five hundred thousand pounds; he proposed to equalize the Taxes under that head, adding 2 per cent. which would yield 110,000*l.*

Mr. W. S. Stanhope complained of the different surcharges made by Surveyors, frequently from wanton motives, which he hoped would be remedied.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, it was his intention to submit a Bill to the House for that express purpose.

Mr. T. T. Jones said, that taxes were rendered more odious by the surcharges made by Surveyors, whom the people considered pests of society. In one district, he knew 700 surcharges, and only one out of that number was substantiated. Surveyors, in such cases, ought to be severely punished.—After a few words from Mr. Biddulph and Mr. Huskisson, the resolutions were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

Mr. Farquhar brought in a Bill to amend the Act of the 41st of his present Majesty, for the admission of Public Notaries.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee, when the following grants were made to his Majesty, viz. 63,399*l.* 6*s.* for carrying on the Military Canal; 1299*l.* 4*s.* for the Thames Police Establishment; 3500*l.* for the Board of Work; 348*l.* 11*s.* to the Commissioners for investigating the debts of the Prince of Wales; 3597*l.* 6*s.* Bounty on Fish imported to the West Indies from British Colonies in America; 219*l.* to Mr. Clementson, Sergeant of that House, for house-rent; 556*l.* 15*s.* to Dr. Broom Clerk, for Expences incurred in the Non-residence Bill; 1613*l.* to W. Watson, Esq. Sergeant of the House of Lords; 2298*l.* 13*s.* to Lord Walsingham, as Chairman of the Committees in the House of Lords; 1560*l.* to Mr. Grant, Secretary to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry; 127*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* additional to Dr. Broom Clerk; 661*l.* 9*s.* to Mr. Grove, for removing certain monuments in Westminster Abbey; 344*l.* 14*s.* to the Cashier of the Stationary Office; 2175*l.* for New South Wales; 434*l.* 17*s.* to Mr. Nettleship, Clerk of the Grocers' Company, for Sugar-returns; 166*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for a Bill drawn on Mr. Chinnery, from St. Vincent's; 1,328*l.* to L. Hansard, for printing the New Plan of Finance; 3,236*l.* 10*s.* to Mrs. Parke, widow of Mungo Parke; 1,085*l.* to Mr. Anderson, her father, who accompanied that traveller; 5,135*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* to Sir S. Hood, for arrears of salary while one of the Commissioners of Trinidad; 6,702*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.* to the representatives of Col. Fullarton, for ditto; 2,311*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* to Col. Rutherford, Surveyor General of Trinidad; 366*l.* 18*s.* to H. Gunnel, Esq. to pay Clerks attending on Committees; 762*l.* to E. Stracy, Counsel to the Chairman of the Committees in the House of Lords; 6,345*l.* 16*s.* for the Horse Patrole round the metropolis; 82*l.* 11*d.* to J. Dubois, an American Loyalist; 19*l.* 12*s.* for Mathematical Instruments sent to New South Wales. The Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The Bill for abolishing certain Fees in the Customs in Ireland, was read a first time.

The Irish East India Warehousing Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into a Committee on the Petitions from Liverpool, London, and Manchester, against the late Orders in Council. Mr. Broughton was heard, at great length, in summing up the evidence, in favour of the Petitioners. The House was resumed; and, after Mr. Rose had intimated his intention of calling evidence early in the ensuing week, in support of the Orders in Council, the House adjourned till Monday.

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IRELAND.

At a late hour on Wednesday, March 3, Judge Day got through the whole of the calendar at Clonmell, notwithstanding it was remarkably heavy; a great number of prisoners, however, were discharged for want of prosecution. It is fully understood amongst the common people in that country, that any person who comes forward to support a prosecution must abandon his home for ever, and settle in a distant part of the kingdom. There were in all but six persons executed. Fielding, who rejected the offer of pardon on becoming an evidence against his master, John Ryan, for the murder of Burke and Doherty, and burning the house at Chantersland, and who in consequence was tried and convicted himself for the same offence, was executed on Wednesday. When at the gallows he expressed the utmost regret, that his obstinacy had been of no use to his master, and that he had fallen a useless sacrifice. —In the charge of the Honourable Justice Day, to the Grand Jury of the county of Tipperary, he said, upon looking through your Calendar, I perceive, with infinite regret and pain, that the afflicting reports from hence appear to have been in no wise exaggerated. If the Calendar (as I have sometimes heard it called) be the criminal Barometer of Baillwicke, if the state of the gaol be no unfaithful epitome of the moral and civil condition of the county at large, then is the state of civil society in your county deplorable in the extreme. I hold in my hand a paper, which for its size and quantity of matter, resembles more the chart of a county than the Calendar of its gaol; an affecting catalogue of 148 of our unfortunate fellow creatures incarcerated since the last assizes, under charges of the deepest atrocity. In truth, it is a downright misnomer, a gross abuse and perversion of a language to say that civil society exists in a country so inundated with crime.

PROVINCIALS.

CAUTION TO SERVANTS.—At the last Kingston Assizes, Charles Martin, coachman to Sir William Rush, was tried on an indictment for defrauding his master of 2s. 4d. by overcharging for bating his horses on the 19th of October last. This small sum was selected as admitting of the most easy proof; but it appears, from his weekly books, and the testimony of the different tradesmen, that he has been for a long time in the habit of overcharging all the articles which went through his hands full one-third, and often much more; that he frequently charged expences not incurred, and on other occasions never paid the bills for which he received the amount from his master. In one instance he charged Sir William Rush, from Nov. 4 to Dec. 21, at Brighton, 4*l.* 16*s.* for eight bushel of beans, while it appears, from the declaration of the stable-keeper, that the horses had only 1*s.* worth of beans during the above time. The charge in the indictment being clearly proved, he was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment. The above example, it is hoped, will operate as a salutary warning to servants. Their wages have of late years been so high as to leave them wholly without excuse for fraud; and the trust necessarily placed in them is so great, that no punishment, short of capital, can be too great for the breach of it. It is a duty, therefore, which every Gentleman owes to society, to prosecute the offenders. On this ground the learned Judge observed, that Sir William Rush deserved the thanks of the county for bringing this man to justice.

At the last Assizes for the county of Dorset, a cause was tried of considerable importance to people in private life, who are able to keep servants.—An indictment was brought by Jos. Hyde against J. S. Barham, Esq. for an assault.—The former was servant to the defendant, by whom he had been discharged, but who refused to quit the house. A struggle ensued, and in the end the prosecutor being turned out of the house, he indicted his master at the next Assizes. The defendant was acquitted, to the satisfaction of a crowded Court, as it appeared that when a master discharges a servant for improper behaviour, and the latter refuses to go, the necessary force may be used to effect his removal.

At the late Hereford Assizes, in an action brought by Miss Matty, of the Wear, near Hereford, against Mr. Wilson, Attorney, near Ross, to recover 1000*l.* the penalty of a bond granted by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, promising her marriage, the Jury, after a long trial, gave a verdict for 600*l.*

ANTIQUITIES.—There was discovered in digging a trench near Broadgate House, in the neighbourhood of Ing Chapel, in Cumberland, a Roman bulla, at the depth of two feet below the surface of the earth. It is a very uniform ring, made of jet, and retains a very beautiful polish; although it can scarce be less than 1380 years old; it being so long since the Romans quitted Britain. The diameter of this bulla or ring, at the outside of the rim is 3 inches and ¼th: and its inside, or shortest diameter, is 2 inches and 4-10ths—and the specific gravity of this light yet durable substance is only as 1238 to one when compared with rain water: that is bulk for bulk; this jet being scarce one and a quarter the weight of rain water; and therefore more convenient to wear at the breast, as an ornament, than a heavier substance.

A person near Braintree, in Essex, has long had annually, an acre of carrots for horse food, which he considers also most excellent for cows, as contributing greatly to an increase of the richness and flavour of their milk. He estimates one bushel of carrots to be in nutriment and value equal to one peck of oats. He has allowed one bushel of carrots per horse, per day, without oats, for four winter months. If not used till dry, they are, of all vegetables, the least laxative. He sows from eight to ten pounds of seed per acre. Had once 600 bushels; but not more, on an average of three years, than from three to 400 bushels per acre.

Sir Joseph Banks, from various experiments, and the experience of many years, recommends a general revival of the now almost obsolete practice of laying straw under strawberry plants, when the fruit begins to swell, by which means the roots are shaded from the sun, the waste of moisture, by evaporation, prevented the leaning fruit kept from damage by resting on the ground, particularly in wet weather, and much labour in watering saved. Twenty trusses of long straw are sufficient for 1800 feet of plants.

Mr. Russell, a farmer, at Gressenhall, Norfolk, has this year an ewe, five years old, which has yeaned four lambs; they are all well, two are bringing up as cots, the other two are nursed by the mother. It is remarkable of this ewe, that she has yeaned within four year 22 lambs, of which only five have died.

Experimental agriculturists now strongly recommend, instead of *styes* for pigs, that every farmer should get *cots* made on wheels, which may be shifted from place to place, and if necessary, moved about on grass land for its improvement.

At Wrexham fair, which commenced on Tuesday, the shew of Irish, Manchester, Yorkshire, and Birmingham manufactures was very great. Owing to the late winds, the arrivals from Ireland were late. Linens in general looked down; and speculative purchases were made to a considerable amount, in the hope of an amicable adjustment with America. Leather retained its price, and much business was done.

A few days since a violent explosion happened at the gunpowder works, belonging to Messrs. Jeakens and Love, at Battle, in Sussex. The fire began in the corning-house, and communicated from thence to a magazine, wherein were upwards of 200 barrels of gunpowder, the explosion of which swept away the drying-house, running-house, and other buildings. Two men who were at work were killed, and a child lost its life by being struck by some of the shattered ruins.

A pair of oxen, which had been worked, and fatted on grass and hay only, by Thomas Tourle, Esq. of Landport, were last week slaughtered in Lewis, and weighed, one the amazing weight of 192 stone, and the other 182 stone; a degree of weight and fatness which has, perhaps, been never exceeded by any two bullocks, fed on grass and hay only, in the kingdom.

There is now in a garden at the High-house, near Morpeth, a strawberry in blow in the open ground, or rather a northern aspect. The plant has five blossoms, the first of which has done blowing, and the strawberry is completely set.

On Monday last, a man publicly sold his wife to a fisherman, in the market at Brighton, for *twenty shillings and a blunderbuss!* The disposed of female, apparently "nothing loth," walked, with her new proprietor, to a neighbouring public house, where her *left-hand* nuptials were celebrated, in a manner entirely suitable to the occasion! These sort of indecencies, which have of late become very frequent, we think, should be put a stop to; they are quite as disgraceful as the practice among the great, some time since prevented by an Act of the Legislature, viz. that of driving their wives into the arms of gallants, and then petitioning the Parliament to allow them to *purchase* new ones!

A very singular and most impudent robbery was committed on Friday se'nnight in Liverpool: A carter went to the warehouse of Mrs. Brades, and obtained from the warehouseman a load of rope, under plausible pretexts, which he carried off, and then came for another. He returned a third time, when, his purpose being suspected, he was taken into custody, and remanded for trial.

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MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The easterly cold dry winds, which prevailed almost during the whole of the month of March, have continued to operate beneficially upon all the more early and luxuriant young Wheat crops, by affording a seasonable check to their too forward and rapid growth; while, on the contrary, the sharp keen dry frost have had an unfavourable effect on most of the late thin crops of this valuable grain in many districts. The same causes have likewise been prejudicial to those Bean crops which had been got in at an early period, in the preceding months, and were now just beginning to appear above the ground, by giving a sudden check to their young growth, and in some more exposed situations, by almost destroying the young tender shoots. By the same means also the portions of turnip crops, which had remained from the consumption of the preceding period, have been much destroyed, so that a much smaller quantity of this sort of cattle food had been left for use in the present month than is usually the case. The cabbage cole and other similar green cattle crops have, however as usual, stood the severity of the season, will and must now be of vast service to the farmer. The later sown tares, and other artificial grasses, have, on most of the better descriptions of land, continued to have a promising appearance, and will probably afford a very desirable supply of food for stock. The dryness of the whole month, has been particularly favourable for all the different operations of the field, which, from the state of the weather in the two preceding months had been unusually retarded. The business of ploughing and sowing has been performed over a very great extent of land. From the extravagant price of peas, a more extensive space of land than usual, will be sown this year with Barley and spring Wheat, in situations where this last sort of crop is grown. A large portion of the latter has been already put into the ground. The work of making and repairing the fences has likewise been well executed throughout the whole of the month. There has been but a very poor supply of feed for the store stock which has been wintered in the pastures, of course they have not gone on to the usual proof in many places; nor has the home feeding been performed without extraordinary expence, except in cases where great attention had been paid to the rising of beneficial articles of cattle food for winter use. The dearness of hay, straw, cake, potatoes, and other sorts of dry food, have contributed greatly to this circumstance. In the spring months, the scarcity of feed for stock will probably be considerable in many districts where improved husbandry is but little practised. The dryness of the weather, during the whole of the month, has been favourable to the lambing ewes, as well as the couples with young lambs. In many situations, sheltered by the hills, and elevated grounds, the ewes, especially those of the South Down kind, have lambed down with much success, producing twins in great numbers. The state of the weather during March has also been favourable to the fattening of sheep, which have gone on to much greater proof than during the last. All sort of fatted stock is upon the advance, and there is rather a scarcity of some sorts, as hogs. Cows are rather cheaper, but low in condition.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Coates and J. Johnson, Queen-street, wine-merchants. G. Crowe and C. Wall, Titchborne-street, mercers. R. and W. Hargreaves, and W. H. and J. Robberts, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. J. A. Hodgkinson, C. Tayleur, and J. Fletcher, Liverpool, cotton-brokers. C. Taylem and J. Park, Liverpool, merchants. W. and J. Mallorie, Leeds, linen-drapers. W. Chilcott, J. Lorymer, and W. Porteus, Mangotsfield Coalworks, Gloucestershire, J. S. J. and B. Dickinson, Leeds, dyesalters. J. and W. Yates, Shelton, Staffordshire, potters. R. S. Ludlow, W. Gardener, and T. Morris, Bristol, brewers. C. P. and J. Wyatt, Whitechapel, stationers. J. Lacey and W. Jones, Alderley, Gloucestershire, clothiers. J. Sharpe, W. Berrie, and C. Moorhouse, Manchester, attornies. T. Watts and S. Nudd, Norwich, founders.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

John Harvey, Springfield, Essex, bricklayer, to surrender May 17, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Isaac Bersal the younger, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant.

John Jeffcombe, Horrabridge, Devon; John Lewarne, Truro, Cornwall; Catherine Hoyte, of the same place, widow; Charles Burley, Horrabridge; and Richard Searle, Launceston, Cornwall, woollen manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

James Bull, Kingston, Isle of Wight, corn-dealer, to surrender April 11, at two, 12, at eleven, and May 10, at twelve, at the Bugle Inn, Newport. Attorney, Mr. Gilbert, Newport.

Thomas Bolton, Langton Little, York, dealer, April 6, 7, and May 10, at eleven, at the Town-hall Tavern, Richmond. Attornies, William Sowerby, Richmond; and Mr. Fairless, Staple-inn, London.

Benjamin Williams, Liverpool, linen-draper, May 2, 3, and 10, at one, at the Star and Garter Tavern, Paradise-street, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Blackstock, Saint Mildred's-court, Poultry; and Mr. Murrow, Paradise-street, Liverpool.

Thomas Huntingdon, Watford, Herts, calico printer, April 16, at one, 23, at two, and May 10, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Jennings and Collier, Great Shire-lane, Lincoln's-inn.

John Tyson, Liverpool, tallow-chandler, April 18, 19, and May 10, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Avison, Hanover-street, Liverpool.

John Hatton, Lymm, Cheshire, butcher, April 5, 9, and May 10, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Heslop, King-street, Manchester; and Messrs. J. and R. Willis, Warnford-court, London.

William Dinwiddie, Manchester, insurance-broker, April 5, 12, at eleven, and May 10, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Dennets and Greaves, King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street.

Thomas Chattam, High Holborn, cork-cutter, April 5, 12, and May 10, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Aspinal, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

William Lawson, St. Catherine-street, biscuit-baker, April 2, 12, and May 10, at ten, Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Noy, Mincing-lane.

Samuel Baker, Borough of Southwark, upholsterer, April 5, at ten, 9, at eleven, and May 10, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mr. Barrow, East Grinstead; and Mr. Ellis, Hatton Garden.

Thomas Crockett, Oxford, dealer, April 25, 26, and May 10, at eight, at the Angel Inn, Oxford. Attornies, Mr. Roberson, Oxford; and Messrs. Rose and Munning, Gray's-Inn-square.

Joseph Hill, Fountain-place, City Road, flour-factor, April 2, 11, at twelve, and May 10, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hector, Lincoln's-inn New-square.

Thomas Chippendall, St. Martin's-lane, upholsterer, April 2, 12, and May 10, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Burgess, Curzon-street, May-fair.

William Partington, Manchester, money-scrivener, April 2, 11, at twelve, and May 9, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Hurd, Inner Temple.

DIVIDENDS.

May 30. George Ainsworth, Warrington, Lancashire, and John Stevens, Liverpool, wire-drawers, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

May 3. John Allen, Platform, Rotherhithe, coal-merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

April 25. Henry Madden, Barbadoes, merchant, at ten, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

April 23. Samuel Wentworth Lane, Davis-street, Berkeley-square, coach-maker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 25. Joseph Rutter Ashe, Ormskirk, Lancashire, draper, at twelve, at the George Inn, Liverpool.

April 23. Anthony Litter, March-Chappell, Lincoln, grocer, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

April 21. William Rennell the younger, Totnes, Devon, mercer, at eleven, at the Seven Stars Inn, Totnes.

May 7. Benjamin Baddeley, Whitechapel, grocer, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 7. Thomas Corlett, Friday-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 19. Robert Pringle, Northumberland-street, Strand, jeweller, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 10. William Lees, Liverpool, merchant, at twelve, at the George Inn, Liverpool.

April 20. William Joynson and Richard Lewis, Manchester, corn dealers, at twelve, at the George Inn, Liverpool.

April 20, Archibald Smith, Kingston-upon-Hull, baker, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

April 30. William Goulton, Selby, York, linen-draper, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Leeds,

April 26. John Carbery, Vine-street, Westminster, warehouseman, at twelve, at Guildhall.

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April 25. Robert Preston, Liverpool, merchant, sitting, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

April 30. William Mamby, Strand, oilman, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 20 William Seatle, Chudleigh, Devon, shopkeeper, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter.

April 20. John Leedham, Kingston-upon-Hull, linen-draper, at eleven, at the George Inn, Whitefriar-gate, Kingston-upon-Hull.

CERTIFICATES.—APRIL 19.

Benjamin Phillips and William Bacon, Ewer-street, Southwark, levigators.
James Hudson, Watling-street, merchant.
Gamaliel Milner, Thurlston, York, and Daniel Whitaker, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers.
John Watson, John Watson the younger, Joseph Watson, and David Ainsworth, Preston, Lancaster, cotton-spinners.
Henry Holmes, Leeds, stationer.
J. White, Birmingham, taylor.
M. Utley, Hollock Lee, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturer.
W. C. Thomas, Nicholas-lane, merchant.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, April 2, 1808.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of New Malton.—Bryan Cooke, Esq. the last Election, so far as relates to one of the Burgesses of the said Borough, having been determined to be void.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Shilton, weaver; D. Beeby, yeoman; J. Beeby, yeoman; R. Harker, merchant; and D Beeby, mariner; Allonby, Cumberland, check-manufacturers. W. Sharrock, J. Simpson, J. Wood, and J. Young, White Copice, Lancaster, whisters. J. T. Holmes and W. Matthews, Newgate-street, cheesemongers. Sir J. Lester and B. Linthorne, Poole, merchants. B. D. Adamson and C. Sheppard, Mark-lane, cornfactors. W. H. Ashpitel and J. Savage, Throgmorton-street, surveyors. J. Mingay, R. Fryer, and W. Dalton, Duke Shore, tin-plate-workers. H. M. Bird and B. Savage. A. Hackett, G. Freer, J. Rotton, and S. G. Onion, Birmingham, bankers. J. Clarke and J. Musgrave, Leeds, patten-makers. J. Phillips and W. Stevens, Three-Crown-court, Borough, hair-dressers. F. Hill, C. A. Newcomb, and R. Newcomb, London and Coventry, shag-manufacturers. G. Elliott and W. Greaves, Sheffield, cut-nail and awl-blade manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

James Barclay, Old Broad-street, merchant, from April 2, to May 21, at ten, at Guildhall.

William Rhodes, Friday-street, warehouseman, from April 2, to May 21, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

Simon Tiver, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, innkeeper, to surrender April 19, 20, May 14, at eleven, at the Talbot Tavern, Bath-street, Bristol. Attornies, Messrs. Blake and Son, Cook's-court, Carey-street, London; and Mr. Parker, Market-place, Axbridge.

George Stevens, jun. Bedford, grocer, April 9, 16, May 14, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Townsend, Staple's-Inn, London.

George Herron, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, fellmonger, April 9, at twelve, 16, at ten, and May 14, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Heawood, Old City Chambers, London.

Richard Jefferson and William Dickinson, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen-drapers, April 12, 14, and May 14, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Attornies, Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, and Mr. Martin, Hull.

Samuel Staniforth, Radnor, Nottinghamshire, joiner, April 13, 14, May 14, at eleven, at the Punch-Bowl, Nottingham. Attornies, Messrs. Coldham and Enfield, Nottingham, and Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn, London.

Benjamin Wright, Birmingham, factor, April 22, 23, and May 14, at twelve, at the Swan Hotel, Birmingham. Attornies, Messrs. Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham.

George Croose, Liver's-Oele, Herefordshire, dealer in cattle, April 13, 14, and May 14, at eleven, at the Maidenhead Inn, Hereford. Attornies, Mr. Allen, Hereford, and Mr. Gregory, Clement's Inn, London.

William Steel, Brentford, linen-draper, April 9, 16, and April 14, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

William Cowdery Shawford, of the Albany, Piccadilly, confectioner, April 9, 16, and May 14, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Field, Richmond-buildings, Soho.

Richard Lardner, Newton-Poppleford, Devon, worsted-spinner, April 5, 19, and May 14, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Oakley, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

George Mackan, Huddersfield, grocer, April 9, 16, and May 14, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Fletcher and Wright, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, and Mr. Battye, Huddersfield.

George Savory, Southwark, victualler, April 9, at eleven, 16, and May 14, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Evans, Kennington-Cross, Surrey.

George Touse, Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter, April 9, at eleven, 12, and May 14, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Kearsey, Bishopsgate Within.

Joseph Tunnicliffe, Repton, Derby, draper, April 5, 16, and May 14, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hurst, Ladlane.

Rebecca Smith, Cross-street, Wilderness-row, Middlesex, dealer in oil and colours, April 9, at eleven, 16, at twelve, and May 14, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Stratton, Shoreditch.

Peter Whitehead, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-merchant, April 11, 18, and May 14, at five, at the Palace inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Heslop, King-street, Manchester, and Messrs. J. and R. Willis, Warnford-court, London.

Thomas John Roylands, Prince's-street, Lambeth, barge-builder, April 9, 16, and May 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Benton, Union-street, Southwark.

George Elliott, Liverpool, merchant, May 2, 3, and 14, at eleven, at the York Hotel, Williamson's-square, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Williamson, Leigh-street, Liverpool.

William Winter and Thomas Farren Hay, Long Acre, lacemen, April 11, at twelve, 19, at ten, and May 14, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Allen, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

DIVIDENDS.

April 30. Sarah Stiles and Mason Stiles, Dorking, Surrey, plumbers, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

April 29. John Gresham, Gale's-wharf, Lambeth, timber-merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

April 29. James Shyun, Stratford, victualler, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

April 23. John Elliott and John Thomas Dagnall, Upper East Smithfield, flax-dressers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 25. Thomas Cooper, Wilbarston, Northamptonshire, draper, at eleven, at the Swans Inn, Market Harborough.

May 12. Nathaniel Isles Butler, and Benjamin Butler, Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothiers, at twelve, at the King's Arms Inn, Stroud.

April 26 James Adams, Fore-street, Cripplegate, dealer in spirituous liquors, at eleven, at Guildhall.

May 3. William Irving, Liverpool, liquor-merchant, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool.

April 23. Thomas Jebb, Wardour-street, leather-dresser, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 14. Arthur Potten, Duke-street, Aldgate, woollen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 3. George Grimes, Great Warner-street, linen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 16. William Dann Timewell Bentham, Bryan Bentham, and James Baikie, Chatham, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

April 23. Lewis Frebout, jun. Fort-street, silk-manufacturer, dealer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—APRIL 23.

Thomas Home, Bishop's Castle, Salop, mercer.
Thomas Bland, Market Brough, Westmoreland, wine-merchant.
Jonathan Mallalieu, Manchester, dealer in cotton.
Robert Sharp, Upton-place, Stratford, Essex, builder.
William Purbrick, Gloucester, linen-draper.
Letitia Higginbottom, Manchester, milliner.
Samuel Headen, Threadneedle-street, insurance-broker.

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Our Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed, that the *Trial of General Whitelock* is completed, and forms the most valuable Record of the Evidence adduced on the above memorable Trial.

The First Part of the TRIAL of GENERAL WHITELOCK *was delivered* GRATIS *to the Purchasers of The National Register*—should any disappointment have occurred, Orders should be sent *(post-paid)* to the Newsman who sends the Paper, and he will immediately transmit it; but as a difficulty has occurred at the *Post Office* relative to its being forwarded by that channel into the Country, the Proprietors beg leave to request that Orders may be given to the different Booksellers throughout the United Kingdom, who will cause it to be sent by their Correspondents in London, which will save expence, and prevent the possibility of disappointment.

Officers in the Army, and Persons going Abroad, will find BELL and DE CAMP's Edition of the *Trial of General Whitelocke* more valuable, comprehensive, and cheap, than any Edition hitherto published. Colonels and Commanders of Corps may have any number of Setts at the *Wholesale Prices*, viz. 7*6s.* per Hundred Copies, which will afford them an opportunity of dispersing among the enterprising Soldiery much useful information.

Any Number of Setts may be had, Price 1*s.* The above may be had at the Office of this Paper, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand.

A striking Characteristic Likeness of MR. LISTON, as *Caper*, in the Farce of *Who Wins? or the Widow's Choice*, exquisitely engraven by MR. SCRIVEN, from an Original Painting by MR. DE WILDE, expressly and exclusively for *Le Beau Monde, or Literary and Fashionable Magazine*, is given as an additional Embellishment to that popular Work. An exquisitely engraven Portrait and Likeness of the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, painted by SIR WM. BEECHY, and engraven by SCRIVEN, with the Costumes for April, constitute the other Ornamental Features of the Magazine.

The principal Articles of its Literature will be found under the following heads, *viz.*—*The Life of the Marquis of Salisbury—Portuguese Settlements in India, Africa, and the Ocean—Epic Poetry among the Romans—The Arbitrator on the Edinburgh Review—A Letter from the Living to the Dead—On the Manners of the French—A few Observations on the present State of the Nation—An Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Orders in Council—Theatrical Criticisms, &c. &c.*

Printed by and for J. B. BELL and J. DE CAMP, No. 11, Catherine Street, Strand, and may be had of all the Booksellers and Newsmen throughout the United Kingdom.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

VICTORY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A respectable Banker has transmitted to Ministers, a letter from his Brother on board the Lavinia frigate, Captain HANCOCK, cruizing to the Westward. This letter, to which considerable credit is attached, states, that "Sir RICHARD "STRACHAN found in Palmas Bay, Majorca, a force of "12 sail of the line (supposed to be the United Rochefort "and Carthagena squadrons); and though he had only "eight sail of the line to oppose so very superior a force, "he gallantly determined upon bringing the enemy to ac- "tion. A most dreadful conflict ensued, which continued "several hours, and terminated in the complete defeat of "the enemy, of whose ships six were captured, three sunk, "and the remaining three effected their escape. The loss "on our side, with such immense odds against us, must "necessarily have been very considerable; and it is under- "stood that two of our ships were sunk, an Admiral, two "Captains, and upwards of fifteen hundred men killed.— "It is added, that Sir RICHARD gloriously fell towards the "close of the action."

It is evident that Government have long expected an engagement, because an order was some days ago received at Plymouth for the Masters attendant and their assistants, to hold themselves in readiness for the reception of any ships that might arrive from the West. There is therefore a great internal probability in the account we have quoted. The wind has veered into such a western direction, as to allow the conveyance of intelligence from the Mediterranean up Channel: and the easterly gales will have expedited the passage of dispatches through the Streights into the Atlantic. Sincerely as we shall rejoice in a confirmation of any favourable accounts, we must nevertheless feel that if the victory have been purchased by the death of Sir RICHARD STRACHAN, it has been purchased at a great expence. In this uncertainty, the belief of Englishmen will probably incline with their wishes, and every body will endeavour to assure himself that England has conquered, and that her Admiral is still alive. If indeed he lives, he lives for admiration: if he has died, he has died but to be immortal!

The westerly winds will aid the progress of our fleet, under the command of Admirals Sir J. SAUMAREZ, HOOD, and KEATS, which are probably by this time on their voyage toward the Baltic.

No advices from Sir RICHARD STRACHAN's squadron had reached the Admiralty at a late hour last night. A telegraphic communication from Plymouth was said to have reached the Admiralty, but its result had not transpired when this Paper was put to press; and it was not supposed to refer to the floating reports of the defeat of the French and Carthagena squadrons.

The Captain of the Portuguese vessel, Quatro Hermanos, which arrived on the 22d at Cork, reports the blockade of Lisbon to have been carried on so strictly, that not more than four vessels had entered since its commencement. He adds, that the scarcity of provisions is dreadful; that a quantity of letters, collected on board of our ships, were given to a French Officer, who was mistaken for a Russian; that this Officer took charge of them, and delivered them to JUNOT, who sent an express to Paris for instructions; and that general apprehensions were entertained of a great discovery of English property.

A flag of truce has passed between General JUNOT and Sir CHARLES COTTON, probably on the subject of an exchange of the crew of a gun-boat that was cut out of the Tagus. This communication is the source of the vague reports about the Treaty for the Evacuation of Portugal.

There have been no fresh arrivals from the North. The adverse state of the winds has prevented the passage of packets from England; and at Gottenburgh not one is left for the dispatch of ordinary business. We hope, however, that some means would be found for the conveyance of any very decisive intelligence. At present we are in total ignorance of the operations in Finland, and of the progress of the invasion with which Scenia is threatened by Zealand; where it seems there are, or lately were, 32,000 troops, under the command of General BERNADOTTE.

The Declaration of the King of Prussia is a short and clear avowal of his own imbecility. He says that he has been solicited by France and Russia to break his relations with Sweden, and adds, that they are broken accordingly. His own opinions, if he presumes to entertain any, he has

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not thought it expedient to state. Such is the event of this Monarch's shuffling policy!

The Mayor, Corporation, and Citizens of London, have presented a loyal Address to the King; which, however, they have followed with Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, complaining of the Rejection of the Reversion Bill by the Lords. It is our intention, at no very remote period, to call the notice of our Readers to the measure of prohibition, by which the country wishes to determine the system of Reversionary Grants, and to the unwarrantable opposition with which that measure has been waylaid.

It is said that the Russians have obtained possession of the whole of Finland, and that a French and Danish force have succeeded in effecting a landing in Sweden. The first part of this intelligence may perhaps be true, but to the last we cannot give credit, unless it should appear that the frost, which is said to have recommenced in the Baltic, has been so severe as to enable the enemy to pass on the ice. This, however, very rarely occurs, and if the sea has remained open, probably the few British ships which sailed about a month ago from Gottenburgh, would be sufficient to prevent any invasion of Sweden from the Danish Islands.

Our advices from Gibraltar, a few days ago, informed us, that an Expedition was expected from England to go against Ceuta, a maritime town on the Barbary coast, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the French, who it is understood have a design upon it. It is now known to be a fact, that General Prevost's Expedition is intended to co-operate with that under General Spencer, in an attack to be made upon that place, prior to its proceeding to Halifax, which is its final destination. General Prevost left England in the Penelope frigate on the 13th of February, accompanied by the Banterer frigate, and a fleet of transports, having on board the 7th, 8th, 13th, and 22d regiments. The Expeditions, it is supposed, will rendezvous at Gibraltar.

A Treaty has been lately negociating between France and Denmark, for the manning of the French fleet with Danish sailors. Bonaparte offered to take into his pay Danish seamen to man twenty sail of the line, which he has completely equipped for service, or will have soon in a state of complete preparation. The Courts were agreed upon the terms, when the sailors, who were informed of the arrangement, made known their determination not to fight under the command, or in the service, of any foreign power whatever. They would fight the battles of their own Sovereign, but would not condescend to become mercenaries. This impediment was not altogether removed when the last information was transmitted; but Bonaparte, we believe, will not sacrifice any imagined or expected benefit to a matter of ceremony. He may sell or lend his ship to the King of Denmark; they will still be employed in the same warfare, and, whoever be the nominal Commander, will act under the same orders.

The Danish Government has issued a Manifesto against Sweden, dated Copenhagen, February the 29, which contains nothing remarkable. It is sufficient to state, that it charges the Court of Stockholm with observing a total silence, while all Europe has resounded with the cry of indignation at the attack of England on Copenhagen. It complains of the facility afforded before the reduction of Stralsund, to the departure of the English forces from Pomerania, and of the present engagements between Great Britain and Sweden.

Private letters by the last Gottenburgh Mail state, that a letter had been received by Baron D'Armfeld from the Russian Minister, Count Romanzoff, offering him a bribe of a large sum of money, and an extensive Principality, if he would betray his Sovereign and effect an insurrection of the people in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, in favour of the cause of Russia. It is added, that the Baron, on receiving this letter, immediately laid it before the King, who has amply rewarded the loyalty and fidelity of his Minister.

According to private advices from the Continent, the following is the subject of dismemberment of Turkey, agreed upon by France, Austria, and Russia:—

"Russia is to receive part of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia.

"Austria to receive Servia, Bosnia, part of Wallachia, and Upper Balgaria.

"France to receive Albania, and the whole of Greece, extending from the Adriatic to the Gulph of Salonica, together with Candia and Cyprus; and to receive from Austria, in consideration of the above cessions to that Power, the surrender of Trieste and her other possessions in the Adriatic."

Austria, it is added, is assembling an army of 50,000 men in Hungary, to give effect to this arrangement.

There has been a report for some days, that General Junot had entered into a negociation with Admiral Cotton, for evacuating Portugal, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions. This story is extremely improbable; for it is well known that the French Commanders always take care to supply their troops, without regard to the misery to which they subject the people of the country in which they are. It is ridiculous, therefore, to suppose that Junot, with all the resources of Portugal at his command, cannot find food for his army.

Advices from Seville have reached town to the 17th inst. That place is filled with French, and the people are astonished at the daily arrival of fresh French forces in Spain, now that Portugal is completely subdued. The French force now in Spain is not less than 100,000 men.

It appears that the whole of the money paid into the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, from the year 1794, to March, 1808, amounts to

As Droits of the Admiralty	474,925 11 10
As Droits of the Crown	1,588,434 10 2
A mixed Account of both, out of which nothing has been paid to Captors	1,051,094 19 2
Making the sum total of all the Money paid amount to	3,113,905 1 2
Sum total of all the Money drawn by the Royal Warrant and otherwise	2,539,887 19 7½
And the Balance now remaining is something more than half a million, viz.	574,007 1 6½

The Danish prizes are not included in this return.

Government, we understand, have determined to take the East India Company's troops into their own direction, in order to incorporate them into the regular army.

The sailing of the first East India fleet, which was appointed for Saturday, is deferred, as we learn on inquiry at the India House, for a few days.

Mr. John Whitelocke, late Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, intends, it is said, shortly to embark for America.

Bonaparte has had the following return made to him of the number of the *Jews* in all the different parts of the habitable globe; viz. in the Turkish Empire, 1,000,000; in Persia, China, India, on the East and West of the Ganges, 300,000; and in the West of Europe, Africa, and America, 1,700,000—making, in the aggregate, a population of *three millions!*

Ten artillery-waggons came from Croydon on Wednesday to the Bank, and took away specie to the amount of 200,000*l.* which is to be conveyed to Portsmouth, and there shipped on board a frigate to Gottenburgh, for the use of the King of Sweden, being part of the subsidy granted him.

The Private History of the Court of England, is published by Crosby and Co. Stationer's-court, Ludgate-street, in two elegant volumes, price 12s. The public curiosity has been so much excited by this truly-spirited production, that the Publishers authorise us to promise that every means will be taken to meet the demands, and with the utmost impartiality.

A boat with twenty-one men on board got into Dover on Sunday, from Flushing, from whence they made their

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escape on Saturday; the forts fired at them as they put to sea, but without doing them any injury. They state that there are eight sail of the line nearly ready for sea, and that two frigates had lately sailed from Flushing. Perhaps these were the frigates that were seen on Thursday off Flamboro' Head.

The following occurrence took place on Tuesday at Spithead:—A man belonging to the Salcette frigate was sentenced to be flogged through the fleet for thieving. The boats from all the men of war, had assembled, as usual, when at the moment that the punishment was about to be inflicted, he jumped overboard, and was never afterwards seen. It is supposed he had previously put some shot in his pockets, to prevent his rising.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—As an honest countryman was a few days ago, walking through Bond-street, he was met by three of those coxcombs, who, to the great annoyance of passengers, walk arm and arm, and fill up the pavement. One of those puppies took offence at the countryman's *black'd hat*, approaching him nearly, and thrusting his *quizzing-glass* into his face, asked him who was his *hatter*? The sturdy rustic immediately seized him by the nose, and dragging him a few paces, said, "I'll lead thee to him," much to the entertainment of the by-standers in general, and the mortification and disgrace of the coxcomb's companions, both of whom seemed apprehensive of being obliged to submit to the same means of information.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday about 12 o'clock his MAJESTY arrived at the Queen's Palace from Windsor. At two o'clock a deputation from the Corporation of London arrived, with the Address voted last Friday. On the Deputation being introduced, the Recorder read the Address, to which Lord Hawkesbury as Secretary of State for the Home Department, read his MAJESTY's answer. Aldermen Birch was introduced to his MAJESTY by Lord Hawkesbury, upon his election, and had the honour to kiss his MAJESTY's hand, as had all the Alderman, and most of the other persons composing the Deputation. Mr. Sheriff Philips had the additional honour of Knighthood conferred on him by his MAJESTY. Afterwards his MAJESTY held a private levee.

The following had the honour of being presented to his MAJESTY:—

Major-General Campbell, on being appointed to the command of the 5th Garrison Battalion; General Bertie, on his being appointed Colonel of the 89th Regiment, in the room of Mr. Whitelocke; Judge Lawrence, on being appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Judge Rooke, deceased; Rear Admiral Sawyer, on his promotion; Sir James Saumarez on being appointed to a command; Captain Hope, on the same occasion; Brigadier-General Moore, on his being appointed to the command at Newfoundland; Lord Napier, on being appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; Viscount Lake, on coming to the title; Lieutenant-Colonel French on his promotion and appointment upon the Staff in America; Sir Charles Edmonstone, upon coming to his title; Earl Cavan, on his being appointed Colonel of the 77th Regiment of Foot; Lord Redesdale, on his being appointed a Lord of Trade.

His MAJESTY held a Privy Council, and gave audience to the Cabinet Ministers and the Judge Advocate, who laid before his MAJESTY the proceedings of a Court-Martial.

Soon after six o'clock his MAJESTY set off on his return to Windsor.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL,

EXTRACTED FROM THE 20TH NUMBER OF LE BEAU MONDE; OR, LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE.

LADIES' DRESSES.

Fig. No. 3.—A plain white dress of real French cambric, made with a long train, and enriched round the bottom with a superb border of sun-flowers in needle work, and between every flower is inlet a rich footing of point lace—these flowers may be worked in colours or in white, and give a beautiful effect either way; the body of the dress is also made a degree longer than is usually worn; the back and bosom high, to wrap simply over, and fastened with a small diamond clasp, and trimmed all round to correspond with the bottom of the dress; the sleeves are made in the bishop style, of a much lighter texture than the dress, and are made separate from the dress. A robe pelisse of a delicate pink, pea-green, lilac, or sky-blue, lined throughout with white sarsnet, and trimmed all round with a wreath of green ivy leaves. The hair is formed into tasteful curls in the front of the head, with a narrow band of pink sarsnet, bound round the forehead, and shews transparently through the hair. A rich white lace handkerchief thrown carelessly over the head, and tied under the chin; gloves white kid, and shoes pea-green.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES.

MORNING DRESS.—In this we are scarcely at present able to point out any variety, as the coldness of the weather still renders a good great coat indispensable, and thus far precludes the opportunity of exhibiting the motley changes of fashion and taste, to any advantage. We are, however, justified in saying that light colours will certainly take the lead in the *ton* for coats. Waistcoats of striped Marsailles quilting will of course resume their stations as soon as the mildness of the weather will permit; and drab kerseymere or leather breeches, with brown top boots, will be as much the rage as ever.

EVENING DRESS.—The most prevailing at present is a dark blue coat with large sized flat gilt buttons, with velvet collar, or collar of the same cloth, according to fancy; with this we see single breasted white Marsailles quilting waistcoats, black silk breeches and stockings; some few sport drab coloured kerseymere breeches and white stockings.

DRESSES OF THE ARMY.

The following changes are spoken of in the dress of military officers, whereby each rank will be distinguished, as in the Continental armies, and in our navy; so that on actual service each rank may be known, though the officers are unacquainted with each other:—

Ensign—An epaulette of gold or silver fringe on the right shoulder, and white plume with red bottom.

Lieutenant—Epaulette of fringe and bullion right shoulder; plume as above.

Captains—Epaulette, with bullion and fringe, right shoulder; and one of fringe on left shoulder; plume as above.

Majors—Epaulette on each shoulder of bullion and fringe; plume white, with red top.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Epaulettes as above; white plume, with black top.

Colonels—Epaulettes as above; black plume, with white top.

Generals—Epaulettes as at present, and white plumes. Their different ranks are already distinguished by buttons.

N. B. Ensigns and Second Lieutenants of Highland and Fuzileer regiments to wear two epaulettes as formerly, but of gold or silver fringe only.

Lieutenants of Fuzileers—An epaulette, with fringe and bullion, *left* shoulder; and one of fringe on right shoulder, being the reverse of Captains.

THE PROMENADES.

The long wished for return of the vernal zephyrs is still delayed, whilst *Eurus*, *Boreas*, and *Auster* howl around in savage melody. The sprightly varieties of fashion for the season are yet in embrio; and the warm pelisse and fur cap, though they have lost their *novelty*, yet still retain their *comfort*.

A bright sun, for a few hours, induced us, last Sunday, to anticipate some of these many-coloured changes; but the icy hand of *General Frost* had placed sentinels over the gay abodes of Whim and Caprice, so as completely to check the first operations of the everchanging goddess.

There were few carriages in Hyde Park, with the exception of the Duchess of St. Albans, Countess of Barrymore, and Sir John Lade. In the gay throng of bits of blood, Sunday hacks, &c. there was little sprinkling of Nobility, except the Lords Sefton, Cranley, and Barrymore; and in St. James's and the Gardens nought appeared but sable pelisses, muffs, and fur tippets, enlivened at intervals by a scarlet gypsey cloak, or mameluke turban. Those who were disappointed of a peep at the fair Chancery Pleader, on Friday last, are on tiptoe in hopes of seeing her to-day in the gardens; and as there is a degree of *optic* novelty in her costume, we should not be surprised if *Chancery Suits* were to come into fashion.

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An event of considerable importance to the world of *Ton* has since sprung up, in the death of "the Royal Dane;" an event which *may*, perhaps, throw us all *into mourning*. So *sombre* and *lugubrious* a circumstance, threatens to blight the tender buds of Fancy, to turn the gay shops of Bond-street into mementos of mortality, and to confound Abigails, Dyers, and Old Clothes Women, into one motley groupe of fashionable confusion.

One hope still remains for the gay world:—As this is an unprecedented case, it is expected that the arbiter of Court Etiquette will feel the motives of general convenience so powerfully as to induce him to wave a form, which in the midst of hostility might pass for insult.

CITY.

Tuesday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, at which the price of the quartern loaf was ordered to remain at 11*d*.

On Wednesday a Deputation, consisting of the Lord Mayor, twelve Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, and twelve of the Common Council, waited upon his Majesty at the Queen's Palace with a loyal Address, to which his Majesty returned the following gracious answer.

"I thank you for your very loyal and dutiful Address.

"The assurances I receive of your unshaken attachment to my person and Government, afford me the greatest satisfaction.

"The example you have given to all ranks and descriptions of my people, of union and public spirit, at this important crisis, cannot but produce the most beneficial consequences, in enabling me to resist effectually the powerful and extensive confederacy, which the enemy has directed against my dominions, and ultimately to accomplish the great object of all my efforts—a secure and lasting peace."

COMMON COUNCIL.

A motion was made that Petitions be presented to both houses of Parliament, expressing regret that the Bill for preventing the granting Places in Reversion (which was regarded as the first step towards a reformation of existing abuses) should have been defeated, and praying that measures may be adopted for carrying so necessary and beneficial a Bill into effect; and also for causing inquiries to be made into the Receipt, Management, and Expenditure of the Public money, and adopting such measures as may effectually guard against such abuses in future, and for abolishing all unnecessary Places and Pensions, as a means of consolidating the strength of the empire; and calling forth the united energies and exertions of the people, which was seconded and agreed to, and a committee was appointed to withdraw and prepare the same, and being returned the Petitions were read, agreed to, and ordered to be fairly transcribed, and signed by the Town Clerk, and presented by the Sheriffs attended by the Remembrancer.

Mr. W. Howell was elected by ballot to serve the Office of Water Baliff, in the room of Henry Shepheard, Esq. deceased.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Wednesday a quarterly General Court was held at the East India House.

The Chairman (Mr. Edward Parry) laid several accounts before the Court, agreeably to the bye-laws; the titles of which having been read,

Mr. M. Rock wished to be informed whether those papers were sufficiently ample to enable the Proprietors to form a complete judgment of the state of their affairs.

On the Chairman's replying in the negative,

Mr. Randle Jackson said, that the custom had been to have all the papers in the Company's possession read *pro forma*, which would enable the proprietors to have access to them at their convenience.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Grant) having adverted to the existing Committee of Investigation in the House of Commons, hoped the Proprietors would give the Executive Body due credit that should any thing arise which might be deemed important to the interests of the Company the earliest notice would be given to the General Court.

Mr. Randle Jackson expressed his gratitude to the Honourable Deputy for his intimation. He confessed he felt a more than usual anxiety on the subject, as there was not any instance of a Committee being appointed with such power, since the year 1782; and it must be well recollected what a revolution in the constitution of the Company that Committee had produced. He felt the more deeply the importance of the subject, when he found the most enlightened persons in other respects so totally ignorant of the relative situation of the public and the Company. He then adverted to the general notion, that the Company were in arrears to the public nearly six millions, and said it was owing to the successful exertions of himself and his friends that this claim on the part of the public had not at present the shadow of any legal existence.

The Deputy Chairman perfectly co-incided with his Learned Friend as to the miserably gross ignorance and misconception which was so prevalent with respect to the Company's affairs; he could assure the proprietors, that the Committee of which he had the honour to be a member, had not been disposed to trench on the Company's rights; should such an idea unfortunately occur, not a moment's time would be lost in convening his constituents.

Captain George Weltden, of the ship Indus, took leave of the Court previous to departing for Madras and Bengal. The Court adjourned at six o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

On Thursday Evening was produced, a new Comedy, called *The World*, written by Mr. Kenney, the author of *Raising the Wind*, *Matrimony*, *Ella Rosenberg*, and other popular pieces. We will preface our observations on this Comedy by an account of the principal characters, and of the plot:—

Cheviot	Mr. Elliston.
Echo	Mr. Bannister.
Withers	Mr. Wroughton.
Index	Mr. Mathews.
Subtle	Mr. Wewitzer.
Social	Mr. Purser.
Loiter	Mr. De Camp.
Dauntless	Mr. Palmer.
Margin	Mr. Maddocks.
Lady Bloomfield	Mrs. Jordan.
Mrs. Barclay	Mrs. Powell.
Eleanor Barclay	Miss Boyce.

Echo, who has long been pinned to his mother's apron string, comes to town to begin business and woo *Lady Bloomfield*, a rich widow. Though naturally well-disposed, he commits several follies from his ignorance of the world, and imitates the manners and the tones of all his idle acquaintance. This regard to the opinion of *The World*, has induced him to abandon, in her adversity, *Eleanor Barclay*, whom he once honourably loved. *Cheviot*, a foundling, was during infancy dependent on *Mr. Davenant*, a man of fortune in Northumberland, who placed him with *Subtle*, a gambling merchant: but the high spirit of *Cheviot* revolts from his guardian's practices; he leaves the business, and, disdaining to apply for further charity to *Davenant*, who has never admitted him to his presence, he maintains himself as an author. By rescuing *Lady Bloomfield* in a fracas at the opera, *Cheviot* interests her affections: she sends him a bank-note, enclosed in a letter signed by the Goddess Fortune: and he, with the money destined to dissipate his own distresses, presently relieves the poverty of *Mrs. Barclay*, a prisoner in the King's Bench, by purchasing, in *Margin's* shop, a volume of manuscript sermons which *Eleanor* has come thither to sell. The rivalship of *Cheviot* and *Echo*, as admirers of *Lady Bloomfield*, produces a sharp remonstrance from *Echo*: who, however, by a strong appeal to his feelings, made by *Cheviot* in favour of *Eleanor*, is brought back to a sense of his duty, shakes off *Dauntless* and *Loiter*, his idle companions, and is restored to the amiable object of his early love. *Cheviot* is discovered to be a natural son of *Davenant*, who, from a weak fear of *The World*, has not owned him: but who, nevertheless, under the name of *Withers* has found him in London by the assistance of the good-natured *Index*, and heard him reproach his parents for abandoning the child. *Mrs. Barclay* owns herself his mother, who having, since her seduction, wedded and become a widow, receives honourable amends in a marriage with *Mr. Davenant*. *Cheviot*, after some little obstacles, occasioned by his own pride and poverty,

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by *Lady Bloomfield's* jealousy of *Miss Barclay*, is united to her Ladyship, with the consent of her father, *Mr. Social:* and the piece concludes with a confession, that the approbation of our own conscience is ill sacrificed to the opinions of *The World.*

This play has more merits and fewer faults than we remember to have seen in almost any production of the present time.—The plot is protracted, it must be confessed, to a very unnecessary length; but one or two representations will shew how it may be curtailed with advantage. It does not abound with tragic situation or farcical incident; but it affords much rational amusement, and will leave a still pleasanter impression on the mind, when it shall have been judiciously pruned.

The characters are all natural, and those of *Dauntless* and *Echo* have the further merit of novelty. *Dauntless* is an attorney, whom every body dislikes, but who is so abominably impudent that nobody can shake him off: and *Echo*'s peculiarity, which is by no means without its prototype in real life, consists in an assumption of other people's follies. By the bye the name of *Margin* is particularly well adapted to a vender of modern books.

But the principal merit of this comedy consists in its dialogue, which, as far as it is possible to decide, without reading the play, we believe to be infinitely superior to that of any modern piece, except *The Honey Moon* alone. The satire, the illustrations, and the remarks, are keen, striking, and correct. The sentiment for the most part is poetical without show, and interesting without romance.

Plays, like men, when really good, may be said to have a double existence: for after their form has vanished, their soul continues to live. To *The World* we earnestly wish a long career upon the stage: and when its course shall be terminated there, it will probably be translated to immortality in the closet of the man of letters.

Mr. Elliston, of whose acting in genteel comedy we so frequently have occasion to record our admiration, here supported and even encreased his just fame: and Mr. Bannister, in *Echo*, was so chaste, so humourous, and so natural, that no praise, except perhaps the gratitude of an author, can adequately pay him for his performance. Mr. Mathews was comically quaint, and of course entertaining, in the representation of *Index*: and Mr. Palmer and Mr. De Camp gave a great deal of character to their parts. Miss Boyce deserves particular praise for her unaffected sweetness in *Eleanor;* and Mrs. Powell has a part as much beneath her talents, as the character of *Lady Bloomfield* is above the skill of Mrs. Jordan; who, though she is sure to charm in her representations of nature, always displeases in her performance of fine ladies, because those are things of art.

There are a Prologue and an Epilogue. The latter is from the pen of Mr. M. G. Lewis, and consists in a collection of lively puns upon the words "*The World.*"

The Play was received with the loudest and longest applause; and the Epilogue was saluted with proportionate marks of the public favour.

COVENT-GARDEN.

On the same evening was performed, for the first time, at this theatre, a burlesque Melo-Drama called *Bonifacio and Bridgetina*; a piece disgraceful to the author or authors who conceived it, disgraceful to the proprietors who produced it, insulting to the actors who performed in it, and insulting to the public who hissed it. We do not insert an account of its plot; because we think that our columns would be disgraced by the record. The analysis of a puppet show, and the criticism of nothing, are beneath the dignity of common sense. Vulgarity and folly were the characteristics of the dialogue, profusion was the leading feature of the decorations, and disgust was the sentiment of the audience. Sadler's Wells or the Royal Circus would scarcely have opened its doors to such a hodge-podge, and Covent Garden Theatre is degraded to the level of a Bartholomew show-booth. It is high time for some more revivals to appear: the beams of Nature and Shakespeare, perhaps, may dissipate the clouds of nonsense that shadow this dramatic hemisphere.

HINTS TO COMMERCIAL SPECULATORS.

A convoy is appointed for the ships bound to Brazils, upwards of forty sail of vessels are at this time ready loaded with British manufactured goods for South America, among them are several Portuguese vessels lately arrived in British ports from Oporto and Lisbon. We sincerely hope the adventures will turn out advantageous, and with respect to the "returns," there is no doubt of their coming to a good market at home, as the cotton-wool of that country is perhaps the finest of the world; of this article alone were exported, from the Brazils to Portugal, annually about 140,000 bags; of sugar, 25,000 chests; of indigo, about 1200 serons; and of hides, 1,200,000 with horns and tallow in proportion. It will be necessary for speculators to be very careful in the quality of the British manufactured goods they ship for the Rio de Janerio, as none will sell there, but of the very finest quality; and it is the very contrary in the other parts of South America, where every kind of coarse goods, such as we usually send to our West India Islands, meet a ready sale. Tallow from that quarter of the globe, will, no doubt, find a ready sale, particularly at a time, when it is impossible to import it from Petersburgh. Their indigoes will not suit this market, being too flinty and come at a much dearer price, in proportion, than those of other countries. Buenos Ayres hides have been sold from 2d. to 6½d. per lb. weight.

SUGAR.—With respect to the market for sugar, it still continues very dull indeed, the prices of raw sugar may be called from 55s. to 79s. per cwt. according to quality; lumps from 5l. to 5l. 6s.; powder loaves from 4l. 18s. to 6l. 1s.; and single loaves from 4l. 12s. to 5l. 6s. per cwt. In the course of this month we may expect a Jamaica and a Leeward Island fleet to arrive, with, no doubt, a large quantity of this article, and we hope, prior to it, that the market will be still better than at present it is. Fine Jamaica Rum is worth from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per gallon, and Leeward Island Rum, from 4s. 2d. to 5s. per gallon.

COTTON.—This article is rather flat in the market except the Brazil wool, called Maranams and Pernambucco's, which have advanced in price nearly 2d. per lb. and they are now worth from 2s. to 2s. 3½d. per lb.

The prices of British plantation Coffee may be called from 4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. according to quality. If this article could be shipped for the Continent at this time, it would bring nearly 100 per cent. profit, and, notwithstanding all Bonaparte's plans against our commerce, this very article has found its way into France, Germany, and Holland.

TEA.—The prices of all kinds of black Tea, such as Bohea, Congou, and Souchong, have advanced nearly 4d. per lb. Hysons and all kinds of Green Teas continue in price as usual.

WINE continues to advance in price, and fine old Port cannot now be purchased under the enormous price of 100 guineas per pipe. Claret is plenty in the market, and that of good quality sells from 85*l.* to 90*l.* per hogshead. Good old Sherry is rather scarce, and that of fine pale coloured Wine brings 90*l.* per butt. Old Madeira from the East Indies, brings 125*l.* per pipe of 110 gallons.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The last season, which, for the sports of the field, has been through the whole winter the most unfavourable ever known, has now nearly concluded two of its subjects, coursing and hare-hunting, as the hares are now breeding in every county. In truth, no fair sportsman would now think of pursuing an animal in a state of gestation, which it is inhuman to distress, particularly as it is not worth having when killed, and when two or three are killed in one. In addition to this, the farmer, though himself a sportsman, begins to be materially interested in his grounds not being hunted. The young seeds are beginning to shoot; and the ewes, with their infant lambs, are now in the fields as well as the ewes who have not lambed down—all equally liable to be injured by a field of sportsmen—"who give care to the winds," and care little what they ride over.—The fox-hunter, however, is in a different predicament; and many packs, we trust, will continue their sport till the middle of the end of April.

The Earl of Darlington's fox-hounds had one of the most brilliant runs of the season, from that celebrated covert, Sessay Wood, Yorkshire. They presently unkennelled a fox, which seemed determined to shew, that the justly-famed breed of Hambleton Foxes is not extinct; for first skirting along the banks of the Swale, about two miles, he then had the courage to face the wind towards the hills, passing by Sowerby, Bagby, through Thirkleby Park, Thirkleby Spring, Osgodby, and Hoodhill, where, notwithstanding many earths were open, he

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scorned so mean a retreat, and turned to the right, across Kilburn Common to Byland Abbey, Newborough Park, and Yearsly; then pointed towards Black Wood, but the scent growing very cold, he was lost about three miles from Easingwold, after a run of two hours and ten minutes, with only one short check. The country passed over was supposed to be at least twenty-five miles. Amongst the best sportsmen and riders were the Earl of Darlington, on his capital mare Flora; Sir F. Boynton, on Mr. Bennet; Mr. Treacher, on Copenhagen; Mr. Frankland, on Coxcomb; Mr. Bell, on All-fours; Mr. Livesay, on Rector; Mr. Stourton, on Poppleton; Mr. Silvertop, on Traveller, &c. &c.

The hounds of Sir T. Stanley, of Hooton, in Cheshire, lately drew Shotwicke Gawes, and in a few seconds a couple of foxes broke cover. The hounds divided, and two couple and a half went away with one; he took his country direct, from Find to Puddington, then to Hinderton; he was headed crossing the Parkgate great road, when he took for Ness Gawes, from thence to Raby, Wilison, and Thornton Common, where he was again headed, and being obliged to take the low lands leading to Woodchurch, finding himself closely pursued he began to take water. He then took to Storeton Mill, opposite Liverpool, where he was again headed, and then taking his course towards Bebbington, he was *tallihoed* about two hundred yards before the hounds, he was now nearly exhausted. The two horsemen who were in, *tallihoed* him crossing the great turnpike road at Bembo Mill, about sixty yards before the hounds. He took down Ponten great cover, and under Ponten-hall got into ground. This chase was calculated to be upwards of thirty miles, with two couple and a half of hounds.

At Norbrook Races, near Bicester, which are fixed for Wednesday next, the 6th inst. much company is expected. Eleven horses are named for the 50*l.* Cup, five for the hunters Sweepstakes, and six for the sweepstakes by hacks; after which some matches will be run; and as the turf is in excellent condition, great sport is depended on.

Boxing.—Tuesday next is looked for with considerable avidity, as a day for much diversion amongst the amateurs of pugilism. Besides the match between young Belcher and Dockarty, for 50 guineas, which has been for some time fixed to take place on that day, Cropley and Dutch Sam will also exhibit for a similar sum.

A Wiltshire gentleman has started on a pedestrian excursion in that county, which if he performs within the given time, will outstrip all pedestrians. His name is Padgers, and his undertaking is to go 50 miles a day for eight days. He started on Tuesday morning, at about 4 miles from Basingstoke, to go to a spot near Warminster. The undertaking is for a bet of 150 guineas.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LINCOLN'S INN HALL,
MARCH 28, 1808.

HEIRS DEALING WITH EXPECTANCES.

BOWES, ESQ. *v.* JACOB.

This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the Defendant from proceeding upon a *post obit* bond for 1800*l.* given under the following circumstances: The Plaintiff, T. Bowes, Esq. one of the sons of the late Lord Strathmore, being extremely distressed for money, proposed to raise 10,000*l.* upon *post obit* bonds, stipulating to pay back four times the amount of the money advanced, in case his elder brother, George Bowes, Esq. should die without issue male, and he became possessed of his estates, which he was legally entitled to in case that contingency happened, at that time the Plaintiff was in custody at the suit of the Defendant, whose debt and costs amounted to 325*l.* The Defendant agreed to accept the Plaintiff's proposal, and a *post obit* bond for 1800*l.* was executed. Shortly after Mr. George Bowes died, and the Defendant put his bond in suit. In support of the injunction Sir Samuel Romilly contended that the Plaintiff being in embarrassed circumstances, had been induced to deal with his expectances improvidently, and that the transaction was precisely that in which the Court would interfere to give relief. Sir Samuel added, that at the time the bond was given the Defendant knew Mr. George Bowes to be in a bad state of health, and that the contingency was very likely to happen. After hearing Mr. Richards on the other side, the Lord Chancellor ordered the injunction to be granted, and the Plaintiff be made to pay the amount of the original debt and costs into Court within six weeks.

There were two other Motions made of a similar nature, which met a similar result.

Yesterday application was made to the Court on behalf of Lord Athbone, for an order to deliver to his Lordship's care and custody his eldest son, Lord Aghrise, who was a lunatic. Several affidavits in behalf of the application were put in and read, and it appeared by them, that the young Nobleman who was the subject of this application had for a length of time laboured under mental derangement. The affidavits went on to state that he had been removed from place to place by his wife, to the exclusion of his family, who had been denied access to him, and they were ignorant of his present abode.

Sir S. Romilly and Mr. Martin were heard at considerable length on the part of Lord Athbone, and the case was ordered to stand over until Monday; when Counsel will be heard on the other side, and the Lord Chancellor will give his decision.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

At these Sessions a case was tried, for an assault committed by the coachman of a stage-coach, on the Serjeant of the Bank Picket Guard, as he was marching on duty, near the corner of Little Newport-street, in the month of December last, and of breaking through the ranks with his horses. The Chairman, in delivering his opinion on this case, observed that officers and soldiers, even in this situation, were bound to be civil to the public, and that it was occasionally their duty to give way in the street, according as the case might be; at the same time he added, that the public were bound to give every possible facility to the public service. The parties not being able to adjust amicably their differences, which was strongly recommended by the Court, the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of 5*l.*

The Sessions ended yesterday, with a goal delivery. Thirty-six persons were discharged by proclamation.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

British Navy.—The naval force, in commission, this day, amounts to 151 sail of the line; from 50 to 44 guns, 22; frigates, 173; sloops, 222; gun-brigs, &c. 222.—Total 720.—Building, and in ordinary—of the line 110; 50 to 44 guns 15; frigates 83; sloops, &c. 75; gun brigs, &c. 30.—Total building and in ordinary, 322.—Grand total 1112 vessels of war; being at increase, within the last month, of 32 vessels.

The following ships for the Baltic sailed from Portsmouth, on Wednesday morning, viz. Mars and Orion, of 74 guns; Polyphemus, 64; Salcette, Daphne, Mutine, Insolent, Hearty, Protector, Redbreast, and Steady.

The whole of Admiral Russell's squadron, except the Majestic, was to sail from Yarmouth the moment the wind would permit, for Gottenburgh. The ships were all victualled and ready for the purpose. Admiral Russell will have another squadron ready in a few days, in order to enable him to resume his station off the Dutch coast.

A smack belonging to Queenborough, bound to Faversham, laden with King's stores, was on Thursday driven on the Pollard (a bar that runs out of Whitstable). The crew and passengers consisted of four men, two boys, and one woman, the Captain's wife. They got the boat out, and the Captain, his wife, and boy got into it, and put off for the shore. At a small distance from the vessel, the boat stove, and the Captain regained the smack, but his wife and the boy perished. He remained on board with the rest of the crew until morning; the vessel being nearly dry, they left her, and walked ashore, with the exception of the owner, who perished through the extreme cold. The woman and boy have been picked up. The distress of the Captain has been great, he had been married a week only, and was bringing his bride to Faversham, to introduce her to his friends.

PORT NEWS.

Deal, March 29.—Admiral Sir Samuel Hood is arrived here, and has hoisted his flag on board the Centaur, of 74 guns, which came in yesterday from Portsmouth. The gallant Admiral, we hear, is to have a command in the squadron destined for the Baltic, which is daily accumulating in the Downs. Several frigates are already here, and the strong easterly winds only prevents others joining from the westward; they are, however, hourly expected.

Sheerness, April 1.—Dropped down to the Nore, His Majesty's ship Victory, to receive the Flag of Admiral Sir James Saumarez.—The wind having come round to the N. W. the whole of the Gottenburgh convoy have assembled below the Nore, and if the wind proves favourable they will proceed on their voyage to-morrow, under convoy of his Majesty's brigs Bold and Turbulent.

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POLICE.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

While a funeral was going into St. Clement's Church, several suspicious persons were observed lurking about, one of whom held up his fist in a menacing way at a Gentleman, who watched him. Application was made to Bow-street, and some Officers sent, by whom one of the fellows was taken and brought to the Office, and who proved to be the notorious Harry Woodford. A Gentleman who was in the crowd identified Woodford to be one of the most active in the gang in hustling the people belonging to the funeral as well as the spectators, and stated, that he was the fellow who had the audacity to hold up his fist at him in a menacing way. Mr. Read asked Woodford what he had been doing since he was last liberated, but he could give no account of himself; on being asked what he was doing in the Strand, he replied he had been to the Transport Office to endeavour to go abroad but could not meet with Mr. Stewart; he could not say whether he had seen any body. Mr. Read pointed out the impossibility of his story, and said the only question with him was, whether he should convict him as a rogue and vagabond, or an incorrigible rogue, and sent for all the Officers and Patroles to ascertain whether he had ever been convicted before, but that could not be proved. To prevent this difficulty in future, Mr. Read ordered, that all the Officers and Patrole should procure books, and make memorandums of the conviction of Woodford, and all the other pick pockets, to be brought to the Office, and directed that every possible exertion should be made by the evening, to ascertain whether he had been convicted before, which was accordingly done; but it could not be ascertained. Mr. Read therefore, convicted him as a rogue and vagabond.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Thursday another of those depraved women, who entice the unwary into their abodes and rob them, was charged with robbing a young man, seventeen years of age, of eight shillings and his watch. The prisoner, who was stricken in years, had enveigled him through a court or entry to her subterraneous abode, at the back of Crown-street where she put him in fear, and robbed him of his property. He was then hurried into the street by another passage, but obtained assistance, when the prisoner was secured. She was committed for trial.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A melancholy occurrence happened on Wednesday, on the London side of Blackfriars Bridge. A spirited and dangerous animal, in a single horse cart, loaded, in descending the hill, started at some unknown object, and reared up on his hind legs, and continued to plunge for some time in the most furious manner, he then dashed furiously towards the side, and came in contact with a very respectable woman of the name of Dingle, and her aunt, who, in endeavouring to make their escape, both fell under the wheel nearest to the kirb-stone, when the unruly beast, at the critical moment moving forward, the near-wheel instantly passed over the head of Mrs. Dingle, who died without a groan, and over the arm of the aunt, which it shattered to pieces. The aunt was carried away in a hackney-coach, the mangled remains of the niece, to the disgrace of the surrounding spectators, was allowed to lay for some time on the bridge, a shocking and most lamentable spectacle. The furious animal was stopped without doing further mischief. The owner of the horse is highly censurable for allowing so vicious a beast to be driven by a man who appeared totally unfit to manage him; and more particularly so, as we have been informed by one of the relatives of the deceased, that the horse was always considered ungovernable; the animal had, previously to its reaching the bridge, ran against a horse, and rendered it probable unfit for service. The above calamity is lamentably dreadful; the vices of the horse must have been known; and, therefore, proper measures should have been adopted to prevent the possibility of accident. The body of the unfortunate sufferer was, *at last*, taken to the burying-ground of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, where it was soon owned by the husband, who, we are informed is totally inconsolable, as well as her family and friends.

Tuesday in the afternoon, as a labouring man was passing through the park belonging to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, he was attacked by a ferocious bull, and gored in such a manner, as only to survive a short time; the Keeper of the Park received orders from his Royal Highness to shoot the animal immediately.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—An Inquisition was taken yesterday at the Half-way-house at Newington, on the body of Maria Matilda Pardet, a young lady who met with her death on Friday afternoon, by a violent fall. The deceased was walking on the leads of the house of her aunt, at Bowyer's-row, near Newington, with an infant in her arms, accompanied by two other young ladies, when a trap-door, over a lumber loft, gave way, and the young lady with the infant was precipitated into the loft, from the height of 16 feet. The infant did not sustain any injury, but the young lady pitched on the back part of her head and fractured her skull. She survived the accident but two hours.—*Accidental Death.*

Early on Thursday morning last, the shop of Mr. Fisher, mercer, Great Newport-street, Long Acre, was robbed in the following manner:—Having broken the fanlight, the thieves, by means of an instrument, supposed to resemble the ram-rod of a musket, with a worm-screw, reached the goods upon the shelves, and, by twisting the instrument into the goods, drew them to the fanlight. They succeeded in getting silk to a considerable amount, and probably would to a much greater extent had not the family been alarmed by the falling of the goods off the shelves.—The thieves made their escape.

Thursday night, between six and seven o'clock, as Mr. May, builder, of George-street, Grosvenor-square, was returning in his gig from West End, Hampstead, the horse took fright and ran off with him between Kilburn Wells and the Hill House, passed Mr. Gillow, of Oxford-street, and another gentleman on horseback, extremely frightened, and complained of his inability to stop the animal. In coming opposite Mr. Marvin's farm, he made a spring from the back part of the chaise, but unfortunately pitched on his head, and was killed on the spot. He lies at the Portman Arms, Paddington, for the inspection of the Coroner.

Three noted characters on the town were yesterday taken into custody, and examined on the charge of having extorted upwards of 30*l.* from a very reputable tradesman, by charging him with an offence, the very imputations of which fills the mind with horror. The complainant was attacked by the parties, in the Park, about two months since, and, rather than a charge of such a nature should even be falsely alledged against him, he was induced to comply with the demands of the robbers, until their repeated solicitations for other sums compelled him to seek redress.

CHILD STEALING.—A little girl, three years old, the daughter of Mrs. Penstone, a widow in Portland-street, was stolen from the door of her parent on Thursday morning, and has not since been recovered. She was seen in the arms of a woman in Oxford-street, by a servant who lives next door to Mrs. Penstone, but having no suspicion, it was not until the child had been missed that she communicated what she had seen.

A little boy was also taken from the door of Mr. Rivers, in Berwick-street, on Wednesday morning, and after having been stripped of his cloaths, was left at the door of his parent at ten o'clock at night. A woman has been taken into custody, on suspicion, in consequence of her having been found possessed of a frock, supposed to belong to the child.

BIRTH.

On Thursday se'nnight the wife of John Garnet, weaver, of Lane-Top in Midgly near Halifax, was safely delivered of *four* living girls. One of the children died soon after the birth; the other three are likely to do well, and have been baptized.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, by special licence, at Melbury, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Strangeways, the Right Honourable Lord Henry Petty to Lady Louisa Strangeways, sister to the Earl of Ilchester.

DIED.

Sir H. Grey, elder brother to the late, and uncle to the present Earl Grey, on Tuesday, at a very advanced age; having never been married, Earl G. comes into possession of estates to the value of near 37,000*l.* besides a fortune for each of his younger children. His Lordship's brothers and sisters also have large legacies; and all Sir H's. old servants are left comfortable annuities for their lives.

About eight o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr. L. Bologna, of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, after a lingering illness, at his apartments, at Brompton.

March 25, at Goodnestone next Wingham, in the one hundred and first year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Stocks. The old lady was born Jan. 25 and baptized at Wingham, Feb. 14, 1708; and during her life was never thirty miles from that place. She has left three daughters, whose ages united to hers exceed three hundred years. Fifty-two of her grand and great grand children are now living, and about the same number have died; she retained her faculties to the day of her death, and on the celebration of her ninety-ninth year, sung several songs to her family.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.—Since Monday there are only three vessels arrived with Barley and Oats. Wheat is still without alteration. Barley obtains rather more money. Beans are the same as last market day. The supplies of Oats are short, and but little alteration in prices.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	60 a	72	Wheat	60 a	72
Fine ditto	74 a	77	Fine ditto	76 a	78
Rye (New)	46 a	50	Rye (New)	46 a	50
Barley	40 a	46	Barley	42 a	47
Malt (New)	67 a	77	Malt (New)	67 a	77
White Peas, boilers	156 a	168	White Peas, boilers	158 a	168
Grey Peas	52 a	57	Grey Peas	52 a	57
Beans	54 a	60	Beans	54 a	60
Tick ditto (Old)	52 a	57	Tick ditto	52 a	58
Oats	38 a	40	Oats	38 a	40
Poland ditto	41 a	42	Poland ditto	42 a	43
Rape Seed £32 a £34			Rape Seed £32 a £35		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s	Friday.	s	s.
Fine English Flour	55 a	60	American Flour	38 a	42
Second ditto	50 a	55	per barrel of 196 lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from March 19 to March 25—Total, 5,080 quarters, from 60s. to 77s.—Average 70s. 5½d. or 6½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending March 26.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	69	8	Beans	56	5
Rye	42	0	Peas	70	10
Barley	38	11	Oatmeal	45	9
Oats	30	11	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, MAR. 31.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	17 10 a	20 10	Oats, per qr.	1 16 a	2 2
Barley, per qr.	1 18 a	2 2	Beans, do.	2 16 a	3 3

Peas £.2 12s. a £.3 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 30th of March, 1808, is 1*l.* 14s. 11½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 10 a	6 0	Kent	4 15 a	7 0
Sussex	4 10 a	5 5	Sussex	4 15 a	5 15
Essex	4 15 a	5 12	Farnham	6 0 a	10 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 5 0	Average	5 7 6
	Straw	2 8 0 a	2 14 6		2 11 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 6 0		5 8 0
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 0 0		6 10 0
	Straw	2 4 0 a	2 12 0		2 8 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 6 0		5 15 0
	Clover	5 0 6 a	7 0 0		6 0 0
	Straw	2 5 0 a	2 10 0		2 7 6

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcass.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 0 a	4 8	Beef	3 8 a	4 8
Mutton	4 2 a	5 0	Mutton	3 8 a	4 8
Veal	5 6 a	7 0	Veal	3 6 a	3 8
Pork	5 2 a	6 0	Pork	4 8 a	6 0
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, - 850——Sheep and Lambs, - 2,500
Calves, - 150——Pigs - - - - - - - - 400

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts,	19 a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 40lb.		
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	per dozen	30 a	34
Dressing Hides	16 a	20	——— 50 a 70lb.	36 a	41
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22½	——— 80 a 90lb.	32 a	35
Flat Ordinary	16½ a	17	——— heavy	24 a	27
Tanned Horse,	21 a	23½	Seals, small	40 a	44
			—— large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 34*l.* a 36*l.*—good, 40*l.*—Foreign do. 28*l.* a 32*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	11 6 a	12 0
Middling	1 6 a	2 0	Engl. Horse	14 0 a	16 0
Ordinary	1 3 a	1 6	Sheep Skins	3 0 a	4 6
			Lamb Skins	0 0 a	0 0

PRICE OF COALS.

We are glad to be able to inform our Readers, that a supply of Coals has at length arrived.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.—Benton, 65s.; Heaton, 70s.; Percy, 70s.; South Moor, 60s.; Wall's End (Temples), 65s.; Walker, 67s.; Willington, 65s.

8 Ships at Market, 5 sold, 22 sailed, 156 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	62 0 a	65 0	Town Tallow	00 0 a	82 0
Soap, yellow	104 0 a	106 0	Yell. Russia, do.	84 0 a	85 0
—— mottled	112 0 a	116 0	White, do.	00 0 a	80 0
—— curd	00 0 a	120 0	Soap,	79 0 a	82 0
Candles, p. doz.	00 0 a	13 0	Graves	00 0 a	12 0
—— mould, do.	00 0 a	14 0	Good Dregs	00 0 a	12 0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 11d. Clare, 4s. 11½d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 9d.—Average 4s. 10d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock						
3 per Cent. Consol.	64⅛ ⅛	64½ ⅜ ½	64½ ⅜	64½ ⅝	64½ ⅝	64⅝ ¾
3 per Cent. Reduced						
4 per Cent. Consol.						
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	97	97 6⅛ ⅜	96⅝ ¾	96¾ ⅞	96¼ ⅞	96¼ ⅞
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities						
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.		64⅛	64⅛		64¼ ⅜	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years		7⅛ 13-16	7⅛ 13-16	7 11-16 ⅝	7 13-16 ⅞	7⅞ 15-16
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock			69½			
India Stock						
Do. Bonds	1, 2 dis.	1, 2 dis.	2, 3 dis.	2, 3 dis.	2, 3 dis.	1, 2 dis.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	1, 5 pm.	1, 4 pm.	P. 3 pm.	P. 1 pm.	1, 4 pm.	3, 5 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£21	£21 8s.	£21 8s.	£21 8s.	£21 8s.	£21 8s.
City Do.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.	£7 14s.
Omnium						
Consols for Account	64⅛ ¼ ⅜	64⅛	64⅛	64¼ ⅜	64⅛ ⅜	64⅞
Bank for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	7 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	34	11	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	2 2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	34	6 2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	7 2½ U.	Venice	52 ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	9	Naples	42	
Do.	23	13 2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	23	13	Oporto	65	
Madrid	41	effec.	Dublin	10½ per Ct.	
Cadiz	41	effec.	Cork	11¼	
			N. Dol. 5s. Sd. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	1	0
Dublin	2	1
Waterford	2	1
Guernsey	0	8
Jersey	0	0

Printed and Published by and for J. B. BELL and J. DE CAMP, at the Office of *Le Beau Monde*; or, *Literary and Fashionable Magazine*, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand; and may be had of all the Newsmen in the United Kingdom.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 15. SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1808. Price 8d.

GRATIS.

A PORTRAIT OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE III.

BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVEN BY SCRIVEN, AND INTENDED AS A

FRONTISPIECE

TO

THE NATIONAL REGISTER,

Was to have accompanied the *Emblematical Title Page* and delivered GRATIS to the Purchasers of that Paper on its Commencement, viz. SUNDAY, JANUARY, 3, 1808. In consequence, however, of the difficulties that always arise in the outset of so arduous an undertaking, the Proprietors were unable to accomplish that part of their Plan; but as those difficulties have now ceased they are happy to inform the *PATRONS* of *THE NATIONAL REGISTER*, and the *PUBLIC IN GENERAL*, that the beautifully engraven Portrait of OUR SOVEREIGN is now finished by Mr. SCRIVEN, and will be ready for Delivery on SUNDAY, APRIL 24; the Resemblance is unquestionable; and the whole Print is positively a Master-piece in the Art of Engraving. *The National Register* is designed to be preserved and formed into a *Volume at the End of every Year*, so as to exhibit to posterity a faithful Record of the present eventful Age: and the Motto of the Paper

"*OUR KING, CONSTITUTION, AND LAWS.*"

enforces the necessity of the present Embellishment. It is hoped that the splendid manner with which the Proprietors have ever conducted their Works, will induce the Public to expect a *spirited and admirable Portrait of his* MAJESTY; it may be necessary to say, that the Portrait will be delivered SEPARATE from *The National Register*, and printed on Copper Plate Paper, so as to form a Print that would not be sold by any Printseller for less than *Four Shillings*.

Our Patrons in the Country are requested to observe, that the Portrait of his Majesty will be invariably DELIVERED GRATIS to the Newsmen, for the purpose of being transmitted to their Subscribers, by the safest and most convenient mode. But as it will be impossible for the Newsmen to forward the Portrait by the Post, without incurring *the risk of spoiling the Print*, and *the Expence of Postage*, the Proprietors beg leave to submit to their Friends the necessity of their requesting some Bookseller in the Country to obtain it from his Agents in London, who will inclose it in his parcel. This will obviate every difficulty, and secure its safe arrival. To any of the Friends of the Paper, who may be disappointed of the Portrait, or to any Friend commissioned by them, an Impression will be gratuitously delivered at the Office of *The National Register*. But it will be necessary for the Subscriber, in this case, to send his real name, and place of abode, in a note addressed to the Proprietors.

Those who may have neglected to complete their sets, are requested to give early orders, to prevent the chance of disappointment.

Immediate Orders for the Paper should be given, to prevent the possibility of disappointment, addressed (post paid) to the Proprietors, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand, to the Clerks of the Roads, or Newsmen, throughout the United Kingdom.

THE TRIAL OF GENERAL WHITELOCKE

IS NOW COMPLETED,

The First Part of which was DELIVERED GRATIS to the Purchasers of THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

If any disappointments have occurred; Orders should be sent (*post-paid*) to the Newsman who sends the Paper, and he will immediately transmit it; but as a difficulty has taken place at the Post-Office relative to its being forwarded by that channel into the Country; the Proprietors beg leave to request that Orders may be given to the different Booksellers throughout the United Kingdom, who will cause it to be sent by their Correspondents in London, so as to save expence, and prevent the possibility of disappointment.

Any Number of Sets, Price 8d. each, may be had of all the Booksellers and Newsmen throughout the United Kingdom.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

ON THE BILL FOR PREVENTING THE GRANT OF REVERSIONS BY THE CROWN.

In the late Parliament, the House of Commons passed a resolution, founded on a Report of the Committee of Finance, for an Address to the King, praying that no offices might thenceforward be granted in Reversion; and a Bill was brought in to affix the Legislative sanction to that measure. Before the Bill was passed, a dissolution took place; but in the present Parliament the measure was renewed, and passed the House of Commons, with only one dissentient voice. It proceeded to the House of Lords, and was thrown out. The Commons finding their intentions thus frustrated, were obliged a second time to Address the King, praying him not to grant Offices in Reversion. In the present Session another Bill was introduced, which was also thrown out by the Lords. A Bill has now been brought into the House of Commons, founded on the same principle, but modified in its application, and professing its object to be simply the suspension of the Royal Prerogative in this respect. This Bill, as well as most of the other measures relating to the same subject, has been ushered in under the auspices of Mr. Bankes, who proposes that it shall be in force "for one year from the "passing of the Act, and from the close of that period "to the end of six weeks from the commencement of the "subsequent Session of Parliament."

For this Bill a very lively interest has been excited, by the fate of the former measures, and by the appearance of opposition from a potent quarter. We profess ourselves to be decidedly the friends of the principle on which the Bill is founded, and we only regret that as the rejection of it in the Upper House has precluded the Commons from sending it up during the present session in its original shape, it should have become necessary to make that which ought to be an absolute prohibition, amount to nothing more than a suspension. We are friends to the abolition of Reversionary Munificence, not more from regard to the rights of the people, than from regard to the interests of the crown. The rights of the people cannot in fact be very materially affected either by the continuation or by the abolition of this prerogative: but the people in general believe that their money is ill-applied in the grant of Reversions, and at a time when they do really bear so many necessary burthens, it surely is but fair to relieve them from those that are unnecessary. If the weight of unnecessary burthens be very small, and very small we believe that it is, in comparison of the mighty load which, at best, the nation must submit to carry, yet if the nation be of opinion that by the removal of that small weight, their strength will be more adequate to their task, it is no more than just to make this little sacrifice to their opinion. The people still will pay almost as much into the treasury: so

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much, that the difference will hardly be sensible: but then they will pay it more willingly, because they will have the satisfaction of thinking that it is all applied for salutary purposes. If the good which they expect from this measure were less than it is, nay, if it were absolutely nothing, we should still inculcate the propriety of the measure, because the people should always be satisfied when they can be satisfied without danger: and when their hearts are with their government they can submit without a murmur to a thousand difficulties which in a moment of discontent they would refuse with indignation to endure. Dr. Fuller relates a story, which, in his quaint language, stands thus: "A gentleman having led a company of little "children into the fields further than they used to walk, "they began to be quite tired, and called out to the gentle- "man to carry them, for they could go no further; but (he "being unwilling to give himself that trouble, and besides "was unable to carry them all, which must disoblige some "of them) he relieved himself with this invention, saying: "be content a little, my dear children, and I will provide "you every one a horse to ride home on; accordingly he "he went to the next hedge, and cut them geldings out of "it: and the success answered the device, for being "mounted on these wooden steeds, the strength of "fancy added new mettle to their legs, and they trudged "chearfully home." If the people, when they are weary, will be contented with a wooden horse, why should their guardians refuse it to them?

It has been objected that, in depriving the Crown of the right of making Grants in Reversion, we are depriving the Crown of its just prerogative. But those who fancy this appear to be short-sighted indeed. The abolition of this power strengthens the efficient force of the Crown; it weakens only the individual King, who may happen to be reigning at the time when the abolition takes place. It weakens him, because he finds the gifts, which every day become vacant under his eyes, devolving upon persons who claim them by the Reversionary Grants of some former Prince: but it ultimately strengthens the Crown, because the Crown is thereby empowered to give that *in præsenti*, which otherwise it can bestow only *in futuro*.

But whether the Bill be in effect likely to produce the infinite benefits that some persons hope from it, or whether it will be attended only with that slight but not contemptible advantage which we are inclined to expect, there surely can be among impartial persons only one opinion on the opposition with which it has been assailed. The measure originated in the House of Commons with the minority, and was approved by the Ministers: it was carried into the Upper House, and there too the Ministers concurred in it. And yet it has been rejected by a majority of the House of Peers: that is to say, by some Princes of the Blood with proxies in their pockets. And are the united voices of the Ministry and of the people to be drowned by the whisper of such authority? Are the advisers of the Crown to be always persons distinct from the Crown's responsible servants? Are the people of this country for ever to deprecate the existence of a power "behind the throne, greater than "the throne itself?" Is the King to have his negative voice as the first branch of the Constitution, and are negative voices to speak for him besides in the meetings of the second branch, so as finally to overthrow, without the personal odium of a refusal, the beneficial measures that may be proposed by the third branch? And for whom is all this done? for the good of the King? No: the good of the people is the good of the King. It is done for the good of those who call themselves the friends of the King: for the aggrandisement of those who eagerly take into their hands the reigns of government that have been but loosely held of late: and the consequence must be universal odium to themselves, and even unpopularity to their Sovereign. For though the higher classes of society may feel that their present Sovereign would never intentionally injure his people, yet the vast mass of low and inconsiderate persons, who shall see what the Junto has done, and hear that the members of that junto are called the King's friends, will imagine that the King has delegated them to do that obnoxious work which he himself was unwilling to perform.

But it seems that the opposers of the Reversion Bill have not confined themselves to the exercise of that influence which their rank bestows upon them, and which at best is ill exercised in opposing a measure of public good: that they have even exercised an influence to which no rank can any subject them: an influence which is said to have made itself known in some such whisper as this: "Ministers "know who made them, and they know who can unmake "them also." Thus then we find that the Ministers of the country are dependent, not upon the country nor upon the crown, but on a set which works from a dark corner, a party without a name, a ruling power without a right, a dreadful combination that attacks us like pestilence, then only seen when it destroys! Can his Majesty feel himself justified in entrusting his conscience, his popularity, and his glory, to persons who are amenable to no earthly jurisdiction for their abuse of his confidence? Can the representatives of the people with patience endure to see great measures of public advantage, the commencements of economical reform, and the proceedings of national justice, crushed in their very outset by such a conspiracy? Can the Ministers of the country, consistently with their pretensions to the character of men of sense and honour, allow themselves to be thus cheated of their claims to general approbation, brow-beaten into confessions of their own imbecillity, and compelled to record in the face of their countrymen, that their fears will not permit them to assist what their consciences tell them they ought to promote?

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XV.

AN APPEAL FROM THE FLATTERERS OF THE PEOPLE TO THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE.

The spirit of party has, perhaps, been at some periods of our history more immediately detrimental than it appears to have been of late; but certainly it never was so ridiculous or so ill-conducted as it is at this very moment. There have been occasions when the minds of men were roused by pressing dangers to unusual violence: when on the side both of authority and of liberty were ranked the wise, the eloquent, and the powerful; when even contention was not destitute of candour, and genius threw a brilliant gloss upon error itself. But now, when factitious heats seem scarcely ever to blaze in the upper spheres: when those whose conspicuous situation or talent may entitle them to lead the country, no longer rage with a dreadful

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malice, but content themselves with a few personal accusations or ineffective speeches; when, in short, a lively zeal about party questions no longer exists with the well-informed part of the community; a few ill-disposed persons have begun to raise anew the flames of sedition, and have selected for the subjects of their experiment a class of people highly respectable and worthy of the greatest consideration, but unfortunately little able to judge for themselves on great questions of political expediency. The people at large in this country, as well as those few individuals, who compose what are called the higher ranks of society, are very much disposed to mistake flattery for friendship, and to believe every impostor who, from folly or for profit, perpetually tells them how far their treatment falls short of their desert. That there are abuses, even in the British Constitution, we do not pretend to deny: but that the great mass of the people in this kingdom are endowed with as many privileges as are consistent with their good, and protected in the free exercise of those privileges too, is a general position, that in our opinion admits but little reserve. The only persons, on whom the laws, or the mode of executing the laws, can be said to fall heavily, are the middling class of society. The poor have been generally considered with respect, by our governors, as well as by the framers of the Constitution: for our own parts, standing unconnected with any particular party, we feel the necessity, and the justice of consulting the benefit of the multitude, but we do not see the propriety of tickling their prejudices. Their prejudices will be some day tickled into madness: and if there be any reason to complain of a constitution framed by the wise and good, and conducted usually by the rich and great, what must our lamentations be, when an uninformed and rapacious multitude shall have constituted another code, and placed the executive power in the hands of its needy and ignorant demagogues? Surely, when madness is periodically preached, and honesty misled by ambitious vulgarity, it is not going too far to say that the Liberty of the Press is abused, and that principles are foisted upon the people which may corrupt them into revolutionary restlessness. The common people are desired to think for themselves; but why do they allow bockheads or flatterers to think for them? And if they do think to any purpose, for themselves, they will conclude, that to exercise their franchises, to enjoy the liberty of their words and of their persons, and to reap with security the fruits of their industry, must be sufficient for them, as freemen and men of sense. It is no imputation upon their understandings to say that they are generally incapable of forming a just estimate of political propriety: for the incapability does not arise from their want of good sense, but from their want of sufficient information on such abstruse subjects. The plainest man in this kingdom knows that he served a seven years apprenticeship to his business with a tailor, a shoemaker, or whatever other artisan or tradesman he may have been placed with; and surely, if he allows himself to reflect for a moment, he cannot suppose the affairs of a nation are more easily understood than the proportions of a coat or a pair of boots. Yet he has served no apprenticeship in politics, he has never been engaged in its practice, and, generally speaking, we may add, he has never read any of those authors who explain the principles of government, and supply the science of theory to those professed politicians who have never had opportunities of learning by practice. All that a plain man usually knows, is what he has acquired from the newspapers; and his own sense, even though it be naturally of the strongest description, can never enable him to form accurate estimates from the statements of a newspaper. For the newspaper writers themselves, for the most part know very little more of the science on which they treat, than their readers do. These writers are chiefly attached to some set of men, to some party, who have taught them to entertain particular prejudices, or bribed them to distribute particular prejudices through the country; so that notwithstanding the imposing air which they assume, they are in fact nothing better than blind and ignorant men, who collect the news of the day, who gather the opinions of their chattering associates in taverns and debating societies, and who then square their own reasoning, not to their principles, for they are too stupid to have any, but to their party, because thus they may sell their paper.

An unprejudiced person may indeed form some sort of judgment upon public affairs, if he reads several opposite papers, and seeks carefully for that truth which generally lies in the midst, at an equal distance from every one of them: but the lower class of the people in this country, to whom these observations most particularly apply, seldom see more than one paper, and that paper is usually a Sunday Intelligencer. Let them ask their own reason, and then declare, whether they think that the Sunday paper which they see and believe, for though all vary, "each believes his own," can be the infallible oracle they are accustomed to suppose it. Does it follow, that because their Editor talks largely, his thoughts are enlarged? Is it likely that a set of scribblers who cannot write English or grammar, can have had an education sufficient to fit them for the discussion of political philosophy? Is it likely that the constitution of the country, which must be good only inasmuch as it ensures good government, can be as good as their favourite writers acknowledge it to be, if the government be as bad as those writers wish to prove? Is it likely that they can do as much good by insurrection and discontent, as by a quiet submission to those laws, which prove their own liberality by the impunity of the wretches who calumniate them? If the people have any just grounds of complaint, every election affords them the means of procuring a constitutional redress of their grievances, by the choice of representatives who will obtain that redress; but until the majority of the country shall by such conduct declare that they feel themselves aggrieved, it will be evident that all violent complaints come from a few discontented people, whose interests being at variance with the interests of the majority, ought of course to give way in the consideration of rational men. For the good of the greatest part of the country is the real object of a wise government, and not the gratification of a noisy minority, composed of newspaper writers and their disciples.

In some future numbers of this Paper we shall particularize certain flagrant instances of the folly and wickedness of the Newspaper Revolutionists; in the mean time we recommend it to modest and sensible men to entertain a distrust of their periodical guides, and a diffidence of their own judgment. If all persons were competent to judge upon politics, a republic would be the only just form of government; but the British Constitution, which all concur to praise, has taken the incompetence and inconvenience of popular judgment as the basis of its structure, and while it leaves to the people an ultimate right of redressing their grievances, and benefitting their country at the elections of their representatives, it has given to those representatives the principal power of deciding on those particular questions which really require to be viewed with a little more information that can be gleaned from a Sunday paper. And when the people are entitled to decide, as at the period of their elections they certainly are, let them follow better guides than anonymous writers: let them believe those persons who having a reputation to risk, may be a little cautious in advising: and when they are not called upon to assemble in a constitutional meeting, for election, or for deliberation, where they may hear the opinions of rational and well-informed men, let them abstain from forming any violent opinion at all, remembering that their reason is unassisted by information, and that he who wanders in darkness must always be liable to mistake his path.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND HAMBURGH PAPERS.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 18.—The changes projected among the Courts of the Confederacy of the Rhine begin to be carried into effect. On the 27th of this month the Bavarians will take definitive possession of the principality of Bayreuth. Wirtemberg will take possession of the town and territory of Ulm. The Duke of Wurtzburg will have the town and territory of Swinfurt, in exchange for land ceded to Prussia.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 3.—The fermentation of the public mind is very great in Sweden, if we may believe the reports of travellers, and of certain writings, which are circulated in spite of all prohibitions. Among others, one pamphlet is quoted which is said to be very bitter; it has the following title, *Why are not two Swedes worth an Ox?* This question alludes to a treaty by which Gustavus the IVth sells his subjects to the English Ministry at 14*l.* sterling per head, while the English themselves pay twice as much for an ox. We cannot deny that it must be very humiliating to so brave and spirited a people to be assimilated to the cattle which serve for their food.

MARCH 1.—We perceive no part of the Sound which is not covered with ice. At Elsineur, where the passage is narrow, and the current more rapid, the masses of ice are seen collecting from day to day, so that should the frost continue a week only, it would be possible for the foot soldiers to cross the ice and march into Sweden. When Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, passed the two Belts on the ice, he caused a medal to be struck with this inscription, NATURA HOC DEBUIT UNO—*Nature owed this to One alone:* We heartily wish that nature would unite with fortune in giving Charles Gustavus the lie.

ELSINEUR, MARCH 7.—All are actively employed in preparing for the embarkation and transport of the French army into Scania. The flotilla which is building will be in immediate union with the navy, and will serve to protect its movements, and secure the transport from one island to another.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 26.—The Porte is making the greatest efforts to re-establish the army of the Grand Vizier, which has been considerably weakened during the winter; 150,000 men from the Asiatic provinces are to repair to it: very severe firmans have been sent to press the execution of the orders of the Grand Signior.

On the 12th and 13th of February, several corps of infantry, coming from Natolia and Schiumla, and repairing to the head-quarters of the Grand Vizier at Adrianople, passed through Constantinople.

The English squadrons continue to have the exclusive dominion of the Archipelago; their vessels, as well as the Maltese cruisers, carry the English flag; they seize all Turkish vessels, as well as all those which issue from a Turkish port. On the 8th of January, the Captain of the frigate *Senorse*, (*Sea-horse*) John Stewart, who commands a division, addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Cyclades, in the name of Admiral Collingwood, in which he announces to them the close blockade of the Dardanelles, and the ports of Egypt. He adds, that he has orders to seize all Turkish vessels, even those concerned in the coasting trade, but that he will grant passports to all vessels sailing to and from Malta. The commerce in the Levant is in a state of absolute stagnation.

ITALY.

VENICE, MARCH 5.—The English have just established themselves in the island of Lesina, on the coast of Dalmatia, which the Russians occupied several months during the last war with France. But it is very probable that they will not remain there long, since the island is sufficiently near the land to permit the French to effect a landing by the aid of small boats.

MARCH 7.—By a Decree of M. Dauchy, [illegible] and Administrator of Tuscany, the laws of [illegible] military service, have been put in force [illegible] since the 1st of this month.

AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 2.

Mr. Sloane, after some prefatory remarks, offered the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That it is expedient, and the public good requires, that the seat of Government should be removed to the city of Philadelphia for —— years, and that a Committee be appointed to bring in a Bill for that purpose.

Mr. W. Alston called for the Ayes and Noes for considering the motion; they were taken, and are as follows:—Ayes 67, Noes 45.

Mr. Lewis then moved, that the further consideration of the motion be postponed indefinitely. A debate of three hours took place on this motion, and the House adjourned without coming to any decision.

Letters have been received in town from Philadelphia, of the 19th of February, and from New York, of the 24th of February. They agree in representing the American Government as proceeding with caution, resolved to continue the embargo for the present, but not disposed to risk a war with this country. The following is also an extract from a letter from Virginia, the 16th February:—

"We are sorry to say the prospects of adjusting the present disputes are very gloomy, and we fear, from the reconciliating spirit of our Government to Great Britain, that it will be some time before things go right again. The embargo remains still on, and is expected to continue until England and France make peace."

WEST INDIES.

BRIDGE-TOWN, FEB. 16.—The Defence, in consequence of a communication from the Eurydice frigate, which touched in Carlisle Bay, between three and four A. M. on Sunday, proceeded immediately to sea; and it since appears, that the Eurydice was dispatched by Sir J. T. Duckworth into this Bay with information of his being then on his way off Martinique, in quest of the enemy.

We now further learn, that Sir J. T. Duckworth being off Ushant, and having received information on the 18th of January of the enemy having got to sea the preceeding day, sailed immediately in pursuit of him, and at two o'clock yesterday morning spoke the sloop Aurora (from Antigua to this island) 35 miles South-east of Martinique.

His Majesty's schooner Grouper, which was dispatched on Saturday to Admiral Cochrane, upon the arrival of the Defence, returned here yesterday, and left Sir Alexander at 7 *p. m.* on Sunday, 25 miles to windward of Martinique; his squadron in company then consisting of the

Belleisle	80 guns	Rear Ad. Sir A. COCHRANE. Capt. MAUDE.
Ramilies.....	74	.... PICKMORE.
Captain.....	74	.... WOLLEY.
York.....	74	.... BARTON.
Intrepid.....	64	.... WATSON.
Defence.....	74	.... ERINS.

and the Acasta, Eurydice, and Jason Frigates.

The Jason sailed from hence with the Defence on Sunday morning, upon the information received from the Eurydice, and joined Admiral Cochrane the same evening; but neither when the Grouper left him at 7 *p. m.* or the Aurora spoke Sir J. T. Duckworth at two *a. m.* on Monday, had a junction been formed between the two squadrons although they were both off Martinique.

FEB 20.—Sir J. Duckworth, after having joined Sir A. Cochrane, off Matinique, at eight *a. m.* on Monday last, and holding a conference with him, proceeded to leeward at eight that night, and is supposed to be gone off St. Domingo, where it is conjectured the enemy may be destined.

Rear-Admiral Cochrane remains off Martinique, about seven leagues to windward, with the Belleisle (flag-ship), Ramillies, Captain, York, Defence, and Intrepid, of the line, with two or three frigates.

A great part of the Astrea's convoy from London (only a part of which appeared off this Island on Sunday last) have not yet arrived here. The vessels chiefly missing are those for Surimm and the other Southern Colonies, and about twenty for Jamaica. The embargo was taken off our ports on Thursday.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

The Irish East India Trade Bill was received from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Cotton Duty and Export Prohibition Bills went through a Committee.

Lord Holland presented a Petition from M. Tierman de Testat, against the Jesuit's Bark Bill, stating the injury which he apprehended therefrom, as being the greatest importer of the article in this country.—It was ordered to lie on the table, and the Bill to which it referred went through a Committee.

Lord Holland moved for an account of the quantity of Peruvian Bark imported and exported for the six years ending the 5th of January 1796, and for similar periods to 1802—1808. Ordered.

Lord Lauderdale moved for various accounts, relative to the Exports to Denmark and America, which were also ordered.

The Orders in Council Indemnity Bill, and Irish Cotton and Bark Bills, were read a second time.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

Lord Redesdale brought in a Bill for better securing the Monies arising from Bankrupts Estates, and for the further amendment of the Bankrupt Laws.—It was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Lord Auckland read the 6th Article of the Act of Union with Ireland, to shew that the two countries were to be for ever subject to the same General Regulations of Trade. He then briefly remarked, that the system which had been pursued with regard to the various Bills arising out of the Orders in Council, tended to introduce a practice inconsistent with this general principle. The Bill which was lately passed applied exclusively to this country, and the consequence was, that at this moment the whole of the Export and Import Trade here, was on a different footing from that of Ireland. He knew that a similar measure was in progress with regard to the latter country; but he submitted it for the consideration of the Noble Lords opposite, whether the plan of separate Bills was not dangerous, in point of precedent, as well as inconvenient from loading the Statute Book with numerous Acts, containing a repetition of the same clauses, in their application to the different parts of the United Kingdom. These regulations, which he conceived should have been comprized in one Bill, had been split into five Bills.

Lord Bathurst said, that the Bill which recently passed was a Money Bill, and he apprehended that the practice, in matters of that kind, had been to have a distinct Bill for each country.—With regard to the other Bills now in progress, it might perhaps have been as well that enactments had been comprehended in a single Bill, but as they were proceeding through Parliament with very little difference in point of time, no practical inconvenience could arise from the circumstance of their having been proposed in the shape of separate measures. His Lord-ship's motion was then agreed to,

The second reading of the Scotch Judicature Bill, which stood for to-day, was, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, postponed to Thursday.

Lord Hawkesbury laid on the table copies of certain Orders in Council, and also various Papers relative to the rupture with Denmark. They were ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

The Irish Warehousing, and East India Trade Bills went through a Committee.

Mr. Brougham was heard at the Bar, in summing up the evidence which had been adduced by the Petitioners against the Orders in Council.

Lord Grenville, immediately after the Counsel withdrew, gave notice that on an early day after the Holidays, he should move the House to address his Majesty for the revocation of the Orders in Council. He would not now fix a precise day for his Motion, but he would certainly submit it between the 5th and 10th of May.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Campbell, as Counsel on the part of the Petitioner, Mr. de Testat, was heard against the Bark Bill, and in the course of his speech displayed great eloquence and force of argument. At the close of the Learned Counsel's speech, a long discussion took place as to the propriety of hearing him sum up immediately, the result of which was, a division of 15 to 32 against the motion; majority 17 in support of hearing Counsel.

On the question being put, there appeared, for the third reading of the Bill,

Contents, 110—Non-contents, 44—Majority, 66—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Heard Counsel in the Appeal respecting the Roxburgh estates.

The Innkeepers' Rates Bill was received from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Scotch Judicature Bill. His Lordship explained the chief enactments of the Bill, and contrasted them with those of the measure proposed last Session. With respect to the trial by Jury, the Bill merely went to enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners to enquire how far, and in what cases, it might be expedient to introduce that institution in civil actions.

Lord Grenville followed the Noble Lord, in the course of his different topics, and drew conclusions adverse to the present Bill, and favourable to the system which he at last proposed. He, however, would not object to its going into a Committee, being willing to adopt a partial remedy to the grievances complained of rather than have none at all.

Lord Lauderdale gave a decided preference to the Bill of last year. He contended that the appointment of Commissioners by the Crown was contrary to precedent, so far as respected the Court of Session. He gave notice, that before the Bill went into a Committee, he should move an instruction for the purpose of dividing it into three Bills.—The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday.

Lord Bathurst moved the third reading of the Cotton-wool Prohibition Bill. In explaining the grounds on which it was introduced, he chiefly dwelt on the inconveniencies which might arise, without this precautionary measure, from the effect of the American Embargo on the Cotton Trade. The whole quantity necessary for our manufactures was from 58 to 61 millions of pounds. Of this America furnished, of her own growth, 24 millions, besides what she imported to us from the enemy's colonies. At present there was a large stock on hand above the demand, but notwithstanding the expected increase of importation from the Brazils, there would be a deficiency of 13 or 14 millions of pounds in the yearly average of supply, should the American cotton continue to be kept out of the market, and no other source of supply be opened. An abundant supply, however, he was confident, could be procured from our East India possessions; but in the mean time the policy of retaining the quantity on hand was obvious. This was the more necessary as, from information received by Government, there was such a scarcity of the article felt in Germany, that the manufactures there were obliged to send large orders to Turkey, for an inferior quality of cotton, never used in this country but for domestic purposes. Should the American Embargo be discontinued, or, from other causes, the necessity of a total prohibition cease, the means of exporting the surplus which would then exist, were provided for by another Bill now on the table. The Noble Lord then quoted a variety of Acts passed since the year 1794, to prove that exportation under licence from the Privy Council was not a novel proceeding in principle or practice; and argued that, even at common law, the greater part of our commerce could, in no other way be conducted, under the present circumstances, when almost the whole Continent of Europe was in a state of hostility with us. Without a licence, every shilling's worth of property shipped for the Continent, by a British subject, would be liable to capture by our own cruizers.

Lord Auckland thought the apprehensions alledged in justification of the Bill to be unfounded, but he was better pleased that it had been proposed on such grounds, than it should be recommended, as he expected it would have been as a war measure, resting on the system of the Order in Council. If it were to be regarded in the latter point of view, it could not be called even an experiment, for attempts to monopolize the raw material, had been tried a hundred times over, and without success, in all countries. He declared himself incapable of fathoming the principles of commercial policy, upon which we were proceeding to break up the whole system of our trade both in theory and practice. When he considered, that in defiance of all the impediments which our enemy could throw in our way we had, (he could not now say *have*) an export and import trade of more than 100,000,000*l.* a year; and that the whole of the enemy's com-

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merce did not amount to one-tenth of that sum, he looked with feelings of the utmost alarm to the commencement of a war of prohibitive regulations. Bonaparte could not but perceive, that in such a contest, all the chances were in his favour, particularly in the present state of Europe.

The Bill was further supported by Lord Hawkesbury; and opposed by Lords Grenville and Darnley; and, on a division the motion for the third reading was carried by 44 to 13. The Bill was then read a third time, passed, and was ordered to the Commons.

The Cotton Wool Duty Bill, and the Irish Bark and Cotton Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

Mr. Alderman Shaw presented a Petition from the Butchers' Company of London, against the Bill for preventing the Damaging of Raw Hides. Referred to the Committee on the Bill, to be heard by Counsel against the same.

Petitions were presented from the Debtors in Londonderry and Cardiff Gaols, praying relief. Laid on the table.

Mr. Taylor, in answer to a question by Lord Temple, deferred until the 5th of May his motion on the Papers connected with the Expedition to the Dardanelles.

Mr. Rose presented a Petition from the Trustees of the British Museum, praying the annual grant of Parliament. Laid on the table.

Mr. Wharton brought up the Reports of the Committee of Ways and Means and Supply of Friday last. The Resolutions were agreed to.

Sir. A. Wellesley obtained leave to bring in a Bill amending the Laws respecting the entering into Recognizances in Criminal Cases in Ireland. The Bill was brought up, read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday, and to be printed.

Mr. C. Wynne, pursuant to notice, moved for the production of a Copy of the Minutes of Evidence, taken before the Sussex Election Committee, so far as the same respected Mr. Sergisson. His object was, when the Minutes of the Evidence should be produced, to move for leave to bring in Bill preventing such practices in future, as a Resolution of the House impeding a Committee upon an Election Question, from coming to a fair decision. He concluded by moving for the production of the Minutes of Evidence.

Mr. Perceval was not aware of any motion of the kind being to be made. Such a practice as had been condemned by his Hon. Friend, who had just spoken, was a practice customary and frequent.

Sir A. Piggott denied that such resolutions were either frequent or lawful, as in the first place they had never been heard of before; and secondly, they were in direct breach of the Grenville Act.

Mr. Tierney supported the arguments of Sir. A. Piggott, and said, the Commission had no right to act upon a resolution of the House, but ought to proceed entirely on the enactments of the Grenville law.

The House divided, Ayes 39, Noes 56. Majority against the Motion 17.

Mr. Biddulph said, he conceived that a Member of the Committee of Finance was incapable, from the duties imposed on him, of accepting any place of honour or profit under the influence of either the Minister or the Crown; and, as an independent Member of Parliament, thought it his bounden duty to move, that as "R. Wharton, Esq. had accepted of the situation of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as a place of profit, he could no longer be a Member of the Committee of Finance; and that the Hon. Mr. Ward be nominated in his room in the said Committee."

Mr Perceval did not think Mr. Wharton disqualified from holding both situations, as the House had not heard any thing to his prejudice. There could be no doubt but he would discharge both duties with equal honour.

The House divided, Ayes 21, Noes 70; Majority against the Motion 49.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee to hear further evidence against the Orders in Council, when Messrs. J. and W. Hall and R. Taylor, ship-owners, and Mr. Baimbridge, an American merchant, of Bread-street, were examined as to the effect of the Berlin Decree.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

A ballot stood for this day for a Committee to try the merits of a Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for Newry, in Ireland. The Grenville Act requires that 49 Members should be chosen by ballot in the House, to be afterwards reduced by the Counsel and Agents for the parties to 13, and two Nominees. The House, on the present occasion, could only get 46, of course an Adjournment took place.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

Sir J. Nugent, Chairman of the Dungarvon Election Committee, reported that the Committee had declared the Hon. G. Walpole duly elected, and the Petition against his return to have been frivolous and vexatious.

Sir F. Burdett presented a Petition from the united Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, in support of the Vauxhall Bridge Bill. Laid on the table.

On the motion of Mr. R. Thornton the Vauxhall Bridge Bill was ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

A new Writ was ordered for the Election of a Commissione to serve for the Burghs of Kirkwall, in room of Brig.-Gen. Mackenzie, who had accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Huskisson moved for an Account of the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain, for the year ending the 5th of April, 1808. He observed that the House would hear with satisfaction that the Surplus amounted to nearly four millions and a half, and that it exceeded the corresponding quarter of the last year by 600,000*l*. The Account was ordered.

Mr. Bankes moved the resumption of the Order that dropped yesterday, for the House to resolve into a Committee on the Reversion Bill.

Mr. Tierney suggested to his Hon. Friend the propriety of delaying his motion till to morrow, as no inconvenience could result from so short a delay.

The Speaker said that an order that had dropped from one day, could not be put in motion on the next.

A short conversation ensued between Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Whitbread, in which Mr. W. gave notice, that in the Committee to-morrow he should move for leaving out the time during which the Act was meant to endure. The Committee was fixed for Thursday.

Mr. C. Wynne obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better Care and Maintenance of Criminal and Pauper Lunatics.

On the motion of Mr. Perceval the Order for hearing further evidence to-morrow in support of the Orders in Council, was discharged, and fixed for Monday, when the Gentlemen already ordered to attend were again ordered for that day, with the addition of J. Inglis, Esq.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

A Message from the Lords, stated their Lordships acquiescence in the East India Trade (Irish) Bill, and the Irish Warehousing Goods Bill.

Mr. Lushington gave notice, that on Monday next he should move for the production of additional Papers respecting the Etrusco, and that on Monday, the 9th of May, he should bring forward a motion on the whole of that subject.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Mr. Biddulph objected to any further progress being made in the Bill, as it went to increase these duties in the sum of 100,000*l*. without any ground for such increase having been stated by the Finance Minister.

Mr. Huskisson said, that his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Perceval) had sufficiently explained the subject in the Committee of Ways and Means; and the Bill by no means imposed any additional charge on the Public, as it only took the surplus of the Assessed Taxes up to the 5th instant, in order to defray the interest of four millions of Exchequer Bills, outstanding, which had been funded.

Mr. Perceval maintained, that the Bill was a Bill of Supply; and therefore it was necessary it should not be impeded. After a short conversation between Dr. Lawrence and Mr. Rose, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Lord Castlereagh gave notice, that it was his intention, on Tuesday next, to offer to the House a proposition relative to the Internal Defence of the Country. His object was to have it submitted to the consideration of the House upon that day, without then meaning to enter further into it, but to have it

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printed and circulated for consideration, and then calling their attention to it at a reasonable period after the Easter recess.

REVERSION BILL.

Mr. Bankes moved the Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into a Committee.

The question was put, and Mr. Speaker left the Chair, Mr. H. Thornton filling that of the Committee.

Mr. Bankes said, that on the occasion of the last Bill having been rejected in another House, he formed the resolution of trying another, which might promise more success. With that view he formed the Bill then before the Committee. If he could not procure as much as the country required, at least he hoped to gain some practical good: this he was certain that the measure before the House would accomplish. He found it in vain to extend the period longer than one year, and till after the next Session of Parliament. Had it been of longer duration, he was very apprehensive that it would meet with such resistance elsewhere as to overthrow it altogether. He had removed from this Bill all that might seem objectionable to those Noble Personages who opposed the last, and he was therefore of opinion that this would succeed; and he earnestly advised the House to agree with him therein. When times and circumstances change, it may be deemed wise to make it permanent; and if he atchieved no other object, this at least must be ceded to him, that by its obtaining existence on the Statute Book, it would gain recognition. He then moved, that the first blank in the Bill be filled up with these words:—"for one year, and from thence till six weeks after the next Sessions of Parliament."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rejoiced that the Hon. Gentleman had adopted the arrangement which he had pointed out to him. In any other shape he feared that it would still retain the principal objections which proved fatal to the former measure. It should not bear resemblance to the last, on account of the rules of Parliament, and it should not contain within its clauses any thing that could make it obnoxious to those who should have the ultimate decision upon it. Finding that the objectionable clauses were rejected, and the Bill had now assumed that shape which a Noble Relation of his own, in another place, suggested, he should now give it his support. When the Hon. Gentleman gave notice of his intention of bringing in the Bill, he then intimated to him his then intention of suggesting some amendments, one of which was, to prevent all grants of this description being concealed, to have had them publicly announced in the Gazette, that it might be ascertained when and how they were disposed of; but having been made acquainted with the implication that would have attended a clause of that description, he yielded to the reasoning which he heard on the subject, and had given up the intention of submitting that amendment. It appeared to him then, that the first amendment proposed by his Hon. Friend, combined with the second, which declared the Bill to have merely a suspending operation, would present it to the Lords in a form and substance different from what it possessed before. He was free to confess that the proposed amendments rendered the Bill more acceptable to him, than if it had been enacted in the shape that was first proposed. But still he must say, that he had not in any degree changed the opinion which he had all along expressed with regard to the supposed intrinsic utility of the measure. He doubted, however, its tendency to produce economy in the public expenditure, for to him it appeared that the expectation which Reversions might excite would be found rather a cheap mode of rewarding public services—*(a laugh.)*—Upon the whole, it certainly was his wish that the Bill should receive the sanction of the Legislature in its amended shape, since a large portion of the Public, and many of the Members of that House, attached so much consequence to the measure; and he most willingly agreed to withdraw those amendments of which he had given notice, and acceded to those proposed by his Hon. Friend.

Mr. Whitbread was certain the beneficial effects of this Bill would ultimately prove a great saving to the Public. He was glad that a revolution had taken place in the mind of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with respect to the Bill; whether it arose from a coincidence of public sentiment or not, was immaterial; but it was deplorable to see the King's Ministers defeated in the other House. It argued little in favour of their stability, when they could not carry the Bill into a law, though it had been recommended by his Majesty in his speech. He was not friendly to this Bill in its limitted state, yet he apprehended it, modified as it was, it would meet the fate of the former Bills; he, however, hoped the House would persevere under the impression that the other branch of the Legislature would see the necessity of retrenching the public burthens; and when the Bill came out of the Committee he should consider it his duty to propose to leave out the limited time, and adopt the Bill in its original state.

Mr. Fuller declared, that he looked upon the present Bill as merely a tub thrown out to the whale—*(a laugh)*—it reminded him of the Slave Trade Bill, in which there was a deal of management. But he had a fellow-feeling for the people, and since they wished for the measure, he was anxious that their wishes should be gratified; let it go then, and let them make the best of it. Seriously, however, these Reversionships appeared to him of great utility; for they might be given to the son of a Lord Chancellor, for instance, who had raised himself from nothing; whereas now, if the present Bill passed, they might be pocketed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the day for himself, or given to a child—*(great laughter)*. He had no particular allusion to any one in this.

Sir J. Newport contended, that of all other things Reversion stood most in the way of economical reform. He enumerated a variety of those reversions in Ireland, which had been pointed out by the Finance Committee of that country. He instanced, in particular, that of Surveyor of the Port of Dublin, the emoluments of which were above 2000*l.* per annum, and which had been granted for three lives. He said it would be endless to go through all the variety of offices connected with the revenue in Ireland, which had been reversion sinecures, and besides stood in the way of the public benefit. Of these there were the Comptroller of Duties in the Port of Cork, where the principal had 1000*l.* and the deputy, who alone did the duty, had 300*l.* per annum.—There was also the office of Taster of Wines—*(a laugh)*—not long ago re-established, in which there was not even the semblance of duty to discharge, which brought in 1000*l.* annually, and this he would not scruple to say, had been given to the Hon. J. Beresford, and in reversion to two of his sons. The Right Hon. Member enumerated other local offices of a similar description, and added, that it would be enough to say to the other House, you have had all these abuses presented to you in the Report of a Committee, to shew the expediency of preventing the Grant of Reversions. But if the Law Department of Ireland were looked into, the grants would be found still more enormous; and instead of one or two thousand, some would be found to rise to eight or nine thousand pounds a year. There had also been various compensations of the most shameful kind granted for the loss of offices by the Union; and it was well known that the Board of Compensation had sat three weeks considering what compensation should be given to the King's Rat-catcher. *(A laugh.)* The Hon. Gentleman then alluded to those means of influence and corruption by which he said the Union was brought about, and related an anecdote of a certain Noble Lord, whom he was sorry not to see in his place, having urged a friend to accept an office only for a year, in order that he might be entitled to some compensation on the loss of it. The Right Hon. Member pledged himself that he was prepared to bring all these things to light, and establish them in the Committee, if the House should think fit.

A conversation then ensued, between Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Dundas, on several clauses of the Bill, during which amendments were introduced. The Bill went through the Committee, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Whitbread, after a few observations on the limited time of the Bill, gave notice, that he should move an Amendment to-morrow, that the Bill should be suspended during Ninety-nine Years.

Mr. W. Smith brought up the Lunatics Bill, which was read twice, committed, the Report received, and the Bill ordered to be taken into further consideration on the 10th of May, and printed.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that he had received a letter from Admiral Stirling, acknowledging the receipt of the Speaker's letter, with the Thanks of the House for the capture of Monte Video.

The House was informed by a Message from the Lords, that their Lordships had agreed to the Bark Export Prohibition Bill.

On the motion of Mr. Dundas Saunders, a new Writ was ordered for the Election of a Commissioner for the county of Sutherland, in room of the Right Hon. W. Dundas, now Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Vansittart gave notice for Tuesday of a motion for the production of certain public accounts relative to the Trade of England.

A Petition was presented against the late Return of Mr. B. Cooke, for New Malton, which was ordered to be taken into further consideration on the 3d of May.

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In a Committee of Supply, sums were voted for the pay and cloathing of the Militia, and for allowances to certain Officers of the Militia disembodied; 48,000*l.* for employing convicts at home; 2500*l.* for the Stationary Office; 31,500*l.* for stationary to both Houses of Parliament; 4450*l.* for the farther preservation of the Public Records, and 5000*l.* on account, for completing the buildings for the Royal Naval Asylum, until the estimate for that edifice should be presented. Report ordered to be received on Monday.

An account was presented from the Exchequer, of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, and Mr. Huskisson gave notice, that on Monday, in the Committee of Supply, he should move for its appropriation.

RUSSIAN PAPERS.

Mr. Whitbread rose in consequence of a notice he had given, respecting the speech of a Noble Lord (Lord G. L. Gower) on the 29th of March last. In the course of the Session there had been much discussion on the propriety of quoting from official documents. He did not mean to go over all the arguments for and against that practice, he only thought such a practice was unfair towards the House, and that it ought to be prohibited. The power to make such communications ought certainly to be confined to Ministers, as no other individuals had a right to make such communications. The Noble Lord to whom he alluded (Lord L. Gower) had lately been Ambassador to Russia, and he had made certain communications to the Foreign Secretary of State, which that Secretary had refused to lay before Parliament. After the demise of Mr. Pitt, Lord Mulgrave had given to both Houses a great mass of information, disclosing things very improper to be communicated, as no motions had been made for their disclosure. These related to the utter defeat of the Continental Confederacy of Austria and Russia against France, which was entirely ruined by the battle of Austerlitz. The Hon. Gentleman went on to complain that Lord Gower had misled Sir A. Paget in regard to the co-operation of Russia with Austria at that period, and that fact had produced the catastrophe of that campaign. He also complained of Lord Gower, presuming he was acquainted with the secret Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit; and that the field had been taken against France with an inferior force, namely, by 406,000 men, instead of 500,000. He next adverted to the conversations held by the Emperor of Russia, in regard to limiting the maritime jurisdiction of Great Britain, and said, he should be glad of ample explanation upon that point. He maintained, that Russia had a latent cause for hostility to this country, independent of the Expedition to Copenhagen, which certainly had encreased, and this position he had elucidated by several arguments. He next alluded to a private letter, written by Lord Gower to Mr. Canning, and commented forcibly upon what were understood to be its contents. He next denied that Lord Hutchinson had had any conversations with the Emperor of Russia, but those he had been instigated to by Lord Gower; and that the Emperor had, as it were, bamboozled Lord H. and had pronounced a tirade against this country. The Hon. Gentleman, after dwelling on these points, concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, for Copies of the Correspondence of Lord G. L. Gower, of the 11th of April 1805, with the Secretary of State, on the subject of a Declaration delivered to his Lordship by the Minister of Russia.

Lord G. L. Gower was happy to find this business at length brought forward, as he was convinced he could justify his conduct to the House and the country; and that he could also make out, that he had been no party towards bartering away the maritime rights of the country. For this opportunity he was obliged to the Hon. Gentleman, and he would, in justice to the memory of Mr. Pitt, exculpate him from any blame for the failure of the Confederacy. He would therefore request his Right Hon. Friend, Mr. Canning, to grant the motion of the Hon. Gentleman to the full extent, excepting with regard to the private letter. On that subject, did the House think he had been deficient in his duty, it was an easy matter to express its disapprobation, by a vote of censure upon his conduct for having written it.—That however, he imagined to be totally out of the question. The intelligence communicated by that letter, came into his Lordship's possession in a certain way, and it would involve the interests, nay, even the lives, of those who helped him to that intelligence, were the mode in which it was come by divulged. Besides, it would be a gross breach of confidence, and a violation of all diplomatic faith. He concluded by moving an amendment to the Address, leaving out the private letter to Mr. Secretary Canning.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, he should be unworthy his situation if he disclosed, or gave up, letters which had been written to him privately. There were many secret communications which could not, with safety, be made public in any shape.

Mr. Whitbread replied with great animation; when the House divided—For the amendment 114—Against it 50. The original motion was of course lost.

On the Report of the Reversion Bill being brought up, Mr. Whitbread observed, that he wished to defer, till Monday, the motion he intended to make respecting this Bill, which was of great public importance. The amendments were then read a second time, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, printed, and read a third time on Monday.

Sir John Newport moved, that there be laid before the House a List of the Appointments which had been granted in the Linen Board of Ireland, since the 31st of December last, together with the qualifications.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer postponed, till Tuesday, the further hearing of evidence on the Orders in Council.—Adjourned till Monday.

IRELAND.

The trial of Mr. Alcock and Mr. Dorensy, his second, was commenced on Monday se'nnight, at the Wexford Assizes, on an indictment charging the former with the wilful murder of Mr. Colclough, and the latter with aiding and assisting. The witnesses for the prosecution stated the circumstances of the duel, and that Mr. Alcock wore spectacles on that occasion, which he declined to take off. On the part of the prisoners it was stated, by Lord Valentia, that he was deputed by Mr. Alcock's Committee to carry a message to Mr. Colclough (in which Mr. Alcock acquiesced), stating that they considered Mr. Alcock as the representative of a party, and not of himself, that they would wish therefore that the business should be postponed until after the election, and that if any loss of character resulted to Mr. Alcock from withdrawing the challenge, they would take it on themselves. The answer given to his Lordship by Mr. Colclough's friends was, that since Mr. Alcock had committed himself so far, he must meet Mr. Colclough in half an hour. Another witness deposed, to an offer of accommodation having been made on the part of Alcock's friends, which was refused; and a third stated, that the effect of the glasses worn by Mr. A. on a defective eye was, that the object was made clearer, but not more defined, and that it was dimished in size and light; he did not think the hitting a distant object was thereby rendered more secure. Mr. Baron Smith having summed up the evidence, the Jury retired, and in about three minutes returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

Thursday se'nnight came on to be tried before the Hon. Justice Mayne, and a respectable Jury, at Ennis, W. Hammond, Esq. of Dublin, for the alledged murder of W. Foley, Esq. of Shepperton, county of Clare, in a duel fought at Six-Mile Bridge, on Saturday, the 23d of January last.—On the part of the Crown, the following witnesses were examined:—Ensign Taylor, Surgeon Thwaites, Mr. Patrick Falvey, and —— M'Mahon; and after a most impressive charge from the Judge, the Jury retired, and returned a verdict, at seven o'clock at night, of Manslaughter.—The following sentence was pronounced on Saturday by his Lordship:—"that the said William Hammond be confined 12 months in the county gaol, and burned in the hand."

PROVINCIALS.

Cambridge, April 1.—The Chancellor's two gold medals, value 15 guineas each, for the two commencing Bachelors of Arts who shall acquit themselves the best in classical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Charles James Bloomfield, and Mr. Richard Ward, both of Trinity College.

The subjects for the Members' Prizes for this year are, for the Senior Bachelors, *Quæ præcipua sint tabenæ Imperii Indicia?* For the Middle Bachelors, *Quanquam Histrionis Artem miremur, quærendum tamen, utrum Mores Hominum emendet magis, an corrumpat Scena?*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Sir,—At this season of the year, it may be of service to publish the following fact:—In April, 1807, I had a ewe from which had been drawn, with great difficulty, a lamb that had been dead within her nearly a week. In some hours afterwards her pains returned, and continued very violent; upon which I gave her 30 drops of laudanum, in a little milk pottage. This dose I repeated, at intervals of eight or ten hours, as long as the pains continued violent; and afterwards, for a week, I gave her 15 drops night and morning, keeping her in a warm stable

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during the night, and letting her out into a good pasture during the day. In three weeks she got perfectly well.

Yours, &c. Y.

A lamb which had lost its dam, has been reared on a farm near Swansea in the following manner, which we understand is frequently practised in Lincolnshire:—The skin of a lamb which had died soon after being yeaned, was taken off, and the other lamb carefully sewed up in it; the ewe took to it immediately and continues to suckle it with as much fondness as if it had been her own.

On Friday se'nnight, was shot at Kirkandrews, near Carlisle, a most singular woodcock. It was of an extraordinary large size, and was furnished with only one leg; and from the most minute examination of the bird, it was evident, that it must have been formed in that state

On Tuesday a conger eel was taken in the Wash at Yarmouth, by a fisherman, which measured six feet in length, and twenty-two inches in girth, and weighed three stone seven pounds. This eel, on finding no way of escape, rose erect, and actually knocked the fisherman down before he could take it.

A few days since, as some workmen were digging a small court at Cheltenham, they found, within sixteen inches of the surface, a fresh-looking brown earthen pot, containing between 11 and 150 shillings of the reigns of Edward VI. Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. The whole were in tolerable good condition, and the pot, except from its shape, (which somewhat resembled a raisin jar) appeared as if but lately buried.—From there being no coin, however, amongst them since those of Charles I. it is probable that the owner concealed this little treasure during the dissentions that followed that reign, and, falling a victim, never returned to reclaim it.

Thursday last John Clayton West, and another person, were tried at Shrewsbury Assizes, for picking the pocket of F. Fellowes, Esq. on last Lord Mayor's day, of a pocket-book, containing 2000*l.* in bills, &c. They had changed one of the bills at the Shrewsbury Bank; shortly after, they were pursued and taken. West was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

MURDER.—At Stafford Assizes, on Monday last, William Hawkeswood was found guilty of poisoning his master, Mr. Parker, of Swindon, in Staffordshire, by administering to him poison (corrosive sublimate) in a cup of camomile tea. The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, offered a written paper, wherein he acknowledged his having administered the poison, without the knowledge of any other person, but that he did not do it with an intention of injuring any one; that he meant by it as a "trick upon the old woman, the housekeeper." He also spoke very highly of his master's (the deceased) kindness towards him. The prisoner was found guilty, and executed on Wednesday morning.

A shocking occurrence took place at Newnham on Saturday se'nnight: as Mrs Matthews, wife of Mr. M, an attorney of that place, was standing with her back to the fire, her dress caught the flames, and in a few seconds she was so enveloped in them as to exclude the possibility of extinguishing them till the whole of her apparel was consumed. Mr. M. who exerted himself to extinguish the flames was so much burnt that his life was despaired of. The Clerk also suffered from his exertions in the same attempt. What added materially to the rapidity of the flames was her rushing from the room in which the accident took place into an adjoining passage, where the draft of air considerably aided the progress of the fire; she only survived the melancholy accident about three or four hours. This is another of the mournful effects produced by fire, of which not a week passes but two or three instances occur.

We understand that Mr. Alexander Angus, a person of considerable respectability in the mercantile and insurance line at Liverpool, has been committed to the county gaol of Lancaster to take his trial for the murder of Miss Burns, who had been an inmate of his house, and who had been nearly related to his late wife. Some suspicious circumstances attending the death of Miss B. led to an inquest, and under the direction of the Coroner, her body was opened, and found to contain a considerable quantity of poison, which was pronounced to have occasioned her death. Report says that she had been in a state of pregnancy, was prematurely delivered, and found dead in Mr. Angus's room, but no child could be found. The prisoner was under examination the whole of Thursday, and part of Friday se'nnight, at the expiration of which he was fully committed.

SINGULAR ACCIDENTS.—A person residing in the neighbourhood of Swansea, fell from his horse, a few days since, and dislocated his collar-bone; a servant was dispatched for surgical assistance, who likewise fell and broke his arm: and another, sent on the same errand, met with a similar accident, and broke his collar-bone.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Sam. Shaw, John Hodson, Thomas K. Yates, Mary Yates, and Robert Bailey, calico-printers, Manchester. W Ibbotson, Geo. Ibbotson, and Robert Fox, grocers, Sheffield. John Healey, John Tomkinson, and Richard Tomkinson, tobacco-manufacturers, Liverpool. Thomas Spencer and William Grave, ironmongers, York. James Berrington and Matthew Gibson, millwrights, Manchester. Hugh Wagstaff, and John Burton, spindle-makers, Manchester. Henry Gaskell and Henry Peet, ironmongers, Lancaster. John Keely and Thomas Fuller Beard, tailors, Long-acre. Scholes Birch, Maurice De Jongh, John Jongh, Liverpool. Ralph Wheldon, and Samuel Cuthurst, cork-cutters, Haymarket. Richard Tuson, Howick, and Rowland Duckett, Preston, dealers. Thomas Hall Henry Hall, Bolton-le-Moors, currriers. Joseph Walmsley, Yates-Bank; Henry Townsend, and James Green, Over-Darwen, Lancaster, cotton-spinners. Margaret Anderson, and William and Janet Johnson, Upper Thames-street, coal-merchants. Sarah and Jas. Worrall, Salford, Lancaster, dyers. Otho Hulme and Otho Hudson, Land's End, Lancaster, whitsers. John Findill and John Wardle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cabinet-makers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

George Harrison, Manchester, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

William Dand, Whitehaven, muslin-manufacturer, to surrender April 13, 14, and May 17, at eleven, at the Crown and Mitre, Carlisle. Attornies, Mr. Wordsworth, Staple-inn; and Mr. Lowry, Carlisle.

Samuel Redfern, Stockport, Chester, cotton-spinner, April 9, 16, and May 17, at eleven, at the Dog and Partridge Inn, Stockport. Attornies, Mr. Harrop, Stockport; and Mr. Edge, Inner Temple, London.

William Boucher, Birmingham, toy-maker, April 14, 16, and May 17, at eleven, at the Bell Inn, Birmingham. Attornies, Messrs. Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's-inn, London; and Messrs. Smith and Arnold, Birmingham.

Joseph Whitehead, Stockport, Chester, victualler, April 18, 19, and May 17, at four, at the Castle Inn, Stockport. Attornies, Mr. Baddeley, Stockport; and Mr. Edmunds, Lincoln's-Inn, London.

Samuel Wright, Leeds, victualler, April 21, 22, and May 17, at eleven, at the White Swan Inn, Leeds. Attornies, Mr. Homer Granger, Leeds; and Mr. Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn, London.

William Ord and Joseph Ewbank, Monkwearmouth-Shore, Durham, mercers, April 29, 30, and May 17, at eleven, at the Bridge Inn, Bishopwearmouth, Durham. Attornies, Mr. Collin, Bishopwearmouth; and Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry, London.

James Green Caslake, White Horse-street, Stepney, tallow-handler, April 11, at ten, 19, at eleven, and May 17, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Fillingham, Union-street, Whitechapel.

John Beal, Southampton-street, Camberwell, mathematical-instrument-maker, April 16, 26, and May 17, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Surman, Golden-square.

DIVIDENDS.

April 26. John Auther and Thomas Auther, Great Saint Helen's, insurance brokers, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 30. Edward Eagleton, Cheapside, grocer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 14. James Finden, Clipstone-street, carpenter, at one, at Guildhall.

May 7. Francis Scarvy, Kent Road, coal-dealer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

April 29. William Wright the elder, William Wright the younger, and John Maud Wright, Wellclose-square, coal-merchants, at one, at Guildhall.

May 7. Robert Jameson, Ironmonger-lane, linen-factor, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 29. William Kennett, Snow-hill, baker, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 30. William Ivoy, Titchfield-street, taylor, at eleven, at Guildhall.

May 3. William Young, Seton, Yorkshire, grocer, at eleven, at the Cross Keys Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

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May 3. Henry Weeks, Edgware Road, carrier, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 3. Edward Manwaring, Wellclose-square, tallow-chandler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

April 26. William Price, Leadenhall-street, taylor, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 7. Charles James, Cateaton-street, ribbon-manufacturer, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 7. Edward Warner, jun. Little New-street, Shoe-lane, lamp-manufacturer, at one, at Guildhall.

April 29. Edward Wainwright, Thame, Oxford, butcher, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Aylesbury.

April 28. John Pearson, Altham, and Thomas Spence, Blackburn, Lancaster, corn-dealers, at eleven, at the Queen's Head, Blackburn.

May 2. Richard Flint, Rotherham, York, liquor-merchant, at twelve, at the Red Lion Inn, Rotherham.

April 26. Jeremiah Appleby, Chatham, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

May 3. John Simpson, Artillery-street, Bermondsey, tallow-chandler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 11. Jeremiah Cother, Pitchcombe, Gloucester, clothier, at twelve, at the King's Arms Inn, Stroud, Gloucester.

April 26. Richard Enock, Oxford-street, taylor, at one, at Guildhall.

April 30. Arthur Harvie, Birmingham, factor, at twelve, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham.

May 10. Thomas Ward, Oxford-street, tallow-chandler, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—April 26.

Samuel Walker, Leeds, maltster.
William Davenport, Marsden, Yorkshire, innkeeper.
Joseph Wilkinson, Jeremiah Riley Wilkinson, and Joseph Charlesworth, Gildersome-street, York, merchant.
James Wilde, Dale, York, clothier.
Alexander Hendy, Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, painter.
Francis Hall, Jermyn-street, Westminster, cordwainer.

[The Gazette also contains an account of the French brig privateer Rennair, of 12 six-pounders and two 12-pounder carronades, captured by his Majesty's ship Dryad].

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

John Frederick Enouy and Christian Gottlieb Geiszler, St. Martin's-le-Grand, leather-sellers. John Walker, David Nell, John Walker, and Edmund Barnby, jun. Malton, Yorkshire, brewers. Richard Parkinson, Peter Lyon, and Thomas Green, Great Bolton, Lancaster, muslin-manufacturers. H. Wilckens, John Gabriel Migault, and John Pfeiler, merchants. W. F. Kirke and John Whaley, Grantham, mercers. Jeremiah Ives the elder, Town Close, Norwich; Jeremiah Ives the younger, Catton, Norfolk; Joseph Echalaz, London; and John Green Baseley, Norwich, merchants. George Mathews and Thomas Turnbull, Laurence Pountney-lane, cotton-merchants. W. Sharpe, Louth, plumber; Samuel Walker, Brampton Manufactory, china-manufacturer; James Walker, Fillingham, farmer; Ben. Booth, Gainsburgh, printer; and Wm. Billingsley, Brampton Manufactory, china-manufacturer. Jonas Whitaker and Geo. Merryweather, Burley, York, cotton-spinners.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

Joseph Randall, Leeds, grocer, from April 5 to April 30, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Leeds.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Joseph Johnson and John Statham, Twickett's Mills, Towcester, Northampton, millers.
William Birchall, Stoke, Coventry, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Rhodes, Leeds, currier, to surrender April 19, 20, and May 21, at eleven, at the Woolpacks Inn, Wakefield. Attornies, Mr. Brooke, Wakefield; and Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.

Thomas Taylor, Liverpool, tea-dealer, May 10, 11, and 21, at one, at the Star and Garter Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Thomas Avison, Hanover-street, Liverpool.

Thomas Seddon, Salford, Lancashire, victualler, April 28, 29, and May 21, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, London; and Mr. Knight, Manchester.

Richard Loat, Long-acre, ironmonger, April 12, 26, and May 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Jennings and Collier, Great Shire-lane.

Edward Tier Axford, Tothill-street, Westminster, haberdasher, April 16, at one, 22, and May 21, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Mason, Rectory-house, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

Foice Champion, Beech-street, Barbican, boot-maker, April 16, 23, and May 21, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Higden and Sym, Curriers'-Hall, London Wall.

James Shynn, Bow, Middlesex, whitesmith, April 12, 19, and May 21. at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Harding, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate-street.

Mark Malim, Farey's-row, North-place, Highgate, dealer, April 22, 30. and May 21, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. George Field, Richmond-buildings, Soho.

Henry Hart, Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square, broker, April 19, 30, and May 21, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Isaacs, Mitre-court, Aldgate.

John Hulbert, Bristol, soap-boiler, April 22, 23, and May 21, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attorney, Mr. Samuel White Sweet, King's Bench Walks, Inner Temple, London.

George Whitham, Addingham, York, drover, April 19, 20, and May 21, at eleven, at the Black Horse Inn, Skipton, York. Attornies, Messrs. Exley and Stocker, Furnival's Inn, Holborn; and Messrs. Alcock and Preston, Skipton.

Henry Mould, Winchester, Hants, cabinet-maker, April 16, at one, 26, and May 21, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Ware, Blackman-street.

William Henderson, Paternoster-row, draper, April 16, at ten, 19, and 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Adams, Old Jewry.

John Layton Ireland, High-street, Shoreditch, cheesemonger, April 16, 23, and May 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Clutton, St. Thomas-street, Southwark.

Thomas Cotton, Cornhill, stock-broker, April 19, 26, and May 21, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Winter, Kaye, Beckwith, and Freshfield, Swithin's-lane.

DIVIDENDS.

May 2. Thomas Clifford, Birmingham, Warwick, mealman, at eleven, at the Black Swan Inn, Warwick.

May 2. Richard Sowley, Knowle, cornfactor, at eleven, at the Black Swan Inn, Warwick.

May 2. Obadiah Ayles, Topsham, ship-builder, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter.

April 30. William Garner, Thetford, merchant, at eleven, at the Bell Inn, Thetford.

May 10. John Thurmond Jackson, Washway, Lambeth, stock-broker, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 30. Samuel Brunn, Charing-cross, sword-cutler, at eleven, at Guildhall.

May 3. Andrew Strother, Tokenhouse-yard, warehouseman, at eleven, at Guildhall.

May 14. Thomas Livermore, sen. Chelmsford, grocer, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 2. Christopher Clark, Carlisle, mercer, at eleven, at the Green Dragon, Carlisle.

May 2. James Stubbs, Liverpool, woollen-draper, at twelve, at the George Inn, Liverpool.

April 30. John Cheetham Morrey, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester.

April 30. John Sayer, Gray's-Inn-lane, and John Jeffery, Mary-le-bone, coach-makers, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 24. John Wilson, Strand, umbrella-maker, at one, at Guildhall.

June 1. Peter Lindsay, Greenwich, baker, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 12. Alexander Woodward, Liverpool, wine-merchant, at the York Hotel, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES, April 30.

Edward Weaver, Newark-upon-Trent, draper.
James Man, grocer, Warwick.
John Enfield, jun. merchant, Langham.
John Pearson, Altham, and Thomas Spence, Blackburn, corn-dealers.
Thomas Topham, Manchester, merchant.
Henry Cooke and John Herbert, Birchin-lane, merchants.
Oates Mann, Halifax, worsted-manufacturer.

[The Gazette also contains an account of His Majesty's ship Ringdove, having captured the Danish privateer brig Forden Shicold, of 190 tons, carrying ten long 6-pounders and 62 men].

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

No official intelligence has yet arrived concerning the Mediterranean fleet, under the command of Sir RICHARD STRACHAN, and the victory over the Rochefort squadron. Under these circumstances we can only repeat our belief, that, notwithstanding the silence which has hitherto prevailed upon this interesting subject, the accounts that are generally believed of a decisive victory have not been believed without good ground. Some persons have imagined, that because the hostile fleet was lying within the Bay of Palmas, the British Admiral would have been unwilling to attack it; but it has been observed, and experience sanctions the observation, that the superiority of numbers, or of situation, has little effect on the mind of an English Commander. Lord NELSON's life was one series of examples illustrating this remark.

We have received no farther advices from the seat of war in the North. In Portugal the distresses of the people begin to augment; and if the prospect of the ensuing harvest be indeed as melancholy as it has been represented, General JUNOT himself, who, regardless of the miseries of the people, has hitherto provided food for his own soldiery, will soon be compelled either to evacuate the country, or to hold it at the expence or risk of procuring supplies from abroad. We mention all this as matter rather of regret than blame to the French Officers; for, as long as they have orders to continue in possession of Portugal, they are bound at almost any rate to furnish their men with the supplies that may be necessary for their subsistence.

There is a Bill which has passed the House of Commons, and which is now depending in the Lords, calculated to alter *the course of proceedings on indictments and informations in the Courts of King's Bench in certain cases*:—

By this Bill it is proposed to enact—"That whenever any "person shall be *charged* with any offence by indictment *or in-* "*formation* in the Court of King's Bench, *not being treason or* "*felony*, the Judge may issue his warrant, and cause such person "to be apprehended, in order to his or her being bound to the "King with sufficient sureties, in such sum as in the said "warrant shall be expressed, with condition to appear in the "said Court, and to answer, &c.—and in case of neglect or re- "fusal, it shall be lawful for the Judge to commit such person "to the common gaol of the county, city, or place, there to "remain, &c. And in case he or she shall not enter a plea or "demurrer in the said Court to such indictment or information, "it shall be lawful for the prosecutor to cause an appearance, "and also the plea of *not guilty* to be entered in the said Court, "and to proceed to trial thereon, as if the Defendant had "appeared and pleaded not guilty.—And there is a clause to au- "thorize the execution in Scotland of warrants issued in Eng- "land," &c. &c. &c.

It is a cruel measure to try any man for an offence in his absence; and it is equally dreadful to authorise the imprisonment of any friendless man whose poverty precludes him from procuring facts, merely because he may have called his neighbour a rogue, or in negligence committed a nuisance. To almost all poor men, whether guilty or not guilty, this Bill will produce imprisonment; and as to the fear lest criminals should abscond, it may be urged that instances of flight for petty offences very rarely occur; when they do, the banishment itself is generally sufficient penance.

This extension of punishment, for surely this is rather a measure of preliminary punishment than of needful precaution, would be dangerous enough, even if limited to cases of *indictment*; but that an Englishman should be dragged, perhaps twenty or thirty miles, from his home, upon mere *information*, is revolting to every principle of Liberty and the Constitution.

We earnestly hope that some of the Law Lords will check this Bill in the Upper House.

Yesterday the Bank begun paying the Dividends to the Public at large, due the 5th inst.

Some letters have been received from Madras. One, dated the 22d of October, is more explicit on the subject of Sir Edward Pellew's secret expedition to the Eastward, than any previously received. It is stated that Sir Edward left Madras on the 19th of October, in the Culloden, accompanied by the Powerful, Dasher, and Samaram men of war, and the Worcester and Byrangore, used as transports. He was accompanied by 500 men of his Majesty's 30th regiment, a company of artillery and pioneers. It was said he was to proceed from Penang, where he was to be joined by more troops from Bengal. It was first surmised that the object of attack was Manilla, which was taken by the English in 1762; but, on comparing the strength of the Island with the force sent against it, that idea was abandoned, and the more general one prevailed, that the expedition was meditated against Java.

The following is the extract of a letter from Demerara, dated January 20, 1808:—

"I have to inform you that an embargo was yesterday laid on all shipping, merely to prevent the Americans from getting away till we see for which side they declare."

From this extract, which was on Monday exhibited at Lloyd's, it would seem, that the Governors of our Colonies assume, or are invested with a very extraordinary power indeed. Perhaps this proceeding may be the result of imperfect instruction from our Government at home, or of forward zeal on the part of the Colonial Governor. Let us hope, that such a measure will not tend to exasperate the feelings of the Americans. We remember a similar proceeding some time since on the part of the Governors of Grenada and St. Vincents, but as it took place under circumstances somewhat different from those which now exist, and as it continued but a day or two, it did not excite much attention.

Captain Duncan, who for some time past has had a command in the Portuguese naval service, had the good fortune, about the end of February, to escape on board the Russian squadron in the Tagus, from whence he further succeeded in getting on board a vessel of our blockading fleet, and is now arrived in England. This officer remained on board the Russian squadron till the 13th ult.; he of course had ample means of ascertaining the state of opinion, and disposition of the Russian officers there. Captain Duncan states, that they are anxious to leave that uncomfortable station, could they do it with safety. The Russians had suffered greatly from the want of necessaries of all kinds. Junot had forbidden any supplies being sent to them; nor had they been enabled for some time, to procure from the stores of Portugal an ounce of fresh provisions of any kind. In the meanwhile the inhabitants of Lisbon were reduced to the necessity of making bread of peas, beans, and all the inferior sorts of grain, which, when mixed together, were scarcely eatable; and even of this kind the supply was scanty.—Several Councils had been held on board the Russian squadron, to consider of the measures to be pursued at such an emergency. At one time it was proposed, that the Russian fleet should put to sea, consisting of nine sail of the line and a frigate, and risk an

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engagement with the English; but on reflecting that every one of their ships were damaged in their masts, the plan was abandoned as impracticable. Besides this, the crews, for want of proper nourishment, were in a very sickly state.—The plan that had met the sense of the majority as the less evil of the two, was that of laying up their ships in the Tagus, and of marching their crews overland to St. Petersburgh. This project had not been carried into execution on the departure of Captain Duncan; but he is of opinion that it must soon take place, from necessity.

Mr. Gambier, the late Consul at Lisbon, is appointed Consul at the Brazils, and will embark, in a few days, on board the Presidente frigate, Capt. Mackenzie, for that place.

A curious discovery, which involved the reputation of a young lady of character, was made in Pall-Mall, on Sunday night. An officious hackney-coachman set down a gentleman, and the young lady in question, in Pall-Mall, between eleven and twelve o'clock, and the coachman demanded two shillings for his fare; the gentleman having given him eighteen-pence, the coachman, dissatisfied, secretly followed his passengers; and, after an affectionate parting, the young lady knocked at the door of a respectable house in Pall-Mall, not many yards from the spot where the coach had stopped. The coachman accosted the lady at the door for another sixpence, which she refused to give; and, on the door being opened, and the coachman still pressing for his money, and still being refused, he appealed to two persons belonging to the house, whether the time he had waited, together with such a distance from a certain house, of notoriety for the accommodation of the sexes, in the vicinity of Soho-square, did not entitle him to a two shilling fare. The lady fainted on her *faux pat* being related; and the meddling coachman was dismissed with his sixpence.—The lady's gallant is the son of a Lord.

AMATORY ADVERTISEMENT.—We have frequently seen Advertisements in the Morning Papers, declaratory of some gentleman's matrimonial views, or some lady's pecuniary embarrassments: but an open advertisement from a man who wants a mistress, was reserved for these times of universal impudence. We do not believe that vice is so general at present as it has been in some former ages: but surely it has become more shameless than ever it was. *The Morning Advertiser* published, last Friday, a notice that a Lady might form a permanent connexion of delicacy, honour, and inviolable integrity, by applying to a Captain Morris. Marriage was declared to be out of the question, and Ladies of a certain description were proscribed, though the advertiser declared that his object was not to allure any lady from a life of rectitude. Was ever so disgraceful a publication? Where is now that Society for the Suppression of Vice, whose vengeance falls so heavily on petty sins? Will not they admonish the printer to be a little more select in his admissions, and prosecute the Captain with the utmost rigour of the penal code?

SPORTING MAGAZINE, 186 Numbers, making 31 Volumes, containing 400 Copper-plates, are now published; the Work going on with great spirit, and a New Feature; viz. Disputes among Gentlemen on Points of Honour, &c. This article not only animadverts on those subjects previously given, of Disputes, Duels, Altercations, Trials, &c. but corrects such statements as tend to an improper bias in the public mind. To be had of all Booksellers.

Early on Thursday morning eleven French prisoners made their escape from the Vigilante prison ship in Portsmouth harbour, by swimming from her, alongside of a frigate in ordinary, and took her boat from astern; from thence they proceeded to one of the King's buoy boats (a fast sailing vessel, being coppered), secured the men, three in number, below, belonging to her, and about a quarter before five o'clock went out of the harbour. It being a vessel belonging to Government, was not hailed from the watch-house, (though observed going out), and, no doubt, ere this have gained the French coast. Two of them, in attempting to get alongside of the frigate in ordinary, stuck in the mud, one of whom was found dead, and the other much exhausted, who was taken back to the prison ship.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, at two o'clock, his Majesty had a private levee at the Queen's Palace. The following had the honour of being presented:

Master George Allan, by the Earl of Harcourt, on his being appointed a Page of Honour to her Majesty; the Bishop of Limerick, on his promotion; the Duke of Newcastle, on his marriage; Major-General Cotton, on his promotion; Lieut.-General Maxwell, on his being appointed Colonel of the 3d Veteran Battalion.

Major-General Payne delivered to his Majesty the Order of the Knight of the Bath, worn by the late Lord Livingston.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, and gave audiences to the Cabinet Ministers present, among whom was the Duke of Portland.

Thursday, at two o'clock, her Majesty held a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, which, for the time of year, was but thinly attended. The following were among the presentations to her Majesty:

Major-General Campbell, upon his being appointed to the command of the 5th Garrison Battalion, and being removed to the Staff; Master George Allen, by the Earl of Harcourt, upon his being appointed a Page of Honour to her Majesty; Admiral Sir James Saumarez, upon his being appointed to a command; the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, upon their marriage; Captain Hope, upon his being appointed first Captain to Admiral Sir James Saumarez; Lord Napier, upon his being appointed his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; Rear-Admiral Sawyer, upon his promotion; Lieutenant-Colonel French, upon his promotion and appointment upon the Staff in America; Gen. N. Balfour, upon his promotion; the Rev. Dr. King, upon his being appointed a Prebend of Westminster Abbey; General Bertie, upon his being appointed Colonel of the 89th regiment, in the room of Mr. Whitelocke; Earl Cavan, upon his being appointed Colonel of the 77th regiment of foot; the Bishop of Limerick, upon his promotion to that Bishoprick, by the Earl of Moira; Viscountess Hawarden, upon coming to her title; Major-General Cotton, upon his promotion; Baron Wrangel, by the Swedish Ambassador; the Rev. Dr. Goodall, the Master of Eton College, upon his being appointed a Canon of Windsor, in the room of the late Dr. Duval,

Among the Ladies who were most distinguished for the elegance of their dresses, were the Countess of Loudon and Moira; Lady Mildmay, and her three lovely daughters; Lady Rancliffe, Lady Grey, Misses De Blaquiere and Perkins.

CITY.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be continued at 11d. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 9½d. household.

The following is the House List for Governors and Directors of the Bank of England for the year ensuing.

FOR GOVERNORS.

John Whitmore, Esq. Governor.
John Pearce, Esq. Deputy Governor.

FOR DIRECTORS.

Alexander Baring, Esq.	Ebenezer Maitland, Esq.
Thomas Boddington, Esq.	William Mellish, Esq.
Alexander Champion, Esq.	Sir Rich. Neave, Bart.
James Campbell, Esq.	Jeremiah Olive, Esq.
Bicknell Coney, Esq.	Charles Pole, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq.	Thomas Raikes, Esq.
George Dorrien, Esq.	John Baker Richards, Esq.
Jeremiah Harman, Esq.	John Staniforth, Esq.
John Josiah Holford, Esq.	Samuel Thornton, Esq.
Thomas Langley, Esq.	Stephen Thornton, Esq.
Breston Long, Esq.	Robert Wigram, Esq.
William Manning, Esq.	Benjamin Winthrop, Esq.

The Election for Governor and Deputy Governor will be held on Tuesday, the 12th, and for Directors on Wednesday, the 13th inst. from ten in the forenoon till four in the afternoon.

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EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Eckford, of the Lady Jane Dundas, took leave, previous to departing for Madras and Bengal. Captain G. Fleming was sworn into the command of the Earl Spencer destined for Madras and Bengal.—Adjourned.

Tuesday the agreeable news was received at the East India House, of the safe arrival of the following ships in the Downs, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Diadem, from the Cape of Good Hope, viz.

The Marchioness of Exeter, Captain Nash; Admiral Gardner, Capt. Eastfield; Lord Melville, Capt. Lennox: Dover Castle, Capt. Richardson; and Baring, Capt. Carnegie—from Bengal and Madras.

United Kingdom, Capt. D'Esterre—from Madras.

Devaynes, Capt. Adderley; Tottenham, Capt. Jones; and Union, Capt. Macintosh—extra ships from Bengal and Madras.

The Castle Eden, Colnett; and City of London, Yates, were docking at Calcutta.

The Metcalfe, Isacke, had arrived at Diamond Harbour from Bombay, cargo out, and was to return there.

The Lord Duncan, Bradford, which was bound to Penang with troops and stores, had returned to Saugor on account of bad weather, probably would have occasion to be docked.

The Duke of Montrose, Paterson, from St. Helena, passed Saugor the 2d of October.

The General Stuart, Rogers, was lying at Saugor, ready for sea, and expected to be dispatched as a packet.

The Admiral Gardner, spoke the Walpole, Sandilands, between the Reefs, the 11th October, having lost her mizen mast, but otherwise well.

The Surrey, Camberlige, and Lady Castlereagh, Murray, were said to be safe at the Land Heads.

The Marquis of Wellesley, Le Blanc, had gone to the Isle of France, as a cartel, and had not returned.

The Worcester, S. Wood, gone on the Expedition to the Eastward, under Sir Edward Pellew.

The extra ship Tigris, Macdougal; and Experiment, Normand; sailed from the Cape for Madras, the 10th January.

It appears by information received this day, that the outward-bound extra ships, viz. Glory, Northampton, Ann, Sarah, Christina, Diana, Sir William Pulteney, and Union, which sailed under convoy of Admiral Drury, in his Majesty's ship Monmouth, only passed the Cape on the 7th December, instead of having arrived in Table Bay, as advised in a former account.

L'Revenue, Captain Surcouff, had taken the ships Hunter, Trafalgar, and Mangles. The Mangles and Trafalgar were on their passage from Bengal to Madras, with cargoes of rice, an article of the utmost value to the captors, as the latest accounts from the Mauritius gave a dismal picture of the sufferings of the island from the effects of famine, and particularly from the scarcity of grain. The ship and cargo of the Mangles are insured in Calcutta to the amount of two lacks of rupees; the Trafalgar nearly to the same extent. The commanders, one or two of the officers, and a part of the crew of the prizes, were detained by Sourcouff. After the capture of the above ships, Surcouff made sail to the southward, in company with the prize. All the Lascars were taken out of the two prizes, and transferred to the privateer; the seacunnies were left on board, and a few Frenchmen shipped in each vessel.

The frigates L'Italienne, and Le Sultan, were expected at the Mauritius from France.

The Piedmontese was in the Bay of Bengal, and had made the following captures.

Caroline, Eaglestone; Sarah, Henderson; Maria, James; Eliza, Sparkes; Udney, Walers; Danesbourg, Winter; Highland Chief, Makpiece.

The ship Clyde, Captain Burnside, arrived at Madras, Oct. 19th, from Calcutta, with intelligence of a violent storm having been felt in the Bay, by which 18 sail of vessels had been lost, four were country ships captured by the enemy.

MADRAS, OCT. 21, 1807.—Correct lists of passengers proceeding to Europe in the following ships:—

Passengers per Baring.—Mrs. Matthews and Jones, W. C. Smith, Esq. Lieutenants Smith and Williams, of the 53d regiment, Mr. Lane, Mr. G. Jones, and Master Brightman.

Passengers per Admiral Gardner.—Mr. Lester.

Passengers per Union.—Mrs. Walker, George Thompson, Esq. Major Lennon, Lieutenant Hunter, Ensign William son, S. Kerr, Mr. Mann, Mr. A. Hunter, Masters Smith, Hedger, and Finglas.

Passengers per Tottenham.—Mrs. Hedger, J. Routledge, Esq. Mrs. P. Graham, Lieutenant White, 8th regiment of dragoons, Lieuts. Harvey and Norten, 22d foot, Masters L. and W. O'Brien.

Passengers per Devaynes.—Mrs. Grame, Mr. Fraser, Masters Harrrington, Grame, and Miss Grame.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the General Stuart at Portsmouth, on the 8th inst. The General Stuart has brought home an account of the fall of Fort Kilsmore, near Allighur, which place was taken on the 24th of November, after a month's siege. Thirty-eight officers fell on this occasion, and a great number of men.

The Metcalfe sailed from Bengal with the General Stuart, and parted on the 14th December off Ceylon, bound for Bombay. We learn by this medium that the fortress of Comona, commanded by a refractory Chief (Daondia Khan,) in the ceded provinces, was taken by storm, and, we are sorry to add, with the loss of several officers and men on our side. The number of the former, according to the best information we have been able to collect, is 35 in killed and wounded.

The following list is believed to be correct:

Killed and wounded at Camoona, in the district of Allyghur, in the Ceded Provinces:

Staff, killed—Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, Brigade-Major Fraser.

Wounded dangerously—Major Lieutenant W. Fogo.

His Majesty's 17th Foot—Killed, Captain Radcliffe, Capt. Thirk; Captain Roberton, 21st Regt. Native Infantry; Capt. Brown, 1st Battalion Native Infantry; Lieut. Sneyd, ditto: Lieut. Macleod, 2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry: Ensign Jones, Engineers; Lieut. Defue, 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry; Lieut. Ramsay died of his wounds.

Lieutenants Wilson, Campbell, Harvey, and Dundeugstone, of his Majesty's 17th Foot, severely; Lieut. Harrison, do. dangerously; Lieut. D. C. Livingstone, 21st Regt. Native Infantry, and Lieut. Macartney, 11th do slightly; Capts. Fraser and Mathews, 1st Bat. 9th Native Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Rolland, do. dangerous. Lieut. T. Brooke, 1st battalion 23d N. I. wounded. Capt. Perkins, Lieutenant Dunsterville, 1st battalion 27th N. I. wounded severely. Lieutenant Corbett, ditto, ditto, slightly. Lieutenant Dennis, 2d battalion 27th N. I. severely; Lieut. Denty, ditto, ditto, slightly; Ensign Vetch, ditto, ditto, ditto; Ensign Fordyce, Engineers, ditto, slightly; Lieut. Swinton, Pioneers, ditto, severely; Lieut. Anderson, ditto, do. slightly; Lieut. Wilkie, 1st battalion 9th N. I. ditto, severely; Lieut. W. M'Quhae, ditto, wounded.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

OBSERVATIONS ON BONIFACIO AND BRIDGETINA, OR THE KNIGHT OF THE HERMITAGE, OR THE WINDMILL TURRET, OR THE SPECTRE OF THE NORTH-EAST GALLERY.

The Melodrama intended to ridicule the Melodramas, continues to be acted at Covent Garden, though it was completely condemned on the first night of its performance. There was a time, when plays would quietly submit to their fate, and retire from the stage, after a home thrust from the audience; but in these days though a mortal blow has been given by the denunciation of the spectators, the piece continues to rear its head; and in spite of the most thorough destruction and damnation, a posthumous Melodrama rises to "push us from our stools." To push us from our stools, in the literal sense of the phrase, for he must be possessed of more than ordinary fortitude who can sit still at the representation of such a piece as the Covent Garden Melodrama: The Propietor of a Theatre once considered himself as amenable to the tribunal of the public: he used to think that it was his duty, as well as his interest, to comply with their sense, when decidedly expressed; but that happy period is past; he now makes the public his convenience, not his oracle; and with an independence truly Roman, he exclaims:

——*Mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor.*

Indeed the scheme seems to answer pretty well; for by dint of perseverance he at last beats the public into a patient endurance of almost any nonsense; and the people by long habit acquire a relish for the poisonous messes which their purer palate at first received with loathing. The sentence of the first night is wiped away by the play-bill of the second morning; which, with a power most admirably magical, can turn hisses into plaudits, and transform the confusion of an execrating multitude into the extacy of admiring ranks; which can give to the grin of contempt an expression resembling the burst of delight, and change the angry shout of indignation to the festive roar of mer-

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riment. Indeed, a play-bill is a composition of true sublimity, according to the best definitions of the sublime: for it says a great deal to the ear, and leaves a great deal for the imagination. To the ear it speaks in the promissory passages, where we find the words *grand*, *comic*, *splendid*, &c. &c. all of which have a great effect upon the vulgar. And as to the imagination, that faculty of the mind is called into ample exercise by the historical portion of the play-bill, where the public are desired to believe that a piece has been received with unanimous applause, when it has in fact been totally condemned. Certainly the Proprietors deserve great credit for the wonderful powers of invention which they display on these occasions; contriving glories which they have never earned, creating a fictitious reputation, and spinning, like the spider, from their own frame, a covering of comfort and security.

The play-bills announcing *Bonifacio and Bridgetina*, have possessed these merits in a peculiar degree. And there are other *minutiæ* in the arrangement of these bills, which also merit very high approbation. For whereas ignorant people would have placed the names of the actors and characters first, the Proprietors have here given the first rank to those of the machinists and decorators, well knowing that the machinists and decorators are the persons who really make the piece. Nor can we refuse our tribute of admiration to the title, which sets the Melodrama in so many different lights, that every person's attention is sure to be roused. He whose enthusiasm is not excited by the silver-sweet names of *Bonifacio and Bridgetina*, will perhaps be struck with reverence by the appearance of a knightly hermit: The *Windmill of the Turret* attracts the notice of the volatile, and the melancholy are moved by the hope of beholding *a Spectre in a Gallery*

To be serious, for really this profanation of the stage is become almost too lamentable for a joke, was there ever an Advertisement issued at Bartholomew Fair more completely derogatory from the dignity of an elegant art, than the play-bills that we have just now cited! Pantomimes are the legitimate amusement of children: long custom has sanctioned their exhibition, and they are constantly brought out at the holidays. But such a thing as this is not warranted by custom; it is not presented before a youthful audience; it is not reconcileable to the plain principles of common sense: it is an absurd burlesque on an entertainment which is not absurd. The story and situations of the Piece are such as excite no risibility in the audience; and the whole of the joke is made to consist in the utter folly and vulgarity of the dialogue. But the true burlesque is produced not by weakening, but by exorbitantly overdoing reality; and the bombastic, not the familiar style, is the proper vehicle of such humour. If there was to be a burlesque upon Melodramas at all, it ought to have been mean in the situations, and lofty in the language, rather than lofty in the situations, and in the language mean. The exaltation of a trifle may amuse, but the degradation of splendour can only disgust. The humour of Fielding's Covent-garden Tragedy, which is by far the best of all the burlesques, consists in vulgar incident with swelling dialogue; and we are entertained by observing how the commonest occurrences may be magnified. In this Melodrama people in perilous circumstances and rich attire are made to talk like chimney-sweepers; and we are displeased to observe how grandeur may be humbled. It has been observed upon Gulliver's Travels, that the greatness of the little Lilliputians is admired, but that the littleness of the great Brobdignagians is totally foreign to all the principles of taste.

If the Proprietors are to continue this system of nonsense, of what use is the Theatre as a national concern? Taste and judgment are put totally aside: the imitation of Nature is abandoned for a bastard ballet: the stores of the treasury are wasted in shows to bribe the town's endurance of inanity; and Dr. Johnson's poetry is but too near to truth when, in declaring the possible vicissitudes of a London theatre, his prologue exclaims:—

"Perhaps, (for who can guess the effects of chance?)
"Here Hunt may box, or Mahomet may dance!"

The Oratorios, which have been carried on under the guidance of Mr. Ashley, are now concluded. As usual, the performances have been the pieces of Handel, occasionally varied with selections, &c.

The Oratorio seems to be a species of amusement but little suited for the English people. They do not relish music by rule, as foreigners do: they have no notion of admiring the composition of a master for the science which it displays, nor the executive power of a singer for the mere difficulties that it overcomes: they require something that shall operate upon their feelings, and pass the ear to the region of the heart. Handel is indeed a master, whose power of exciting sensations of deep pathos, of still sublimity, of mighty enthusiasm, has placed him on the highest roll of fame: but the mere excitation of these sensations, unconnected by story or interest, is not sufficient to occupy the attention of a large body of people for four successive hours. Besides, it will be observed, that the feelings even of the few who delight in these entertainments become more and more obtuse as the evening advances; and pieces of music, which would be hailed with rapture in the first act, pass off without an encore in the third. It cannot therefore, be matter of surprise, that the Oratorios in general are but thinly attended.

That which appears to have been most attractive is the *Messiah*: a work remarkable for a thousand beauties, and particularly pleasing to the multitude, from the grandeur of its choruses, which are generally the most popular parts of an Oratorio. The singers have been Mrs. Dickons and Mrs. Bland, Miss Bolton and Madame Dussek: Mr. Braham, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Doyle Mr. Goss, and Mr. Grey. Mrs. Dickons and Mr. Braham are, neither of them, in our opinion, sufficiently natural and simple; they oftener astonish than charm us in the performance of Handel's works. Mrs. Bland and Miss Bolton; who certainly have not so much science, seem to us to possess much more of the genuine spirit in which such music should be sung. Nothing can be a more perfect example than the manner in which Mrs. Bland sings "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd." Madame Dussek has a lazy indolent style, which, though not without science, is certainly without grace or effect. Mr. Bellamy's grand voice is heard in sacred music with remarkable advantage: he is a singer of excellent judgment. Of the rest we have nothing particular to observe.

BOXING.

It having been given out that the matches between Young Belcher and Dockarty, and Dutch Sam and Cropley, were to take place on Tuesday at Moulsey Hurst, the regular patronizers of boxing assembled there before twelve o'clock, with a string of Nobility and Gentry; and after having been kept waiting nearly two hours, during which time there was a heavy fall of rain, intelligence was brought to the ring that the Magistrates had interfered, and the pugilists durst not engage in combat. This disappointment was not very well relished; and after each had kept his station in the ring for about half an hour, it was stated aloud, three of the Marlborough-street Officers had informed the pugilists, that if they fought they would be indicted, and that Dutch Sam and Belcher had consequently declined fighting their antagonists, unless the seat of combat was removed to Berkshire.

The Gentlemen present openly expressed their determination to protect the parties against any prosecution that might be instituted against them; but Dutch Sam could not be prevailed upon to face Cropley, and Young Belcher was prevented by his friends from meeting Dockarty. The Gentlemen, however, had met there to see a boxing match, and nothing less would do. A match for a purse was made between Jemmy from Town and a Gipsey, but it was, perhaps, as complete a burlesque on fighting as ever was witnessed. Neither of them had the least pretensions to skill. Jemmy, however, bore the palm of victory.

Another match was fought between a Kingston shoemaker and a London coal-heaver, in which the Londoner was victorious.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Yesterday the Lunacy of Lord Aghrim was again discussed before the Chancellor. His Lordship, after taking a view of the case, said—"There are now before the Court two parties, one (Lady Abgrim applying to be appointed the Committee of her husband, the other the Earl and Countess of Athlone) petitioning to have the Master's Report sent back for revision, and that the Earl should be appointed Committee. I will not, said the Chancellor, to save myself trouble, send back the Master's Report; and to shew that I do not mean to shrink from my duty, I am ready to receive affidavits of medical men, as to the state of Lord Aghrim's mind from the time he left Scotland. Until I receive such affidavits, I cannot come to a final decision. In the mean time Lady Aghrim must retain the possession of his Lordship; but I wish it to be understood, that if any obstacle should be thrown by her in the way of the Earl and Countess of Athlone to procure necessary information, that Lady Aghrim shall not have the care of her husband one day longer. I shall be ready, on the first day after the recess, to receive the affidavits."

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NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Courageux, of 74 guns, arrived on Friday evening at Portsmouth, from off Cadiz. The state of the wind prevented her from communicating directly with the shore, and the news which she may have brought from the Mediterranean had not transpired when the post left Portsmouth. The intelligence brought by the Courageux, has, however, this day been communicated by telegraph to the Admiralty. We understand that the detailed reports of the action in the Mediterranean are false; but we cannot state positively that an action has not been fought; the Coquette sloop, of 18 guns, is also arrived at Portsmouth from off Lisbon.

ACTION BETWEEN L'AIGLE AND TWO FRENCH FRIGATES.

Accounts were on Thursday received of a most gallant action having been fought off L'Orient, between his Majesty's frigate L'Aigle of 36 guns, and two French ships of war, of 44 guns each. The latter were the Seine and Italienne, which were on their return to France from the West Indies. L'Aigle fell in with them in the night of the 26th ult. and notwithstanding the great disparity of force, gallantly attacked them. The conflict was obstinate, and resolutely maintained by our frigate for a considerable time, when the enemy were obliged to seek safety in flight, and shelter themselves under the batteries of L'Orient, L'Aigle being too much injured in her masts and rigging to pursue them with effect. We had one man killed and seven wounded in this gallant action; among the latter is Captain Wolfe, but we are happy to hear the wound is not dangerous.

Fresh accounts, received at the Out-ports, state, that one of the French frigates, attacked by L'Aigle, has actually been taken, and that L'Impetueux, of 74 guns, was in company. We fear, however, that this intelligence will not be confirmed. The dispatches before received by Government, state, that as soon as L'Aigle had brought one of them to action, and the latter perceived she must be taken, she set her sails, even her steering sails, and ran directly stem on upon the Isle of Groais, which is off L'Orient. All her top-masts immediately went over her side, and her mizen by the board, and she seemed the next morning to be a perfect wreck, the sea breaking over her, and herself upon her beam-ends. A shift of wind unfortunately rendered it impossible for L'Aigle to set fire to her, and the enemy sending some craft out of L'Orient, lightened her in such a manner that she floated off, and succeeded in getting into L'Orient. The other frigate escaped by out-sailing L'Impetueux, which was in company with L'Aigle. L'Aigle had nine men wounded, Capt. Wolfe slightly.

CHILDERS SLOOP OF WAR.

The following is an account of an engagement between the Childers sloop, Capt. Dillon, and a Danish vessel of superior force:—On the 14th ult. at four P. M. when standing in for the coast of Norway, the Childers discovered a galliot laden with oil and fish in shore, which was seeking the small port of Midbe for safety. Mr. Wilson, acting master, accompanied by Mr. Knight, mate; Mr. M'Nicholl, gunner; and Mr. Le Neve, purser, &c. although opposed by the inhabitants with musketry, whilst others hurled down stones upon the men from the top of the precipice, under which the vessel lay secured, yet they brought her out without any loss.—Scarcely had this been done, when a large brig was observed coming out of Hitteroe, that bore down with confidence, with the design of rescuing the prize. An action soon commenced at half gun-shot range, distant from the shore half a mile, and on the Dane (who carried long 18-pounders) receiving the first broadside, he caught fire forward, but kept so near the land, that the Childers could not weather him, who therefore enticed him about three miles further off, and passed under his lee, as close as it could be done, without touching, and poured round and grape upon his decks, which did the Dane much damage, for that the groans of the wounded could be distinctly heard; his guns also did the Childers material injury, most of the shot taking her between wind and water; and on the Dane making sail, the Childers found it impossible to follow, for she had five feet water in her hold, the magazine afloat, lower mast wounded, bowsprit and mainmast badly, and the pumps increasing on them in such a way as to make it doubtful whether the people would be able to prevent the vessel sinking.

OLD BAILEY.

On Friday Mary Frances Jones was tried for the wilful murder of her female bastard child. The prisoner lived servant with a Lady named Hewetson, the daughter of a Mrs. Burkitt. On the evening of the 3d of March, Mrs. Burkit and family went from home; during their absence, the prisoner complained that she was ill, and went to bed. The servants belonging to Mrs. B. afforded her every assistance, and suspicions were entertained that the prisoner had been brought-to-bed. She was questioned on the subject, and denied having been in the situation before mentioned. Dr. Smith, a Surgeon, being sent for, intimated an opinion that the prisoner had been lately delivered, and after a search had taken place in the room, a black trunk was found under the prisoner's bed, containing a new born dead infant, wrapped in a gown formerly worn by the prisoner. On the throat of the child a wound appeared three inches in length, from the ear to the under part of the jaw, and a pair of scissars was discovered near the bed, stained with blood. The trunk also contained baby linen, which was placed over the bundle. Under these appearances the Coroner's Jury found a verdict of murder against the prisoner, and she was committed for trial. The prisoner alledged in her defence, that she had inflicted the wound, in an effort to save herself during the time of her delivery, without the slightest intention to destroy the infant. The evidence of two Surgeons also proved that the situation of the infant might render it necessary to apply a sharp instrument. The Jury acquitted her of the murder, but found her guilty of concealing her pregnancy, which subjects her to imprisonment. She is a young woman of very interesting appearance, and conducted herself with great decorum and fortitude. The Court was numerously attended.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.—Charles White, a notorious swindler, was indicted for breaking out of Tothill Fields Bridewell, a few weeks since, he having been fully committed for fraud. The prisoner had been tried and acquitted on no less than four indictments during the present sessions, by points of law, and on being arraigned for this offence, he at first pleaded guilty, but afterwards recalled his plea and took his trial, which disclosed some curious circumstances. It appeared that the prisoner had broke out of Bridewell by forcing an iron bar, and he was afterwards heard of at Stratford, where Anthony the officer, and the prison keeper of Tothill Fields went to secure him. The prisoner made a stout resistance, and together with a ferocious bull-dog, kept the officers at a distance for some time; the particulars of which was inserted in a former paper. The warrant of committment was produced, and the prisoner was convicted.

SUICIDE.

On Tuesday evening a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Mr. L———, of Cornhill, who shot himself the preceding day. The servants were examined as to the fact.

It was given in evidence, that on arriving early in town he complained of being indisposed, and said he would retire to bed till half-past eleven o'clock, when he requested he might be called. About that hour Mr. C———, his partner, enquired for him, and being made acquainted with the orders he had given, desired the female servant to knock at his chamber-door. The servant did as she was ordered; but receiving no answer, opened the door and perceived the deceased lying on the bed. Although she was not certain that he was dead, her alarm induced her to run down stairs, and communicate her fears. Mr. C———, the porter, and the servant, returned to the chamber together, and found Mr. L——— lifeless. He had two pistols lying by him, the contents of one of which he had discharged into his mouth, and which is supposed to have caused his instant death; the other remained loaded. Mr. L———'s depressed state of mind, for some time past, was deposed to, which concluded the evidence.—The Jury gave in their verdict, *Insanity*. Mr. L——— had given a letter to his coachman, in the morning, to be delivered to Mrs. L———; he left one behind him for Mr. C———, and another for his nephew, who was on the eve of becoming a partner in the house.

It appears that Mr. L———'s affairs are *minus* to the amount of 60,000*l*. One person, it is supposed, will sustain a loss of 30,000*l*.

DIED.

Admiral Rainier, on Thursday, at his house in Great George-street. By his death there is a vacancy for the borough of Sandwich.

Tuesday se'nnight, after the funeral service in the Catholic chapel at Bristol, the remains of the Dowager Countess of Fingal were deposited in a vault adjoining the chapel, to be removed at a more advanced part of the year to the family vault at Killeen, in Ireland.

Mr. Ledger, who for upwards of forty years held a confidential situation at Covent-Garden Theatre, with credit to himself, and advantage to his employers, died suddenly on Saturday se'nnight of an apoplexy, to the sincere regret of all who knew him.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.—Since last Monday we have received scarcely any fresh supplies of Grain. Wheat sells the same as at the beginning of this week. Barley is not so lively, yet the prices are maintained. Beans remain as of late. There were not many Oats for sale, and this article is quoted cheaper.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	60 a	72	Wheat	60 a	72
Fine ditto	74 a	78	Fine ditto	74 a	76
Rye (New)	46 a	50	Rye (New)	44 a	48
Barley	42 a	47	Barley	40 a	46
Malt (New)	65 a	75	Malt (New)	64 a	74
White Peas, boilers	158 a	168	White Peas, boilers	156 a	160
Grey Peas	50 a	55	Grey Peas	50 a	55
Beans	52 a	58	Beans	51 a	57
Tick ditto (Old)	50 a	55	Tick ditto	50 a	55
Oats	38 a	40	Oats	35 a	38
Poland ditto	41 a	42	Poland ditto	39 a	40
Rape Seed £32 a £35			Rape Seed £32 a £35		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s	Friday.	s	s.
Fine English Flour	55 a	60	American Flour	38 a	42
Second ditto	50 a	55	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from March 26 to April 1—Total, 3,397quarters, from 65s. to 78s.—Average 71s. 4½d. or 11d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending April 2:

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales,*	s.	d.
Wheat	70	1	Beans	56	0
Rye	49	1	Peas	66	9
Barley	30	0	Oatmeal	45	5
Oats	30	11	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, APRIL 7.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	17 0 a	20 0	Oats, per qr.	1 18 a	2 4
Barley, per qr.	1 18 a	2 2	Beans, do.	2 14 a	3 3

Peas £.2 12s. a £.3 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 6th of April, 1808, is 1*l.* 4*s.* 5¼*d.* per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 10 a	6 0	Kent	4 15 a	7 0
Sussex	4 10 a	5 5	Sussex	4 15 a	5 15
Essex	4 15 a	5 12	Farnham	6 0 a	10 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 4 0 a	6 6 0	Average 5 5 6
	Straw	2 8 0 a	2 14 0	2 11 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 10 0	5 10 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 0 0	6 13 0
	Straw	2 2 0 a	2 12 0	2 7 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 6 0	5 13 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 7 0	6 16 6
	Straw	2 2 0 a	2 10 0	2 6 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 10 a	5 2	Beef	3 6 a	4 8
Mutton	4 0 a	5 4	Mutton	4 0 a	4 8
Veal	5 6 a	6 8	Veal	4 0 a	6 0
Pork	5 4 a	6 0	Pork	4 8 a	5 8
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 600—Sheep and Lambs, 5,200
Calves, 150—Pigs 420

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	19 a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 40lb. per dozen	30 a	34
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	——— 50 a 70lb.	36 a	41
Dressing Hides	16 a	20	——— 80 a 90lb.	32 a	35
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22½	——— heavy	24 a	27
Flat Ordinary	16½ a	17	Seals, small	40 a	44
Tanned Horse,	21 a	23½	——— large, p. doz. 100s. a 160s.		

Oak Bark, p. ld. 24*l.* a 26*l.*—good, 26*l.*—Foreign do. 22*l.* a 32*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	11 6 a	12 0
Middling	1 6 a	2 0	Engl. Horse	14 0 a	16 0
Ordinary	1 3 a	1 6	Sheep Skins	3 0 a	4 0
			Lamb Skins	0 0 a	0 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.—There were 73,520 Chaldrons of Coals imported during the last month. On Monday last there were 125 ships at Market, on Wednesday 50 ships, and on Friday 18 ships, of which the following were sold at the under-mentioned prices:—

Adair's, 54s. 3d.; Benton, 54s.; Cowpen, 54s.; Flatworth, 47s. 6d.; Hawksworth, 52s. 6d.; Killingworth, 61s. 3d.; Kenton, 62s.; Tantield, 54s.; Townley, 58s. 6d.; Wall's End 68s. 6d.; Whitefields, 46s.; Chester, 48s.; Russell's, 51s. 9d.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	65 0 a	66 0	Town Tallow	00 0 a	80 0
Soap, yellow	104 0 a	106 0	Yell. Russia, do.	83 6 a	84 0
—— mottled	112 0 a	116 0	White, do.	00 0 a	80 0
—— curd	00 0 a	120 0	Soap,	79 0 a	80 0
Candles, p. doz.	00 0 a	13 0	Graves	00 0 a	12 0
—— mould, do.	00 0 a	14 0	Good Dregs	00 0 a	12 0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 9d. Clare, 4s. 9d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 11¼d.—Average 4s. 8½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock			228½	228½	229	
3 per Cent. Consol.	64¾ ⅞	64⅞ ¾ ⅞	64 ⅞ ⅞	65 ⅞ 65⅛	63¾	65⅛ ¼
3 per Cent. Reduced			63⅝	64⅛ ¼ ½	64⅛ ⅜	64⅛ ⅜
4 per Cent. Consol.			81½	81⅜ ½ ⅝	81⅝ ¾	81⅝ ¾
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	97	97	97⅛	97⅛ ¼	97⅛ ⅜	97⅛ ⅜
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities			17 15-16		18⅛ 5-16	18 3-16½
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.						
Do. Ann. for 25 Years						
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock						
Do. Bonds	P. 1 dis.	1, 2 dis.	P. 1 dis.	P. 1 dis.	Par	Par
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	3, 6 pm.	3, 4 pm.	3, 6 pm.	4, 6 pm.	4, 5 pm.	4, 7 pm.
Lottery Tickets						
City Do.						
Omnium						
Consols for Account	64⅛	64⅜	64⅜	65⅛	63⅛ ¼	65⅛ ¼
Bank for		154				

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	7	2 U.	Bilboa	48
Do. at Sight	34	11		Palermo	93d. per oz.
Rotterdam	11	2	2 U.	Leghorn	49½
Hamburgh	34	6	2½ U.	Genoa	45½
Altona	34	7	2½ U.	Venice	52 ineffect.
Paris, 1 day's date	28	9		Naples	42
Do.	28	13	2 U.	Lisbon	60
Bourdeaux	29	13		Oporto	65
Madrid	41	effec.		Dublin	10½ per Ct.
Cadiz	41	effec.		Cork	11½
				N. Dol. 5s. 3d. p. oz.	

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	3	0
Dublin	1	2
Waterford	1	3
Guernsey	1	0
Jersey	1	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 16. SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1808. PRICE 8d.

GRATIS.

A PORTRAIT OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE III.

BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVEN BY SCRIVEN, AND INTENDED AS A

FRONTISPIECE TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER,

Was to have accompanied the *Emblematical Title Page* and delivered GRATIS to the Purchasers of that Paper on its Commencement, viz. SUNDAY, JANUARY, 3, 1808. In consequence, however, of the difficulties that always arise in the outset of so arduous an undertaking, the Proprietors were unable to accomplish that part of their Plan; but as those difficulties have now ceased they are happy to inform the *PATRONS* of *THE NATIONAL REGISTER*, and the *PUBLIC IN GENERAL*, that the beautifully engraven Portrait of OUR SOVEREIGN is now finished by Mr. SCRIVEN, and will be ready for Delivery on SUNDAY NEXT; the Resemblance is unquestionable; and the whole Print is positively a Master-piece in the Art of Engraving. *The National Register* is designed to be preserved and formed into a *Volume at the End of every Year*, so as to exhibit to posterity a faithful Record of the present eventful Age: and the Motto of the Paper

"*OUR KING, CONSTITUTION, AND LAWS.*"

enforces the necessity of the present Embellishment. It is hoped that the splendid manner with which the Proprietors have ever conducted their Works, will induce the Public to expect a *spirited and admirable Portrait of his* MAJESTY; it may be necessary to say, that the Portrait will be delivered SEPARATE from *The National Register*, and printed on Copper Plate Paper, so as to form a Print that would not be sold by any Printseller for less than *Four Shillings*.

Our Patrons in the Country are requested to observe, that the Portrait of his Majesty will be invariably DELIVERED GRATIS to the Newsmen, for the purpose of being transmitted to their Subscribers, by the safest and most convenient mode. But as it will be impossible for the Newsmen to forward the Portrait by the Post, without incurring *the risk of spoiling the Print*, and *the Expence of Postage*, the Proprietors beg leave to submit to their Friends the necessity of their requesting some Bookseller in the Country to obtain it from his Agents in London, who will inclose it in his parcel. This will obviate every difficulty, and secure its safe arrival. To any of the Friends of the Paper, who may be disappointed of the Portrait, or to any Friend commissioned by them, an impression will be gratuitously delivered at the Office of *The National Register*. But it will be necessary for the Subscriber, in this case, to send his real name, and place of abode, in a note addressed to the Proprietors.

Those who may have neglected to complete their sets, are requested to give early orders, to prevent the chance of disappointment.

Immediate Orders for the Paper should be given, to prevent the possibility of disappointment, addressed (post paid) to the Proprietors, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand, to the Clerks of the Roads, or Newsmen, throughout the United Kingdom.

THE TRIAL OF GENERAL WHITELOCKE IS NOW COMPLETED,

The First Part of which was DELIVERED GRATIS to the Purchasers of THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

If any disappointments have occurred, Orders should be sent (*post-paid*) to the Newsman who sends the Paper, and he will immediately transmit it; but as a difficulty has taken place at the *Post Office* relative to its being forwarded by that channel into the Country, the Proprietors beg leave to request that Orders may be given to the different Booksellers throughout the United Kingdom, who will cause it to be sent by their Correspondents in London, so as to save expence, and prevent the possibility of disappointment.

* * Any Number of Sets, Price 9*d*. each, may be had of all the Booksellers and Newsmen throughout the United Kingdom.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER SIXTEEN.

ON LORD CASTLEREAGH'S NEW PROPOSITIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The ordinary force which has long been kept up for the purposes of National Defence, has been of two kinds, the Regular Army and the Militia. But it has of late years appeared necessary to provide also some kind of subsidiary force adapted to co-operate with the ordinary establishments. A great number of plans have been proposed for this purpose, and almost all of them have been found deficient in many material points. His Majesty's present Ministers have thought it requisite to do away the Training Bill of Mr. Windham, and Lord Castlereagh now proposes a plan by which he hopes to provide, not only for the immediate but for the permanent defence of the country. A plan that will secure permanent defence is of course greatly preferable to any temporary resort: but in proportion as we are prepared to welcome any rational proposal for this purpose, we must be cautious of admitting too hastily any scheme that does not carry strong appearance of probable benefit.

The system of military defence which is now proposed by the Noble Secretary is threefold. The force is to consist—First, Of the Regular Army, which will be sustained by the old method of recruiting; secondly, Of the Ordinary Militia, which is to be reinforced by the ballot; and thirdly, Of a new species of soldiers, to be denominated the Local Militia. This Local Militia is to contain about 60,000 men, who, in addition to the Volunteers, will compose a subsidiary force that Ministers deem sufficient, with the Regulars and Militia, for the defence of the country against any possible attack: and it is the wish of Government, in the event of an invasion, to incorporate with regular regiments the men who shall have been disciplined in the Local Militia. The Local Militia will be trained near their own homes: but the crown will be enabled to embody them for twenty-one days in the year, within their own county: and no substitution will be allowed, but heavy fines imposed on all who may not attend. The liable age will be the period between 18 and 35.

In a country like Great Britain, where every body is accustomed to freedom of speech, it would be almost impossible to propose any plan that could escape the censure of some discontented persons. But in a country like Great Britain, where every body is accustomed to personal freedom too, it is not to be supposed that such a plan as that now proposed can escape a very general unpopularity. A Minister comes forward and states, by way of preamble to a new Military System, that the measures adopted last year have added no fewer than 40,000 men to our Militia and Regular Force: and then he desires the people of this kingdom to grant him a further subsidiary force, which seems to be new in nothing but its compulsory tendency.

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He asks for a subsidiary force, in which no man will be allowed to serve by substitute, although the Crown will be enabled to command *permanent duty* for one-and-twenty days in the year. Is this reconcileable to the principles of a free Government? Lord Castlereagh knows that it is not, and therefore he makes a relaxation in favour of persons "prevented by very serious business." What relaxation does he make? Why, he gives them the power of paying "serious fines." But, says his Lordship, "if substitutes were allowed in this Local Militia, it would go "directly *to impose a heavy tax*: men would magnify "the importance of the duties of the service, and would "give large sums to substitutes." So in order to avoid *imposing a heavy tax*, his Lordship proposes *a serious fine*. A strange kind of relaxation indeed! But then it will be said, a man will escape these inconveniencies if he belong to a Volunteer Corps: for the Volunteer Corps do not generally go out upon permament duty, but content themselves with exercising near their respective homes. The effect then of Lord Castlereagh's plan is either to avoid a tax by the imposition of a fine, or to raise a subsidiary force by compelling people to volunteer!

In a former number we expressed a regret that after so great an outcry about reform in the Military System of Great Britain, Mr. Windham introduced nothing more than an alteration in the *business of recruiting* the regular, ordinary, and subsidiary force of our Military Establishment. But though we have blamed him for having effected so little where so much was necessary to be done, and though we even conceive that in the reforms he has actually made, perfection has by no means been attained: yet we see still greater reason for impeaching the rage of alteration, which seems to be so peculiarly the taste of modern statesmen. The inconveniences of change are always so great, and most particularly in a military system, that no alteration should ever be introduced which does not give the strongest hope of great and material benefit. The system of the Militia, though perhaps absolutely necessary for the existence of the country, is felt by the country as a great annoyance: and if, even when the principles that govern that system are clear and fixed, the system itself be regarded as a grievance, how much more grievous does it become, when the introduction of some inefficient alteration gives occasion every year to a fresh Act of Parliament, puzzles the understandings of the people, and keeps their nuisance constantly before their eyes! We certainly conceive that it is the duty of that great mass of the people, whom education and circumstances have disqualified from judging on abstruse points of politics, to submit quietly to the reasonable acts of the Government, and not busy themselves, except upon some appearance of flagrant wrong, in investigating matters which they cannot understand. But we also think that it is the duty, as well as the interest of Government not to shock unnecessarily even the mistaken feelings of the people: not to destroy that magic of opinion, on which the good order of the State, and the absolute existence of every Government, must always so materially depend. And when we see the Ministers coming forward year after year, every time with a fresh plan, but never with a plan containing any thing fresh, at least any thing fresh that can be of serious advantage, we feel inclined to deprecate, in the strongest manner, the idle fashion, that occupies the attention of our countrymen merely to torment them, and even diminishes the benefits that might be expected from a quiet continuance of any one plan. There is scarcely any one of the numerous schemes, that might not be made to satisfy Englishmen tolerably well, if it were left to itself, though none of them exactly suit our ideas of a good military system: but no one has its fair chance: for as soon as the people have ceased to worry themselves with the last innovation, and from habit are become a little reconciled to any inconveniences it may contain, a new plan is obtruded upon their notice, and banishes the grievances of the last, not by a better invention, but by other grievances of its own.

The principal hardship introduced by the new Bill is the compulsion of permanent duty, unmitigated by the resource of substitution. And this is a measure of two-fold inexpediency: inasmuch as it affects both the liberties and the morals of the people.—The old system of ballot, which affected only persons in humbler life, was a subject of great complaint: because as such persons had seldom the means of providing substitutes, personal service became almost unavoidable to them. But the present Bill goes to extend the oppressive operation of the old principle of ballot, and at the same time to destroy its alleviations. The rich and the poor, the man of business and the man of pleasure, are now all equally summoned to personal service: and though upon the ancient plan, the chance of poor persons for avoiding personal service was but small, yet that small chance was better than none. And none at all is there now, for any class of people. Is it possible to conceive any greater inconvenience than that which this Bill will produce to men employed in active mercantile pursuits, which require their constant presence? To men engaged in the liberal professions, who cannot exercise their functions by proxy? To all concerned in the education of youth? To every clerk, whose weekly salary depends upon the certainty of his attendance in his business? The necessity of paying for a substitute was a necessity grievous enough to many of these classes; but the requisition of personal service on permanent duty for one-and-twenty days, is a matter almost of absolute ruin.

The mischiefs of permanent duty to the morals of the people, it is hardly necessary to urge. Even the Regulars, who are under much closer discipline than it is possible to enforce upon temporary Soldiers, and who have not the seduction of a new and sudden change of life to betray them into particular idleness and excess, are nevertheless exceedingly injurious to the morals of every town in which they are quartered: and when the Local Militia, shifting from business to sudden leisure, habited in a new and gay attire, becoming the gaze of the inhabitants of the towns in which they are stationed, surrounded in short with almost every temptation that idleness, vanity, and dissipation can present to inexperienced and thoughtless minds, shall take up their quarters in the heart of a country, it is easy to guess what riots and debaucheries will grow among themselves, and creep upon the society with which they come in contact.

If these are the mischiefs of change, the people of this country will soon shudder at the very rumour of it. For our own parts, we shall never cease to look anxiously for the time when the words "military reform" shall assume the sense that they ought to bear: when they shall no longer denote a partial removal of petty mischiefs, by the introduction of mischiefs on a different construction, but shall signify a grand, complete, and radical extermination

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of the corrupt causes that agitate our military state, and an introduction of such a plan as by consulting at once the ease, the liberty, the safety, and the morality of the people, may supercede both the necessity and the desire of any further alteration.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XVI.

THE INDEPENDENT WHIG.

In the last Number of *The National Register* we warned our honest and unsuspecting countrymen against a belief of the poisonous flatteries with which of late they have been so assiduously plied. An opinion has gone abroad, and deserves to be reprobated, that no man concerned in the Government of the country can be honest: this opinion tends to the overthrow of all order and of all society: and therefore against this opinion we are determined most strenuously to combat. Dramatists and Poets have often said these things; and when they are said only by Dramatists and Poets, they are attended with very little danger to the country, because they are evidently said to display the wit rather than the opinion of the writers, and being circulated only among the higher classes of society who think for themselves, do not tend to weaken principles. But now a notion of this kind has become most truly formidable, because it is no longer the sportive effusion of the Satirical Epicurean, but the determined principle of the mischievous republicanist. It is propagated in debating societies, and published in Newspapers: the people are roused by imaginary injuries, and become the dupes of enthusiasts or hypocrites: coarseness and folly are now the paths to profit, and the Editors of the Newspapers, having poisoned the minds of the mob, continue to accumulate wealth by fomenting and inflaming the unnatural heats they have created.

We are sorry to rake in the dirt for an instance: but amid the filth of ignorance, and the lowest sediment of vulgarity, lie the example that we wish to present to the indignation of the public. That example is the production called *The Independent Whig*. It has nothing which can entitle it even to our notice, except its circulation. But when we find that such a thing has been imposed upon well-meaning, though mis-informed persons, as a fair statement of the grievances under which the people are labouring: when we understand that its sale among the lower classes of society, like that of obscene prints in less humble circles, is gaining ground in proportion to the mischievous tendency of the production itself: and when we reflect that the persons who take in this *Independent Whig* are most of them people whom education has not qualified to detect all the absurdity, inaccuracy, and vulgarity, which swarm along its columns; we cannot help feeling it incumbent on ourselves to explain to them the nature of the publication which they trust, and to warn them against a guide, who, like the celebrated criminal, presents a nosegay to the passenger, with a lancet concealed in flowers.

Let us observe the unreasonable style in which *The Independent Whig* always speaks of foreign affairs. We quote a leading article that appeared in that Paper on the 3d of April:—

"From the wavering indecision" *(by the bye how should indecision be otherwise than wavering)*, "and irresolute measures that mark the feeble Councils," *(that is we suppose counsels)* "and capricious conduct of our Copenhagen Ministers," *(and it would be just as good sense to say that their capricious conduct marked their irresolute measures as to say that their irresolute measures mark their capricious conduct)* "it plainly appears "that at the present moment they scarcely know what to do "with the King of Sweden."

What would *The Independent Whig* have them to do with him? march him to Paris? or send him to over-run the unknown districts of Africa? Its Editor seems to imagine, that a Minister to be good for any thing must be omnipotent.

"—while this pensioned and unfortunate Monarch, who sees "the brink of ruin to which he has suffered himself to be hurried, seems equally dissatisfied and uncertain what to do with "himself. At one time, like the bragging and bullying *Falstaff*, he feels proudly confident of his own valour, and "strongly inclined to let honour prick him on; but at another "time, like that pusillanimous and unwieldy knight, he is "suddenly panick-stricken, lest honour should prick him "off."

This sentence is a *chef d'œuvre* of ignorance, mis-statement, and injustice—"This pensioned monarch—" What, is a Prince to be styled a pensioner, because he receives a subsidy from a wealthy ally? "Like the bragging and bullying *Falstaff*"—*Falstaff* is certainly a braggart, but where does he prove himself a bully? "Like *Falstaff*, the King of Sweden feels proud-"ly confident of his own valour"—In what play does *Falstaff* feel any confidence in his own valour? "Like that unwieldy "Knight"—Is the King of Sweden like *Falstaff* in unwieldiness? "He is suddenly panick stricken"—Has the King of Sweden ever done any thing that looks like cowardice? We should like to know what course the Editor of *The Independent Whig* would have recommended, if he could have advised the King of Sweden!

"Our wise and vigorous Ministers would wish him to con-"tinue a vain and hopeless resistance to the formidable con-"federacy with which he is surrounded, and would be grieved "to hear that he had entered into a negotiation, or made the "*amende honorable* to France."

Amende honorable means a handsome apology. Now, for what Sweden is to apologise to France, we own ourselves unable to conjecture. That our Ministers would be grieved to hear of a negotiation, is a malicious slander: for Lord Hawkesbury, in discussing his Majesty's message on the Swedish treaty, stated, that "our Government had expressly communicated to "the King of Sweden, that it would feel *no dissatisfaction at "his concluding a separate peace* with the enemy, provided it "should be on terms not injurious to the just rights of this "country."

The *Whig* goes on: "But they (our Ministers) are very un-"willing to risk their own reputation upon the issue of the "contest, or trust him with an English army for his de-"fence."

Why should they risk their reputation upon foreign counsels? or, while we are engaged in a war of our own, send out our forces to fight out the wars of other people? No victories in that part of Europe, even if we could spare men enough to afford the King of Sweden a chance of conquering the powerful forces assembled against him, could be of any use in restoring the balance of power and the tranquillity of the Continent: All that the King of Sweden and our Ministers should expect, at the utmost, is to prevent the enemies of Sweden from doing her any material injury, and, by keeping them always in check, to show that she may as well be left quietly to herself. The war of Sweden is a defensive war: we want to effect her safety, (which our subsidies, well employed in the supply of her own troops, may probably procure), and not to fight battles with our forces, in the hope of gaining useless victories.

Another absurd and unfounded attack upon Ministers appeared in *The Whig* published last Sunday:

"When all eyes are anxiously directed towards the proceed-"ings of our fleets in the Mediterranean, and every tongue is "busily employed in circulating some new and extravagant "story of a brilliant victory or a terrible defeat, our Copenha-"gen Ministers seem totally at a loss how to account for their "own ignorance upon the subject, or what explanation to give "of their strange and ambiguous conduct. They have, indeed, "in consequence of frequent importunities and anxious inquiries "from the relatives of our gallant officers and seamen, contrived "to squeeze out a sort of demi-official intimation; and in order "to satisfy the restless impatience of the public, and quiet their "gloomy apprehensions, they tell them, that 'although from "the relative situation of the fleets in the Mediterranean, an "engagement was highly probable, yet that Government had "received no certain advices on the subject.' This laconic and "satisfactory answer, which has now been repeated for above "three weeks," *(this answer to the inquiries of public curiosity is, with a noble disregard of all accuracy, stated as having been repeated for above three weeks, though the reports that roused the public curiosity had only been in town since the Wednesday se'nnight before)* "reminds us of the celebrated reply of the "Delphic Oracle, to the enquiries of the Roman General, who, "asking as to the probable result of an approaching battle, was "answered by the wily priestess in these circulatory terms: "Oh Romans! either you will conquer your enemies, or your "enemies will conquer you."

Here, as in the foregoing instance of the comparison between the King of Sweden and Sir John Falstaff, the writer shows a

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thorough ignorance of the topic from which he draws his attempt at illustration. The answer (which as originally delivered was ambiguous, but which as quoted here, is absolute nonsense), was given to no Roman General, but to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, who wished to assist the Tarentines against the Romans. But the Romans and their enemies are all alike to *The Independent Whig*: the Editor, like *Scrub* in the *Beaux Stratagem*, knows it was one or the other, but whether it were *Sullen* or *Dorinda* he does not care. However, we are unwilling that his readers should give him credit for quite so much classical information as he assumes, when, from both the illustrations he has attempted, the real fact appears most clearly to be, that he has been told about *Falstaff*, without having read *Shakespeare*, and heard of the Romans and the Oracle, without having looked into the Latin and Greek historians. But if he does not understand Latin or Greek, we should advise him to get a translation next time he attempts any allusion to a passage in a dead language. For the words of the Oracle, "*Credo te, Æacida, Romanos vincere posse*," though they leave an ambiguity, yet do not directly assert a self-evident proposition, such as, "You will conquer them, or they you:" for Pyrrhus would have laughed at that: but by a transposition of words the sense is thus guarded: "I think that you the Romans may overcome:" and thus it is left to Pyrrhus to understand the words either as "You "may overcome the Romans;" or as "The Romans may overcome you." But how does this sentence, correctly or incorrectly given, apply to the Ministers? The Ministers simply say, "We know nothing certain, and therefore nothing certain can "we tell you."

What follows is still more worthy of observation:

"If the Ministers were informed of the 'relative positions' "of our squadrons, and those of our enemies, one would suppose "that they could, with equal facility, tell us precisely where "they were and what they were; of how many they consisted "and what dispatches had been transmitted by our own Commanders upon the subject. Now, if the 'relative situation' "of the hostile fleets were such as to render an engagement "highly probable, there is great reason to believe that before "this time an engagement must have taken place: and, if successful, Ministers must know it: and if no action have been "fought, they must know the reason why, unless we suppose "what is not very probable, or at least not very creditable to "their abilities—that they are perfectly informed of their relative positions, but wholly unacquainted with their subsequent operations. The truth is, in our opinion, that Ministers have either received some unpleasant intelligence which "they are unwilling to disclose to the public, or that they are "shamefully ignorant upon the subject."

Is the Editor of this Newspaper foolish enough to suppose, that because Ministers knew such and such fleets to be sailing toward such and such points, and could form by that means some idea of the relative position of those fleets, therefore they must know precisely where the naval forces were? Does he think that a vessel is to arrive every day from each fleet, giving an account of the number of leagues that fleet may have sailed, and of the exact latitude in which that fleet still is? Does he believe, that against adverse winds the news of an engagement must come home at the rate of twenty knots an hour? Does he fancy, that if the engagement have been successful, Ministers must know of it by intuition? or that, if it have been disastrous, they are in a moment to be acquainted with the reason? If he does not really think all this, he is criminal in attempting to raise the discontents of the people by publishing it: and if he does, he must be the silliest man that ever talked politics in an alehouse. We remember to have read in a fairy tale, that a Prince, called the Royal Ram, "was fond of news, and always "had the best;" but we believe that this happy prerogative is confined to the princes in fairy tales, and that the governments of real society can command neither the certain arrival nor the nature of their news. The concluding assertion, then, that in their opinion Ministers knew something unpleasant, or shamefully knew nothing, is too ridiculous to require any further comment. That they knew nothing on this subject could have been matter of no shame; and that they knew something unpleasant has been disproved by the last accounts, which inform us that no battle has been fought.

Having thus exposed the folly and vulgarity of this Paper in its remarks on foreign affairs, or rather its foreign remarks on affairs, we shall perhaps, in some future number, say something of the grossness pervading those of its columns which relate to domestic matter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, DUTCH, GERMAN, AND HAMBURGH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 21.—By a Decree of the 17th of this month, his Majesty has ordered the execution of the measures determined on at Paris in December last respecting the Jews. A Synagogue and Israelite Consistory is to be established for every 2000 Jews, but there can be only one Consistorial Synagogue for a Department. The Consistory is to superintend the Rabbies, and see that their teaching be conformable to the doctrines of the Grand Sanhedrin. They are to give information respecting the Jewish Conscripts of their districts. Every Jew who wishes to settle in France or Italy, must give three months previous notice to the nearest Consistory. There is to be a central Consistory at Paris; each Consistory is to have a Grand Rabbi, elected by 25 Notables. The Rabbis of the Central Consistory are to have a salary of 6000 francs; those of the Consistorial Synagogue 7000, and the other Rabbis are not to have less than 1000 francs.

Another Imperial Decree, dated the 17th, annuls all obligations for loans made by Jews to minors, without the sanction of their guardians, to married women without the consent of their husbands, or to military men, without the authority of their superior officers. Bills granted by French subjects to Jews cannot be demanded, unless the holders prove that full value was given without any fraud. All debts accumulated by interest above 5 per cent. are to be reduced by the Courts of Law. If the interest growing on the capital exceed 23 per cent. the contract is to be declared usurious. After the 1st July next, no Jew will be allowed to trade without a patent, renewable annually. This patent the Prefects are not to grant to any individual, until he produces a certificate of his character, testifying that he is no usurer. No Jew not actually domiciliated in the Departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, can be admitted to a domicile there. In the other Departments the Jews cannot be allowed to settle, except upon the condition of their purchasing rural property, and abandoning commerce. The Emperor may, however, grant to individuals exceptions from this law. The Jews of the Conscription are required to perform personal service, and are not allowed to find substitutes. These regulations are to be continued only during ten years, in the hope that after that period there will be no difference between the moral character of the Jews and other Citizens of the Empire. If the contrary should appear, the law will be continued in force.

The Jews of Bourdeaux, of the Gironde, and the Landes, having given no cause for complaint, are not made subject to the above regulations.

MARCH 23.—The Official Journal of this day contains the Declaration of Russia and of Denmark against Sweden; and also the Proclamation issued by General Buxhoeden, on his entrance into Finland. This last is preceded by an article from Stockholm, in which an account is thus communicated of the imprisonment of M. Alopeus, the Russian Envoy.

It was on the 5th instant that we had the pain to witness the Russian Minister, M. Alopeus, taken into custody. The following is an account of the manner in which that strange event took place:—That day, at two o'clock in the morning, Baron de Rove, the King's Aid-de-Camp, was announced to M. Alopeus, and made known to that Minister that he had received orders to arrest him, and to seal up his papers, and those of his mission. As was natural, the Minister protested against this treatment, and wished to oppose it, when some officers, with a numerous detachment of the body guards, made their appearance, and obliged him to submit. All persons employed under the Russian Embassy were roused from their beds, and those in the city were searched out, and a guard set over their residence. A Lieutenant of the body guards was made responsible for the person of the Minister, and four subaltern officers were ordered to guard those employed by him, sentinels being placed at the door of the house. Madame Alopeus was offered the choice, either of leaving her house, and going to live elsewhere in the city, or of submitting and remaining with those who are confined.

The following is the Note which, under these circumstances, M. d'Ehrenstein, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, transmitted to M. Alopeus:—

"The King has just received information that a Russian army has entered Finland, and has approached Louisa. This

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accomplished abroad bears upon it all the characters of perfidy; on which account his Majesty has given orders to the undersigned to declare to M. Alopeus, Minister of Russia at the Court of Sweden, that the King considers all his diplomatic functions as wholly at an end.

(Signed) EHRENSTEIN."

On this Note the *Moniteur* makes a long and most vehement comment, in which it is called an outrageous violation of the rights of Ambassadors, and to be equalled in barbarism only by the acts of the Dey of Algiers.

In the same Number of the Official Journal, there is an article from Copenhagen of the 14th instant, containing the following information:—

"The Russian Minister, M. Alopeus, who was arrested at Stockholm, has nevertheless found means to transmit hither a letter, which was immediately forwarded to Petersburgh. The King of Sweden, who has long spurned every thing that was becoming, has given a severe shock to the Diplomatic Body. He has done still more; he has caused a Russian Courier, sent from Petersburgh to M. Alopeus, to be plundered at Abo, and has robbed him of his dispatches. Because every one murmured at Stockholm, he has retired to Grypsholm. Our Court has declared war against Sweden, and letters of marque are issued against Swedish ships. It has been lately ascertained, that no preparations for defence are going forward in Sweden. A traveller, who lately came from Stockholm, saw no kind of troops in motion. The coast is as defenceless as Finland was; indeed it is impossible not to lament the fate of the interesting Swedish nation; her fate resembles that of Portugal, which country England came to help, and deprived her of Madeira. Now men see all the blessings of the revolution of 1778, and that it has been the spring of all the distresses of Sweden. In the course of this winter nothing of importance has occurred at Boulogne, Dunkirk, or Ostend: the works along the coast and in the harbours have been damaged by the inundations, but workmen are busy in restoring them, and soon no traces of the damage will be visible.—The fitting out of privateers still goes on in the ports, and with so much the more zeal, since the profits which the owners derive from them have become more considerable. The mercantile interest of Paris even takes a share in these speculations, a circumstance which has seldom happened before. Letters from Nantes, Bourdeaux, and other ports on the Ocean, also speak of the gainful state of privatering along the coasts. Already various mercantile houses in Belgium place out a part of their capital in this species of enterprize."

PARIS, MARCH 26.—Letters from Rome state, that the troops of his Holiness are incorporated with the French army. They are, however, allowed to wear the Papal Cockade, Cardinal Caracciolo, Pignatelli, Salazzo, and the two Ruffos, who are Neapolitans by birth, and also all the other Prelates, have left Rome.

SPAIN.

INSURRECTION AND DISGRACE OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

MADRID, MARCH 19, 1808.—*Nine o'Clock at Night.*—Since Sunday the 18th instant, such important events have taken place, that the hurry in which I write will not allow me to arrange them in a proper order. Certain intelligence having been received of the Emperor of France coming here, it was asked on the part of the King, and at the request of the Admiral (the Prince of Peace), what was the object of his journey, and whither his troops were directed to march?—The answer was, that he came in a peaceable manner, for the good of the nation, and to make a Prince happy. The King, with his natural simplicity, and with great satisfaction, shewed this letter to the Admiral, who, being immediately aware of the blow which threatened him, proposed to make arrangements to escape to Mexico, taking with him the King, whom he succeeded in persuading to follow him, apprizing him with what they had to fear from the arrival of the Emperor and his troops; and for this purpose the Admiral took out of the Royal Chest, 36 millions of rials. In the course of last month, he had sent already sixty millions to Coruna, which were destined for London, where he has forty millions of dollars. On Wednesday, he arrived in Madrid, and withdrew on Sunday, in the evening, according to his usual custom, to Aranjuez. As soon as he arrived there, he called a meeting of the Council, in which the flight of their Majesties were discussed. The following day (Monday), early in the morning, the signatures of the three principal persons were collected; and when Cavallero's turn came, he said that he did not chuse to sign, nor should he allow them to do what they intended. The King represented to him in the most earnest manner the danger in which they found themselves; the general discontent of the people of Madrid, demanded his head, (as the Admiral had falsely made him believe.) Cavellero said that there was no such thing, that all was false, and that he had been deceived.—The King immediately answered—Do they deceive me? Do they betray me? Who is the Traitor?—That is the Gentleman, pointing to the Admiral, who drew his sword.—The Council immediately broke up. The principal party, consisting of Cavellero, the Prince, Altemire, Fernando Nunes, who, they say, was wounded, as were most of the Grandees. This happened at night: at the noise the Life-Guards entered, and among them the Halbert-bearers, and soon afterwards the mob. The project, which was for some time only suspected, was ascertained by the orders given to the Life Guards. On the following day (Monday) in the morning, the Life Guards took post on the Rond of Ocanna. The Hall of the Council and the whole of the Palace presented a scene of popular tumult. Some of the Guards cried out "*Kill him*," others "*Seize him!*" and some pointed the sword to his breast. The Prince of Asturias clung to the Admiral, who placing himself between the troops with fixed bayonets, fled to his house, or concealed himself in the Palace, and the Queen to her apartment. On Wednesday, in the evening, a mail arrived, with an order, for the garrison of Madrid to assemble and prepare to march. At seven o'clock at night the bearers of these orders went to all the coffee-houses, and wherever they found officers or guards, directed them to join their corps, and through the whole town the carriages and horses were put into requisition. The troops remained all day in their quarters, which none of them were on any account permitted to leave, and much fermentation was observed among the people. And it was a matter of joy to them to go to the house of the Admiral, to see that he had no longer a guard of hussars. The Council of Castille met the same day, and continued in deliberation from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon, to answer the two questions of the King, whether he should leave the country, and whether his people were disturbed; to which questions the reply was, *that he ought not to leave the country, nor would they allow him to do so.* That the people were quiet and loved him, as he might himself see, if he would come to Madrid. This and the whole of the preceding day, nothing but complaints, clamours, and farewells, were heard in Aranjuez, because the King entertained the project of departing, until two in the afternoon, when a courier arrived from Napoleon, assuring him that he came with pacific intentions. This intelligence was immediately promulgated, and the lamentations were converted into shouts of joy, congratulations, and embraces throughout all Aranjuez. The Patriarch returned home full of joy, exclaiming, "nothing is the matter, every "thing is settled, go and make it public, let every one know." At half past eleven o'clock the same day, five loaded waggons passed through Aranjuez. Silva and Don Vicente arrived and brought the news, and a courier dispatched by Cavallero brought it to Government, with a charge to proclaim as soon as it should reach Delicias, "*All is settled, I am the bearer of good news,* "*and of the orders for the troops to depart.*"

At midnight all the King's Guards, the Admiral's Hussars, the Volunteers of the State, and the Cavalry with loaded carbines and pistols, and the Artillery with lighted matches were on duty. Yesterday (Thursday) in the morning, the annexed edict was posted, intended to undeceive and tranquilize the people; but at the same time, it was well known, that the Admiral was neither apprehended nor disgraced, as had been reported. On the contrary, on the Tuesday the Royal Family breakfasted at his house, and on the following day he was at the Palace, which grieved every body, and the inhabitants of Aranjuez continued much disturbed. Last night, the Admiral withdrew from the Palace at eleven o'clock, and at one attempted to escape. The Life Guards observed it, approached, and having ascertained the fact, fired a pistol, at which signal the rest of the guards assembled, and a throng of people endeavoured to force through the Admiral's hussars who surrounded his house. Some of the Life Guards were killed, and Don Diego Godoy (the Admiral's brother), who was at the head of his regiment of Spanish guards, ordered them to fire, but none obeyed. He repeated the order, when the people, and even his own soldiers, fell on him, fired at him, beat him, and tied his hands and feet. The disturbance became general, from a belief that the Royal Family (who were in bed) intended to escape. Forty Life Guards set off at full speed after the Admiral, who had fled, and they succeeded in overtaking him, when they found him, and took him to the Palace at two o'clock; they came up with him at Ocanna. The Princess of Peace and her daughter they carried to alight put them in a coach drawn by the peasantry, who conducted them

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to the Palace, and delivered them to the Prince, who came out to receive them with two candles in his hands.

This day, at eight o'clock in the morning, our Royal Family appeared in the balcony of the Palace, to thank the people. At twelve, two Decrees were posted up in Madrid, one of which addressed to the President of the Council, is in substance as follows:—

"The King, in order to undeceive your Lordship and the Council, and that the public may be correctly informed of what occurred last night, makes known, that in consequence of a disturbance between some Hussars and Life Guards, some military and peasants assembled, induced by an erroneous belief that their Majesties intended to leave the country, but their Majesties neither think of leaving their country, nor have they ever thought for a moment of withdrawing themselves from the bosom of their beloved subjects; that at five o'clock in the morning every thing was quiet in the Palace, and he directs the President to make it known, in order that the Public may banish from their minds all false reports," &c. &c.

The second Decree recommends the Public to hold good harmony and peace with the French troops, who are to pass through the capital and its environs, on their march to Cadiz.

This evening, the annexed Manuscript Decree was published, which levelled the Grand Colossus; such is the general joy and satisfaction of the public, that I doubt whether a general peace would cause a greater; and we all publicly congratulate each other. The public look upon the French without fear, without dread, and as their deliverers. The Privates will be received at their quarters, and the Officers at the mansions and dwellings of the great. Order is recommended.

To-morrow, about 4,000 will enter the city—the following day, the Imperial Guard—and on Monday Prince Murat. General report says, that the Emperor is detained by these occurrences, because letters from Bayonne and Yrun say, that he arrived there on the 12th, and others contradict it. La Mancha is in a state of much confusion, and the people are determined to prevent the departure of the Royal Family; the intelligence of which had reached that Province.

DECREES.

"*Aranjuez, March* 18, 1808.

"As I intend to command my army and navy in person, I have thought proper to release Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of the Peace, from the employs of Generalissimo and Admiral, and give him leave to withdraw whither he pleases. You are herewith informed of it, and will communicate it to whom it concerns."

"*To Don Francis Gill.*"

MADRID GAZETTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1808.

His Majesty has been pleased to transmit the following Decree to his Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, First Secretary of State

"My beloved Subjects! Your generous agitation in these circumstances is a fresh proof of the sentiments of your hearts, and I, who love you as a tender father, take the earliest opportunity to console with you in the distressed situation in which we are placed. Be tranquil; know that the army of my dear Ally, the Emperor of the French, traverses my kingdom with ideas of friendship and peace. Its object is to march to the points which are threatened with the danger of a descent by the enemy, and the junction of my life-guards has no other object than to protect my person, and they are not intended to accompany me on a voyage, which malice endeavoured to represent as necessary. Surrounded by the unshaken loyalty of my armed subjects, of which I have received such unquestionable proofs, what have I to fear? and should any imperious necessity require it, could I doubt of the assistance which their generous bosoms offered me? But no such necessity will ever be witnessed by my people.—Spaniards, allay your fears; conduct yourselves as you have hitherto done towards the troops of the Ally of your good King. In a few days you will see peace and tranquillity restored; your hearts and mine enjoying the happiness which God bestows on me in the bosom of my family and your love. Given in my Royal Palace of Aranjuez, the 16th March, 1808.

"By the King, A. D. PEDRO CEVALLOS."

GERMANY.

VIENNA, MARCH 14.—Our army has undergone an entire new organization, and a strong cordon is formed on the frontiers of Turkey. Letters from Constantinople state that the Turkish Military preparations are very great, and that the Grand Seignor is to head the army himself. Notwithstanding this intelligence several Austrian regiments which were on their march towards the frontiers, have received orders to halt. The celebrated Servian General Czerni George has arrived here.

LOWER SAXONY.

HAMBURGH, MARCH 14.—We are assured that the French Government has made a demand upon the three Hanse towns (Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubec) for a certain number of seamen, some say 8000, which are to be sent to Flushing and Boulonge.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 15.—Every thing is prepared for the embarkation and passage of the allied army to Scania. It is hoped that we shall for that purpose be able to profit of the first moment that a complete thaw takes place. There are already assembled at Elsineur a sufficient number of armed vessels for protecting this operation against the Swedish flotilla; but besides this flotilla, as we understand from the information we have received, will not be ready before six months. In order to give greater energy to the military operations, the Danish army is about to be new organized upon a plan entirely conformable to that of France. The flotilla which is now constructing will be joined to the army, and will follow all its movements. A naval officer will be attached to each division of the army.

MARCH 16.—The Prince of Ponte Corvo having crossed the Great Belt in less than six hours, arrived here at the very moment we received intelligence of the death of Christian VII. A Decree has been published here, containing very strict regulations with respect to the Swedes domiciliated in Denmark. All correspondence with Sweden is prohibited, and the ships and merchandize belonging to that country are confiscated. According to the most recent intelligence from Stockholm, the Russians had obtained possession of Abo; and it is confirmed that the Swedes have burnt the flotilla which was stationed there. On the 4th, the Swedish head-quarters were still at Favastus, where General Klingsporr had arrived. General Armfelt had set out for his destination. King Gustavus was still at Gripsholm, but was about to proceed to Carlscrona. At the date of this intelligence, M. Alopeus was still under arrest, and his Swedish Majesty had also ordered a Russian courier, arrived at Stockholm from Petersburgh, to be arrested.

HOLLAND.

DUTCH BUDGET.

UTRECHT, MARCH 30.—A Committee of the Council of State, consisting of M. M. Van Leyden, Van Westharendrecht Cuypus, and Heinlopen, brought, on the 9th instant, to the Legislative Body, the following Message, relating to the Finances, and in the sitting of yesterday the project of a Decree, proposed in the Message, was adopted.

THE KING TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

"GENTLEMEN,

"We have charged a Committee of our Council of State to present to you a project of a law relative to the Finances of this year. At the commencement of your present Session we expressed on our part a strong desire to adopt a definitive and permanent system with respect to the Finances, but since the 26th of November affairs have not been ameliorated, and we have been under the indispensible necessity of provisarily shutting our ports. This extreme and painful measure ought to ensure to us compensation, to which we have so much title, and affords an irrefragable proof of the sincerity and constancy of our efforts in the common cause. Thus we must postpone all idea of a definitive and permanent system until a maritime peace, when alone it will be possible to reduce our expenditure to the amount of our revenue."

It then goes on to state, that the expenditure for 1807 had been 78,000,009 florins, and the revenues only 55,000,000, leaving a deficit of 23,000,000, exclusive of previous arrears. To meet these a loan of 40,000,000 had been negotiated, which produced 38,000,000; the 15,000,000, after providing for the deficit, was applied to the payment of arrears. The estimate of expenditure for 1808 is 71,000,000, whilst the revenue is not estimated to produce more than 50,000,000.

It is said in this part of the Message, "We cannot dispense with maintaining in a good state the squadrons of the Texel and the Meuse. We announce with pleasure to the Legislative Body, that as the price of our efforts France has expressly engaged to procure the restoration of our colonies, and particularly those of Guiana."

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To meet the deficit of the present year a sort of forced assessment is proposed, which was adopted by the Legislative Body, by which those paying it are to become creditors of the state to the amount required. This is resorted to instead of a loan.

ITALY.

MILAN, MARCH 17.—Mr. Adair, the late English Ambassador at Vienna, arrived at Trieste, on the 8th instant. Two English frigates were expected in that port, destined to convey to Malta the Ambassador and the other English in the Austrian States. An English squadron of 13 sail continued to cruize in the Adriatic, and prevented vessels from either going out or coming into Trieste. It was feared that the English would seize the first favourable opportunity of attacking the five Russian ships of the line and frigates which were in that port.

According to the last intelligence from Dalmatia, the English have occupied the Isle of Levina, on the coast of that province, in order to obtain, as is supposed, the more easily, water and provisions, and also a shelter in bad weather.

FROM THE MALTA AND GIBRALTAR MAILS.

GIBRALTAR, MARCH 18.—General Spencer's expedition arrived here on the 8th of March; the British troops have landed, and the German part, with Meuron's and Watteville's regiments, which were in garrison here, have embarked, and will sail for Sicily or Malta in a few days. It is supposed that General Spencer will wait here for fresh instructions from England, and for the return of the British part of the expedition, which sailed some time since for Sicily.

MARCH 26.—The provinces of Catalonia, Navarre, and Biscay, no longer belong to the Spanish Monarchy. They are taken possession of by the French troops; and the Grand Duke of Berg has published a Proclamation, stating that this measure is taken for pacific purposes. This Proclamation has occasioned a fall in the Value, from 63 to 60. The number of French troops which have entered Spain exceeds 150,000 men. A French force is daily expected at Malaga. Considerable gloom prevails throughout Spain.

MARCH 27.—The news of Bonaparte's arrival at Madrid is not confirmed. Must is there by this time. The Carthagena squadron continued at Port Mahon by the latest accounts. The Toulon and Rochefort squadrons are out. The light company of the 40th, with a small detachment of artillery and two Officers of Engineers, are going to take possession of a small uninhabited rock under Apa's Hill, called the Parsley Island, in Spanish, whence our cruizers (that is, gun-boats and small craft) will be better able to intercept the supplies or reinforcements daily going from Tarifa to Ceuta. Sir Sidney Smith, in his Majesty's ships Foudroyant, of 80 guns, with the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, sailed from this place on the 13th inst. supposed for the Brazils.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

LORD MOIRA presented a petition from certain Insolvent Debtors, which was ordered to lie on the table.

LORD GRENVILLE presented a petition from a large body of Irish Catholics, for the repeal of the various disqualifying statutes to which they are still subject. His Lordship stated, that there was some informality in the mode of annexing several of the names to the petition. Many thousands of them were the actual signatures of the persons petitioning, but others, undoubtedly from ignorance of the forms necessary to be observed in such matters, purported to have been subscribed by the authority of the individuals whose names were subjoined. The result of his enquiry into the usage of the House on similar occasions, was, that the petition might be received, as that of the persons whose names were regularly subscribed, without paying any attention to the other signatures. Under this impression, therefore, he should move that it lie upon the table; intending, should this proposition be acceded to, to follow it up by another, for taking the petition into consideration on the 12th of May.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR had no objection to the petition lying on the table; but wished this to be considered in the present, and in every case where an informality occurred in petitions, as resulting from their Lordships indulgence, rather than any rule of proceeding generally binding upon the House.

The Petition was then ordered to lie on the table, and their Lordships were ordered to be summoned for the 13th, instead of the 12th of May, previously mentioned.

The Orders in Council Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

The Innkeeper's Subsistence Bill was read a third time and passed.

INDICTMENT BILL.

EARL STANHOPE called the attention of the House to this Bill, which he said purported to be a Bill to amend the law, but which, in his opinion, tended to make it worse. He thought that part of the Bill in particular which related to proceedings on informations, highly objectionable. His Lordship said, he did not mean to debate the Bill now; his object was, that a duty should be fixed for the second reading, and that it should be fully discussed. He therefore moved, that the Bill be read a second time on the 16th of May, and that the Lords be summoned.

LORD HOLLAND said he had to state objections to the Bill, under a different point of view from that taken by his Noble Friend. The motion was then agreed to.

The Duke of Cumberland presented a Petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, hostile to the claims of the Irish Catholics.

The Irish Wool Export Bill, and Reversion Suspension Bill, were received from the Commons, and read a first time.

LORD MOIRA repeated, with respect to the latter, the observations he had lately made on the Reversion Prohibition Bill. He thought a conference should be held with the Commons, to ascertain in what manner they connected the subject with substantial purposes of reform. If the system was the thing objected to, then the best way would be to purchase up the reversionary rights, and to prohibit the practice in future; by which proceeding the Crown and the Public might both be benefited, the former by diminishing the existing number of grantees, and placing the offices at its disposal as they became vacant; the latter by the abolition of such of the offices as were no longer judged fit to be continued. But the effect of the course now pursued would, he apprehended, be to diminish the influence of the Crown, without any advantage to the people. It was on this ground solely, and not from any abstract notions of its being improper, under any circumstances, to trench upon the prerogative, that he wished, before giving his assent to the measure, to have some further explanation of the motives which led to its adoption by the other House.

On the suggestion of Lord Grosvenor, the second reading of the Bill was fixed for the 9th of May.

Lord Darnley moved for an Account of the Offices granted in Reversion in Ireland.—The motion was agreed to, with the addition of the words—"Great Britain and" before "Ireland" an Amendment suggested by Lord Lauderdale.

The Irish Orders in Council Bill went through a Committee.

The Scotch Judicature Bill also went through a Committee. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Counsel were further heard in the Roxburgh appeal.

The Scotch Judicature Bill was reported, and ordered to be printed.

The Irish Orders in Council Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Irish Wool Export Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

At three o'clock their Lordships met, when the following Bills received the Royal Assent by Commission:

The Exchequer Bills Funding Bill, the Cotton Wool Duty Bill, the Irish Duties Bill, the Cotton Wool Exportation Prohibition Bill, the Malt Duty Bill, the Irish Bank Token Bill, the Annual Indemnity Bill, the Irish East India Trade Bill, the Irish Warehousing Bill, the Jesuits' Bark Exportation Prohibition Bill, the Irish Bark and Wool Exportation Prohibition Bill, the Orders in Council Indemnity Bill, the Innkeepers' Rate of Subsistance Bill, the Croydon Canal Bill, Lord Grenville's Estates Bill, Lord Cassilis' Estate Bill, a Naturalization Bill, 12 Inclosure, and several Road Bills, making in all 47.

Mr. Wharton, and a Deputation from the Commons, brought up the Irish Promissory Note Bill, and the Irish Customs Fees Abolition Bill, which were severally read a first time.

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The Irish Wool Exportation Prohibition Bill went through a Committee, and was reported.

After some further routine business, when several Bills of a local and private nature were forwarded through their various stages, the House adjourned until this day fortnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Sir W. Curtis gave notice that on the 27th instant he should move for leave to bring in a Bill rendering child-stealing an indictable offence.

Mr. Calcraft gave a notice for the 3d of May, on the Papers produced respecting the sailing of the Rochefort squadron.

Sir C. Pole, in a speech of some length on the subject of the Royal Naval Asylum, stated various abuses which had crept into the appointment of officers, and moved a resolution, that it was the opinion of the House that fit and qualified persons only, such as had served in the Royal Navy, or in the Marines, should be appointed to offices in that asylum.

The motion was resisted by Mr. Rose, who moved the previous question. After a debate of some length the House divided, when Mr. Rose's amendment was carried—Ayes 71.—Noes 46.

BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted to the Committee the annual statement of the finances of the Country, with the exception of the terms of the loan, which is not yet contracted for.—Having stated the comparative amount of the Supplies, and Ways and Means for the year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to state the Additional Annual Charge created.

The interest wanted for the loan of eight millions, and for four millions of Exchequer Bills, would amount to something about £.750,000.

To cover which, there was Short Annuities fallen in	£.380,000
Annual Saving on the management of the Public Debt	65,000
Increase upon the Assessed Taxes....	125,000
And in order to make up the deficiency which still remained, he should propose certain modifications and additions to the existing Stamp Duties, which he calculated would produce.....	200,000

Total amount of annual charge	Total amount of provision made for meeting the annual charge
£.750,000	£. 770,000

Mr. Perceval proceeded to state the outline of the arrangements which he meant to introduce into the collection of the Stamp Duties, from which he expected that the public were to derive an annual advantage of 200,000*l.* At present the Stamp Duties were collected under the provisions of from sixty to seventy different Acts of Parliament. These Acts he meant to digest so as that they might be all reduced to one general Act. He proposed that a duty of 20*l.* should be attached only upon admissions to officers of the yearly value of 300*l.* and upwards; and that persons should pay only 2*l.* on being admitted to offices of inferior value. Indentures and articles of clerkship to attornies practising in the higher Courts he proposed that a duty of only 110*l.* be paid; on indentures and articles of clerkship to attornies practising in the inferior Courts that a duty of only 55*l.* shall be paid: and also that the last mentioned duty shall be paid by apprentices to writers to the Signet in Scotland. On collations and donations he should propose to lay an additional tax of 2*l.* and it was his intention also that infefuments, which at present paid a duty of 1*l.* 10*s.* shall be subjected to a duty of 3*l.* He hoped, also, that the Committee would see no objection to subjecting grants of honours and dignities to the same scale of taxation which they now paid in Ireland. He would also propose to repeal the duties in all cases where the leases on Crown lands were chargeable with a duty of 20*l.* where those were not considered as beneficial. It was also his intention to diminish the tax on small pensions, and increasing [illegible] for those which were to a considerable amount in point of [illegible]. Policies of Insurances on Lives he thought ought to be [illegible] as Promissory Notes re-issuable by people [illegible] banks in the country; with this view he proposed [illegible] issuing promissory notes shall be obliged to take [illegible] which they shall pay 20*l.* a year, and that all promissory notes re-issuable, and which at present paid a stamp duty of 3*d.* should pay a duty of 4*d.* and that when they were only payable in the place where they were issued, they should pay a duty of 6*d.* He should also propose that transfers of shares in joint stock companies should be paid in future upon its real value at the time of the transfer, instead of its nominal value. He should likewise propose, that a duty of one shilling should be imposed upon all summonses before Masters in Chancery. The existing taxes upon legacies, he meant to remove by the introduction of a new regulation for putting the residuary legatee on precisely the same footing with the others. Conveyances of land which at present pay a duty of thirty shillings, whatever may be the value of the land, were also fit matter for arrangement. He proposed, that when the conveyance did not exceed the value of 150*l.* it should only pay a duty of 1*l.*; that when it was of the value of from 150*l.* to 300*l.* it should pay 1*l.* 10*s.*; when it was of the value of from 3 to 500*l.* that it should pay 2*l.* 10*s.*; that when it rose to the value of 1000*l.* it should pay 7*l.* 10*s.* and so on, carrying the tax in no instance more than 1 per cent. upon the consideration. The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded with observing, that he had brought forward his financial statement to give Gentlemen full time to peruse the schedule which had been prepared, and to form a judgment of its merits before they were called upon to give it the sanction of their approbation.

Mr. Bidduph contended that there was no necessity whatever for the Right Hon. Gentlemen to have imposed any new taxes upon the people for the service of the ensuing year.

After a few observations from Mr. Tierney, Mr. Davis Giddy and Mr. Vansittart,

Mr. Huskisson moved that the sum of 725,000*l.* be issued from the surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the year 1809, which Resolution being agreed to, the House was resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the third reading of the Revision Bill Mr. Whitbread stated his objection to the Bill, and deprecated the eminence of his Majesty's Ministers in throwing the last Bill out of the House of Lords.

Mr. Perceval denied the assertion.

The Speaker then put the question, that the Bill be read a third time, when Lord Porchester rose, and with a considerable degree of animated argument, proposed an amendment, which went to alter the preamble of the Bill, and make it more agreeable to the feelings of the public.

Sir F. Burdett animadverted with considerable severity on the secret party which existed hostile to Ministers and to the House. He said, we had Kings dethroned, and States annihilated, by armies of mercenaries. We ought to be a people united together, confiding in the present Ministry, but not in the present Government; and that was all this great Nation required. He did not think the Bill went far enough, and not going the proper length, he should oppose it entirely.

The House divided, For the original motion 132; for the Amendment, 60—Majority 88. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

Mr. Alderman Shaw presented a Petition from the Debtors in the Fleet Prison, praying relief.—Laid on the table.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Mr. Grattan presented a Petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, praying relief from the disabilities they now endure, and that they may be restored to the free participation of the rights and privileges of British subjects. It was, however, his duty to state, that the Petition was signed by a great number of persons, and that there were a variety of names affixed to it, not written by the persons whose names they purported to be, but written by others, under their authority. He should therefore move that the Petition be received as the Petition of those individuals who had actually subscribed it.

The Speaker said, that the rule was clear, that a Petition so signed could not be received. The names of those so put down might, however, be detached, and then the Petition, being less objectionable, might be received.

Some conversation then arose, which terminated in Mr. Grattan withdrawing the Petition, giving notice that he should present it again on the 16th of May, in a less objectionable form, and on that day he should move that it be taken into consideration.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Lord Castlereagh rose, pursuant to notice, to state his new Militia Plan, for the Internal Defence of the Country. He commenced a most eloquent harangue, and said, it was merely on voluntary service, to deny Government the means of making

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the most adequate provision possible against a case of emergency, would not be placing our defence on those safe and permanent principles, which the state of the times imperiously demanded. Whatever confidence Parliament placed in the Volunteers, it was its duty not to trust altogether to voluntary zeal, but to provide against every chance by a fixed and permanent force.—He deprecated the Training Act, and said that the provisions of the act could not be carried into execution, so far as respected the training of 200,000 within the year, and the employing of parish officers as drill serjeants, a purpose for which he thought them totally unfit. It was necessary that the country should have a regimented force upon which it could depend; and looking at the force already existing, the regulars and the militia, it was incumbent on Parliament to determine what further regimented force it was proper to keep up, and what ought to be substituted for the deficiencies in the Volunteers. It was the opinion of experienced military men, that if we had a regular subsidiary force amounting to six times the number of the Militia, this number, combined with the Regular Force already existing, and the powers under the Training Bill, would be sufficient as a permanent and established system. Upon the principle of six times the Militia, there would be 330,000 provided for Great Britain only, which, with the addition of the 70,000 Regulars in Ireland, would make up for the United Kingdom 400,000, independent of the 50,000 that might be called out under the Training Bill. His Lordship said, that the object of his Bill was to assimilate the mode as nearly as possible to that by which the Regular Militia was raised, with this fundamental difference, however, between the two bodies, that whereas the Regular Militia in time of war was kept on duty like troops of the line, the force he proposed to raise would not be marched from their counties, but only called out there for training, in the same manner as the Regular Militia was in time of peace. As to the terms of service for which they ought to be called, he thought a few days in one year totally inadequate for the purposes of training the men. A certain portion of each year for four years would better answer the convenience of the country, as well as that of individuals. This service was certainly no serious burthen—it was nothing more than that it should not be open to the men to withdraw at any moment, but that they should engage for a fixed time. If this had been originally proposed to the Volunteers, he had no doubt they would have acceded to it. People might say, that their trades and private affairs required their presence at home, but unless the country was secured, they might find their domestic cares of little avail. In the Regular Militia, substitution was properly and necessarily allowed, because, when called out during war, which might last for several years, they were obliged to turn their backs on their other avocations. In this force, the men were only to be called out for a few days in each year, and if substitution was to be allowed, it would operate as a grievous tax upon the country. He would propose, that no substitution should be allowed in this force; although he would not go to such an extreme as to say, that no mode should be left open for withdrawing personal service. A fine should be the only mode of exemption; but that fine ought to be such as would secure the personal service in some capacity or other, even of the higher orders, unless they had some very serious obstacle to encounter. Another mitigation might be allowed, and that was, that persons might be permitted to volunteer into this local Militia; care being taken that these should not be substitutes for individuals. With this view, it would be made penal for the parish to take any volunteer as a substitute for any individual, and for any individual who accepted of such substitute. To encourage volunteering into this force, under the regulations above mentioned, a small bounty might be allowed. If the whole 400,000 men were to be balloted for at once, it would be no difficult matter to ascertain the proper periods. He thought the best mode would be to throw out the persons of more advanced age, at which men did not learn the military exercises so readily, and to fix upon the periods between 18 and 35, applying to such as were not serving in any other capacity, and did not volunteer into this force. It was desirable that the force should as nearly as possible be assimilated to the existing Militia, and that the Officers should be appointed under the same requisites as to property. He would propose, that whoever had held the rank of a Field Officer in the Army, might hold the same rank here, without regard to the qualification in point of property. And there must be a provision that no one should, by his engaging for four years in this service, be precluded from enlisting in the Line, or from entering into the Regular Militia. The only restriction in this point would be, that no one should be allowed to enlist in this manner, till he had been trained during a certain portion of the time prescribed. Another proposition was, that the present Volunteer Corps might, if they chose, transfer themselves, with the approbation of his Majesty, into Local Militia. It would be necessary to correct the abuse of insurance as to the fine: If this was allowed to exist, it would reduce the fine to the premium for the insurance; and therefore there must be a penalty on all insurance, in order to guard against this abuse. As to the expence of the country, it would not be so expensive as the Training Bill, and altogether the expence would not reach farther than 4*l.* a man for the year. Having stated the general outline of the plan, he would move for leave to bring in the Bill to empower his Majesty to raise a Local Militia of 60,000 men. A distant day would be fixed for the second reading. The period of service during the year was to be twenty-eight days, exclusive of the days for assembling, marching, &c. for which, however, pay would be allowed.

Mr. C. Yorke supported the motion.

Mr. Windham ridiculed the plan, and thought that it would lean very hard on individuals whose families would be materially injured by it.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a Bill for bettering the condition of Stipendary Curates in England. Permission was granted.

Mr. Creevey moved for certain additional Accounts relative to the King's Droits of Admiralty. Ordered.

The Reports of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, were brought up and agreed to. A Bill was ordered on the latter.

A new Writ was ordered for Sandwich, in room of Admiral Rainier, deceased.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Colonel Stanley obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law respecting the Settlement of Paupers, enabling Parish Officers to remove to their own country the natives of Scotland and Ireland, who may be likely to become a burthen to the Parish.

The Vauxhall Bridge Bill was, after a few words from Mr. S. Thornton and Mr. Alderman Combe, read a second time.

Lord Binning presented the Report of the Sugar Committee.

Sir H. Mildmay said, that in this Report the Committee were not unanimous, as it militated in a considerable degree against the landed interest, and he considered it his duty to take an early opportunity to ground some motion on the proceedings of the Committee.

Mr. Hibbert said, it was a measure of necessity that induced the Committee to recommend to this House the propriety of suspending for a time the distillation of grain, but a power was given to his Majesty in Council to do away the suspension when the price of barley was reduced to a certain standard, and therefore the landed interest could not have any ground of complaint, as the interest of both parties was equally balanced in the Report.

The Report was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foster brought in a Bill to suspend for a time to be limited, the payment of drawbacks on spirits exported to Ireland, which was read a first time.

Lord Castlereagh brought in a Bill to enable his Majesty to raise a "Local Militia," which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Stipendary Curates Bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to be printed.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating that they had agreed to the Irish Duties and other private bills.

On the motion of Mr. Foster, the report of the Committee of supply of Monday, granting the Irish Estimates, was taken into consideration. After some discussion the Resolutions were agreed to.

In the Committee on the Assessed Taxes Consolidation Bill,

Mr. Lethbridge proposed a clause, laying a duty of 5*s.* 5*s.* on every double-barreled gun used in shooting game. This was objected to by Mr. Huskisson, who said such a proposition ought to originate in a Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Lethbridge deferred his motion till Tuesday the 20th, when he should move it in a Committee of Ways and Means, with intent to add the resolution to the Bill.

A new writ was ordered, for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, in the room of Mr. Clitherow, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The House then went into a Committee on the Orders in Council, when Mr. R. Dewar was examined in their support. He was asked various questions by Mr. Steven, Mr. Baring,

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Mr. Eden, and other Gentlemen, on the subject of the effect of the Berlin Decree, and relative to American ships having carried cargoes from Liverpool to ports on the Continent. His answers were generally corroboratory of such things having taken place.

Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Sheldon, and Mr. Inglis, the East India Director, were next examined on the same subject.—The further hearing of evidence was postponed till next Tuesday week.

Mr. S. Bernard presented the Report of the Committee for Enquiring into the Abuses attending on Lotteries, which was ordered to be laid upon the table.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

The Speaker having taken the Chair, a Message from the Lords by the Deputy Black Rod required the attendance of the House in the House of Lords, to hear his Majesty's Commission read for declaring the Royal Assent to certain Bills.

The Speaker, with several Members, went up forthwith, and after some time, returned and acquainted the House that the Royal Assent had been declared to the Exchequer Bills' Funding Bill, the Excise Laws Bill, the Bark Export Prohibition Bill; the Irish Bark and Cotton Export Prohibition Bill, the Irish East India Trade Restriction Bill, the Innkeepers' Military Subsistence Bill, and other Bills.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the Election of a burgess for St. Mawes, in the room of Scrope Barnard, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; and another for Wareham, in the room of Sir G. T. Culcraft, who has accepted the Stewardship of East Hundred.

Mr. Graham presented a Petition from the South London Water-works Company, against the Bill for erecting a Bridge at Vauxhall.—Referred to the Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Estcourt moved for a Return of the effective strength of each of the Regiments of British Militia on the 1st of July, 1807, and the 1st of April, 1808, distinguishing the number of Volunteers which had entered into the Regulars from each Regiment, and the number necessary to complete each.—Ordered. The House then adjourned until Tuesday sennight.

PROVINCIALS.

OXFORD, APRIL 16.—The number of degrees in Michaelmas term was—Two D. D. one D. C. L. four B. D. five B. C. L. forty-six M. A. twenty-seven B. A.

In Lent Term—Four D. D. twelve B. D. thirty-four M. A. one B. C. L. one D. Mus. forty-five B. A. one B. Mus.

A new method of curing cattle whose stomachs are swollen from having fed upon wet forage, was some time since announced in the French Journals. It consists in administering to the animal the twentieth part of a pound of gunpowder, mixed in a pint of milk, when first seized with the colic, from eating grass or clover highly charged with dew.

Flower of brimstone, sprinkled by a puff, dredging-box, or otherwise, on the leaves of vegetales, will effectually destroy worms and insects, and likewise promote the growth of the plant; peach-trees are particularly improved by the application.

The late invention for preventing carriages upsetting by inequalities in the road, consists of the axles being formed with hinges or joints, which allow the wheels to move up or down, without effecting the equilibrium of the body, which is further secured by an upright bolt from the carriage, that leaves room for the motion of the body up and down, and springs bearing on the hinges.

A butterfly, of the kind called the Painted Butterfly, is now in full wing and vigour, in a house in Whitehaven, after enduring all the severity of the past winter.

Two lambs belonging to Mr. Gurney, of Earlham, Norfolk, were last week killed by a wild male cat. The lambs were found wounded in the neck, and the eye of one of them was torn out. The cat afterwards killed two kittens by sucking their blood from the side of the neck in the same manner, and being seen in the act led to the discovery of his having destroyed the lambs.

At Taunton assizes considerable interest was excited at the trial of James Richards, a farmer, for the seduction of a young woman to whom he had, for the two preceding years, paid his apparently honourable addresses. The jury returned a verdict of 500l. against the defendant; but as the damages were laid only at 300l. the Judge informed the jury their verdict could not exceed that sum.

Edward Ball, the young man who, at the last Summer Assizes, at Lewes, was capitally convicted of a forgery on the Bank of England, was, on Saturday last, executed at Horsham, pursuant to his sentence, in the presence of some hundreds of spectators. His behaviour, during the six months horrid suspense which he suffered under, before the Judges' opinion of the case was made known to him, and after his condemnation, was every way becoming one in his unhappy situation. At the fatal tree he supported himself with manly fortitude. He said but little, and all that could be distinctly heard was, "that he had sinned, and had repented;" after which, he was launched into eternity, and died without a struggle.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

APRIL 12, 1808.

The Gazette contains two dispatches from Major-General Sherbrooke, commanding his Majesty's troops in Sicily. The first, dated the 8th February, states the surrender of Reggio to the French on the 3d, and that four Sicilian gun-boats had fallen into the enemy's possession; and also confirms the loss of the Delight sloop of war, which, in endeavouring to recover the gun boats, got on shore on the Calabrian coast, on the 30th January, and it being found impossible to get her off she was burnt. On this occasion Capt. Handfield, with several of his ship's company, was killed, and Capt. Secombe, of the Glatton, who was on board the Delight, was dangerously wounded, and died on the 3d February.

The second dispatch is dated the 23d February, and incloses the following report from Lieut.-Col. Robertson, the Commandant of Scylla Castle, stating the evacuation of that place.—General S. adds his highest approbation of the conduct of that Officer, and the Officers and Men serving under him in the Castle, and of the Naval Officers and Seamen employed to bring away the garrison.

Messina, Feb. 18, 1808.

SIR—In obedience to your orders, I have the honour to report the particulars of what occurred since the first appearance of the enemy before Scylla.

After being invested by General Regnier's army during seven weeks, and battered for six days by fourteen pieces of heavy ordnance, the little Castle of Scylla has fallen into his hands: but I have the heartfelt satisfaction to add, that not one of the gallant garrison placed under my orders has become his prisoner.

In the latter end of December, the arrival of troops and ordnance stores at Seminara left me no room to doubt the enemy's intention of besieging Scylla, and parties of the peasantry were accordingly sent out to render the passes of Solano impracticable, and to create obstacles to his advance, by cuts across the various paths which lead from the heights of Milia down to Scylla. This work, as well as the levelling of fences, &c. proceeded rapidly and effectually under the direction of Captain Nicholas, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; when, upon the 31st of December, the advanced workmen and the out-posts of the masse were driven in by three French battalions and a detachment of cavalry, under Gen. Millet, which took post upon the heights above us; and on the following day Regnier brought up two more battalions, and spreading his out-posts to Favezzina, Bagnara, &c. completed the investment of the town. At this time the garrison of the Castle consisted of about two hundred British, and from four to five hundred masse occupied the town.

The enemy's troops were now incessantly employed in forming the roads necessary for bringing his heavy ordnance from Seminara, whilst we laboured to render the approach to Scylla difficult, and harrassed the French by constant attacks on his out-posts with parties of the masse, and occasionally with boats. In some of these partial actions the enemy suffered severely; particularly in a night attack at Bagnara, where the Voltigeurs of the 23d Light Infantry were cut to pieces.

Owing to these checks the French were retarded until the 6th of February, when they descended the heights in force, and came within a distant range of our guns; and from this day they honoured our little castle with all the detailed precautions of a regular siege, in covering his approaches and communications. The skirmishes between the enemy and the masse became very serious: the latter displayed great gallantry; and enjoying the support of the Castle guns, obliged the French to purchase their advance with heavy loss; but on the 9th, were obliged to yield to the numbers of the enemy, who assailed the town on all sides: our guns, however, covered their retreat;

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and I had the satisfaction of sending off these brave peasants to Messina without leaving a man in the enemy's hands.

The force which General Regnier had brought to besiege Scylla, consisted of a body of cavalry, the 23d light infantry, the 1st. 68d and 101st of the line, in all about six thousand men; with five twenty-four-pounders, five eighteens, and four mortars, besides field-pieces.

On the morning of the 11th, he opened his batteries, directing his efforts to the destruction of our upper works, and the disabling of our guns; while under cover of this fire he laboured to establish two breaching batteries, at three and four hundred yards distance. It was not, however, till the 14th, that our parapet and guns were rendered totally useless; nor till then did the slaughter abate to which their parties employed on the breaching batteries were exposed from our grape and shell.

From this time our defence was confined to musketry, as our guns lay buried under the ruins of the parapet, and the close fire from five twenty-four pounders became incessant. In the mean time we discovered him attempting to mine the right bastion, upon which he continued at work for three nights, but I apprehend without the expected success.

In the night of the 15th, the French pushed round the foot of the rock, with the intention of destroying the Sea staircase, but we happily discovered them, and beat them off with the slaughter to which their desperate situation exposed them.

The fire from the breaching batteries had been variously directed till the evening of the 16th, when they bent their undivided fury against the left bastion with such success, that the breach would probably have been practicable by the following evening. It was under these circumstances that I received your orders to evacuate the Castle, and have the great satisfaction of reporting, that we accomplished this yesterday morning, in full view of the enemy, and without leaving an individual behind. The approach of the boats from Faro gave the French full intimation of our design, but the tempestuous state of the weather obliged us to seize the short opportunity of an hour's lull.—Every battery poured its utmost fire upon the Castle, and subsequently upon the boats; while infantry with field-pieces tried the breach on either side

The garrison was drawn off in succession, and the embarkation effected with the greatest order, notwithstanding the tremendous fire of grape, shells, &c. Our loss in the operation was small; and before we were a musket-shot distant, the French were in the fort.

The masterly arrangement of the transport boats and men of war launches upon this occasion, does high honour to Captain Trollope, of his Majesty's ship Electra, who personally superintended this service; and the conduct of the officers and men under him was marked with all the coolness and dexterity of British seamen. I regret to add, that one of them was killed in the operation, and ten wounded, some of them dangerously. The uniform good conduct of the garrison which I have had the good fortune to command, demands my warmest gratitude; and their intrepid spirit during the siege is hardly more commendable than the zeal with which they went through the heavy fatigues that preceded it.

The detachment of the Royal Artillery was highly conspicuous; the excellency of their gunnery was proved by the severe losses which the enemy has sustained; and I cannot too strongly express my sense of the skill and indefatigable zeal which Lieut. Dunn has displayed throughout the siege.

I feel highly indebted to the exertions of Capt. Cruikshanks of the 62d, Jordan of the 27th, and Pringle of the 21st, as well as to the Officers and men under them.

From Lieut. Dickons, of the Engineers, I received every assistance; and my Adjutant, Lieut. Hadfield, of the 35th, has been throughout indefatigably zealous.

I cannot conclude, Sir, without expressing my particular thanks to Capt. Nicholas, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, whose abilities and activity rendered him eminently useful. And I have the satisfaction of reflecting, that the support I have received from all ranks has enabled me to sell Scylla dear; and that General Regnier has obtained possession of this little heap of ruins with the loss of several hundreds of his best troops.

The return of our killed and wounded is annexed. We have lost some gallant men; but considering the weight of the enemy's fire, the number is by no means great.

I have the honour to be, &c.
G. D. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Col.
Commandant Scylla Castle.

To Major-General Sherbrooke, commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops in Sicily.

Return of the killed and wounded of the detachments forming the British garrison of the Castle of Scylla, in Calabria, from the 4th to the 17th of Feb. 1808; viz.

Royal Artillery—3 gunners killed; 1 bombardier, 8 gunners wounded.

27th Reg. 1st. bat.—3 rank and file killed, 14 rank and file wounded.

58th Reg.—3 rank and file killed, 6 rank and file wounded.

62d Reg.—2 rank and file killed, 2 rank and file wounded.

Total—3 gunners, 8 rank and file killed; 1 bombadier, 3 gunners, 22 rank and file wounded.

(Signed) J. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.
Messina, Feb. 20, 1808. Adjutant. General.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the Actif lugger privateer of Dieppe, of 14 guns, by the Medusa. L'Actif had made but one capture, a collier brig, during her different cruises in the Channel, since her last fitting out in the beginning of September last.]

[This Gazette likewise contains an Order of Council, permitting, under certain regulations, the further importation, for six months, of a number of articles of provision, &c. specified in former Orders.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Jabez L. Patrick, Mary Patrick, and Theresa King, of Lamb's-Conduit-street, Holborn, milliners.—Thomas Ker and William England, of Manchester, joiners.—Richard Owen and John Booth, Stockport, Cheshire, hat-manufacturers.—Peter Jellery and John Gore, Bow-lane, Cheapside, warehousemen.—John Mason and John Henry Lace, deceased, Liverpool, merchants.—Ebenezer Browne and Charles Wilkins, Twerton, Somersetshire, clothiers.—Charles David Fabir, Jarvis Brown, William Pollard, Thomas Henry Faber, and Benjamin North, Farnley, Leeds, scribbling and fulling millers.—William Dorr and Thomas Strange, Houndsditch, boot and shoe-makers.—William M'Cready and Philemon Galinda, of the Theatres at Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, &c.—James Mansell, John Burgin, and George Burkinshaw, Sheffield, saw and edge tool makers.—William Alsope and Sarah Hall, Great Bolton, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.—John Jenkins, Rotherhithe, and William Folo, Bermondsey, timber-merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

William Bras, Dover, butcher, to surrender April 25, 26, and May 24, at ten, at the Marquis of Granby Inn, Folkestone. Attorney, Mr. R. A. Webb, Folkestone.

Robert Daniel Clarke, Wareham, Dorset, linen-draper, April 16, 26, and May 24, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Blandford, King's Bench Walks, Temple.

Jacob J. Levy, High-street, Aldgate, leather-merchant, April 30, at twelve, May 10, 24, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Gatty and Haddan, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

David Puller, Cannon-street-road, mariner, April 28, at two, 30, and May 24, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. James Aspinall, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

Angel Raphael Louis Delanney, Blakeley, Lancaster, dyer, May 2, 3, and May 24, at three, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Swale, Great Ormond-street; William Nabb, Manchester.

Isaac Hartman, Liverpool, banker, May 3, 6, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool, and 24, at the King's Bench Prison, Surrey, at twelve. Attornies, Mr. Woods, Liverpool; Mr. Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.

Samuel Sams, Bathwick, Somerset, bookseller, April 16, 29, and May 24, at eleven, at the Castle and Ball, Bath. Attornies, Mr. Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's-Inn; Mr. Miller, Bath.

Robert Stevens, Percival-street, Goswell-street, silk skein-dyer, April 16, May 3 and 24, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Benjamin Wilson, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street.

James Bartlett, Whitecross-street, wool-merchant, April 16, May 3 and 24, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

John Dand, Kirby-Stephen, Westmoreland, banker, April 16, 30, and May 24, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street.

Christopher Perkins, Swansea, shopkeeper, April 19, 26, and May 24, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Field, Friday-street.

Robert Barber, Oxford-street, jeweller, April 16, 23, and May 24, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wild, Warwick-square.

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Francis Fenton, Sheffield, merchant, April 29, 30, and May 24, at eleven, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield. Attornies, Messrs. Sykes and Knowles, New-inn; Messrs. J. and J. Wheat, Sheffield.

DIVIDENDS.

May 3. J. Pearson, Altham, and T. Spence, Blackburn, Lancashire, corn-dealers, at eleven, at the Queen's Head, Blackburn.

May 12. J. Eamer, Preston, cotton-spinner, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Preston.

May 5. J. Ransome, Little Walsingham, Norfolk, shopkeeper, at three, at the Black Lion Inn, Little Walsingham.

May 3. S. Cox, Bourton, Dorsetshire, miller, at eleven, at the Greyhound Inn, Wincanton, Somersetshire.

May 14. W. Riggs, Old Bailey, glover, at one, at Guildhall, London.

May 10. J. Lloyd and W. Wydown, Upper Thames-street, grocers, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 10. E. Fitton, Bolton on the Moors, Lancashire, milliners, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 1. A. M. Pereira, Old Bethlem, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—May 3.

J. Taylor, Newgate Market, salesman.
J. Haydon, Mitcham, Surrey, butcher.
W. Wilson, jun. Hay Park, Yorkshire, corn-factor.
R. Higham, Preston, corn-merchant.
J. Parkinson and T. Parkinson, Liverpool, curriers.
D. Chase, Dean-street, Holborn, cord-wainer.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Thomas Bouttell and John Winny the younger, Nayland, Suffolk, soap-boilers.—Joseph Welch and William Welch, Birmingham, brass-founders.—Thomas Willett Nunn and John Hunter, Hackney Road, brewers.—James Drinkwater, William Leece Drinkwater, and John Drinkwater, junior, Liverpool, merchants.—George Saggers and Philip Weaver, Newington, turners.—Thomas Gibson and George Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-drapers.—George Stafford the elder, George Stafford the younger, and Thomas Crowther, Wakefield, timber-merchants.—Cornelius Cowling and Thomas Racco, Gainsburgh, bricklayers.—Samuel Lucas, Edward Lucas, Thomas Lucas, Stephen Bedford, Joseph Read, and John Read, Sheffield, casters of cutlery.—Oswald Syers and James Crookes, Manchester, stationers.—Samuel Catesby and George Steinbach, jun. Covent Garden, men's mercers.—Hugh White and Francis Goadsby, Manchester, dry-salters.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

Lewis Lewis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, from April 16, to June 4, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTS.

Spencer Martin, East-Bourne, Sussex, shopkeeper, to surrender April 19, at eleven, and May 23 and 28, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Day and Jones, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

Christopher Perkins, Swansea, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper, April 19, 26, and May 28, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Field, Friday-street, London.

John Baines, Ashford, Shropshire, farmer, May 2, 3, and 28, at one, at the White Horse Inn, Ludlow. Attornies, Mr. Adams, Ludlow, and Messrs. Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's-Inn.

Joseph Broadhurst, Charing-Cross, jeweller, April 23, 30, and May 28, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's-inn-place.

Edward Wilson, St. James's-street, hatter, April 23, at ten, 30, at eleven, and May 28, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Maymott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

Thomas Adcock, Macclesfield, Cheshire, joiner, April 29, May 17 and 28, at three, at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Stockport. Attornies, Mr. Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's-Inn, London, and Mr. Baddeley, Stockport.

Henry Wareing, Blackburn, Lancashire, cornfactor, May 9, at five, 10, at eleven, and 28, at five, at the Dun Horse, Blackburn. Attornies, Mr. Wigglesworth, Gray's-Inn, London, and Mr. Wilkinson, Blackburn.

Michael Layton, White Hart-row, Kennington, stone-mason, April 19, 30, and May 28, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Alcock, Boswell, and Corner, York-street, Southwark.

Richard Dermott, Greek-street, cheesemonger, April 19, May 2, at ten, and May 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hebden, Temple.

Thomas Nightingale, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, mercer, May 25, at five, and 26, 28, at ten, at the George and Dragon Inn, Dewsbury. Attornies, Mr. Sykes, Dewsbury; Messrs. Sykes and Knowles, New-Inn.

DIVIDENDS.

June 14. Joseph Spraggon and William Spraggon, of Gravesend, slopsellers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 11. William Cockerill, Ludgate-hill, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 7. George Towson, Bath, draper, at one, at Guildhall.

May 24. Samuel Hooton, and Solomon Rich, Woodstock-street, taylors, at one, at Guildhall.

May 13. Thomas Walley, Liverpool, merchant, at eleven, at the George Inn, Dale-street, Liverpool.

May 14. Edward Tutet, Pig's Key, Bridewell Precinct, coal-merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 10 Joseph Stevens, Reading, grocer, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Reading.

May 21. William Leykauff, Lisle-street, engraver, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 21. Charles Nelson, Brixton, Surrey, coal-merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 7. Edward Davis, Lambeth, Surrey, brewer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

May 10. George Dugard, Upper Grosvenor-place, victualler, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 10. Thomas Johnston, Friday-street, warehouseman, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 7. John James Perry, Whitechapel Road, Staffordshire, warehouseman, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 9. Isaac Abbatt, Liverpool, slopseller, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Leeds.

May 23. William Dickenson, sen. Thomas Goodall, Michael Goodall, and William Dickenson, jun. Birmingham, bankers, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Temple-Row, Birmingham.

May 24. William Broom, Long-Alley, Shoreditch, victualler, at one, at Guildhall.

May 9. William Walker, Leeds, merchant, at eleven, at the Three Legs Inn, Leeds.

May 20. Henry Hall, North Cerney, Gloucester, merchant, at eleven, at the Rum Inn, Cirencester.

May 7. John Birkett Wienholt, Old Swan, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 11. John Godfrey, Stoke-Lacey, Herefordshire, hop-merchant, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Worcester.

CERTIFICATES, May 7.

J. Cole, Fore-street, stationer.
W. Disting, Plymouth, tallow-chandler.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

SIR R. STRACHAN AND THE HOSTILE FLEETS.

The Princess Elizabeth packet, with mails from Sicily and Malta, has brought intelligence of Sir R. Strachan and his fleet. He joined Admiral Thornborough off Palermo, and their combined squadrons amount to sixteen sail of the line. They had seen no enemy's fleet; but it was ascertained at Gibraltar, that the Carthagena squadron was at Port Mahon by the latest accounts. The Toulon fleet had sailed on the 10th of February: and as the Rochefort squadron was said by the crew of a ship under convoy of the Sirius, to have passed the Bay of Pallas near Carthagena, on the 1st of March, some persons have conjectured, that the Rochefort and the Toulon fleets may have effected a junction.

Perhaps there now is reason to believe that the Rochefort squadron, concerning which so many reports have been cir

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culated, has not entered the Mediterranean, but proceeded towards the West Indies or America. In the beginning of this week, the following information was posted at Lloyd's:

"The Abram, Watson, arrived at Lancaster from Hayti, was boarded on the 14th of March, in lat. 30. long. 63. 41. by the Demarara brig of war, which had been dispatched to Bermuda by Sir J. T. DUCKWORTH off Martinique, and was on his return to the West Indies. Capt. CROFTON, of the Demarara, inserted in the Abram's log-book as follows:—

"Monday, March 14.

"On Monday, the 7th inst. the Mullet schooner fell in with a "French squadron, consisting of six sail of the line (one of "them a three decker), in Lat. 31. N. Long. 69. W. steering "W. N. W." The Mullett kept company three hours.

There can be little doubt but this is the Rochefort Squadron. The Floridas, which we believe have been ceded to France, were in all probability their point: and if they touch at the Chesapeak, we think it must be merely as a matter of convenience. But whatever be their destination, we have every reason to hope that some of our squadrons will overtake them. Should St. Domingo or Martinique be their object (and in that case it is difficult to conceive why they have gone so far to the Northward), they will be fortunate if they escape both Sir J. DUCKWORTH and Sir A. COCHRANE. That the enemy are going against Nova Scotia or Canada, we cannot believe: their force is too small. If, indeed, the Americans were determined upon war with us, and have made preparations to invade our American possessions, we should not be disinclined to believe that this squadron meant to co-operate with them—but we have not heard of any military preparations. Are the enemy going to make an attack upon Newfoundland?—This is barely probable.

Upon the whole then the Floridas appear to be the only probable place of their destination. Circumstances which took place some time ago, but which did not excite much attention at the time, are now recollected and brought in aid of this conjecture. MOREAU's journey in such haste to the southern frontiers of the United States, is now supposed to have had some relation to the views of the French upon the Floridas. It is said also, that the last advices from New York brought an account of sixty French Officers having landed there, and proceeded to the Floridas. It is certain that the wife of General MOREAU, several months ago, left America for France, for the alleged purpose of arranging some family concerns, but with the real object, as was supposed, of making her husband's peace with her husband's persecutor. We know it was said in the American Papers, some time ago, that BONAPARTE was not quite determined to let the Americans take possession of Louisiana, though they had bought it; and that as to the Floridas, he was resolved to secure them for himself—he may think that the possession of them would enable him the better to awe the American Government; and certainly, the latter would find him a most vexatious and troublesome neighbour. Two thousand troops, the most that the Rochefort Squadron can carry, would indeed be alone sufficient to secure the Floridas; but where we have nothing but conjecture before us, the best we can do is to select the least improbable.

A letter was on Friday received from Liverpool, by a respectable house in the city, which stated, that a ship had arrived there from Boston after a short passage. It was understood that the vessel brought important intelligence, but there had not been time to ascertain what. In all probability, if there really be any intelligence, it is something relative to the arrival of the French Squadron in some part of America. The coincidence of dates confirm this opinion. It was on the 7th of March that the Mullet schooner fell in with the squadron; four days were sufficient to bring the intelligence to the Chesapeak, and three days more would convey it to Boston. Hence we have a month and a day for the voyage to England, with continued westerly winds.

Since writing the above, we have learnt that the Admiralty have received the following information: we do not, however, pledge ourselves for the accuracy of the statement:—

"Capt. DUBOIS, an American, arrived this day from Malaga; which place he left on the 25th of February. He reports, that on the 21st of February, seven sail of French line-of-battle ships were seen off Malaga: that forty-seven hours after, ten sail of British ships of war made signal off the same place. Both fleets were standing up the Mediterranean. What is very extraordinary, the Captain, on his passage to England, never saw a British man of war until he arrived in the Downs."

The Paris Papers, up to the 26th of March, from which we have given extracts, under the head of Foreign News, contain the regulations which the French Emperor has made concerning the Jews. The regulations are not of a nature particularly favourable to that people; though they contain some distinctions in favour of such Jews as appear to have conducted themselves uniformly well. These Papers contain also an account of the seizure of M. ALOPEUS, the Russian Minister at Sweden: a step which is severely blamed by the *Moniteur*: but for which the note of the Swedish Minister, M. D'ERRENSTEIN, gives strong reasons. The *Moniteur* goes on to state, that France has declared war against Sweden, whose coasts are stated to be in a most defenceless state. We find that nothing has been done at Boulogne, Dunkirk, or Ostend, beyond the reparation of the works that have been damaged by floods. Letters from Rome had arrived at Paris, declaring that the troops of the Pope were incorporated with the French.

We also insert papers of March the 14th, from Germany, of the same date from Lower Saxony, and of March the 15th and 16th, from Denmark. At Copenhagen every thing was prepared for the embarkation against Scania; and the Danish army was to be newly organized, upon a plan conformable to that of France. The flotilla which was in construction was to join and accompany the army. The Russians are stated to have obtained possession of Abo, the capital of Finland; and it is added, that the Swedes have burned the flotilla which was stationed there. This intelligence seems a little improbable; for so great an event in the outset of the war would probably have reached England by official communication. Besides, private letters which have been received in England from Copenhagen to the 27th ult. and from Hamburgh to the 3d inst. totally deny any such occurrences. The King of Sweden is still firm to his purpose: The Swedish head-quarters were still at Tavastus.

The Dutch Papers of the 30th ult. contain the Financial Message delivered by the King of Holland to the Legislative Body.

From Milan, we learn, that one of our Squadrons blockades the Russian Fleet in Trieste, and that Levins, on the coast of Dalmatia has been occupied by an English force.

The Mails from Malta and Gibraltar containing accounts to the 27th, mention the arrival of General SPENCER's Expedition at the latter port; and they further declare, that MURAT, who is now Grand Duke of Berg, has seized on the Spanish Provinces of Catalonia, Navarre, and Biscay.

There was on Friday a report in London, that the French troops had landed in Zealand, but the event is not mentioned in the letters from Heligoland, we are not inclined to believe it.

Accounts from Holland state, that a loan has been opened at Amsterdam, under the direction of the principal Merchants and Bankers, for fitting out small armed vessels

The first subscriptions, it is said, amounted to 500,000*l.* and the books were to close at the beginning of the present month.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Of the insurrection in Spain, which for several days past has so much occupied the public attention, we have inserted the fullest details in another part of our Paper.

The events which have now occurred, would once have set Europe in commotion. Every throne would have trembled, and every council would have been thunderstruck. But in these times we are accustomed to view the most heinous crimes and the most signal revolutions, without any expression of surprise. After witnessing so many miracles, we have ceased to wonder. But the train of innovations appear now to be almost concluded; and BONAPARTE, possessing every thing, will soon have little else to do, than to sit down and weep, like ALEXANDER, that no more worlds are left for him to conquer.

The conduct of the Prince of Peace, once the avowed favourite of France, has given rise to a variety of conjecture. Some persons imagine that he advised the King to emigrate, because he feared the French displeasure would overtake himself: others suppose that he was instructed by BONAPARTE to procure the secession of the Royal Family, in order that the vacancy might give a pretence to France for occupying the supreme power. Further intelligence of his fate must reach us before we ought, in justice, to set down the Prince of Peace as a traitor, however much we may blame his conduct on former occasions. At any rate, whatever his motive may have been, his advice seems to have been good: for Prussia affords a most conspicuous example how little is to be hoped by a Prince whom BONAPARTE is determined to ruin. By emigration, the King of Spain might have preserved his life, his liberty, his honour, if not his kingdom: now he is pretty sure to lose his kingdom and his honour: perhaps he may lose his liberty, and possibly even his life. It has been observed of old, that the distance is short between the prison and the grave of a Prince: Now, perhaps, it may with equal truth be said, that a Prince should consider the hour of death as not far distant from the hour of BONAPARTE's visitation.

FAMINE IN PORTUGAL.

The dispatches that were on the 10th inst. received by Ministers from Admiral Sir C. COTTON, off Lisbon, bring intelligence that General JUNOT sent out a flag of truce, with a message, which was delivered by a deputation of some of the principal persons of Portugal, to acquaint the British Admiral that there were not more than fourteen days provisions for the whole population of Portugal—but that he had secured the subsistence of his own army for six months. He therefore warned the Admiral, that upon the English name and character would rest the crime of starving a whole people. Mr. MICHAEL SETARO, and the other Members of the Deputation stated, that the kingdom was totally drained; that numbers were dying in the streets by famine, and that the French General had secured all the grain. The Deputies tendered to the Admiral water, fresh beef, mutton, pork, vegetables, and wine, if he would consent to permit the free passage into the Tagus of wheat and flour. The Admiral proposed that if the French army would withdraw, the embargo should be raised. The reply was, that it was not for the French army the request was made, since that army had ample means of subsistence, but for the people who had been abandoned by their Sovereign. The Admiral had no discretionary powers: he instantly dispatched the Coquette sloop with the advices, and it now is for our Government to determine what course they shall pursue.

At any rate, we cannot conceive that the reproach of starving a nation will attach to us: the French have been the invaders: the French have seized the provisions: and the French, who see the inhabitants dying in the paths, are the persons upon whom falls the duty of relief.

AFFAIRS OF ST. DOMINGO.

The most recent advices from Cape François, (St. Domingo) have brought us intelligence of an occurrence, which will possibly be deemed of sufficient importance to become the subject of legal investigation, or at least occasion some legislative provision for the future.

Some time since, there arrived at Cape François the Young Roscius, Captain Goodall, and shortly afterwards the Captain entered into a contract with Christophe for the sale of his vessel; a large sum of money was paid down, and one of the conditions of the sale was, that Capt. Goodall should be promoted to the rank of High Admiral of the Haytian fleet, and his first Officer, Mr. John M'Cullock, received the appointment of Rear Admiral.

In consequence of this singular appointment to a post of high naval rank, which could not have been accepted by a British subject without a licence from his Sovereign, were the State of Hayti already acknowledged by our Court as independent Power, which we believe has never taken place; an Expedition was soon afterwards fitted out against a fort under the sway of Petion, at Jean Rabel, a town on the north-west coast, not far from Cape St. Nichola Mole. Mr. M'Cullock was killed by a musket-ball; but the issue of the contest was the capture of the fort. A second fort was attacked in like manner, and the assailants were again successful. Mr. M'Cullock was buried with great pomp, and all the honours of war, at Cape François.

On the arrival of General Spencer's armament at Gibraltar, it was discovered, that the enemy, apprized of our intention to attack Ceuta, had thrown such a body of men into the place, and had exerted themselves in repairing the batteries with such effect, as to make it imprudent to proceed against it. Accordingly, it appears that the project was abandoned, and that the troops were proceeding to their ultimate destination. General Nightingale is on his return home with dispatches. Sir Sidney Smith sailed from Gibraltar on the 13th ult. in the Foudroyant, supposed for the Brazils.

A lucky man need only to be born.—Mr. Ingleby, the Emperor of all Conjurers, who never had any idea of the lottery in his life, was in company with some gentlemen on Friday evening, who told him much concerning the lottery. Mr. I. said in a joke, he would go home and dream of something; and, when he arose in the morning, he immediately insured the 6000 for 400 guineas, which fortunately was drawn; and we must certainly allow that to be fortunate, as we are sure his magic hand never touched the wheel.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Thursday, at twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor, where he was met by the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Sussex. At two o'clock his Majesty held a private Levee, when the following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

Rear-Admiral Berkeley, on his return from America, by Lord Mulgrave; the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, on his being appointed Chief Baron of Ireland, by Sir Arthur Wellesley; Master Anson, on his being appointed a Page of Honour to the Queen, by the Earl of Harcourt; Major-General Oakes, on his being appointed to a command at Malta; Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham, on his going to the Brazils, by General Garth; and the Hon. Charles Townshend, by his father, Lord Bayning.

Viscount Strangford, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal, took leave of his Majesty previous to his departure for the Brazils.

His Majesty then held a Privy Council, and gave audience to the Duke of Portland, and the other Cabinet Ministers; likewise to Mr. Ryder, the Judge Advocate, who laid before his Majesty the proceedings of some Courts Martial. Soon after six o'clock, his Majesty set off on his return to Windsor.

CITY.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be continued at 11d. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 9½d. the household.

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EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held, when the thanks of the Court were unanimously voted to Edward Parry, Esq. and Charles Grant, Esq. for their unremitted attention to the affairs of the Company, for the last year.—Same day, a ballot was taken for the election of six Directors.

At eight o'clock the glasses were finally closed, and delivered to the Scrutineers, who, at six o'clock, on Thursday morning, reported the numbers to be as under-mentioned, viz.—

J. A. Bannerman, Esq.	1156	Richard C. Plowden, Esq.	1616
John Hudleston, Esq.	1455	Abraham Robarts, Esq.	1349
Eyles Irvin, Esq.	613	George A. Robinson, Esq.	1337
Charles Mills, Esq.	1412	Robert Williams, Esq.	986
Thomas Parry, Esq.	1123		

Whereupon the following were declared duly elected:—

John A. Bannermann, Esq. John Hudleston, Esq. Charles Mills, Esq. Richard C. Plowden, Esq. Abraham Robarts, Esq. and George A. Robinson, Esq.

Thursday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when John Hudleston, Charles Mills, Abraham Robarts, Richard C. Plowden, John A. Bannerman, and George Abercrombie Robinson, Esquires, took the usual oaths and their seats. Edward Parry and Charles Grant, Esquires, were chosen Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing. The Court adjourned at six o'clock till Wednesday next.

Friday the outward-bound East India fleet sailed from Portsmouth with a fine breeze at W. N. W. under convoy of his Majesty's ship Thetis, Capt. Miller. The fleet is composed of the following ships, viz:—The William Pitt, Euphrates, Sovereign, and Sir Wm. Bensley, for Madras and Bengal.—The Europe, Lord Castlereagh, and Lord Keith, for St. Helena and Bengal.—The Alexander, for Madeira and Bengal.—The Northumberland, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.—The Vulture, for the South Seas.—Tottenham, Devaynes, Union, and General Stuart, homeward-bound, are up at Blackwall.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Monday next being Easter Monday, Marquis Cornwallis, the Master of his Majesty's hounds, will turn out a fine young stag on Tower-hill, to be hunted by his Majesty's hounds. Great sport is expected, many noblemen and gentlemen hunters are already in the neighbourhood on the occasion, it being the last time of his Majesty's stag-hounds hunting this season.

EASTER HUNT.—The dashing Sportsmen of Cheapside and Whitechapel may now look forward in gay expectation for another day of annual jollity; a Deer will be turned out, we are told to-morrow, at *Fairmaid's Bottom*, as the Sporting Folks in that neighbourhood have procured one under the auspices of the Ranger of the Forest. All the bits of blood and sunday hacks of Goswell-street and Moorfields are in requisition, whilst jockey-caps and spur-leathers, boots and leather-breeches, form one gay scene of motley confusion. Should the Deer prove a mettled one, many a Cockney Sportsmen will be *thrown out*, and in crossing the Forest we have no doubt that many will be *run in*; indeed from the scratched faces and broken noses to be expected by these civic Actæons, there will doubtless be more bloodshed than even on a first of September.

Yoicks! hark forward! Were you at the hunt?—Was I at the hunt! why yes d—e; Did you see the Deer? See the Deer!—No. Did you see the hounds?—No. Did you see the horses?—No. Zounds! what a quiz; I was *at the Hunt*, Old Boy, that's your sort, that's life—Yoicks! hark forward!!!

BOXING.—The match between Young Belcher and Dogherty, which was formerly fixed to take place at Moulsey, was decided on Thursday on a summit, half a mile from the Rubbing-house, on Epsom Downs.

To detail the particulars of this combat would be only to state, that Belcher's fists were never away from Dogherty's face, and the blows of the former were put in with as much strength at the 19th round as at the commencement; but Dogherty was fighting under heavy hurts, as his figure demonstrated, and Belcher was amusing himself, as if sparring in the Fives Court. The 24th round reduced the battle to a certainty, notwithstanding Dogherty appeared determined not to resign till nature compelled him. In this round Belcher hit him three or four severe blows to the face, and at length, by a blow in the wind and neck at the same time, doubled him together so scientifically, that he fell like a helpless infant.—Nine other rounds were fought, in which Dogherty only faced his adversary, to fall without being hit. Belcher threw a somerset at the close of the battle, which lasted 35 minutes, and ran to the Rubbing-house, as were his seconds. Belcher's coolness and courage gave him so decided an advantage from the first round, that nothing but Dogherty's determined resolution could give him a chance, and that chance was in staying too long. Dogherty hits often open-handed, and measures his distance badly, but he shewed himself a real game man, labouring under these disadvantages. This match was for fifty guineas. Belcher had not even a hit which made any visible impression.

GENERAL IMPRESS FOR SEAMEN.

The warm and general impress which commenced on Friday se'nnight, has continued at all the ports, and has procured a large quantity of seamen. In this impress no protections were regarded; even coasting vessels were stripped of their crews, including many of those carrying fresh fish to the London market. An impress for seamen, without partiality, took place in the City of London, on Wednesday evening. A great number of seamen and deserters from the navy was represented to the Lord Mayor to have taken refuge in the city. His Lordship, upon this information, backed *Press Warrants*, and delivered them to the City Marshals, who, attended by some Constables and Officers of the Impress Service, took between 50 or 60 men, whom they lodged in the Compter, and on Thursday were examined at the Mansion House. Several were discharged, being men of good character, and who had never been at sea, and others as having protections; some were remanded till their statements could be ascertained, and the remainder were sent on board the tender.

SUICIDE, BY JAMES PAULL, ESQ.

James Paull, Esq. of election notoriety, put a period to his existence, between four and five o'clock on Friday evening, at his house, in Charles-street, St. James's-square, by cutting his throat. The particulars relative to this rash act, and the tragic end of this misguided and unfortunate man, are not exactly known; but it is supposed to have originated in the embarrassed state of his affairs. He returned home, it appears, from a gaming-house, about six o'clock, on Friday morning, and was observed to be, during the whole of the day, in a delirious state.—In the after part of the day he committed the above act, which of all acts the weakest, if it could be supposed that a man in possession of his natural faculties could put an end to his own existence. An Inquest was held on his body yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, and the Jury returned the usual verdict upon such occasions—*Lunacy*. Thus has this intemperate man been led on from step to step—malice seeming to be the reigning principle of his actions—until at last, tired of himself and his existence, he has ended his own day in the prime of life.

OLD BAILEY.

Wednesday the Sessions ended, when sentence of death was passed on Sarah Ward, for stealing several articles of plate, the property of A. Bruce, in a dwelling-house, convicted in January sessions last, and judgment respited; J. Smith, J. Moore, and W. Davis, for a burglary in the dwelling-house of T. Hill; Jane Morris, for stealing goods, the property of A. De la Beere and others, in the dwelling-house of P. Sirrel; W. Cooley, for stealing goods, value 6*l.* and upwards, in the dwelling house of J. Hall; and Eleanor Thompson, for robbing W. Bates on the highway of a seven shillings piece; G. Wilkinson, for stealing 70*l.* the property of W. Wykes, in his dwelling-house; and W. Shepherd, for robbing G. Goddard on the highway of goods and monies value 6*l.* 4*s.* The Sessions are adjourned to the 1st of June.

BIRTHS.

At Whitehaven, the Lady of Sir Joseph Stenhouse, of a son, being her Ladyship's eleventh child, all of whom are now living.

At Exeter, on the 15th ult. the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Monday last, Henry John Shepherd, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Primrose, daughter to the Earl of Rosebery.

On Sunday last, by special licence, at Brighton, Brigadier-General Henry Frederic Campbell, to Mrs. Knox, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Knox, of the 1st Regiment of Guards.

On Tuesday last, at Great Yarmouth, Mr. T. Gent, to Miss Horfor, daughter of Mr. Wm. Horfor.

DIED.

On Monday morning last, at his mansion at Rochampton, Benjamin Goldsmid, Esq.—It is said he has left property to the amount of 400,000*l.* which goes chiefly to his children, with a handsome annuity to his widow. His three brothers are named his executors.

On the 6th instant, after a short illness, Mr. William Dacie, of Mount-Row, Lambeth.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.—Since Monday our fresh arrivals of all kinds of grain have been trifling. Wheat remains very dull, and does not support last day's prices. In Barley and Beans no alteration. Not having a great many Oats at market this grain sells for rather more money.

MONDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	62 a	72
Fine ditto	74 a	76
Rye (New)	44 a	48
Barley	40 a	46
Malt (New)	65 a	75
White Peas, boilers	155 a	165
Grey Peas	50 a	55
Beans	52 a	57
Tick ditto (Old)	50 a	55
Oats	35 a	38
Poland ditto	39 a	44
Rape Seed £32 a £35		

WEDNESDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	60 a	68
Fine ditto	70 a	76
Rye (New)	40 a	46
Barley	42 a	47
Malt (New)	60 a	70
White Peas, boilers	145 a	155
Grey Peas	54 a	63
Beans	51 a	57
Tick ditto	50 a	59
Oats	34 a	36
Poland ditto	37 a	38
Rape Seed £32 a £35		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	55 a	60
Second ditto	50 a	55

Friday.	s.	s.
American Flour	33 a	36
per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from April 3 to April 8—Total, 3,498 quarters, from 60s. to 80s.—Average 71s. 7½d. or 3d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending April 9.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	71	1
Rye	49	4
Barley	39	3
Oats	24	9

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Beans	55	5
Peas	60	4
Oatmeal	46	8
Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, APRIL 14.

	£.	s.	£.	s.
Wheat, per ld.	17	0 a	20	0
Barley, per qr.	2	0 a	2	4

	£.	s.	£.	s.
Oats, per qr.	1	18 a	2	4
Beans, do.	2	14 a	3	3

Peas £.2 12s. a £.3 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 13th of April, 1808, is 1l. 16s. 6¼d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Kent	4	15 a	6	15
Sussex	4	10 a	5	5
Essex	4	15 a	5	12

POCKETS.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Kent	4	15 a	6	0
Sussex	4	15 a	5	15
Farnham	6	0 a	10	0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. James's,	Hay	4	10	0 a	6	10	0	Average	5	10	0
	Straw	2	8	0 a	2	14	0		2	11	0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4	10	0 a	6	6	0		5	8	0
	Clover	6	0	0 a	7	0	0		6	10	0
	Straw	1	18	0 a	2	8	0		2	8	0
Smithfield,	Hay	5	0	0 a	6	0	0		5	10	0
	Clover	6	0	0 a	7	7	0		6	13	6
	Straw	2	0	0 a	2	10	0		2	5	0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	4	0 a	5	2
Mutton	4	4 a	5	4
Veal	5	4 a	6	0
Pork	5	4 a	6	2
Lamb	9	0 a	7	8

NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcass.*	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6 a	4	8
Mutton	3	8 a	4	8
Veal	3	0 a	5	8
Pork	4	8 a	5	4
Lamb	7	0 a	8	0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, - 800—Sheep and Lambs, - 2,400
Calves, - 180—Pigs - - - - - - - - 300

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.
Butts,	19 a	23
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20
Dressing Hides	18 a	20
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22½
Flat Ordinary	16½ a	17
Tanned Horse,	21 a	23½

	£.	s.
Calf Skins, 30 a 40lb. per dozen	30	a 34
——— 50 a 70lb.	36	a 41
——— 80 a 90lb.	32	a 35
——— heavy	24	a 27
Seals, small	40	a 44
——— large, p. doz. 100s. a 160s.		

Oak Bark, p. ld. 34l. a 36l.—good, 40l.—Foreign do. 28l. a 32l.

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2	6 a	2	10
Middling	2	2 a	2	4
Ordinary	1	10 a	2	0

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Market Calf each	11	6 a	12	0
Engl. Horse	10	0 a	17	0
Sheep Skins	3	6 a	5	0
Lamb Skins	0	0 a	0	0

PRICE OF COALS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.—Benton, 50s. 6d.; Biggs, 44s. 6d.; Gateshead, 46s.; Hawksworth, 49s.; Hartley, 51s.; Heaton, 50s. 6d.; Hebburn, 50s. 6d.; Holywell, 48s.; Killingworth, 54s. 6d.; Kenton, 53s. 9d.; Murton, 42s.; Pontop, 50s. 9d.; Percy, 53s.; Park Main, 46s. 9d.; Sherriff, 49s.; Taufield, 51s; Wall's End (Russell's), 56s. 6d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 58s. 6d.; Walker, 54s. 6d.; Wylam, 45s. 6d.; Beckworth, 48s.; Low Main, 45s.; Newbottle, 45s.

62 Ships at Market, 40 sold, 53 sailed.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	65	0 a	66	0
Soap, yellow	104	0 a	106	0
——— mottled	112	0 a	116	0
——— curd	00	0 a	120	0
Candles, p. doz.	00	0 a	12	0
——— mould, do.	00	0 a	14	0

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Town Tallow	00	0 a	79	0
Yell. Russia, do.	82	0 a	83	0
White, do.	00	0 a	79	0
Soap,	79	0 a	80	0
Graves	00	0 a	72	0
Good Dregs	00	0 a	00	0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 9d. Clare, 4s. 8½d. and Whitechapel 4s. 7d.—Average 4s. 8d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturday
Bank Stock				230½ 2½ 2	Holiday.	232½
3 per Cent. Consol.	65½ ½	65½ ½ ½ ½	65½ ½	65½ 6		66½ ½ ½ ½
3 per Cent. Reduced.	64½ ½	64½ ½	64½ ½	64½ 5½	Good Friday.	65½ ½ ½
4 per Cent. Consol.	81½ ½	81½ ½ ½	81½ 82	82½		82½
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	97½ ½	97½ 8 7½	97½ 98	98½		98½
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18 3-16 ¼	18 3-16¼	18 3-16½	18¼ ⅜		18⅜ 7-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.						
Do. Ann. for 85 Years						
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock		178½		176 7½ 4		178½ ½
Do. Bonds		P. 1 dis.	P. 1 dis.	P. 1 dis.		1 dis. P.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	3, 7 pm.	3, 6 pm.	4, 7 pm.	5, 7 pm.		5, 7 pm.
Lottery Tickets	22 10s.					
City Do.						
Custom						
Canals for Account	66½ ¾	65¾ 66	66¾			66½ ¾ ½
Bank for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	7 2 U.	Bilboa	40	
Do. at Sight	34	11	Palermo	93½	per oz
Rotterdam	11	2 2 U.	Leghorn	47½	
Hamburgh	34	6 2½U.	Genoa	45¾	
Altona	34	7 2½U.	Venice	53	effect.
Paris, 1 day's.			Naples	42	
date	23	16	Lisbon	60	
Do.	24	2 U.	Oporto	66	
Bourdeaux	21		Dublin	10¾	per Ct
Madrid	41	effec.	Cork	11¼	
Cadiz	41	effec.	N. Dol.	5s. 8d.	p. oz.

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	
Gottenburgh	0	
Dublin	1	
Waterford	2	
Guernsey	5	
Jersey	0	

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 17. SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1808. PRICE 8d.

GRATIS.

A PORTRAIT OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE III.

BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVEN BY SCRIVEN, AND INTENDED AS A

FRONTISPIECE

TO

THE NATIONAL REGISTER,

Has been THIS DAY DELIVERED GRATIS to *all the Newsmen* for the purpose of being transmitted to the Subscribers; the Proprietors therefore hope that no Subscriber *will be disappointed* of receiving it. Our Patrons in the country are requested to observe that the Portrait of his *Majesty* will be forwarded to them by the safest and most convenient mode. But as it will be impossible for the Newsmen to forward the Portrait by the Post, without incurring *the risk of spoiling the Print*, and *the Expence of Postage*, the Proprietors beg leave to submit to their Friends the necessity of their requesting some Bookseller in the Country to obtain it from his Agents in London, who will inclose it in his parcel. This will obviate every difficulty, and secure its safe arrival. To any of the Friends of the Paper, who may be disappointed of the Portrait, or to any Friend commissioned by them, an impression will be gratuitously delivered at the Office of *The National Register*. But it will be necessary for the Subscriber, in this case, to send his real name, and place of abode, in a note addressed to the Proprietors.

Those who may have neglected to complete their sets, are requested to give early orders, to prevent the chance of disappointment.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER SEVENTEEN.

ON THE DANGERS OF THE PENDING BILL FOR ALTERING THE COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS ON INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS.

A fortnight ago we called the attention of the public, and more particularly of the Peers, to the Bill introduced by Sir Vicary Gibbs, the Attorney-General, which already has passed the House of Commons, and which, if it shall be sanctioned by the Lords and by the Crown, must strike a deadly blow at the liberties of the English nation. We at that time had no opportunity of inserting the whole mass of proof that bears against this unconstitutional measure: but the more we have considered it, the more we have been convinced of its dangerous tendency, and we therefore think it our duty to explain most fully the principles of the old law and constitution that must be violated by the enactment of this Bill, and the peculiar aggravations with which it will fall upon the poorer classes of society.

The great principle of the British constitution we take to be this: that every man *not convicted of any crime* shall be protected in the free enjoyment of his life, his liberty, and his property, unless that free enjoyment be incompatible with the well-being of the community. Persons accused of treason or felony, certainly cannot be safely trusted with those privileges even *before* their trial: because any guilty man, in possession of his liberty, will abandon every thing for the sake of securing his life, and when such a criminal shall have escaped, there can be but small satisfaction to injured society in merely confiscating his property. But in all cases short of treason and felony, our lawgivers forbade the seizure of any man's person *before conviction*: conceiving that few would fly their country for fear of conviction on an offence which could not affect their lives, and probably considering also, that to those who, by the dread of punishment for a minor offence, should be induced to desert their home, the banishment alone would be a sufficient penance. In the 26th and 35th years of his present Majesty's reign, it was judged expedient to authorize a *previous* arrest upon certain offences relating to the public revenue: and an arrest upon *mesne* process is allowable, as every body knows, in civil cases of debt. The reasons of these anomalies are however clear, if not incontrovertible. The power of arresting a defaulter to the public revenue is a power that can seldom be twisted to purposes of private malice: and the temptation to error in this particular is so strong and so frequent and the chance of detection so flattering, that a more than ordinary degree of severity may here perhaps be necessary for preserving the good order of society. To the question of arrest upon *mesne* process for debt, the last argument applies very forcibly: every body knows how easy it is to contract debts, how eagerly debts are contracted, how greatly honest creditors perpetually suffer, and how infinitely more general the mischiefs of the practice would become, if debtors were permitted to walk securely about their business till the period of the adjudication against them. Nay, the very fear of arrest perpetually produces payment of the debt when all other means have been found ineffectual. But these arguments must not be stretched beyond their natural reach: we are not to allow perpetual encroachments on the liberties of the people without reasons of a very strong and imperious kind. How little reason is to be found for the Bill now introduced by Sir Vicary Gibbs, which proposes to extend yet further the dangerous system of arrest, all impartial readers will easily judge on perusing the propositions made in the Bill itself, which goes to enact:

"That when any person shall be charged with *any offence* for which he or she *may be* prosecuted by indictment or information in the Court of King's Bench, not being treason or felony, and the same shall be made appear to any judge of the said Court *by affidavit* or by certificate of an indictment or information being filed against such person in the said Court for such offence, it shall be lawful for such Judge to issue his warrant, and cause such person to be apprehended in order to his or her being bound to the King with sufficient sureties in such sum as expressed in the warrant, and to answer, &c.: And such person, in case he or she shall neglect or refuse to become bound as aforesaid, may be committed to *the common Goal* of the county, city, or place where the offence shall have been incurred, or where he or she shall have been apprehended, there to remain, &c. And in case he or she shall not enter an appearance and a plea or demurrer in the said Court, within a certain number of days after receiving a copy of the indictment or information, the prosecutor may cause an appearance, and also the plea of Not Guilty, to be en-

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ought to be music a little congenial with the subject of the drama—*Lochaber*, and *Gin thou wer't mine awn thing*, are very appropriate tunes for the relief of the Scotch play of *Douglas*; but what should we say to a Manager, who should give the public such a jig as *Molly put the kettle on*, by way of *intermede* to the tragedy of *Venice Preserved*? Mr. Cobbett has no care of this sort. If he have begun never so forcibly—if he have declaimed, with all the ardour and force of his naturally strong tho' vulgar intellect, against constitutional violations that really deserve animadversion—if he have entered on a subject which possesses sufficient elevation to reflect even fame on a person who may treat it with tolerable success—suddenly he descends from his pride of place, and rushes into the lowest malignity of personal attack, the vulgarest language of a quarrelling tinker. He certainly is a great adept in the science of intellectual prize-fighting; his knack for introducing vulgar illustrations, and ill-natured stories, may be very useful in some companies: no doubt it will have great effect next month, at the anniversary of Sir Francis Burdett's election, when the porter-drinking politicians of Westminster shall assemble to celebrate the triumph of mobbing and madness; but why does Mr. Cobbett torment his readers, among whom there probably are several gentlemen, with slang that is so much beneath them?

" *Inceptis gravibus plerumque, et magnæ professis,*
" *Purpureus, latè qui splendeat, unus et alter*
" *Assuitur pannus.—Amphora cœpit*
" *Institui; currente rotâ cur urceus exit?*
" *Desinit in piscem mulier formosa superne:*
" *Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis, amici?*"

In this Number of April 16th, which we have here been reviewing, how manifold are the digressions of this angry politician! The Reversion Bill, a great and interesting topic, is the professed subject of his paper: and in the course of his dissertation, he abuses the Whig Club, gives advice to Mr. Waithman, attacks all oppositions, abuses Mr. Sheridan, cuts at Mr. Alexander Davison, and tells us about the Members for Westminster riding in a dirt-covered car. What has all this to do with the Reversion Bill?

But above all, what secret influence has withheld Mr. Cobbett from denouncing in the strongest terms that invidious, that odious system, by which the Reversion Bill was disconcerted in the House of Lords? Where is the loud tongue of Mr. Cobbett when real danger bids him sound its alarum to his country? What becomes of the people's unbiassed, uninfluenced, immoveable champion when lofty blood runs feverish and hot, maddens the nerves of powerful men, and lets them loose to fight against the rights of meaner subjects? Some writer more acquainted with the secrets of Botley, must tell us why Mr. Cobbett has spared when mercy is a crime, and spread the mantle of darkness where day-light should have flashed the broadest and clearest splendour of its noon-tide!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SWEDEN.—BULLETIN.

" Gripsholm Castle, March 30.

" His Royal Majesty received yesterday two reports from Count Klingspor, Commander in Chief of the army in Finland, bearing date, 'Head-quarters, Longfors and Nerper, not far from Wasa, March 20th and 23d.' The army continues, in good order, its march to Ulenberg, in order to form a junction with [illegible] Count Cronstedt, Chief of Brigade. The [illegible] with the enemy's light troops [illegible] took place, under the orders of [illegible] General, and of Colonel Gripenhielm, [illegible] which his Majesty's troops, with the [illegible] attack of the enemy, far superior in number, and covered the retreat of the rest of the army, which carried away all the magazines formed in Bromeberg.

" Count Cronstedt, Chief of Brigade, reported from Knopio, Alipitka, and Idensoben, under date the 13th, 16th, and 18th March, that, with the troops under his command, he is continuing his march to Ulenberg, pursuant to his orders. He had some severe engagements with the enemy on the 11th, near Lippanirta, and the 15th, near Knopio, during which a cannonade was for some time kept up on both sides, without the Russian troops having been able, notwithstanding their great superiority in number, to make any successful attack on his Majesty's troops; they were, on the contrary, continually repulsed."

His Swedish Majesty's Proclamation, touching the Levy en Masse, dated Stockholm, March 14, 1808.

" We, Gustavus Adolphus, make known, that, as the Eastern frontiers of the Empire are already attacked by the enemy, and those in the West and North are likewise threatened, we feel ourselves called upon to make the utmost exertions for the defence of our invaded country. For this purpose, in order that we may be able to raise a sufficient force for attacking the enemy, it is our will that all young men, of 18 to 25 years, both inclusive, of whatever rank or condition they may be, who have not enlisted in the regular army, militia, or navy, shall hold themselves in readiness to take up arms for the defence of our native land, and, assemble at such places as shall be appointed out to them at a moment's notice."

Stockholm, March 18.—The French General of Division, Grandjean, informed Lieutenant Wahrenberg, by a letter, of the 6th of October last year, by General Brune's order, that the Swedish packets would not be molested on their arrival at Grossen Zuker, in the Isle of Rugen, but be allowed to enter that port, until the exchange of French and Swedish prisoners should have been completed. In spite of this solemn assurance, two Swedish packets, which on the strength thereof were dispatched from Istadt to Rugen, have been detained there by the French commanding Officer, and declared good and lawful prizes. On board of one of them was his Majesty's Aide-de-Camp, Major Darmfelt, who was sent with a flag of truce to Rugen, and, contrary to all the usages of war, detained in Stralsund under a military guard; and on board the other was Major Schontz, of the artillery, who was likewise declared a prisoner of war. This conduct on the part of the French, by no means unprecedented, is recorded as an additional proof of the well-known fact, that no reliance can be placed on the most solemn and most sacred promise of that people.

March 26.—Lieutenant-General Baron Carpalon has made a report, dated the 19th inst. stating, that the English squadron which was frozen in near Gottenburgh, and consists of three sail of the line, two frigates, and three brigs of war, got afloat the said day, and is ready to set sail with the first fair wind and weather.

By advices from Helsingburg received to-day we learn, that, as late as the 26th inst. the French had not crossed the Belts, though it had been confidently reported they were to have embarked for Zealand on the 15th. Count Mioliki, the Danish Minister at Stockholm, and M. Gildenpalm, the Secretary, arrived at Helsinburg a few days since, under a Swedish guard, and embarked in a flag of truce for Elsineur.

April 8.—The day before yesterday arrived here his Britannic Majesty's ship Dictator, of 64 guns, together with the Tartarus bomb, Salcette frigate, Daphne, Snake, and Charger gun-brigs, &c.; these ships have brought a great quantity of arms and ammunition for the Swedish Government, and a large sum of money. Last night also arrived Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, in the Centaur, with several other ships, whose names I cannot yet learn; many more, I am told, are gone to the Sound. These arrivals have diffused a general satisfaction here, as we now think ourselves secure from any invasion of the French and Danes; though, indeed, we have as yet no account to be depended upon, of the French having come over to Zealand, or even of their having entered Holstein. There is no news to-day from Finland; nor do I hear that operations have yet commenced on the frontiers of Norway, where a considerable army is assembled.

SPAIN.

Madrid, March 11.—Yesterday there was a grand gala at Court (which at present is at the Royal Palace of Aranjuez), on account of the birth of the infant Don Francisco de Paula Antonio Maria, the third son of his Majesty.

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WEST INDIES.

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOES, MARCH 2.

Dispatches were received here on Sunday by Rear-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, from Captain Selby, of his Majesty's ship Cerberus, from Marigalante, informing him of the capture of that Island by a small squadron under his command, consisting of the Cerberus, Circe, and Camilla frigates, and Express brig: a detachment of seamen and marines from the frigates, amounting to 200 men, headed by Captain Pigot, of the Circe, effected a landing there, without any opposition, on the morning of the 3d inst. and carried the town before the enemy were prepared to make any effectual resistance. The Island was literally taken by surprise, and much in the manner of Curacoa, although not to be put in competition with that very gallant achievment, and was undertaken, as appears, without any previous concert with, or instructions from, the Rear-Admiral. The only defence attempted was with a light field-piece, commanding the principal street, but which the enemy was driven from with pikes and fixed bayonets before they could load it a second time; and being closely pressed, they surrendered at discretion. All the means of defence which the island possessed consisted of only one 4-pounder, three 12's, two 18's, and three 24's, disposed in six different batteries along the coast; and with 250 stand of arms, and about 150 barrels of powder, form the whole return of ordnance and ammunition. Marigalante is but an inconsiderable Island, of rather a circular form, being about five leagues long and four broad. It is remarkably fertile, producing coffee and cotton in great abundance; it is situated S. E. of Guadaloupe, and contiguous to Point-a-Petre, so that the most effectual blockade of that port (the chief resort of the enemy's privateers) is now in our power.

HAYTI.

LIBERY AND INDEPENDENCE!

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE ARMY, FEB. 11, 1808.

After having paid the last duties and the last honours to the remains of the intrepid M'Culloch, and of the heroes who fell with him in the field of honour, we proceed to acquaint the army with the successes of the naval forces of the State of Hayti.

On the 2d inst. the squadron of the State, consisting of the brig the Foudroyant, and of the cutters L'Avant-garde and La Province du Nord, which sailed from the Cape the 31st of January, under the command of Rear-Admiral M'Culloch, and of the Chief of Division Antoine Parisien, attacked the two gallies of the Rebels, La Constitution and La Guerriere, which were at anchor in the road of Jean Rabel, and protected by the fort and by several battalions of troops. After an action of several hours, La Constitution and La Guerriere was cast upon the coast and burnt.

This event, which was prepared with that wisdom which characterises all the measures of his Highness the President, gives the most fatal blow to the traitors and infamous rebels who still cling to the odious gang of Petion.

The loss of the enemy was considerable, and we may consider it as the commencement of the ruin of his navy, which our brave seamen will not fail to accomplish.

This morning the funeral service of Admiral M'Culloch and four seamen, who fell in the battle of the 2d, was celebrated in the Cathedral of the Cape, in the presence of his Royal Highness the President, with all the pomp due to the memory of these intrepid defenders of lawful authority and of liberty. Our loss consisted of three killed and five wounded, among whom is the Captain of the frigate Bastyen.

(Signed) *TH. RAPHAEL*,
By Order of *HENRY CHRISTOPHE*.

Done at the Head-Quarters at the Cape, 11th Feb. 1808,
5th year of independence.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE ARMY, FEB. 22. *YEAR* 5.

As fruitless an attempt as any that has yet been made by the Rebels, lately took place against the parish of Mirebalais, but they paid dearly for their boldness. The brave Marshal Pierre Toussaint, seconded by Brigadier-General Alexandre, jun. totally defeated and put them to flight. This affair is a miniature of the ever-memorable one of St. Marc. The Rebel Baudes, the Chief Artillerist of the Rebels of Port aux Crimes, was killed. The famous Comedian Lys, who commanded in concert with Baudes, had his thigh fractured. The Rebels left the field covered with their dead; we also took a standard from them, and a good many prisoners. This action does great honour to Marshall P. Toussaint, who has defeated the projects of the partizans of Petion, who expected to surprise Mirebalais.

The Commandant Louis Ladouceur also deserves the praise of the President for the zeal and indefatigable activity displayed by him on that occasion, by pursuing the Rebels into the woods, and reducing them to a state of despair.

His Highness the President, on the first appearance of the Rebels, joined the cordon with all dispatch, but he learnt their defeat almost as soon as their arrival. His Highness visited the towns of Gonaives, St. Marc, Dessalines, &c. and organized the different military and financial Administrative Bodies of the Province of the West; also those of Marshall Toussaint. He was every where highly pleased with the state of the public spirit of that Province, and with the marks of attachment which he received from all classes of the people. The army is completely cloathed and equipped at every point. Each corps, with its appropriate uniform, rivals the regularity, the discipline, and martial appearance of European troops.

THE LAW OF PETION, RELATIVE TO THE BLOCKADE OF HAYTI.

LIBERTY! EQUALITY!

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

The Senate on the proposal of one of its members, considering, that it imports to the interest of the Republic to adopt proper measures to take away from Henry Christophe all means to keep up his rebellion,

Declares, that there is urgency, and decrees as follows:—

All the ports of Hayti, under the domination of Henry Christophe, are declared in a state of revolt.

The President of the Republic of Hayti is invited to send the ships of the Republic on a cruise on the coast occupied by the enemies, *in order to interrupt the* FOREIGN SHIPS *which shall be cleared for those ports, and to bring them, for their own safety, into the ports submitted to the Republic.*

The coasting ships taken upon the coasts of the enemy, or cleared from such ports, are declared lawful prizes.

Letters of Marque shall be granted to all those who are wishing to arm against the Rebels, observing the formalities of ancient laws relative to cruizing.

The Captains of the ships of the Republic are ordered, upon their personal responsibity, to cause such foreign individuals and properties which they shall have intercepted, to be respected.

(Signed) *LOUIS AUGUSTE DAUMEE*, President,
S. BOURJOLY MONE, *LELAGE VARREIN*, } Secretaries.

In the name of the Republic.

The President of Hayti orders that the present law be published and executed, and the Seals of the Republic affixed to it.

(Signed) *PETION*.

STATE PAPER.

ANSWER OF SWEDEN TO THE DANISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

"The Court of Denmark had formed an alliance with France, was prepared to receive French troops in its country, collected transport vessels in its ports, fitted out all its ships in the road of Copenhagen, to cover a French expedition against Sweden, and then issued a Declaration of War. Denmark accuses Sweden of being the cause of this rupture, because she did not present compliments of condolence on the loss of her fleet, because she would not co-operate to avenge that humiliation, and especially because she sought aid from England against aggressions.

"The relations of the King towards Denmark were those of mere peace. There was no alliance or convention between them, pointing out to the two Courts any common course for their political conduct. Therefore, when Sweden, Russia, and Prussia, fought in conjunction against France, Denmark, sheltered by her neutrality, appeared the friend of all. The King beholding this system, and convinced by some explanations demanded, in the course of the year 1806, of the impossibility of obtaining from Denmark a change of measures favourable to Sweden, could not entertain a hope that the naval force of Denmark could ever be serviceable to him; on the contrary, after the peace of Tilsit he had every reason to fear that by the suggestions of Russia and France it might be one day turned against him. His Majesty therefore thought proper to observe a profound silence relative to the events which passed in the vicinity

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last autumn, leaving to England the task to justify those events hereafter.

"It is due to truth, however, to declare that the Court of London did not invite Sweden to take part in this expedition, nor confide it to her till the moment of its being put into execution. Therefore not the slightest movements were made in Sweden on this occasion. The English fleet arrived and departed without entering into any port of Sweden; and the auxiliary troops landed in Pomerania were given back, by virtue of a separate article in the convention concluded at London, relative to this object, on the 17th of June, 1807, when certainly there was as yet no reference to this expedition. The following is the article.

'It is fully understood, that in case unforeseen circumstances should render the object of this Convention impracticable, or that his Britannic Majesty should find it necessary to withdraw the said troops (the German Legion) from Swedish Pomerania, the stipulation of this Convention shall in no manner prevent his Britannic Majesty from giving such orders as he may judge proper with respect to the ulterior disposition of these troops, which are now placed under the orders of his Swedish Majesty.

'The Court of London has since fully justified this enterprize, and the experience of every day justifies it; numerous French armies remained in Lower Saxony, and overawed the North; there were still nations to subjugate, ports to shut, and forces to direct against England; they were to penetrate thither, whatever the expence might be: they would have acted in any case, and under any pretence that might have offered, and yet now it is the expedition against the Danish fleet which is the rallying word of the whole league!'

"It is remarkable that the Danish Government, already beset by French troops, overpowered, excited, and even paid, by France, issues a declaration of war against Sweden, without daring even to name the power which forces it to act: it labours to find out grievances, and reasons for its determination, that it may appear to have a will of its own: it cites the remonstrances of Sweden against the stoppage of the Swedish mails as vexatious, while, in its sundry enactments against English correspondents, it would not suffer it to pass even according to treaty; and it declares, that it is imperiously obliged to adopt those measures: it pretends to know the thoughts of the King, and is pleased to construe them as hostile, while itself, for some months, had concerted an act of aggression against Sweden: it pretends to argue from the interests of the country, though it has abandoned its own interests, and even its existence, to a foreign influence: in fine, it reproaches Sweden with having provided for her defence by a subsidiary treaty, though itself is paid for an act of aggression, and then it pronounces, though, indeed, with a kind of timidity, the word *mercenary*—an imputation which the Government that lays it had probably cruelly dictated to it.

"It is proper here to render to his Britannic Majesty the most authentic solemn testimony, that in all his transactions with Sweden he never demanded offensive measures, nor required any thing that was not perfectly compatible with its tranquillity and independence. The most recent and convincing proof of this is the promptitude with which his Ministry acceded to the proposal of the King for the pacification of the Baltic by a formal promise not to send thither any ships of war on conditions useful and honourable to all the North. Let the Danish Government read in this proposition the complete refutation of the complaints of which the Manifesto against Sweden is composed: and in the moments when it shall return to itself, let it compare the state of things which the King has desired with that which France and Russia wish. Let all the allies of France read in this conduct of England the difference between the connections which unite the two Courts, and those which enchain them, and let them pronounce on which side is to be found a due regard for particular interests, and a just moderation on account of the general good.

"Denmark herself has been, during a long time, the object of this moderation, and did not cease to be so till she became absolutely dangerous. When the North was outraged by the devastation of Lower Saxony, by the oppression of the Hanseatic towns, what did she to avenge them? Sweden, England, Prussia, and Russia made war for this object: but no one thought of forcing Denmark to take part in it. She was the ally of Russia then as well as at present. Why did she not embrace her cause? What could she then allege for her tranquillity which Sweden cannot now allege? All this is explained by the single fact, which she endeavours to conceal, that she is at present under the influence of the French Government. Had England followed the principles of this enemy, she would not have waited the moment of her surrender to disarm her; she would have invaded her several years before; she would have guarded her; and all this with a view to the good of the North. Her ancient alliance with Russia is made a pretext for this aggression, though all the world knows that it is merely defensive, and that it remained suspended during the late wars of Russia, when perhaps that power might have claimed it.

"The Court of Denmark, in order to justify its proceedings, hesitates not to make all kinds of assertion, dares to defend the injustice of Russia, and betrays a premeditated plot, and all this it does to conceal the chief, nay, the only reason, which is that Denmark is the ally of France.

"But injustice and falsehood find their end, and honour and trust will triumph in their turn. His Majesty, relying on the justice of his cause, hopes, with the conscious pride of reigning over a brave and loyal people, so often tried by dangers, and always supported under them by the Almighty, that the same Providence will vouchafe to bless his arms, and restore to his subjects a safe and honourable peace, to the confusion of his enemies."

"*Stockholm, March* 21."

PROVINCIALS.

Last week, a valuable mare, belonging to Mr. Podmore, farmer, near Hawarden, Flintshire, was suddenly taken ill, after drinking some water in a pond, and all efforts to swallow any thing proved ineffectual. She swelled remarkably large, and lived two or three days in the most excruciating agony, when she died. On opening her, nothing was found in her bowels that could occasion her death; but on cutting open the wind-pipe, a large toad was discovered alive!—which she is supposed to have taken into that orifice on drinking the water.

A few days since as some children were gathering primroses and violets, on a sunny bank in the parish of Walberton, near Arundel, one of them, the son of Mr. Randal, was bitten on his arm, by an adder, the venom of which caused such a violent swelling and inflammation, that the poor child's life was considered in imminent danger. A young man went afterwards to the spot, and with a stick destroyed three of these venemous reptiles.

About a week since, a Nobleman's game-keeper, in Kent, shot a hare, which, on taking up, he found to be very big with young; he therefore opened her with care, and drew forth two living leverets, which, on being wiped dry, skipped about the dead animal, and actually sucked her as long as warmth would admit the flow of milk. One of them died soon afterwards; but the other, we believe, is in a fair way of recovery.

A shocking accident befel the lady of W. G. ALTHORPE, Esq. of Clewer, Surrey, on Monday night. Mrs. Althorpe, her son, and two daughters, had returned home from a visit, when the former went into her bed-room, leaving her family in the drawing-room underneath. The shrieks of the mother alarmed her children, and on their hastening up stairs, Mrs. A. was lying on the floor with her garments literally reduced to tinder. Surgical aid was administered as quick as possible, but the unfortunate lady died, in about three hours after the accident happened. The deceased has left eight children to bewail her loss.

Lately, as a butcher and his wife, of the name of Bevan, were returning home from Chepstow market, with a horse and cart, in going over the Undy bridge, they fell into the water and were drowned: it is supposed they had fallen asleep in the cart through fatigue, and the horse being left to himself overturned the cart, under which the bodies were found. The woman was nearly ready to lye-in: they have left four infants, two of which are twins of 14 months old.—The same night, a man employed in a paper-mill, at Mounton, near Chepstow, got entangled in the wheel, and was crushed to death.

A few days since the following distressing circumstance happened at Hull. A woman of the name of Stather, being employed in cleaning her room, with her back to the chimney, a boy about three years of age caught hold of a kettle upon the fire, and putting its mouth under the spout, poured a quantity of boiling water down its throat, which scalded it so dreadfully, that it languished about twenty-four hours, and then expired.

Last week at Coaxey, near Wells, a young man, of the name of Pridden, having occasion to go to a blacksmith's shop on business, some irritating language took place between him and the blacksmith's apprentice, and the capenter struck him, when the lad immediately thrust a piece of red hot iron into the carpenter's side, and killed him on the spot. Verdict—*Manslaughter.*

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EXECUTIONS.—On Saturday se'nnight, T. Sutton, aged 24; J. Chapman, 36; and W. Fuller, 26, were executed on the Castle-hill, Norwich.—Sutton was a remarkable instance of the effects of an unprincipled education. His father suffered an ignominious death, and his brother was transported. His first inducement to crime seems to have been a wish to join the latter at Botany Bay; to this end he committed two robberies upon General Money, with whom he lived, and was tried twice; his second sentence confined him to the hulks for seven years.—At the expiration of this period, he returned to Trowse, his native village, and on application to General Money, as to his future life, that gentleman provided him the means of an honest livelihood.—This was, however, frustrated by an attachment to a female, who left him at a time when his hopes were fixed upon an union with her. Courses of vice followed: and with the mere intention of committing some act which might subject his life to the law, he set fire to the stacks and premises of General Money, the crime for which he suffered death. It is remarkable that he should have chosen his only benefactor as the object of his injury. After condemnation, he conducted himself with much penitence. J. Chapman and W. Fuller, are victims to an offence arising out of a breach of the game laws. They were poachers, and in an encounter with Lord Cholmondeley's watchers, they fired upon and wounded W. Bussey, the principal keeper. Since their sentence, they have conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner: considerable efforts were made to obtain their reprieve, but without effect.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

APRIL 19, 1808.

Admiralty Office, April 19, 1808.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Parker, of his Majesty's ship Stately, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated off Zealands Odde, March 25, 1808.

Sir—Inclosed I transmit to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Copy of my Letter to Vice-Admiral Russell, acquainting him with the capture and destruction of the Danish ship of the line Prince Christian Frederick, of 74 guns, on the night of the 22d of March.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PARKER.

His Majesty's ship Stately, off Zealands Odde, March 25.

Sir—It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture and destruction of the Danish ship of the line, Prince Christian Frederic, of 74 guns. Proceeding towards the Great Belt, in company with his Majesty's ship Nassau, at two *p. m.* on the 22d inst. we observed a strange sail; and the signal being made to chace, at 4 *p. m.* Greenall on the coast of Jutland bearing N. W. by N. distant ten miles, we discovered that it was an enemy; and at five *p. m.* ascertained the chace to be a Danish ship of the line. I now saw that it was evidently the intention of the enemy to run his ship on shore; and as the night was approaching, he might hope that, in our pursuit of him in the dark, we would have the same fate. This, I have since been assured, was his design. At 45 minutes past 7 *p. m.* Captain Campbell, in the Nassau, got up with the enemy, and commenced the action, and in a few minutes after the Stately closed; a running fight was now maintained for a considerable time, the enemy fighting with great obstinacy, until we succeeded in getting very near, and gave some close broadsides, on which she struck at about half past nine *p. m.*—At this moment the ships were within two cables lengths of the shore of Zealand; and before my First Lieutenant who took possession of the Danish ship, could cut away her anchor, she grounded. Fortunately this ship and the Nassau brought up near to her. During the remaining part of the night we were employed in taking out the prisoners; and at day-light of the 23d it was found impossible to get the captured ship afloat, the wind blowing strong on the shore, and that therefore the only course I could follow was to destroy her. The necessity for doing this, and for placing our own ships out of danger, soon became apparent, as the Danes were preparing their artillery on the coast, and as our ships were at anchor only two cables length from the beach, they would have done us great injury. After removing the prisoners and wounded, in doing which we experienced much difficulty from the wind blowing strong, and a good deal of sea running, the enemy's ship was set on fire in the evening of the 23d, and in a short time blew up. I am happy to say our loss has been small. It is trifling when compared with the enemy, where the slaughter was great, he having 55 killed and eighty-eight wounded. We have, however, received considerable damage in our masts and rigging. The Prince Christian Frederick was a very fine ship, copper-bolted, commanded by Captain Jayson, with a complement of six hundred and twenty men, and had five hundred and seventy-six on board. I feel much indebted to Captain Campbell for his zeal and ability in the commencement and during the action, and, to the officers, ship's company, and royal marines of his ship. My warmest gratitude and praise is due to the officers and privates of royal marines, of this ship, for their brave and gallant conduct during the action, displaying throughout the cool intrepidity of British seamen. The same spirit animated both ships. I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner to the patronage of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Mr. David Sloan, my First Lieutenant, to whom I am greatly indebted, not only for his brave and spirited conduct in the action, but also for his unwearied exertion in removing the prisoners and wounded from the Danish ship, and setting her on fire. He possesses, in an eminent degree, every quality requisite to form the officer and seaman.

Herewith you will receive a return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. PARKER.

To Vice Admiral Russel, &c. &c.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

Stately—2 Seamen, 2 Marines, killed; 26 Seamen, 2 Marines, wounded.—Total 32.

Nassau—1 Seaman, killed; 11 Seaman, 5 Marines, wounded; 1 Seaman, missing.—Total 17.

Officers Wounded.

Stately—Lieut. Cole, slightly; Mr. Leman, Boatswain, severely: Mr. Davis, Master's-mate, slightly.

Nassau—Mr. Edward J. Johnson, Volunteer, 1st Class, slightly. (Signed) G. P.

Copy of a Letter transmitted by Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

His Majesty's ship Psyche, at Sea, off Java, Sept. 3, 1807.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that proceeding in the execution of your orders of the 18th of June last, his Majesty's ships Psheye and Caroline, on the 29th of Aug. reconnoitred the Port of Souraybaya, and by a ship from Batavia (captured the following day) ascertained the situation of the enemy's line of battle ships, which are still inactive there, and represented as being in too bad a state to admit of repair.

As our success in a great measure depended on the intelligence the enemy might receive of our appearance on the coast, not a moment was lost in proceeding to Samarary, off which port the Psyche was enabled to anchor at midnight, the Caroline having previously parted company in chase by signal. At day-light I weighed and stood into the Road, when the boats were dispatched, under the direction of Lieutenant Kersteman, assisted by Mr. Charles Sullivan, to attack and brig out the enemies vessels there; this service was completely effected in a manner highly creditable to the officers and men employed on it; the boats having taken possession of, and towed out from under a heavy fire from the batteries, an armed schooner of eight guns, and a large merchant brig. The early part of the morning had discovered to us two ships and a brig at anchor outside, and from one of them having the appearance of a ship of war, not a doubt was to be entertained of their being enemies. To be ready to take advantage of the first setting in of the sea breeze, the captured vessels were destroyed, and before noon his Majesty's ship was clear of the harbour in chase of the enemy, whose vessels had weighed and stood to sea.

I soon had the satisfaction of finding that the good sailing of his Majesty's ship afforded me a fair prospect of closing with the ship of war; and at half past three, finding us fast coming up with them, they all bore up, and ran on shore about nine miles to the westward of Samarary, opening, at the same time, a well-directed fire on us, which, on our anchoring in three fathoms water, was very smartly returned, though apparently without much success: the shoal water prevented my closing as near as I wished. In a few minutes the armed ship struck; and at half past four, *p. m.* as I was preparing to hoist the boats out with an intention to attempt taking possession by boarding, the ship of war surrendered; the brig shortly afterwards fired a broadside and hauled down her colours. On being boarded, they proved to be the Resolute armed merchant ship, of 700 tons, with a valuable cargo, having on board the colours and staff of the 23d European battalion in the Dutch service, the Ceres, a remarkably fine brig, in the Dutch Company's service, of twelve guns and seventy men, a month from Batavia, under the convoy of the Scipio corvette, of twenty-four guns and one hundred and fifty men; the latter had sustained considerable damage, many

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shot having passed through the hull, her rigging much cut, and her commander, Mons. Garrege, mortally wounded.

I am happy to add, that they were all got afloat the same night, without injury, by the persevering activity of my officers and men.

On the 1st the Caroline not having joined, and the ship's company considerably reduced by the absence of three officers and fifty men in prizes, I was induced to accede to a proposal made by the Governor of Samarary for allowing the prisoners to go on shore, the officers signing their parole, and proper receipts given for the soldiers and seamen.

I cannot too highly praise the zeal and activity displayed by the officers and men I have the honour to command on the whole of this service, and I regret that the force of the enemy did not afford a fuller scope to their exertions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FLEETWOOD B. R. PELLEW.

To his Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

John Pike and William Pike, of Edmonton, linen-drapers.—William Ridley, William Holl, and Thomas Blood, of Plaistow, Essex, historical and portrait engravers.—William Gill and Thomas Inman, of Chesterfield, seedsman.—Joseph Goldin and James Mills, of Wardour-street, Soho, button-makers.—Thomas Richardson, William Stoddart, and Robert Rickards, of Weymouth, stone-merchants.—Richard Haworth and Benjamin Crompton, of Lumn Mill, within Bury, Lancaster, cotton-spinners.—Arthur Armitstead and Giles Clapham, of Lancaster, spirit and porter-merchants.—Thomas Rycroft, William Cooke, and Thomas Barnes, of Lancaster, calico-printers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

John Collip, of Great Portland-street, upholsterer.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Renfree, Falmouth, cordwainer, to surrender April 26, May 3, and 31, at eleven, at Wynne's Hotel, Falmouth. Attornies, Mr. James Tippet, Falmouth; and Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row, London.

Richard Davies, Bernard-street, Russell-square, sadler, May 3, 10, and 31, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Charles Edward Reynolds, Castle-street, Falcon-square.

Michael Rudge, Fretherne, Gloucester, tanner, April 29, 30, and May 31, at the White Hart Inn, Gloucester. Attornies, Mr. George Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn; and Mr. W. C. Ward, Gloucester.

Richard Travis, Manchester, silversmith, May 2, 3, and 31, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, in Deansgate, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn; and Mr. John Higson, Red Cross-street, Manchester.

John Taylor, Salford, Lancaster, victualler, May 9, 10, and 31, at five, at the Star Inn, Manchester. Attorneys, Mr. Heslop, Manchester; and Messrs. J. and R. Willis, Warnford-court.

John Evans, Monmouth, sadler, May 3, 4, and 31, at eleven, at the Crown and Thistle, Monmouth. Attornies, Mr. Pugh, 33, Bernard-street, Russell-square; and Mr. Philpot, Monmouth.

Samuel Denham, Bermondsey-street, taylor, May 2, at ten, 3, at eleven, and 21, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Jas. Hurst, Lad-lane.

DIVIDENDS.

July 5. Joseph Prior, Princes-street, Spital-fields, drysalter, at one, at Guildhall.

July 9. William Cranston, Drury-lane, currier, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 10. George Beddoes, Bishop's Castle, Salop, tanner, at eleven, at the Castle Inn, Bishop's Castle.

May 11. J. White, Birmingham, taylor, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Digbeth.

May 10. E. Wells, Oxford, liquor-merchant, at eleven, at the Crown and Thistle Inn, Abingdon.

May 10. J. Harding, Abingdon, bookseller, at eleven, at the Crown and Thistle Inn, Abingdon.

May 10. Richard Badcock, Marcham, Berks, maltster, at eleven, at the Crown and Thistle Inn, Abingdon.

May 10. Thomas Home, Bishop's Castle, Salop, mercer, at eleven, at the Castle Inn, Bishop's Castle.

May 17. Archibald Smith, Kingston-upon-Hull, baker, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

May 21. John Ayres, Amersham, Bucks, butterman, at eleven, at Guildhall.

May 13. Martin White, Portsmouth, wine-merchant, at one, at the George Inn, Portsmouth.

May 10. James Saunders, Eling, Southampton, maltster, at eleven, at the White Horse Inn, Romsey.

May 11. William Gibbs, Newport, Isle of Wight, hackney-man, at eleven, at the Bugle Inn, Newport.

May 13. John Lockey, Oxford, grocer, at one, at the Angel Inn, Oxford.

May 13. John Wakelin, Oxford, dealer, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Oxford.

May 24. Thomas Livermore, sen. Chelmsford, Essex, grocer, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, MAY 10.

J. Greenwood and W. Grimaldi, Old Bond-street, auctioneers.

E. and R. Banks, Bamber-bridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers.

George Bromley, Chandler-street, Hanover-square, grocer.

Elijah Belcher, Liverpool, merchant.

John Grimshaw, jun. of Preston, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer.

Thomas Bates, Cheetham, Lancashire, and Joshua Bates, Halifax, Yorkshire, woolstaplers.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Horn Giles and James Tonge Farris, Canterbury, butchers.—James Templeman and James Tarratt, Hand-court, Cheapside, lace-manufacturers.—John Cooke and John Andrews, Quebec, Manchester, hat-manufacturers.—Martha Simpson and Joseph Dunford, Mill-bank-street, Westminster, corn-dealers.—Thomas Heasell and Hardestey, Norwich, grocer.—Thomas Long and James Barns, Kendal, Westmorland, dealers.—J. Bridges and Robert Faulder, Fore-street, butchers.—Wm. Bryan and Wm. Compton, Booth-street, Spital-fields, dyers.—John Dickinson and Wm. Besly, Tiverton, bankers.—Charles Membrey and Jonathan Hampton, Whitechapel Road, Staffordshire warehousemen.—Wm. Parker and John Parker, West Teignmouth, Devon, brewers.—Thomas Cookson and Wm. Cookson, Kendal, linsey-manufacturers.—Thomas Cookson and James Corbett, Kendal, fancy-waistcoat-manufacturers.—Catherine Bourne and Thomas Green, Ratcliffe-highway, grocers.—Joseph Hunt and Thomas Medland Kingdon, Exeter, paper-stainers.—Luke Valentine Davies and Wm. Exton, Buckingham, schoolmasters.—James Manning, jun. and James Cox, Exeter, merchants.—Wm. Thomas and Cornelius Cartwright, Bermondsey-street, Surrey, livery-stable-keepers.—Thomas Downing and George Gibbons Elwall, Nantwich, Chester, linen-drapers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

C. Ogden, Leeming within Far Oxenhope, York, worsted-spinner.

BANKRUPTS.

William Hayes, Manchester, victualler, to surrender May 9, 10, and June 4, at six, at the White Lion Inn, Hanging Ditch, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, London; and Mr. Milne, Manchester.

John Pettigrew, Liverpool, master-mariner, May 16, 17, and June 4, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Cukit, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, London.

Isaac Cox, Marnhull, Dorset, wool-stapler, April 29, 30, and June 4, at eleven, at the Swan, Shaftesbury. Attornies, Messrs. Tahourdin, Argyle-street, London; and Mr. Bowles, Shaftesbury.

James Connolly, Manchester, linen-merchant, May 9, 10, and June 4, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

Samuel Watkinson, Liverpool, brush-manufacturer, May 16, 17, and June 4, at one, at the Star and Garter Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, London; and Mr. Murrow, Liverpool.

John Neve, Birmingham, linen-draper, May 15, at five, 14, and June 4, at eleven, at the Saracen's Head, Birmingham. Attornies, Messrs. Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's Inn; and Mr. Sadler, Sutton-Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Jonathan Barker and Hill Barker, Morton, York, cotton-spinners, May 10, 11, and June 4, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Hurd, King's Bench Walks, Temple; and Mr. Fearnhead, Solicitor, Manchester.

Joseph Parlott, Sandgate, Kent, carpenter, April 29, at six, 30, and June 4, at eight, at the Guildhall, Canterbury. At-

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tornies, Mr. Plummer, Canterbury; and Mr. Jackson, No. 9, Gray's Inn.

Charles Ogden, Haworth, Parish of Bradford, York, worsted-manufacturer, May 16, at four, 17, and June 4, at eleven, at the Sun Inn, Bradford. Attornies, Mr. Evans, Thavies Inn; and Mr. Crosley, Solicitor, Bradford.

DIVIDENDS.

May 16. Stephen Hambridge, Fetter-lane, and William Hambridge, Stroud, Gloucester, cloth-factors, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Stroud.

May 17. Robert Corney, New Gravel-lane, slopseller, at one, at Guildhall.

May 24. John Garrod, Orford, Suffolk, mariner, at two, at Guildhall.

May 14. Nathaniel Wilmot, Wyrardisbbury, Bucks, wheelwright, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 17. John Wayte, Widegate-street, Bishopsgate, printer, at one, at Guildhall.

May 21. John Snawdon, Plymouth, draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 28. Robert Hammond, Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist, at twelve, at the Dog and Duck Tavern, Scale-lane, Kingston-upon-Hull.

May 24. Robert Heslop, Chiswell-street, painter, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 1. Silas Barton, Whitchurch, Hants, linen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 21. John Gamson, Kingsland-road, Middlesex, flax-dresser, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 21. Peter Dubbeldemuts Van Dyck, Arnold John Gevers Leuven, and Wynand Adriaen de Gruiter Vink, of the Circus, Minories, merchants, at one, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—MAY 14.

James Fell, Walworth, Surry, insurance-broker.
Edward Guest, Birmingham, grocer.
Mark Quayle, Liverpool, merchant.
John Pilling, jun. Manchester, alehouse-keeper.
George Watts, sen. Chichester, hatter.
John Pierrepont, Bunhill-row, Middlesex, carpenter.
James Reid, Broad-street, underwriter.
Richard Mount and William Roberts, Angel-court, merchants.

DRAMATIC MEMOIRS AND CRITICISMS,

Magnificently Embellished with a Striking Characteristic Likeness of some EMINENT ACTOR *or* ACTRESS, *will be added*

TO EVERY FUTURE NUMBER OF

LE BEAU MONDE, or, LITERARY and FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE.

The PORTRAITS will be painted from LIFE by DE WILDE, and MISS EMMA SMITH,

And exquisitely engraved by MR. SCRIVEN.

The TWENTIETH NUMBER of the Magazine, which was published on the 1st of the present Month, is superbly improved by an admirable Characteristic PORTRAIT and LIKENESS of Mr. LISTON, as *Caper*, in the new and popular *Farce*, entitled, "*Who Wins? or, The Widow's Choice.*"

The TWENTY-FIRST NUMBER, which will be published on the 1st of May next, will be beautifully embellished with an admirable *chef-d'œuvre* of *Theatrical Painting*—MR. SIMMONS, as *Jew Mordecai*, in the admired Farce of *Love-à-la-Mode*, which will be accompanied with a striking LIKENESS of Lord GRENVILLE, and other *unique* Embellishments. The Literature will consist of the *Life of Lord Grenville—the History of France—on the Epic Poetry among the Romans—a Letter from the Dead to the Living—the Arbitrator on the Satyrist—Marmion, by* WALTER SCOTT, copiously reviewed—*History of Herculaneum and Pompeii*, &c. &c. &c.

And the TWENTY-SECOND NUMBER to be published on the 1st of June, will be embellished with an exquisite Resemblance of Mr. BANNISTER, as *Echo*, in the New Comedy of *The World*; which will be followed by Miss SMITH, as *Portia*, in the *Merchant of Venice*; and Mr. MATHEWS, as *Index*, in the Comedy of *The World!* &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be given in addition to the usual Embellishments of the Magazine, viz.—*Portraits of Illustrious Men, Fashionable Costumes*, &c. &c. &c.

Any of the numbers may be had together, or separate, of the Proprietors, J. B. Bell and J. De Camp, 11, Catherine-street, Strand; and of all Booksellers throughout the United Kingdom.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Ross is returned from America. The Statira frigate landed him at twelve o'clock on Friday at Lymington. He proceeded to town immediately, and arrived at Mr. CANNING's Office late at night. He left the Chesapeake on the 31st of March, so that his passage must have been very expeditious. It was yesterday evening universally believed that *the affair of the Chesapeake has been adjusted.* The embargo in America, it is stated, will still continue: however, the American Government, we are informed, have declared to Mr. ROSE, that its continuance must not be attributed to any particular hostility which America feels toward this country, but is simply the result of the circumstances in which Europe at large is at present situated.

For our own part, we rejoice in every event that can be productive of peace in every quarter of the globe. The present Administration, we think, are not men likely to have made a dishonourable adjustment of their country's differences with any nation: and after the long course of devastation that now has for so many years been sweeping before our eyes, there can be but few persons whose hearts are not sickened with the very name of bloodshed. There are some points which still remain to be adjusted with America: but the Americans, we believe, are not likely to shew so much irritation on those subjects as they expressed themselves to feel in the affair of the Chesapeake.

THE NEW EXPEDITION.

The first division of the Expedition will sail the beginning or middle of next week; the flat-bottomed boats which have been ordered, to the number of one hundred and twenty, will be completed immediately, and put on board the men of war in the Downs.—The transports, on board of which the troops are to be embarked, arrived in the Downs on Saturday morning.---None of the regiments have yet embarked, but the embarkation is expected to commence on Monday at latest. The British troops will probably be embarked first. The 52d regiment, at present at Canterbury, received orders on Thursday to be in readiness to march at a few hours notice to the coast for embarkation. The second battalion of the 78th, now at Canterbury, was ordered to march to Chichester, to make room for the 20th, which was expected from Brabourne Lees; but the march of this battalion has been countermanded, and hence it is supposed that it is destined for foreign service. The infantry of the line in the Canterbury district consists at present of about 16,000 men, the major part of whom are to be embarked. The German Legion is on its march from Bexhill, Battle, and Hastings—but none of the battalions, we believe, have yet reached the coast. The whole will be embarked by the 28th or 29th.

2d Light Infantry of the German Legion will embark on the 24th instant.
1st Ditto, Ditto, the 25th instant
1st Regiment of the Line German Infantry, the 26th.
2d Ditto, Ditto, the 27th.
5th Ditto, Ditto, the 28th.
7th Ditto, Ditto, the 29th instant.

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The transports for the reception of the troops that are to embark at Harwich arrived there on Thursday. The troops are to consist of British and Germans.

Thirty sail of transports for troops sailed on Friday evening from Portsmouth for the Downs.

A great number of conjectures have been formed with regard to the probable object of these expeditions. We shall mention the most remarkable among them, without presuming to give a direct opinion upon a question which it must be impossible for us to determine.—It has been supposed that we are sending troops to co-operate with those of Sweden in wresting Norway from the Danes: which would indemnify his Swedish Majesty for the loss of Finland. Russia, having no naval superiority, would scarcely send an army across the Gulph of Bothnia: and she will hardly venture by land round the northern extremity of the Gulph to the western side of it. The Norwegians seem to have little reason for feeling any satisfaction in the treatment they have met with from the Danish Monarchs.—Again: Cronstadt or Revel may perhaps be the object. In the Swedish Papers of late, the King very intelligibly intimated, that an English fleet would soon threaten the coasts of Russia, and probably attack the Russian fleet in its harbour of Cronstadt. This attack might impede the offensive measures of the Russian Emperor in Finland.—There is a third object, which our ministers may have in view. It might be of importance from commercial intentions, as well as for the operations of our fleets and armies, to seize a good post among the islands of the Baltic. Bornholm has been mentioned as a particularly desirable possession: for our seizure of that place might not only assist ourselves by furnishing a *depôt*, but directly embarrass the enemy, by depriving him of a shelter for his privateers, and leaving the sea open to our fleets. We confess that the quiet nature of the object last-mentioned seems to us little congenial with the dashing temper of our present ministers.

The advices from Sweden, which we have inserted in another part of our Paper, contain accounts of some skirmishes between the Swedes and Russians, but none of them have been important. The arrival of succours from England have inspired the Swedes with general satisfaction. We have inserted also the Swedish Answer to the Danish Declaration. It is a spirited and apparently candid explanation of the King of Sweden's rights and motives; and seems sufficiently to expose the shallow pretences under which the Danes have sought to cover the obligation that compels them to hostility.

Of the Rochefort Squadron we can give to our Readers no positive intelligence. A vessel from Honduras brings word that this Squadron has not entered the Chesapeake; and it is said that Government now believe the vessels seen by the Mullett schooner, on the 7th March, to have been the fleet of Sir John Duckworth, which on Monday returned to Cawsand Bay. In our Nautical Intelligence we have given a circumstantial account of the Admiral's voyage.

The advices from the West Indies, which we have given in another part of our Paper, relate the capture of Marigalante, by a British force under Captain Selby. The French islands are represented to be in a state of security; and we are sorry to perceive that the privateers of the enemy appear to predominate: no fewer than twelve are mentioned as being on the cruize.

The attention of the public has lately been called to a a judgment pronounced in the Prize Court of Bombay, by Sir James Mackintosh. An American vessel, trading from Providence to the colonies of Mauritius, Batavia, and Manilla, had been captured by virtue of his Majesty's instructions of 1803, which direct the seizure of every neutral vessel trading directly between the colonies of the enemy and the neutral country to which such vessel may belong. Sir J. Mackintosh pronounced a judgment of restitution. The captors, he said, were justified in detaining this vessel, because in so doing they were acting in obedience to the instructions.

But though the officers in his Majesty's service were bound to obey these instructions, he did not conceive himself, sitting as a Judge of prize in a Court whose decisions were to be regulated by the law of nations, as bound and concluded by them. "He believed, indeed, that he was the first and only Judge who had ventured to pronounce such a doctrine. In every prize court, in every country, by all writers on the subject, and all administrators of the law, the instructions of the Sovereign were regarded as a law to the Judge. *But he considered the Law of Nations as paramount to such instructions; and the King, as having indeed a right to dispence with such law, but not a right to extend it.* As far, therefore, as any of his Majesty's instructions were a relaxation of the law of nations in favour of neutrals, he should consider himself bound by them; but if he saw in such instructions any attempt to extend the law to the prejudice of neutrals, he should not obey them, but regulate his decisions according to the known and recognized law of nations. In the present case, after great deliberation, and minute inquiry, he felt himself bound to say, that neither Batavia nor Manilla were such colonies as to render any trading thereto, by neutral nations in time of war, illegal: It is not their being called colonies that will render such a trading unlawful, notwithstanding the letter of the instructions of 1803; something farther is necessary, and that is, that the trade to and with these colonies was prohibited to such neutrals in time of peace.

Now, we are far from mentioning it as matter of reproach to Sir J. Macintosh, that on a question of the law of nations, he has differed from the statesmen of this country, whose notions on such subjects are a little lax; but we cannot help thinking, that it is the first duty of a Judge to obey the instructions of his Sovereign's laws, and, if such obedience be discordant from his own ideas of right, he seems to have no option but to resign his office.

A vessel is arrived at Dublin from Cadiz, which place she left the 28th of March, in consequence of a report that an embargo would be laid on all ships in that port in the course of that day. The Captain states, that the last advices from Madrid, of the 4th of the same month, purported, that from 40 to 50,000 French soldiers were already in the neighbourhood of that city; that there had been disturbances and tumultuous meetings of the people. The Prince of the Peace, he states, had been insulted by the populace, and had withdrawn himself; but tranquillity had been restored, without very serious events having taken place. The date of this intelligence is much earlier than that of the reported insurrection in Madrid, of which no confirmation has yet reached us.

An English merchant is arrived in town, who left Lisbon about seventeen days ago. He made his escape on board Sir C. Cotton's fleet, having previously obtained his passport as a Spaniard. He has brought the Price Current with him, both as to merchandize and provisions. Bread and flour, indeed, appear, from it to be as scarce as was represented; but mutton and beef are only about 4d. per pound, and in great plenty, as are all sorts of vegetables. Some classes of the inhabitants suffer distress, those especially who depended on the Court for their subsistence, and who have lost their employment in consequence of its emigration. The French, we are informed, with their characteristic activity, have proceeded in making great improvements in the city; more, indeed, than have been made for many years before. The Governor has ordered the cleansing and new paving of most of the streets which were before in very bad condition. Other changes, however, have been of a less grateful nature, and proceed from motives more doubtful. General Junot has ordered that

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the images should be melted down. A deputation of Friars waited on the General to procure a *respite* for a very large and favourite saint, which they begged leave to remove and preserve. His answer was—"If the statue is of wood, you may throw it into the Tagus; if brass, you may break it; but if it is silver, or gold, you must bring it to me, and I will melt it."

Our squadron in the Adriatic has experienced much kindness from the inhabitants of the Seven Islands, who have expressed their desire to co-operate with a British force in the expulsion of the French, who are not in sufficient numbers to sustain themselves against a very moderate British force. At Corfu they have only fifteen hundred men, at Zante only one hundred, and fifty at Aphalonia. This latter Island would be an acquisition of great value to us, as we might keep it with 500 men. The inhabitants, who have 340 vessels, are particularly attached to the English, and by no means partial to the French.

We have been informed that Christophe, one of the Emperors of Hayti, has appointed M. Peltier, the quondam Editor of *L'Ambigu*, to be his *Imperial Ambassador* at the Court of London, with a salary of three thousand a year. It is added, that the first remittance has already been received by his new Excellency in coffee. If this story be true, will our Government accept him?

Capt. Goodall, Admiral of Hayti, is arrived in London, and states, that the object of the expedition of which he had the command, was to destroy Petion's privateers, and to protect the British trade from insult, under the operation of this decree. This object was effected by the destruction of Petion's vessels in the manner already stated.

R. H. Kennedy, Esq. Deputy Commissary General, is appointed for the expedition to Sweden, who was out on the late expedition to the Baltic.

The body of the late Mr. Paull was removed from his house in Charles-street, at six o'clock on Thursday morning, and interred in St. James's-church-yard. The funeral was very private, and the body was deposited on the western side of the church-yard. It is said, that Mr. Paull lost 1600*l.* at the gaming table, on the night previous to his committing the rash act of suicide; 500*l.* of which was lent to him by a Marquis. The will of Mr. Paull has been found sealed up, and addressed to Mr. Wollesley, of Shropshire, who was one of his most particular friends. On the day after the suicide, four sealed packets from India were delivered at his house. It is supposed they contain pearls to a considerable amount.

A new Harlequinade and the Classic Story of *Jason and Medea*, brilliantly illustrated with dresses and scenery, is now performing with bursts of applause, at the New Theatre, in Catherine-street, Strand. The Proprietors have undertaken the task with considerable spirit, and have rendered the Theatre the most commodious place within the Liberties. The dresses are designed by Mr. Johnston, mechanist, late of the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane; the music by Mr. Corri. We sincerely hope their endeavours will meet with success.

CITY.

FESTIVITIES AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On the return of the festival of Easter Monday, according to ancient custom, a splendid banquet was given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house. Before dinner, Sir D. Baird and Sir S. Auchmuty were presented with the Swords voted to them by the Corporation of London, with the Freedom of the City; on which occasion the Chamberlain took the opportunity of complimenting them for their important services, and received a suitable answer from Sir D. Baird. All the principal apartments of this spacious residence of the Chief Magistrate were illuminated, as was the Egyptian Hall, with peculiar taste and splendour. In that grand banquetting-room, the columns and pilasters were decorated with lamps to the lofty summit of their capitals: at the top was the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, with the characters of G. R. and the legend, "May he long live!" On the opposite side were the initials G. P. W. with the Prince's Plume, and the insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Five tables were spread, under the direction of Messrs. Hoffman, with all the delicacies in season and out of season, and with every viand which refined taste and unbounded liberality could provide. We ought not to omit to notice a dish the most gratifying to the palate and pride of John Bull, the grand Baron of Beef, which was surmounted on a pedestal at the extremity of the apartment.

Among the company present were, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York and Cumberland, Duke of Montrose, the Portuguese, Swedish, and American Ambassadors, the Earl and Countess of Portsmouth, Lord and Lady Mulgrave, Earl Camden, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Salisbury, Dean of Lincoln, Earl of Oxford, Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Windham, and several other persons of distinction.

At ten o'clock the doors were thrown open for the reception of visitors to the Ball, and it was not until one o'clock that many of the equipages could procure access. The Ball was opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Miss Ansley, to the admired air of *Madame Catalani's Waltz*. At about three o'clock in the morning, a considerable portion of the company had left the Mansion-house; but the amusements continued to a much late hour.

Tuesday the Bridewell and Christ's Hospital Boys, according to ancient custom, were admitted to the Mansion-House, to see the decorations in the Egyptian Hall for the Easter Dinner. They then walked through the Grand Saloon, with their beadles and nurses, where the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and several Aldermen and City Officers were seated, with the Lady Mayoress, and a number of Ladies. Each of the boys received from his Lordship a sixpence or a shilling, according to their merit, with a bun and a glass of wine. After which his Lordship, the Sheriffs, &c. went in state to Christ's Hospital, where they heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Dodd.

BREAD.—Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be continued at 11d. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 9½d household.

THE LOCAL MILITIA BILL.

This Bill has just been printed.—The 1st enacting Clause empowers his Majesty to establish a Local Force for the defence of the Realm.—The second enacts, that the number of men enrolled under the Act shall not exceed such number as will, including the effective Yeomanry and Volunteers, amount to —— times (six times was the amount suggested by Lord Castlereagh) the Militia quotas of such counties.—The 3d, that the deficiencies in the effective Volunteers shall be supplied by the Militia under the Act.—The 4th, that the Counties may be divided into divisions in any case in which more than one regiment of Local Militia is ordered to be raised.—The 5th extends the powers of Militia Acts to this Act.—The 6th, that men to be raised under this act shall be balloted from persons between the ages of —— and ——, and returned on the lists now existing (from 18 to 35 years of age).—The 7th excuses persons of bodily inability.—The 8th that no articled clerk, or apprentice, nor any poor man who has more than one child born in wedlock, nor any person under the height of —— shall, by reason thereof, be exempt from being balloted and serving under this Act, though they may be exempt from serving in the Militia.—The 9th, that persons shall not be exempt by having found substitutes or paid fines in the Militia.—The 10th prescribes the form of oath to be taken.—The 11th imposes penalty on persons not appearing after being so balloted; the fine to be proportioned to the amount of the income; the payment of such fine to exempt such persons from being balloted for —— years.—The 12th enacts, that a person claiming exemption upon payment of the smaller fine, shall sign a declaration of the amount of his income.—The 13th, on engaging to serve without pay in Volunteer Corps, part of the fine to be remitted.—The 14th inflicts a penalty on such persons on being returned non-effective.—The 15th, persons refusing to swear that they have not insured against fine, to forfeit the amount.—The 16th, Quakers not to be enrolled, but to pay certain fines according to the property of such persons.—The 17th contains regulations respecting Volunteers enrolling themselves.—The 18th gives a bounty to persons enrolling themselves voluntarily.—The 19th, Volunteer Corps may transfer themselves into the Local Militia.—The 20th, Volunteers to swear that they have no other bounty.—The 21st, allowances for necessaries.—The 22d, persons serving to be entitled to such exemptions as the Volunteers now have.—The 23d, persons insuring for providing substitutes, or volunteers, subject to penalty.

The remaining clauses regulate the officering and training in their respective counties—the embodying and marching to any part of Great Britain in case of invasion. Fines to be levied in counties for men deficient.

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THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

On Friday night was performed, for the first time, a *Ballet d'action* called *Caractacus*. A more uninteresting piece of splendour it has not for a long time been our misfortune to witness. The *Dramatis Personæ* were as follow :—

BRITONS.

Caractacus,.....M. D'Egville.
Ulwy,.....Mr. Robert.
Hengo,.....Miss C. Bristow.
Modred,.....Mr. Cooke.
Mador,.....Mr. Smith.
Isla,.....Miss Gayton.
Ethelinde,.....Mrs. Sharp.

ROMANS.

Cæsar,.....Mr. Cranfield.
Claudius,.....Mr. Fisher.
Drusus,.....Mr. Male.
Marcus,.....Mr. Laurent.

The time of the piece is the epoch of the Roman invasion of Britain. *Modred*, the high priest, and *Mador*, the chief of the bards, enter with their attendants, and in an impressive anthem announce a sacrifice. The stone altar is prepared, and *Isla*, the destined victim, is introduced. She is about to be immolated for the propitiation of the war deities, when *Ulwy*, her lover, enters to entreat her liberation: he is repulsed, and *Caractacus*, the chief, then appears, and saves her life.—*Marcus*, one of the Roman chiefs is taken prisoner, and brought into the strong place of the priests, but escapes by clambering along the boughs that overhang the spot of his confinement. *Claudius*, *Drusus*, and other Romans come to his release: a battle takes place between the Romans and Britons, in which the latter are defeated.—The Second Act represents the Britons dispersed, and *Caractacus* and his boy *Hengo* flying among the fastnesses. A Roman soldier shoots the child, and *Caractacus* kills the soldier with a fragment of the rock. The child dies, the Romans seize *Caractacus*, and carry him with *Ethelinde* and others of the Britons, in triumph to Rome.—In the Third Act, after much of procession, the Roman generals bring *Caractacus* before the throne of *Claudius Cæsar* the Emperor: who, as far as we could understand, appeared to extend his mercy to the conquered chief, and to unite him to *Ethelinde*.

From this plot our readers will perceive that little could be expected—and accordingly little has resulted. The total absence of dramatic incident (except in the single instance of the shooting of the child, which was not very effective, and which is borrowed from Beaumont and Fletcher's Play of *Bonduca*), is a fault against which no magnificence of scenery, no pomp of procession, can successfully struggle. The affairs of a nation will never interest upon the stage: it is the personal adventure or distress of some prominent individual or individuals that excites the sympathy of an audience. So the misfortunes of *Ugolino* and his sons who were starved to death in prison, fill our minds with pity and with horror; but the history of a blockaded town where famine carries off whole hundreds in a day, is read almost without emotion: for our minds have not an infinitely extensive faculty of pitying, and the interest is dissolved in the generalization. Now in this ballet *Caractacus* ought to be the interesting personage; but *Caractacus* does nothing to excite our interest. He fights with his countrymen for his country, but that has nothing in it remarkable. He rescues a victim from death, but he rescues her without incurring any difficulties. He kills the murderer of his child; but he accomplishes that revenge without danger to himself. The only interest then must be the interest for the Britons: but we have said that the misfortunes of a nation are not the subjects of a dramatic interest, or indeed of any lively interest at all. And if they were, we should regret to see such a spring of interest touched at a moment like the present; for though we abhor the wretched patriotism that effervesces in our scenic soldiers and sailors, yet we do not wish, by a representation of British discomfiture, to see the stage made the vehicle of reproach to our ancestors, or of discouragement to our cotemporaries.

The expence of this piece must have been enormous: but it seems to have been incurred with little judgment, except as far as concerns the music. The music has a character of simplicity and grandeur, which produced a great effect upon the audience, and which reflects high honour on the genius of Mr. Bishop, the composer. The overture was particularly striking, and seems to have been conceived with a noble disdain of all the pantomime trickery of triangles and jig tunes.

There was great opposition at the announciation of the Piece for a second performance.

COVENT-GARDEN.

At this Theatre Shakespeare's Comedy of *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* has been revived with great expence. The play is thus represented :—

Duke of Milan,.....Mr. Murray.
Valentine,.....Mr. Kemble.
Protheus,.....Mr. Pope.
Anthonio,.....Mr. Cresswell.
Thurio,.....Mr. Liston.
Eglamour,.....Mr. Claremont.
Speed,.....Mr. Blanchard.
Launce,.....Mr. Munden.
Julia,.....Miss Smith.
Silvia,.....Miss Norton.
Lucetta,.....Miss Waddy.

Protheus loves *Julia*, a lady of Verona, and sends her a letter by her maid *Lucetta*. After seeming coyness, she returns his passion, but their loves are interrupted by the command of *Anthonio*, *Protheus's* father, who forces his son to travel, and join young *Valentine*, at Milan. *Valentine*, at Milan, falls in love with *Silvia*, the Duke's daughter, to whom he introduces his friend *Protheus*; *Protheus* seeing her, becomes inconstant to *Julia*. *Valentine* confides to *Protheus* his intention of stealing away by night his beloved *Silvia*, who is to descend from her window by a ladder of ropes; and the false *Protheus*, in jealousy, betrays the plot to the Duke. *Valentine* is discovered, and banished from Milan: he falls among the outlaws, is chosen their Captain, and dwells in the woods, attended by his servant *Speed*. *Julia*, unknowing of *Protheus's* inconstancy, assumes male attire, and follows him to Milan, where she finds him with *Thurio*, a conceited suitor of *Silvia*, serenading her at the palace window. She engages herself as his page, and is even sent by him to request *Silvia's* picture, which she obtains. *Silvia*, harrassed by her father, who would persuade her to marry *Thusio*, flies under the protection of *Eglamour* in search of *Valentine*. The *Duke* and his attendants, *Thurio* and *Protheus* with his servants *Launce* and *Julia*, pursue the fugitives. *Silvia* and *Eglamour* are seized by the outlaws in the wood, and *Silvia* is rescued by *Protheus*, who sues for her favour in return of his service. This interview takes place in the wood within hearing of *Valentine*, who rushes forward, and reproaches *Protheus* with his perfidy. *Protheus* repents, and *Valentine* restores him to his friendship. *Julia* discovers herself, and once more becomes dear to her reformed lover. The *Duke* is brought in by the outlaws; he is pleased with the generous spirit of *Valentine*, unites him to *Silvia*, and pardons the free-booters. Scattered through the play are scenes of low comic dialogue between the servants *Launce* and *Speed*.

This play, if it had not been published with the name of Shakespeare, would probably never have been known to any body but the commentators on the old dramas. There is an incident in the third act: *Valentine's* rope-ladder is taken from his cloak by the *Duke*—and there is a situation in the fifth: *Valentine* discovers *Protheus* wooing *Silvia*—but we can see nothing else in the whole Play deserving any praise for dramatic construction; and even the detection of the rope-ladder, though naturally managed, produces little effect. Indeed the earlier half of the Play is one of the dullest exhibitions that ever an audience tolerated: the fourth act is better, and the last scene in the fifth act is decidedly good: but all this, at best, can only make *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* a strong half-price Play. Nor is the absence of incident and interest compensated by much poetical beauty in the dialogue: there are two or three fine touches of nature, but they are too fine for for common spectators, and will hardly make the revival answer to the Theatre. Among these are the soliloquy of *Julia* on receiving *Protheus's* loving letter: and *Julia's* comparison of herself with the picture of *Silvia*.

The revival of the good plays of our good authors is always to be encouraged and applauded; but this play seems to have been received, not because it was a good play, but because it was the play of a good author. We shall always extol the medical power that can raise from the torpor of numbing oblivion those forgotten works which still retain the sparks of life: but we cannot approve the galvanic vehemence that tortures unredeemable mortality, and forces corruption into notice.

Mr. Kemble performed *Valentine* with little effect in the earlier part of the play: but in the fifth act he blazed with all his wonted splendour. We are always sorry to see him representing a lover: strength, rather than tenderness, is the characteristic of his genius. His *softness* is always too *hard*, and his *dejection* too *dignified*, for the performance of amatory parts.

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In his address to *Thurio* at the end of the play, where *Valentine*, though he does not cease to love, is certainly more a hero than a lover, Mr. Kemble electrified the audience: perhaps, indeed, there never was an actor so eminently gifted for the expression of rapid declamation and lofty passion. Mr. Pope did justice to the part of *Protheus*: Mr. Liston, throughout the conceited gentility of *Thurio*, was admirably humorous, and Mr. Munden was exceedingly natural and quaint in the little character of *Launce*. Miss Smith is entitled to high encomium as the representative of *Julia*: she seems determined to make the London public lament more than ever her transit to the Dublin boards. She is peculiarly excellent in the delineation of speechless grief and patient suffering. We cannot praise the *Silvia* of Miss Norton. She has not yet reformed her bad habit of bringing out her words by syllables, when she should speak them in sentences. Language ought to flow in a continued gush: not to distil like drops into a water-tub.

FINE ARTS.

SPRING EXHIBITIONS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS, OLD BOND-STREET.

It has been in all ages lamented that wit and genius, are too careless of the *main chance*; notwithstanding the general truth of this remark we must still acknowledge that *pecuniary* encouragement is a powerful stimulus even to the highest flights of genius herself; and although the early painters of the Italian school, on the revival of the art in the fourteenth century, may have been more strongly inspired by the enthusiasm of religion than by the hopes of gain, yet it is well known that the munificence of the Medici family in later ages, and the profusion of the *tasty* Burgomasters of Amsterdam and Brussels, operated more powerfully than even the superstition of the times in eliciting those sparks of the graphic fire, which will immortalize the pencils of a Salvator, a Lorraine, a Teniers, and a Rubens. Under this impression, we are happy to see so many exhibitions of the works of Modern Painters, where every amateur, however small his fortune, may become a Mæcenas on a small scale, and contribute his mite to the encouragement of native excellence. We shall now present our readers with a few notices of those most remarkable for merit, or which may seem to require the friendly hint of impartial criticism.

No. 13.—*Mercury, Argus and Io.* I. GLOVER.

In an age so classical as the present, 'tis unnecessary to call the attention of the fashionable world to the story itself particularly; but if a classic story is to be given, we feel a disappointment if there is any omission of those small traits which ought to mark it more strongly. Now, in this composition, it is unfortunate that the catalogue informs us who we are to expect to see in the wood, otherwise Argus with *two* eyes instead of an *hundred*, would not recall to our fancy the idea of the watchful Guardian, placed by the jealous Queen of the Heavens, over the gentle and too lovely Io, whom she had transformed into a *heifer*.—We mark the last word *in italics*, because the figure of Io in this piece is not a *heifer* but a *cow*, and so far inaccurate; indeed there is a tameness also in the animal which answers not our expectation, for however absurd the tale is to our *reason*, yet *fancy* pictures her to every schoolboy as the handsomest of all handsome *heifers*. There is a lightness and grace, however in the figure of Mercury, which with the pyramidal outline of the grouping, shews the pencil of an artist capable of greater things. The landscape is but a secondary object in the piece, yet we cannot help noticing that there is a broad glaring sameness of tint, diffused over it which is by no means productive of effect, and the mass of buildings in the distance, are more like ruins from *Lorraine*, than the architecture of the age in which Miss Io, met with her transformation.

No. 87.—*The Airy Hall of Fingal.* S. RIGAUD.

In this composition there is a good effect produced from the contrast between the bright glow surrounding Malvina, and that darkness visible which marks the presence of the spirits of her ancestors, whose forms are pourtrayed by that kind of palpable obscurity, which shews them rather by an *absence of light* than by any relief arising from the tinting of a shade, or the sketching of an outline. Yet though pleased with the execution of this work, we feel rather disappointed in the appropriation of the idea to the subject; we see nothing of the *Airy Hall*, 'tis all a mass of clouds, in which Malvina rises like Peters's departed child ascending to judgment, and from the dark fiend in one corner reposing on the bosom of night, a spectator at a casual glance, would be tempted to expect a Pandemonium rather than the embodying of one of the sublimest ideas of Ossian.

No. 50.—*Scene near Calshot Castle.* W. S. GILPIN.

Below this glowing landscape is very injudiciously placed No. 50, which acts, indeed, as a contrast, but much to its own disadvantage. There is a coldness thrown over the whole production, arising not only from the stiffness of outline, but also from the tints necessary to represent the walls of Calshot, and the stone facings of its counterscarp, which are but faintly relieved by the thinness of the verdure spread along its shingly beach; if the *earth*, however, presented but little for a *glowing* pencil, yet the *air* may be more easily reduced under the command of the painter's magic, nor was it necessary that such frigidity of colouring, such a bleak uninteresting stone tint, should be thrown over the smiling face of day. Mr. Gilpin, however, makes amends for this in 303, a scene near Beaulieu, in the New Forest: Shakespeare's all-creative fancy could not have given a richer foliage to his Forest of Arden: the Spectator seems wrapped up in all the gloom and obscurity of the Woodland Dell, and forgets, for a moment, the gay scene with which he is surrounded.

EXHIBITION OF ASSOCIATED ARTISTS,

BROOK-STREET.

The encreasing number of Candidates for Graphic Fame has rendered it impossible for the walls of Somerset-house to contain even all the *chefs d'œuvres* of the art which might be offered to the acceptance of the Hanging Committee. In that case, the works of minor artists, and of young candidates just starting for the goal of immortality, would be thrown on the shelf of oblivion, were it not for these assistant exhibitions, which not only expose them for public view, but also present them to the *fostering* patronage of public liberality. It is not to be supposed that these minor exhibitions can contain *many* works of sterling merit; we are tempted, however, to steal a corner, from more serious subjects, just to notice a few which more strongly claim attention.

We mean not to accuse the Regulators of the Exhibition at the Academy of giving a preference to masculine works; but at the same time, every one will acknowledge, that the efforts of the *female* pencil stand the best chance for admission at these less *dignified* receptacles of the art. We shall therefore give precedence to the Ladies; amongst whom we are happy, first, to notice that deserving artist, Miss Emma Smith.

No. 55. *The Princess and the Slave*.... E. SMITH.

This easy and natural, yet finished groupe, is taken from one of Lewis's Tales of Wonder, where the female slave offers the drinking bowl to the aged matron, whilst the Princess lays by her side asleep. We call it a *finished* groupe, from the spirit and correctness of the outline, though the general shading is merely washed in in large masses, though with a degree of spirit and accuracy which mark a pencil accustomed to more laboured performances.

No. 247, by the same artist, is a good likeness of Miss Duncan, as *Lady Teazle*, and is not only worthy of notice, from its good likeness to the original, but also from that characteristic archness which, though so fleeting and versatile in the original, is here happily caught, and transfused upon the ivory.

250. *A Head of Christ*, after GUIDO, and 218, a *Magdalen*, after the same Master, are both excellent in themselves, and though copies, have all the force and spirit of originals; there is all that vivid colouring of the Bolognese School, which rivals the enamel in its brilliancy, whilst the chastity in contrasting these bright tints, prevents any inharmonious glare, and assimilates them, to the divine fortitude of the one, and the mild resignation of the other.

There are a number from the pencil of Mr. Green, but we are best pleased with those, which shew he is not ashamed to take hints from "the Antique," on which, however, he has the singular merit of improving. We allude to 93, a *Sea Nymph*, taken from one of the Paintings, preserved in the Ruins of Herculaneum in fresco, of a Venus, floating in a cockle shell, which shell, however, Mr. GREEN has changed into a Dolphin, and has certainly not lessened the effect; we also observe that his very elegant work of the "*Market of Love*," owes its origin to the same source, but may be reckoned a *chef d'œuvre* of the *fanciful*, and is infinitely superior to the original sketch, both in the grouping of the Nymphs, the Loves, and Doves, and in that playful kind of action in which every figure is engaged; this Piece does not as yet seem much noticed, but we are convinced that it must rise in public estimation, the longer it is exhibited.

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STAMP REGULATIONS.

A Duty upon Protests of Bills of Exchange, or Promissory Notes, for any sum not amounting to 20*l.* 2*s.* ; 20*l.* 3*s.* ; 100*l.* 5*s.*; 500*l.* and upwards, 10*s.* A Protest of any kind bears a stamp, for every sheet 5*s.*

Upon Policies of Insurance for Life, or Lives, there is a duty of 1*l.* 10*s.* whatever may be the amount of the Insurance.

Upon Country Bank Notes there is the following scale of Duties :—

If made payable in the Metropolis, as well as in the Country.		If only made payable at one place, whether in Town or Country.	
Not exceeding	*s. d.*	Not exceeding	*s. d.*
£1 1	0 4	£1 1	0 6
2 2	0 8	2 2	1 0
5 5	1 0	5 5	1 6
20 0	1 6	20 0	2 0

Country Bankers to take out a Licence yearly, on which there is a duty of 20*l.*

Upon Transfers of Bank Stock, or South Sea Stock, a duty of 7*s.* 9*d.*; of East India Stock, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Upon every Transfer of a Share, or Shares in the Stock or Fund of any other Corporation, Company, or Society whatever, a duty of 1*l.* 10*s.*

Upon Conveyances of Estates, a duty, according to the amount of the purchase-money ; where the latter is less than 150*l.* 1*l.*—150*l.* 1*l.* 10*s.*—300*l.* 2*l.* 10*s.*—500*l.* 5*l.*—and so on at the rate of 10 per cent. up to 50,000*l.* on which the Stamp Duty is 500*l.* and the same for any larger sum.

The same duty upon Leases for life or lives, or for a term of years in consideration of any fine.

Upon Mortgages, where the sum is less than 100*l.* 1*l.* 10*s.*—100*l.* 2*l.*— 300*l.* 3*l.* and so on in proportion.

Where the sum is more than 20,000*l.* the duty 20*l.*

A similar duty upon Bonds, and in a similar proportion on Bonds for securing the payment of Annuities.

The article of Agreement is extended to every minute or memorandum of an agreement under hand, only where the matter shall be of the value of 20*l.* or upwards, on which there is a duty of 16*s.* and a progressive duty according to its length.

Upon Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes exceeding 3,000*l.* there is a duty of 1*l.*

On Articles of Clerkship to Attornies 110*l.*—Apprentices to Writers to the Signet in Scotland are also subjected to a duty of 55*l.*

EASTER MONDAY.

On this long wished for day of annual fun and frolic, the civic Sportsmen were placed like Capt. Macheath, between Lucy and Polly, having no less than *two* Easter Hunts, at which to sport their dashing Rosinantes—Epping, and Windsor Forests.

The roads leading eastward from the Metropolis, were crowded at an early hour, with every *thing* that could carry a saddle, hacks, ponies, cart-horses, and donkies, with a plentiful sprinkling of the *wheeled creation*, gigs, whiskies, and tumbledowns, all crowded, with the beauty and fashion of Moorfields, Bricklane, and Puddledock, anxious to see *as how* Master Bobby could ride, and be *in* at the death. This motley groupe being assembled at the Baldfaced Stag, the customary libations to the Goddess of the chace, and to the healths of the Goddesses, who had arrived to witness the sport of the day, were poured out under the auspices of the High Priest of fun, the jolly Landlord. The Saffron Walden hounds, which had been procured for the occasion, and a Stag also, which had been thought *necessary* for a hunt, were soon in waiting at Fair Maid's Bottom ; every necessary precaution was then taken of girthing saddles on, &c. &c. and happy would it have been for many a luckless wight, if the riders had been girthed on also. The Stag was now turned out, but though there were many Attorney's Clerks in the groupe, he was allowed but *little law*, when the whole cavalcade in one general burst, pressed on upon his haunches.

The Stag, as if conscious that the *best* road for his pursuers, was the *road to town*, pushed on for Chigwell-row, and after a run of fifty minutes, took soil in a pond in that neighbourhood, when *one* of his gay followers, better mounted than their companions, had nearly completed their *literal* boast, of being *in* at the death. The animal was now caught and reserved for another occasion, whilst the jocund throng hastened to quarter themselves at the different public houses on the Forest, in order to hunt the Stag *over again*, and to learn *some particulars* of the chace, such as the *time when, the place where*, &c. &c. for few had been able to proceed as fast as their horses; indeed, lamented would have been the fate of many an *Absalom*, had not the Brutus top saved them, from the danger of riding through a forest with a *long* head—of hair.

The Windsor Hunt, from its extreme distance from town, could boast of but few *metropolitan* Actæons, and of the few who came, their cattle were too much fatigued to start from Swinley Lodge, where a numerous party were regaled by Marquis Cornwallis. At ten, a stag was turned out at Tower-hill, on *Bagshot-heath*, to a field of 300: he made a sharp burst, passed the Golden Farmer, doubled towards Cobham, pushed through the inclosures of Bagshot, where few could follow him, and was taken after a run of an hour and a half. But, if the sporting Cocknies found it difficult to *catch* the stag, some of them also found it difficult to catch their horses, which, released from their riders, were prancing over the field in all directions, adding a list of *missing* to that of the *wounded*.

A *third* hunt was got up, by some of the *knowing* ones left in town, and who, hearing of a stag to be turned out on *Tower-hill*, very prudently engaged seats at their friends windows, in the *Minories*, *Lower Thames-street*, and *Rosemary-lane*. Having waited patiently for some hours, the usual attack commenced on the cold ham, cake, &c. and they returned contentedly to their respective homes, having seen *as much* of the hunt as those who had rode farther.

The other entertainments of the season were repeated with universal applause—Dust carts, and all other carts, were gaily splashing and jostling on the Greenwich-road—gin and gingerbread, fun and frolic, were the order of the day ; and many a well-turned ancle was displayed to the eager gaze of the spectators at the foot of the hill, whilst many of the *fair* performers, we have no doubt, will have reason to remember *Easter Monday !*

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Upon the subject of Sir John Duckworth's late cruize, we have been favoured with the following interesting extract of a letter from an Officer belonging to the Squadron, dated

" *Cawsand Bay, (Plymouth), April* 18.

" Having run down the Bay of Biscay, and called off Capes Ortegal and Finisterre, and Lisbon, we arrived off Madeira, and found Sir Samuel Hood lying in Funchall Roads, where we remained for two days. On the morning of the 3d of February, his Majesty's ship Comus, gave us intelligence of her having been chased two days before to the N. W. of Madeira, and it then became obvious that the destination of the French squadron was the West Indies, for which we proceeded with all expedition, and made the Island of St. Lucia and Martinique in 21 days. Off the East End of Martinique we saw six sail of the line ; we cleared for action, and formed the line of battle, but, on exchanging signals, we found friends instead of enemies—it was Sir Alexander Cochrane, with his squadron, who was waiting to give that enemy a reception which we were in chace of, conceiving that he would take refuge in that port. Finding that his fleet was sufficient to cope with them in those seas, we passed all the Windward Islands, and anchored on the 16th of Feb. in Bassaterre Roads, St. Kitt's, where we remained only eighteen hours, just long enough to take in water, but no provisions, nor even linen washed. We then proceeded to St. Domingo, where it was supposed the enemy had proceeded for the purpose of landing troops; but on our arrival there we found no ships.—After cruizing in the Mona Passage for seven or eight days, we made all dispatch for the coast of America, and arrived off the Chesapeake on the 11th of March. We communicated with the Statira frigate, and found that our Ambassador, Mr. Rose, was at Washington for the last time, to determine whether it should be peace or war with England. We should have gone in, but the Yankies would not let us have a pilot, nor supply us with water or provisions, which forced us to be content to live upon half our usual allowance; they would not give us a single pint of water or a cabbage stock. We left the Eurydice, to bring us any intelligence that might occur as to peace or war with America, and quitted the hospitable shores of America for the Western Islands, where we procured all we wanted, after a very long and a very anxious cruise. The Governor of Flores (a Portuguese), came off to us, but not being able to give us any information, the Admiral thought it most expedient to proceed for England, where we arrived this morning, after having been upwards of three months at sea, and made a complete circuit of the Western and Atlantic Ocean, a journey of upwards of thirteen thousand miles."

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By some of our cruizers from off the coast of France, we learn, that within the last fortnight, two more sail of the line have been added to a strong force assembled in the outer harbour of Brest, which seems in a complete condition for sea, and ready for a start the first fair wind, or any such as may oblige our blockading fleet to quit its station.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 22.—Arrived this day the Statira frigate, Captain Bromley, with Mr. Rose, the English Envoy Extraordinary to the Government of the United States, from North America.—This gentleman landed at Lymington this afternoon. Also arrived the Satyr, Johns, from St. Domingo; parted company with the Betsey Sophia, Shaw, from Surinam, off Scilly, on the 19th inst.

POLICE.

PUBLIC-OFFICE, ROW-STREET.

On Monday a young man went to the Cecil-street Coffee-house, in the Strand, dined, and drank a bottle of wine, and in payment gave the waiter a counterfeit 10*l.* Bank note. Mr. Cox, the landlord, desired the waiter to ask for a smaller note, when he replied he had none. Mr. Cox then sent a porter to Mr. Burnell's, a grocer in the Strand, who discovered it to answer the description of one that had been traced to him by the Inspector of the Bank, a few hours before, and which had been altered from a 1*l.* to a 10*l.* This circumstance he communicated to Mr. Cox, and pointed out to him the alterations which had been made. They then informed the gentleman of the fact, and proposed that they should go before the Magistrates at Bow-street, to which he observed, that he had an appointment, which he wished to keep, and promised to meet them there, after he had attended to it. Mr. Cox, however, urged him to go then, at which he appeared displeased, but at length went. On the charge being made known, Anthony searched him, and found a pocket-book, containing a five, a two, and a one pound Bank notes, with three seven-shilling pieces. While Anthony was searching him, he appeared to have an impediment in his speech, and the officer desired him to open his mouth, which he refused to do, on which Anthony seized him by the wind-pipe, forced him to open his mouth, and took from it a parcel of paper, which proved to be four notes of a similar description to that he had offered to Mr. Cox, but in an unfinished state. He then underwent an examination before Mr. Read, and the note which he uttered was produced: it had been cut in two through the word "one," at the top of the note, and joined together by a thick piece of paper, and three wafers—one of them was put on the part where the word "one" was at the top of the note, to prevent any obliteration of the word. The Inspector of the Bank called upon Anthony on Monday, to give him information of the note traced to Mr. Burnell, and described the man who was supposed to be uttering them. Anthony finding the prisoner to answer the description given by the Inspector, was the cause of his searching him in such a particular manner.—Mr. Read asked the prisoner what he had to say for himself? He said his name was Richard Holmes—but declined saying what he was, where he lived, or making any defence to the charge—but offered to find unexceptionable bail to any amount, which of course could not be taken, and, upon a re-examination, he was fully committed for trial.—It is suspected that he has not given his real name, and that he is of a respectable family.

MANIACS.

Windsor Castle has lately been much infested with Maniacs. A genteel man, who has every appearance of an Officer, and also a woman, have been using various stratagems to get into the Palace, to gain admittance to His Majesty, under pretence of their having business with him.

Mr. Read, the Magistrate, being informed of the circumstance, sent directions to the resident Police Officers at Windsor, to apprehend the Officer; Edwards accordingly went to the Windsor Castle Inn, on Tuesday last, where the person described was living in grand style, and apprehended him. He was brought to London, and underwent examination; he was ordered to be kept at the Brown Bear public-house, Bow-street, until it can be ascertained who he is, as he refuses to give any other account of himself than that his name is Howe. The woman has been about Windsor for some time past, and has made many efforts to get into the Palace, but being disappointed, she went to Cumberland Lodge, in the Park, and there contrived to gain admittance, a few mornings since, and concealed herself in the coachman's room. It not being customary for him to lock his door, she entered while he was asleep, but was discovered, and taken into custody. She underwent an examination before General Harcourt, who ordered her to be confined in Windsor Gaol.

SUICIDES.

The month of April has proved more fatal than any other month within our recollection. No less than four persons put an end to their existence last week at Deptford, one of them the wife of a publican, cut her throat; and on Tuesday morning a respectable tradesman on Holborn-bridge shot himself.

Sunday morning last the inhabitants of Islington were much agitated, in consequence of the body of a respectable-looking man being found in the fields, near Copenhagen-house, supposed to be murdered. The deceased was conveyed to Islington Church-yard to be owned, and the Parish Officers were exerting themselves to find out the murder; but, on examining the spot where the unfortunate man was found, as well as the field adjoining, they had every reason to suppose that he had inflicted the mortal wound in his throat, with a knife, which was found near him, and that he got over a bank and stile into the next field, where, from the loss of blood, he fell and expired. About noon the body was owned, and the deceased proves to be Mr. Monicke, a furrier, in a respectable line of business in the city, who, we understand, had unsuccessfully applied to some of his creditors for pecuniary indulgence. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body on Wednesday last, when the evidence tended to corroborate, that the deceased had died by his own hands, labouring under *Lunacy*.

Stephen Bailey, of Higham, on returning home from labour last week, found his wife suspended from an iron hook over the fire; all her clothes were in a blaze, and she burnt in a most shocking manner. He had given her money to pay some debts in the place, which having applied to other purposes, she took the fatal resolution of destroying herself in this dreadful manner.

A foreigner who has resided in this country many years, and who had acquired considerable reputation as an artist, yesterday put a period to his existence by shooting himself with a horse pistol. The ball entered his left ear, and passed through the top part of the head, which, however, did not cause immediate death—he languished more than half an hour after having committed the rash act.

ACCIDENT, &c.

Tuesday a servant maid in St. James's Park, entrusted with the care of two children, incautiously suffered a little boy to ride upon the back of one of the seats, when a cloud of dust suddenly blowing in the child's face, he loosed his hold to rub his eyes, and falling backwards, pitched upon his head, and fractured his skull. This is a very common way of amusing children in the Park, and it is to be hoped the above accident will prevent it in future.

PICKPOCKETS.—On Saturday se'nnight, about 12 o'clock, as Lieut. Kelly, of his Majesty's ship the Triumph, was passing along Holborn, he was surrounded by one of those daring gangs of pickpockets, who still infest the streets of Loudon, and robbed him of his pocket-book, containing Bank Notes to the amount of 450*l.* and naval papers of considerable importance. It is supposed the villains effected the robbery in the following manner:—One of them trod upon his heel, and on his turning about, appeared very politely to beg his pardon; while this pretended apology was making, it caused Lieut. Kelly to stop a little, and he found himself surrounded by four or five men, and soon after missed his pocket-book. The papers it contained consisted of the testimonials from the different Admirals he had served under, letters of recommendation, his commission, and other papers of importance. He has been in a very low desponding way ever since, in consequence of the robbery.

BIRTHS.

In Welbeck-street, the Lady of Roger Kynaston, Esq. of a son.

Berkeley-square, the Lady of T. B. Lethbridge, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst. at Aske, in Yorkshire, the Rev. William Wharton, to the Hon. Miss Dundas, daughter of Lord Dundas.

On the 16th instant, at Kneesworth Hall, the seat of Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart. James Murkland, Esq. of the 63d Regiment, to Miss Nightingale, eldest daughter of the late Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart.

DIED.

On Friday evening, in the 80th year of his age, the respectable Mr. Hull, late of Covent-Garden Theatre. He was the Father of the Stage, and the founder of that institution which provides subsistence for decayed Actors and Actresses. The Principals of the Theatrical Fund, we understand, have requested permission to bear the expences of his funeral.

At Stonehouse, Miss Isabella Langton, daughter of the Countess of Rothes.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.—Since Monday our fresh arrivals of Grain have been trifling, but there is much of all sorts left on hand. The Wheat trade continues very dull, at Monday's prices. Fine Barley is rather dearer. In Beans no variation. Our Oat trade is not so lively to-day, and prices without variation.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	55 a	70	Wheat	55 a	70
Fine ditto	72 a	75	Fine ditto	72 a	75
Rye (New)	44 a	48	Rye (New)	40 a	46
Barley	41 a	47	Barley	42 a	48
Malt (New)	64 a	74	Malt (New)	63 a	77
White Peas, boilers	150 a	160	White Peas, boilers	145 a	155
Grey Peas	48 a	54	Grey Peas	53 a	55
Beans	51 a	57	Beans	60 a	63
Tick ditto (Old)	50 a	55	Tick ditto	55 a	59
Oats	36 a	39	Oats	34 a	36
Poland ditto	40 a	41	Poland ditto	37 a	38
Rape Seed £33 a £36.			Rape Seed £33 a £35		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	55 a	60	American Flour	38 a	42
Second ditto	50 a	55	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from April 10 to April 15—Total, 2,799 quarters, from 63s. to 77s.—Average 70s. 8¼d. or 11¼d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending April 16.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	71	0	Beans	55	8
Rye	49	1	Peas	68	7
Barley	39	6	Oatmeal	45	11
Oats	31	8	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, APRIL 21.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	17 0 a	20 0	Oats, per qr.	1 18 a	2 4
Barley, per qr.	2 0 a	2 4	Beans, do.	2 14 a	3 3

Peas £.2 12s. a £.3 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 20th of April, 1808, is 1l. 17s. 1¼d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 4 a	6 0	Kent	4 10 a	7 0
Sussex	4 10 a	5 5	Sussex	4 15 a	5 15
Essex	4 15 a	5 12	Farnham	6 0 a	10 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 15 0	Average	6 0 0
	Straw	2 5 0 a	2 14 0		2 9 6
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 12 0		5 11 0
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 0 0		6 10 0
	Straw	1 18 0 a	2 10 0		2 4 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 6 0		5 13 0
	Clover	5 5 0 a	7 7 0		6 9 0
	Straw	2 4 0 a	2 8 0		2 6 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 0 a	5 0	Beef	3 8 a	5 0
Mutton	4 4 a	5 4	Mutton	4 0 a	5 0
Veal	5 4 a	6 0	Veal	4 4 a	6 0
Pork	5 0 a	6 0	Pork	4 8 a	5 8
Lamb	6 6 a	7 6	Lamb	5 4 a	7 8

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 700—Sheep and Lambs, 2,500
Calves, 120—Pigs 300

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	19 a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 40lb. per dozen	30 a	34
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	——— 50 a 70lb.	36 a	41
Dressing Hides	16 a	20	——— 80 a 90lb.	32 a	35
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22½	——— heavy	24 a	27
Flat Ordinary	16½ a	17	Seals, small	40 a	44
Tanned Horse,	21 a	23½	——— large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 34l. a 36l.—good, 40l.—Foreign do. 28l. a 32l.

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	11 6 a	12 0
Middling	2 2 a	2 4	Engl. Horse	10 0 a	11 0
Ordinary	1 10 a	2 0	Sheep Skins	3 6 a	5 0
			Lamb Skins	0 0 a	0 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.—Benton, 49s. 3d.; Bigg's, 52s.; Denton, 47s. 6d.; Tanfield, 46s. 6d.; Compen, 47s.; Heaton, 52s. 9d.; Hebburn, 52s. 9d.; Holywell, 47s.; Kenton, 52s.; Pontop, 49s.; Percy, 51s. 9d.; Park Main, 49s.; Sherif, 45s. 6d.; Wall's End (Russell's), 53s. 9d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 53s.; Walker, 51s.; Willington, 52s.; Wylam, 47s. 6d.; Hedsworth, 46s. 9d.; Ouston, 45s. 9d.; Washington, 42s. 6d.

41 Ships at Market, 26 sold, 1 sailed, and 48 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	65 0 a	66 0	Town Tallow	00 0 a	80
Soap, yellow	112 0 a	114 0	Yell. Russia, do.	00 0 a	83
—— mottled	116 0 a	118 0	White, do.	79 0 a	80
—— curd	120 0 a	122 0	Soap,	79 0 a	80
Candles, p. doz.	00 0 a	13 0	Graves	00 0 a	12
—— mould, do.	00 0 a	14 0	Good Dregs	00 0 a	12

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 9d. Clare, 4s. 9d. and Whitechapel 4s. 8d.—Average 4s. 8½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	Holiday.	Holiday.	234 3/4	233¼ 2¾	232¾	232½
3 per Cent. Consol.	Easter Monday.	Easter Tuesday.	66⅛ ¼	66⅛ ⅛	66⅛ 66	66 5/8 6
3 per Cent. Reduced.			65⅞ ¼	65⅞ ⅛ ¼	65⅞ ¼	65⅞ ⅛
4 per Cent. Consol.			83⅝ ¼	83⅝ ¼ ⅜	83⅝ 2⅝ 3	82⅝ 3
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.			98⅛ ¼	98⅛ ¼ ⅜	98⅛	98⅛ ⅜
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities			18 7-16⅛	18 7-16⅛	18 5-16¼	18¼ 5-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.						
Do. Ann. for 25 Years						
Irish 5 per Cent.			98¼	94⅛ ⅜		
South Sea Stock						
India Stock				178½ 8½	178 7½ 8	
Do. Bonds			P. 1 dis.	Par	Par	P. 1 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.			4, 7 pm.	5, 8 pm.	6, 8 pm.	
Lottery Tickets						
City Do.						
Omnium						
Consols for Account			66⅛ ⅛	66⅛ ½	66⅜	66½ ⅜
Bank for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	10 2 U.	Bilboa	40	
Do. at Sight	35	2	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	2 2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	34	9 2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	10 2½ U.	Venice	52 Inelect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16	Naples	42	
Do.	24	2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	24		Oporto	65	
Madrid	41	effec.	Dublin	10¼ per Cent.	
Cadiz	41	effec.	Cork	11¼	
			N. Dol. 5s. 3d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	2	0
Dublin	1	1
Waterford	3	0
Guernsey	0	1
Jersey	0	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 18. SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

ON "THE BILL FOR BETTERING THE CONDITION OF STIPENDIARY CURATES."

The condition of the inferior Clergy in this kingdom has long been matter of lamentation with rational and equitable men: but except the donation which was made by Queen Anne, of certain revenues resulting to the Crown from rich benefices, (a donation commonly known by the name of *Queen Anne's Bounty*,) nothing material has hitherto been effected for the amelioration of their circumstances. A Bill is at length however pending in the House of Commons, from which some benefit is undoubtedly to be expected: and although we are not of opinion that it remedies, in one tenth part, the grievances which are allowed to exist, yet we are glad to catch at a little benefit in the absence of complete alleviation, and we hail this Bill with the more satisfaction, because it does not appear to preclude the possibility of further reformation.

This Bill enacts, that in all cases where a spiritual person shall be non-resident for more than three months together, or four months at several times in one year, it shall be lawful for the Bishop to assign to the Curate a salary, which, with his former stipend, shall not exceed one-fifth of the usual value of the benefice, if that value shall exceed four hundred pounds clear of all expences but the payment of the Curate; and if the spiritual person shall have omitted to nominate a Curate, and shall neglect to do so after monition from the Bishop, the Bishop may appoint a Curate, with such salary as aforesaid, and may assign a residence in the Parsonage house, or an allowance not exceeding thirty pounds in lieu thereof—Provided nevertheless that in no case the salary shall exceed 250*l. per annum*, unless with consent of the incumbent, who shall have the power of returning to his residence at any time giving six months notice. The Bishop's authority is to be exercised in a summary way, and comprises powers of revocation: and from the Bishop there is an appeal to the Archbishop both for the Incumbent, and for the Curate, the appellant giving security for costs. Spiritual persons, in every nomination of a Curate, are to state the annual sum agreed to be allowed, and the annual value of the benefice: and all agreements whereby a Curate may undertake to accept less than the Bishop or Archbishop is enabled to grant, or than shall be stated in the nomination, shall be void, and the Curate shall be entitled in law to recover the remainder.

It will be easily seen that the number of persons who can be benefitted by this Bill must be very small indeed. For it makes no provision for any but Curates, and the provision that it makes for Curates is a provision only for the Curates of benefices worth more than 400*l.* a-year. Now the number of benefices worth more than 400*l.* a-year is very small in proportion to the number of benefices of all kinds existing in this country. It has been computed (and for the arithmetical statements in detail we refer our readers to *Burn's Ecclesiastical Law*), that of our 10,000 parishes upwards of five thousand furnish less than 50*l.* a-year to the incumbents of their respective benefices. What must be the number then of livings amounting in value to 400*l.* a-year, which is the sum specified in the pending Bill, our readers will easily guess. We have not been able to ascertain the precise number of such livings; but when we observe that more than half the benefices of the country are of an annual value under 50*l.* and when we consider that, of the richer livings, a very large proportion is in the hands of lay proprietors, for whose Vicars or Curates no provision is pointed out by this act, we cannot but fear that few, very few persons, will be materially benefited by the measure. With regard to the exclusion of lay appropriators and their Vicars from the operations of this measure, we by no means approve the present Bill: for though we should think it unjust to blame the Chancellor of the Exchequer who introduced this Bill, for not having introduced a Bill that might thoroughly reform the Church, yet when we see him proposing a measure for the remedy of grievances which oppress two classes of people, namely, the Curates of the Clergy, and the Curates or Vicars of Laymen, and see that the measure proposed does in fact remedy the grievance only inasmuch as relates to one of those classes, namely the Curates of the Clergy, leaving the Curates and Vicars of Laymen to complain of the unjust partiality by which they are excluded—then we do feel it our duty to vindicate the rights of the excluded class, and to represent the necessity of extending to them the privileges that are to be extended to their brethren.

Perhaps it may be urged, that the Curates or Vicars of the laity can have no right to complain, because the certain permanency of their cures, which belong to them for life, has placed them already in a better situation than the removeable Curates, for whose benefit this Bill is intended. But if we consider the principle of the Bill, we shall find that this is no answer at all to our claim in favour of the omitted class. For the principle of this Bill evidently is, "*That it is just and expedient that a portion of the large revenues paid by certain parishes for the support of their churches, shall be taken away from those who enjoy a revenue without performing the duty, in order to make a sufficient provision for the maintenance of those by whom the duties of such churches are actually performed.*" If this be the principle of the Bill, which we believe will hardly be denied, then we ask—Ought not the person performing the duties of a Church for a Lay Appropriator to be as sufficiently and respectably supported, as the person who performs the duties of the Church for a spiritual Parson? And that, whether his present insufficient maintenance be only temporary, or whether it be the stipend upon which he may linger out a miserable maintenance till death? Nor let it be objected that this argument would apply to all poor Rectors, and principals of livings, as well as to Curates and Vicars

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Under the principle of the present Bill, this argument could not have such an application: for the principle of this Bill does not extend to the impoverishment of rich benefices for the supply of deficiencies in poor ones: it goes only to provide for the proper support of the Clergymen doing the actual duties of those churches that are already rich enough, by applying the riches of such churches to the reward of the persons who labour for them.

It is possible that the objection which has prevented the Chancellor of the Exchequer from extending the benefits of this Act to the Vicars and Curates of lay appropriators, may have arisen from the ecclesiastical constitution of the jurisdictions which had been selected by him to administer the Act: for we can hardly suppose that so considerate and sound a lawyer as Mr. Perceval, can have overlooked the existence of this class of clergymen. But we own that any such objection appears to us exceedingly insufficient. For if the jurisdiction by which Mr. Perceval had determined to administer this Act, was not equal to the accomplishment of all the purposes of that Act, he had better have fixed upon some other jurisdiction which would have been equal to the accomplishment of those purposes: but we do not comprehend, for our own parts, why the ecclesiastical nature of the jurisdiction now appointed should be any hindrance to the distribution of a just and expedient measure concerning the church. Shall it be said, that a lay appropriator would object, *upon constitutional principles*, to the jurisdiction of the Church over his property? We ask upon what constitutional principle the Church property is his? He will answer, by inheritance or by purchase. But then does not that property belong to him on the conditions which his inheritance or his purchase transmitted? It cannot be denied. *The Statutes of 15th Richard II.* and of *4th Henry IV.* expressly enjoined that the Vicarages which were then the property of spiritual appropriators, should be sufficiently endowed: on the conditions of these statutes, persons were permitted to hold the lands of the Church: and the former of them gave to the Diocesan Bishop the power of interfering to distribute a competent sum annually among the poor parishioners. Here then we find that these lands were declared subject to the performance of the Church duties, and that the Bishop was empowered to exercise an authority concerning them.

At the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the appropriations of the parsonages which belonged to them, amounting to more than one third of all the parishes in England, would have been by the common law disappropriated: had not clauses intervened in *the statutes of* 27 *and* 31 *Henry VIII.* to give them to the King in as ample manner as the Abbots and other heads of religious houses had before held them. All these appropriations, as well as those of the alien priories, that had been dissolved and given to the Crown in former reigns, were afterwards granted out from time to time by the Kings; and such are the sources from which all the lay appropriations, or secular parsonages in the kingdom, have sprung.

But by the accession of these appropriations to the Crown, no alteration has certainly been made in the nature of the appropriations themselves: for they were given to the King in *as ample a manner* as his predecessors had possessed them, but *not in a manner more ample*. Still then the just claims of the Church were in force, when the King granted the parsonages to his favourites: still of course those favourites were bound to fulfil such claims; and this principle has even been virtually acknowledged by a subsequent statute passed 29 *Car. II.* which renders perpetual the temporary augmentations made by Appropriators to their Vicars and Curates.

Now, if according to the principles of these statutes, of justice, and of an expediency amounting almost to absolute necessity, a *sufficient* provision be proposed for these vicarages and curacies, which provision shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop, can it be said that *the constitution* is violated by taking the property of laymen out of their hands, and exposing them to the horrors of episcopal tyranny? We think no rational man, who reflects upon the monstrous anomaly which appears in the appropriation of Church property to lay Proprietors at best, who contemplates the legality and fitness of providing a *sufficient endowment for the vicarages*, who remembers that what was a sufficient endowment in former times is not a sufficient endowment now, who observes that the profits of these parsonages, though not in the hands of Churchmen, are yet extorted from the people only under pretence of supporting the Church, who considers that the parsonages themselves, having been originally subject to the Church in every way, ought still to be subject to its fair claims—under all these urgent reasons, we think no rational man could ever feel, that a Bishop, in interfering between the Vicar and the secular Parson, was trespassing beyond the limits of his ecclesiastical authority, or committing an innovation that could be dangerous to the constitutional liberties of the laity.

It has been further objected to this Bill, that an unfair partiality is shown to the richer Clergy, in limiting the allowance of the Curate to 250*l.* a year, even where the profits of the living amount to more than five times that sum. We refuse to allow this objection, not because we wish to see the overgrown affluence of the Clergy encouraged and aided, but because we think that an annual salary of 250*l.* appears to be an income quite sufficient for a mere Curate. Whether a Curate performing all the duties of a cure so large as to exceed in value 1250*l.* a year, ought not to be the incumbent of that cure, that is in short, whether there ought, except in very few cases, to be any such things as curacies at all, is not the question now before us. If the present system of the Church be the system which is to continue, then it does not seem fitting that Curates should have salaries so large as to exceed 250*l.* a year, which for a single man is certainly more than a sufficient maintenance, while the incumbents themselves of half our livings gain less than fifty pounds a year. For married men 250*l.* a year may be, and certainly is, insufficient; but a prudent man, having no dependence but a curacy, ought not to marry: for the revenues of a Church, though they ought to be employed in respectably maintaining the officiating Ministers of that Church, yet are not designed by the State as encouragements to population.

That the Bill is not imperative upon the Bishops, appears to us a very futile objection: in a country like this, it is not to be supposed that a Bishop, when solicited by a proper applicant, will refuse to listen to the statement of the case, or that having listened he will be very likely to commit any injustice; particularly when an appeal may always be made by the injured party to the Archbishop. The requisition of a previous security for the costs from every appellant, is in our eyes a measure calculated not to protect injustice, but to prevent vexation.

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That no reform of a general nature is made in our clerical state, we certainly regret: but the present Bill, which is intended only for the relief of that part of the Clergy who are performing the duties of others, is certainly deserving of approbation as far as it goes: and we shall be most happy if we find that the only defect which now appears upon it, shall be removed in the course of its progress through Parliament, by the relief of all those persons who come within its principle, whether temporary Curates, permanent Curates, or Vicars who are virtually Curates.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XVIII.

THE INDEPENDENT WHIG.

A fortnight ago we exposed to our Readers the general vulgarity and folly displayed by the Conductors of the Sunday Newspaper called *The Independent Whig*, in their accounts of foreign affairs, and its comments and reasoning about them. Now, we shall say something of the merit they have shown in their treatment of domestic concerns: and from a comparison of their foreign and domestic articles, our Readers will see, that whatever good qualities this Paper may want, it certainly has the merit of consistency. Nothing, indeed, but its dissertations on public proceedings at home, could any where be found, to match its dissertations on public proceedings abroad.

We need not look over the files, in order to find matter for the exposure of this pretending print—nor, indeed, would it be easy to find any file of it: for unless the proprietors themselves take the trouble of treasuring its Numbers, who certainly would not suffer us to search its sheets for such a purpose, we should probably be unable to discover any body that would preserve so wretched a publication. As it continues to appear, it of course has readers: but if we may judge by the principles it propagates, and the language in which those principles are propagated, they must be readers who take it only to laugh at it and burn it, or readers circumstanced too narrowly to have more than joint-stock shares in a matter of nine-pence, who of course divide each Number after having read it, and put their separate shares in their pockets for the ordinary uses of waste paper. The two last Numbers will serve us with plenty of examples.

We will begin with a letter published in the last Number but one, by Crito. This Crito assumes the air of Junius, and as Junius signed his letters sometimes Junius, and sometimes Philo-Junius, so in *The Independent Whig* we see a signature sometimes of Crito, and sometimes of Philo-Crito. The press now groans with these *soi-disans* Junii: writers, who without general principles of constitutional learning, without knowledge even of their individual themes, without clearness of head, without force of imagination, without plain English, without common grammar, expect to be hailed as epistolary wits, and hope by the immortality of their names to gather, as with a sort of magic, the volatile leaves of the Newspapers into the permanent shape of library volumes. This literary alchemy, this vain expectation of giving to base metals the currency of gold, is indeed a deplorable infatuation! We remember how many a patron has been deceived into ruin by golden bubble-blowers, and we are sorry to see that any of our countrymen are misled into a faith of so ridiculous a kind. In a letter to Lord Ellenborough, this Crito says: "Every creature and plant assimilates" *(according to the rules of grammar he would have said assimilate)* "the food or "nourishment" *(is not the word food rather unnecessary, when the word nourishment in its general sense is used?)* "which they "receive into their own substance." To assimilate is to liken: now no animal *likens its food into its own substance*. Perhaps the writer means incorporate, instead of assimilate: or perhaps he would say, assimilate their food to the natures of their own frames, not to the frames or substances themselves. The nature of the toad is poisonous: and if the toad make his food poison, he may perhaps be said to assimilate it to his own nature. We use his own illustration, for he thus proceeds:

"The toad converts into poison the same juices of which the "bee makes honey: the same breath blown into different in-"struments makes good or harsh music: it is no wonder there-"fore, if that which is all corruption itself, should spoil and "corrupt every thing else which comes into contact with it."

Were they not similes! "Lawyers seem to claim an exclusive "privilege to pervert the signification of words, and the nature "of things" *(the infinitive, to pervert, elegantly used instead of the gerund, of perverting)*, "just as it suits the arbitrary and wick-"ed views of those who employ them, until their scandalous "quibbles and intrigues have rendered language useless, or ra-"ther only a snare to mankind." By the last words in which the whole business of ruin to language is said to be already completed, it becomes evident, that in the earlier part of the sentence Crito should have said, "Lawyers seemed to *have claim-"ed*:" but Crito does not much mind so trivial an error as the employment of a present tense for a perfect action, a part of which action in the same sentence is declared in the perfect. His gentlemanly and moderate phraseology, however, independently of its grammar, is sure to be approved by the gentlemen of the Bar: for he says: "A becoming zeal for the liber-"ties of the public, and a reverence for truth, are pronounced "by these *mercenary depredators*, to be a violation of the laws, "and a scandalous attack upon the solemnity of justice. We "are called upon to renounce the best lessons we have imbibed "in our infancy, to confound truth and falsehood, virtue and "vice, and to witness, with indifference, the worst crimes which "can disgrace man and appal humanity;" *(elegant climax!)* "or if we presume to commisserate the murdered, and express "our horror at the escape of the murderer, we are denominated "libellers, and immediately subject ourselves to pains, penal-"ties, and imprisonments, for the exercise of our humanity!— "we are called upon to surrender our senses to a *jargon* called "*law*, by time-serving pleaders: to believe every thing in exact "proportion as we cannot understand it, or as it appears pre-"posterous and absurd: and allow *that alone to be law, which "contradicts the first principles of truth and virtue!*"

Yet not twenty lines further, this writer says: "By a liber-"ty of the press, my Lord, I would not infer a licentious free-"dom to revile"—*(of reviling)*—"our lawful Governors and "Magistrates, to traduce,"—*(of traducing)*—"the established "laws and religion of our country, or any attempts to weaken "and subvert, by opprobrious writings, that sacred respect and "veneration."—*(What is the difference between respect and ve-"neration?)*—"which ought always to be maintained for persons "in authority."

Thus, then, we find a man professing a veneration for the established laws of his country, and for the persons in authority, at the same time that three-fourths of his letter are a string of invective against the great officers of justice, and an impeachment of the laws for their contradiction of the first principles of truth and virtue. Can any reasonable person regret that the Conductors of this Paper are about to be prosecuted for their libellous and almost universally pernicious doctrines?

This approaching prosecution has, for a long time past, occupied a very conspicuous place in the columns of *The Independent Whig*. The Editors talk of it, as if any body cared about it except themselves. They address Letters every week to Sir Vicary Gibbs, the Attorney General, who is to bring forward the matter; to Lord Ellenborough, the Chief Justice, who is to try the cause; to the Sheriffs, who are to impannel the Jury; and to the Public, who are requested to support the Paper with money. "The expences of law," they say, "are enormous, "and no private purse can hold out under them." Is not this a malicious slander upon our laws? It must be confessed that the expences of legal proceedings are heavier than the friends of their country wish to see them: but it is shameful to propagate among a set of uninformed persons, whose ears are always open to any thing that may discredit establishment, an opinion that the legal expences attending a petty prosecution are matters too heavy for private finances to sustain. This may have the effect of procuring subscriptions for the Proprietors and Publisher, which obtaining of subscriptions, under false pretences, does not appear to be very justifiable: but it certainly has the effect of dissatisfying the people, and making them believe, contrary to all truth, that the expences of such a law-suit are to be a matter like the costs of Lord Melville's impeachment. There is something not a little entertaining in those parts of each dissertation on the impending trial, which describe the enmity supposed to be entertained by the Attorney General, and by two of the Judges (which Judges they indecorously and unconstitutionally call their assailants) towards the Conductors of *The Independent Whig*; nor could we help laughing when we found these Conductors observing, that while the *public mind was agitated by the present prosecutions*, Sir Vicary Gibbs would have done better in introducing no indictment bill, and that he was really *grown indiscreet and presumptuous*. So little is the public mind agitated, that we will venture to say, there are not fifty creatures, except the people concerned in the prosecutions, and the readers of *The Independent Whig*, who ever heard that any

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prosecutions were on foot. And as to the concern that Sir Vicary Gibbs and the Judges take in the business, we are reminded of a ridiculous thing that a storekeeper said the other day to a gentleman on the circuit. This storekeeper had been reprimanded by one of the Judges, because, in the course of some trial, it appeared, that his carelessness in leaving certain waggons exposed had led to the embezzlement of some of the public property. Some time after this, the poor storekeeper heard that the Judge was going to dine with the Prince of Wales. Accordingly he came to the gentleman from whom we heard the anecdote, and gave tokens of the deepest distress, and even despair. "What is the matter, my friend?" said the gentleman, wishing to console him. "Oh, Sir," answered the poor man, "I hear the Judge is going to dine with the Prince of Wales, "he will be sure to tell his Royal Highness of me; his Royal "Highness will tell the King next time he sees him, and then "the King will take my place away from me!"

The Independent Whig has been pleased to accuse the Newspapers in general, of having accepted bribes for the suppression of the manner of Mr. Goldsmid's death. For our own part, we can truly say that we received no application from any of the friends of Mr. Goldsmid, and that we were induced to suppress the fact of his having, through jealousy, committed suicide by our feelings of delicacy towards the survivors: and nothing but the complete publicity of the circumstances at the present moment, should have tempted us to allude to it even thus. We had hoped that it would not become a matter of public notoriety; and sorry indeed should we have been, if for the sake of obtaining approbation from any curious reader, we had been the cause of misery to the friends he has left behind him, or the means of excluding his body from the consecrated ground of his religion. This Paper observes that no body spared Mr. Paull, because Mr. Paull had nobody to pay the Newspaper Editors for their mercy. But an inquest was sitting at a public house on Mr. Paull, and his death could not have been kept a secret; besides there were no family reasons for a delicacy on the subject of his suicide. But these observations, and the article in the end of the last Sunday's Paper, on Suicide in general, and on the advantages that the great enjoy above "*offenders of no note or quality*," remind us only of the burlesque sentiment of the grave-digger, which may do as well for people of one religion as another:—

"The more pity that great folks should have countenance in "this world to drown or hang themselves, more than other "christians!"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

PARIS, APRIL 15.—The King of Spain on being informed that the Emperor Napoleon intends to go to Bayonne, has appointed a Deputation to compliment his Majesty, and to accompany him, in case he should think proper to proceed to Spain. This Deputation consists of the Duke De Frias, the Count Fernand Nunnez, and the Duke De Medina Celi, three Grandees of the first rank. Since the Prince of Peace has been turned out, a Council of Marine has been appointed, at which the King will preside in person.

The Monitteur contains the following articles from Madrid, dated the 30th and 31st of March:—

All the circumstances of the late events are collected, and it is related, amongst other things, that on the 18th, in the evening, the Prince of Asturias said to an Officer of the Guard, "*I depend upon you to-night!*" and, when this was reported to the Guards, they agreed to prevent the departure of the King, and some pistol shots were exchanged between them and the hussars of the Prince of Peace; but, when the latter saw the people were also rising against them, they filed off, and their Master, who had in vain attempted to repair to the Palace, was surrounded at his own home, and discovered behind a chest. When he was conveying to the barracks of the Spanish guards he escaped to a loft, and hid himself, but being driven from this hiding place, he was taken to the barracks of the Walloon Guards, and in his way thither several stones were thrown at him. When arrived at the latter place he fled into the stables, and concealed himself among the straw. The people who were assembled before the Palace, called loudly to see their Sovereigns. The King and the Prince of Asturias appeared, and were received with shouts of applause. Thereupon the Prince of Asturias repaired to the place where the Prince of Peace was. This unfortunate man appeared before him, his face besmeared with blood, and faint from the loss of blood from the wound in his thigh. He said to the Prince of Asturias, "I pray mercy of your Majesty."—"Manoel," replied the Prince, "*do you forget that my father is still alive?*"—"I must believe that he is dead," answered the other, "because you command here." And it is asserted, that the Prince added, "My father is not dead, but shortly he shall cease to command; and if I am not yet King, I shall soon be one." The Prince went and surrendered the prisoner.

PARIS, APRIL 16.—The Emperor and King left Bourdeaux on the 11th inst. in his way to Bayonne.

The latest intelligence from Madrid is of the 6th instant, and consists of the following articles, viz.

The order of the day, issued by the Grand Duke of Berg on the 1st of April, informs the army, that the Emperor will be shortly present, and at their head; and General Laribossiere is commanded to see that the troops *be perfect in the manœuvres of firing*. His Highness also testifies his satisfaction at the good intelligence which prevails betwixt the French and Spanish troops, adding, that a French soldier had been pardoned that very day at the request of the citizens of Madrid, but that this should be the last instance of the kind, and that he exhorts the French soldiers to treat the inhabitants of Madrid with redoubled respect. The first attention of Ferdinand VII. on his accession, was directed to cause the payment of the arrears of pensions due to officers and to their widows; which was done with the money found in the possession of the Prince of Peace, which is supposed to amount to 25 millions, and the remainder of his property is estimated at upwards of 500 millions of francs. The Prince's process is not yet commenced; in the mean while he is closely watched at a village, three leagues from the capital, by 100 life-guards, and 500 foot, whilst his brother, with his favourites, are shut up in a castle. In general, the rage against the Prince is not diminished, and the charges brought against him have already been re-printed five times; it is also asserted, that he had a secret intelligence with the English, and intended to deliver up Ceuta to them, and to place himself under their protection with the whole of his treasure.

SPAIN.

DETAILS OF THE REVOLUTION THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE IN SPAIN.

MADRID, MARCH 19.—There have passed within the last few days, events that have shaken the throne of our Masters. One party accuses the Prince of the Peace of being in concert with the Queen to destroy the Prince of Asturias; the other, that the Prince of Asturias was at the head of a party to dethrone his father. They say that he received this advice originally from his wife. Solemn councils, and long proceedings, followed by acts of banishment, and proclamations, instead of relieving the public mind, inflamed it the more. The French troops, though on the borders of the Ebre, and at a distance of more than forty leagues from our capital, were in a situation of *statu quo*, which the great numbers of couriers that succeeded each other at every instant, and the important negociations which seemed to be on foot, did not serve to explain. Our troops had been recalled from Portugal, and advanced by forced marches to the capital. The Court appeared divided, and without plan: That which was ordered one day, was contradicted the next. There was neither arrangement nor unity of power. In this state of things, on the 15th March the report was, that the King, who was at Aranjuez, was about to retire to Seville; that a great Council, which had been held at the Palace, had so decided it, but that the opinions on the subject were not agreed; that the Queen and the Prince of the Peace wished to go, but that the Prince of Asturias, and his brother, wished to stay. We were speedily informed, that the troops which were cantoned in Madrid, had orders to quit the city.—Alarm was in every breast, when a proclamation from the King was published on the 16th, which in some degree restored calm. On the 17th it was understood, that the Spanish Guards were to march to Aranjuez, and that the two Regiments of Swiss were alone to remain here. These regiments have not for some time been popular in this city. All the world on this news hurried to the road leading to Aranjuez. "Spaniards," every one cried to the Soldiers, "will you abandon your country? Will you "protect the flight of a Prince who sacrifices his subjects, and "who goes to carry disorder to our Colonies? Have we then as "little spirit as the Inhabitants of Lisbon?"—Several of the Ministers who were not favourable to the departure, circulated hand bills in the surrounding villages, stating what was going on, and the imminent danger in which the country was placed. On the 18th the peasants hurried in crowds to Aranjuez; troops were already stationed on the road to Seville; the town was filled with troops, and the baggage of the Court was packed up in all the apartments. The night between the 17th and 18th was a night of tumult. The house of the Prince of the Peace

was defended by his Guards, who had a particular watch-word; those at the Castle had another. At four in the morning the people rushed in crowds to the Palace of the Prince of the Peace, but were repulsed by his Guards. The Life Guards took part with the people, and fell upon the Prince's Guards. The gates were forced, the furniture broken, and the apartments desolated. The Princess of the Peace ran to the staircase, she was conducted to the King's Palace, with all the respect due to her birth and rank. The Prince of the Peace disappeared. Don Diego Godoy, his brother, Commandant of the Life Guards, was arrested by his own soldiers. The King and Queen sat up the whole night between the 17th and 18th. The French Ambassador arrived from Madrid, at five in the morning, and immediately waited on their Majesties. On the 18th, a Proclamation by the King dismissed the Prince of the Peace from his employments, and declared that he would take upon himself the command of his armies. This was published at Aranjuez, and at Madrid. On the receipt of this intelligence, the people of Madrid rushed in crowds to the house of the Prince of the Peace, and to those of several of the Ministers. In all of them the furniture and the windows were broken. There was no one to oppose this disorder, the Captain-General had lost the command. The Swiss regiments remained cantoned in their quarters.

ARANJUEZ, MARCH 21.—From the 16th to the 21st Madrid and Aranjuez have been the theatre of several insurrections, in which the houses of the Prince of the Peace, the Minister of Finance, Soler, the Director of Consolidation, Espicossa, of other Ministers, and of several relations of the Prince of the Peace, have been pillaged, and the furniture burnt in the public streets. The Prince of the Peace has been arrested in a loft in his own house, where he had concealed himself for 36 hours. On the 19th the King issued a Proclamation, No. 1.—(*See the National Register, April* 17.) On the 17th the King made known, by another Proclamation, that he had dismissed the Prince of the Peace from his employments, and had taken upon himself the command of his army. The tumult, however, still increasing, the King thought fit on the 19th in the evening, to publish the subjoined Decree, No. 2. On the 20th were issued the subjoined publications, Nos. 3. and 4. The head-quarters of the Grand Duke of Berg were at Aranda. On the 19th they were at Somosierra, on the 20th at Brabajo, and on the 21st at Aldevanda. He has with him the divisions of Marshal Moncy and of General Dupont. His arrival appears to be generally desired. The mass of the people of Madrid are calm and tranquil: and, as it happens in similar cases, disorders have only been committed by a small number of individuals.

No. II.—ROYAL DECREE.

My habitual infirmities not permitting me to support any longer the important burden of the Goverment of my Kingdom, and it being requisite for the re-establishment of my health, that I should enjoy in a more temperate climate a private life, I have determined, after mature deliberation, to abdicate my Crown, in favour of my heir, my dearly beloved son the Prince of Asturias.

My Royal will therefore is, that he should be recognised and obeyed, as King and natural Lord of all my Kingdoms and Sovereignties, and in order that this Royal Decree of my free and spontaneous abdication, may be exactly and duly fulfilled, you will communicate it to the Council and to all others whom it may concern.

I, THE KING.

Done at Aranjuez, the 19th March, 1808.

DON PEDRO CEVALLOS.

No. III.—EDICT.

DON ARIAS ANTONIO MORET VELARDE DEAN GOVERNOR PRO INTERIM OF THE COUNCIL.

The King, our Master Ferdinand VIIth, has communicated to me by divers orders, which I have received, that his Majesty has come to the determination of immediately confiscating all the goods, effects, actions, and estates of Don Emanuel Godoy, wherever they may be found, and that for this purpose his Majesty has taken every suitable measure, the said effects belonging immediately to him; that he has also come to the determination of shortly coming to this city to be proclaimed; but, he wishes, that previously the people of Madrid, so devoted and detached to his Royal Person, will give him proofs of calmness and tranquillity; assuring them, that he has given orders against Don Emanuel Godoy, his goods and revenues, which no longer belong to him; that he will think very seriously of repairing the wrongs done to his loving subjects who have suffered in his cause; and lastly, that he will constantly keep in view the adoption of all those measures which are calculated to ensure their happiness.

His Majesty also informs me that he has appointed the Duc d'Infantado Colonel of his Spanish Guards, conferring on him at the same time the Presidency of Castile. The King my Master, wishes that those persons who have been confined in consequence of the events at St. Laurent, will return to his Majesty's presence. In order that this may be known to all, and that the loyal people of Madrid may know how much the King, our Master, labours for his happiness and their welfare, he has ordered me to communicate it to you, which I do by these presents.

Madrid, the 20th March, 1808. *DON ARIAS MON.*

No. IV.—THE COUNCIL TO THE PEOPLE OF MADRID.

Nothing ought to disturb the public tranquillity in the happy moment of the elevation to the Throne of Spain of the King Ferdinand VIIth. His faithful subjects have given in that happy hour to his Majesty proofs of their devotion and their affection. They ought not to doubt the affection which his Majesty has for them, and that he will employ himself in acts for the public happiness and for the accomplishment of the desires of the people of Madrid.

But what is most important to the success of the elevated views of his Majesty is public order, and that this should be ensured, the Council flatters itself that all the inhabitants of this faithful City will retire to their homes, and that they will remain in the most perfect tranquillity, persuaded that they will then give to his Majesty, in the first moments of his reign, the best testimony of the sincerity of their sentiments, and of those acclamations of fidelity which have been recently heard.

(A true Copy.)

Certified by BARTHOLOMEW MUNOZ DE TORRES,
Secretary to his Majesty's Council, &c.
MUNOZ DE TORRES

PROCLAMATION

BY DON BARTOLOME MUGNOZ DE TORRES, SECRETARY TO HIS MAJESTY, COUNCIL, &c.

"I certify that his Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, First Secretary of State and of Dispatches, has communicated to the Dean, Governor, *ad interim*, of the Council, the following Royal Order:—

"Illustrious Signor, one of the first cares of the King our Master, on ascending the throne, was to notify that happy event to the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and at the same time to assure his Imperial and Royal Majesty, that, animated by the same sentiments as his august father, far from changing, in the slightest degree, his political system with respect to France, he will endeavour, by all possible means, to draw closer the bands of friendship and strict alliance which fortunately subsist between Spain and the French Empire.

"His Majesty has commanded me to make this communication to you, in order that, upon its publication in Council, the Tribunal may act conformably thereto, in all the measures taken for re-establishing public tranquillity in Madrid, as well as for receiving the French troops, about to enter that city, and administering to them every requisite assistance; *endeavouring, at the same time, to convince the people* that they come as friends, and for purposes advantageous to the King and the Nation.

"His Majesty flatters himself that the Council, being informed of his earnest desire for more firmly consolidating the connection that exists between him and the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, *will study, by all the means in their power, to inspire the inhabitants of Madrid with similar sentiments.*

"May God preserve your Excellency many years.

"*PEDRO CEVALLOS.*

"To the Governor of the Council, *ad interim*.

"Aranjuez, March 21, 1808."

The Madrid Court Gazette of the 31st of March, contains the following article:—

As the result of the proceedings in the Escurial is not made public, the King has commanded that a short statement should be drawn up relative to this subject, which is much better known since the discoveries made from the Papers of the Prince of Peace, whereof the following are the particulars:—

On the 28th of October last, the late King sent to the Marquis Caballero, Secretary of General Dispatches, several papers, which, it is said, were found among those of the Prince of Asturias, and consist of the following pieces:—

1. A small port-folio of twelve leaves, containing a memorial from the Prince of Asturias, the purport of which is to lay open to the king the life and misconduct of the Prince of Peace, and to request the King to banish him and all his family.

2. A paper of five folios, being a request to employ a number of secret agents to discover and frustrate all the plans of the Prince of Peace, and to provide at the same time, the means which would be proper in those circumstances.

3. A letter, dated Talavora, the 28th May, from Don Juan Esquolquite, Canon and Dignitary of the Church of Toledo, formerly tutor to his Majesty. It is an answer to several questions proposed to him.

4. An instruction and key for a secret cypher, with several numbers and figures, and one leaf with writing on it, but not signed.

[Here follows the account of the proceedings which took place in October, as they were shortly after published.]

MADRID, APRIL 4.—An Ordinance has been published here to prevent mobs and riots, ordering the continuance of the patrole established on the 20th of March, for the public tranquillity. Another Ordinance states, that the King, being highly pleased at the very friendly manner in which the people of Madrid received and used the French troops, was much affected to find, that the carelessness and ill-will of a few people, should have tended to interrupt the said good understanding; and as such conduct proceeds, perhaps, from a ridiculous and unfounded mistrust of the intentions of the said troops in this kingdom, his Majesty assures his subjects that they have nothing to fear from them, and that the intentions of the French Government, concurring with his own, have no other object than the execution of the grand measures, concerted with his Majesty against the common enemy. "This Declaration must be sufficient to tranquillize every reasonable person, and to prepare the most friendly treatment for those esteemed guests.—If, nevertheless, any person should be so daring and hostile to the two Allied Nations, as to interrupt this reciprocal friendship, either by words or deeds, the public is apprized, that the guilty will be forthwith punished without mercy, and with the utmost severity, by a Government, paternally disposed towards faithful and peaceful subjects, but rigorously just and stern against the guilty."

SWEDEN.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

"STOCKHOLM, APRIL 16.—To-day the Governor of Stockholm (here called Stathallare,) has been in person upon 'Change, at the usual hour for the meeting of the merchants, and communicated to the public his Majesty's Message to him, authorising a free and uninterrupted correspondence, even with the enemy's countries, provided nothing be written which is unsuitable to the present circumstances, and hostile to the welfare of the country; for which purpose the letters are to be read first, in the Governor's office, signed and sealed up by him, and then restored to the writer, who is then permitted to send them off in what way he pleases. This is a new proof that our King wishes to relieve his subjects, as far as is in his power, from the inconveniencies inseparable from our situation.—According to all the intelligence received here, it appears that a great alteration has taken place in the plans of the Russians in Finland. Instead of pushing forwards against the Swedish Army, they are retiring, and keeping up only a sort of mock attack with a few light troops. The skill and conduct of Count Klingspor cannot be sufficiently praised. He effected his retreat with a force much inferior in numbers, in the face of an hostile army, numerous, well provided with every thing, (French engineers, too, were among them, if the general assertion is to be credited), and conducted by a set of traitors, Springporten, Cnorring, &c. who cannot but be well acquainted with the country; this army always pressing upon him, a proof of which is the incessant fighting which was carried on. This retreat was continued during the length of more than 60 Swedish miles (417 English miles), through a country where there are but few roads, and these rendered almost impracticable by the immense quantity of snow which fell during the winter, bringing with him magazines, stores, &c. which, of course, made his march but slow. He was able to avoid giving battle, and at last, effected an union with the troops under Count Cronstedt, who came from Savolax. The having succeeded in such a task, is a master-piece of military skill, and deserves, perhaps, to be more praised than the famous retreat of Moreau from Germany, when we consider the feeble means at the command of Count Klingspor, the length of the way, and that he marched through a country which he did not dare to lay waste, and whose inhabitants he did not dare to ruin, in order to impede the progress of the enemy's march, which has been very often the resource of the celebrated leaders of our days. His general Aid-de-Camp, Count Gustaf Lowenhjelm, is a young man equally distinguished for valour and skill, and we have rejoiced to perceive, that in many acts of bravery, the troops and subaltern officers have shewn themselves worthy to obey the commanders in whom our Sovereign, with so much justice, has placed his confidence. The reports of a great change in the political plans of Russia, gain ground every day more and more. To day, two couriers are said to have arrived; nothing is published, but the accounts of the Russians leaving Aland, where between 6 and 700 men were arrived, having passed between the Islands. This they did in so precipitate a manner, as not to allow themselves time to bring away the stores which they had collected from the inhabitants. The Count de Saint Priest, who has resided here many years, and was about to leave this country and return to Russia, in consequence of the war, is said to have taken the resolution of postponing his journey, in the hope of soon receiving intelligence which may make his journey unnecessary."

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 11—By an express from Gottenburgh, we have received the information that on the 7th of this month, several English men of war, belonging to the fleet under the command of Admiral Saumarez, and which is destined to the Baltic, arrived at that port; seven transports have also arrived, laden with a considerable quantity of muskets and ammunition, agreeable to a convention made between the two respective Governments.

GERMANY.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, MARCH 14.—In the German Papers we read an article, dated the 8th of March, containing the following information: "The negotiations between the Courts of France and Austria have been very brisk for some time past, from whence it is concluded, that affairs of the last importance are at present under discussion. The Ambassadors of France and Russia, at Vienna, have frequent conferences with one another. In the southern parts of Russia great preparations are making; they are fitting out there a great number of ships of the line and frigates, and the fleet of Sebastopol, in the Crimea, will sail as soon as the season permits. It is supposed, that, in consequence of the interposition of a great power, they will pass the Dardanelles, in order to attack the English fleet there, and probably to unite with the French and Spanish fleets, for the purpose of executing an important enterprize."

In pursuance of an order issued by the Aulic Council of War, eleven regiments of Croats and Pandeers are now assembling to form a cordon on the Turkish frontiers; this cordon is to consist of 70,000 men, and to be commanded by Archduke Ferdinand, brother of the Empress.

RUSSIA.

PETERSBURGH, FEB. 20.—Public notice has been given here, that the Committees appointed by the Imperial Ukase of the 8th of November, 1807, to settle the accounts of Debtor and Creditor, between Russian subjects and Englishmen, have already commenced their sittings in Petersburgh, Riga, and Archangel, and that all Englishmen are accordingly obliged to produce before them correct statements of their property laden in the ships, which are found in Russian ports, of their goods laid up in warehouses, and of their capitals and bills of exchange, with the exception of such monies as are vested in the Russian Banks. Further, that all persons who have any claims on Englishmen, or are indebted to them, are within four months next ensuing the first publication hereof, to declare the same before such of the said Committees as is nearest and most convenient for them; after the expiration of which time, no further claim shall be admitted by the said Committees.—(*Stockholm Gazette of April 14.*)

AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 24.

Mr. J. Clay wished to know whether by the Act laying an embargo, the President had not the power to permit vessels to depart from the United States. If he had not, a general relief ought to be given to the merchants; for he knew several merchants in Philadelphia, whose circumstances were as hard as those of the persons mentioned in this Bill.

Mr. Newton said, that the power given to the President by the first Section of the Embargo Act had been construed to relate only to vessels carrying dispatches. When the Bill which he this morning presented (in addition to the Act supplementary to the Embargo Act), should come before the House, he intended to offer a Section to give the President discretionary power in all cases.

The Bill was then ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole.

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WASHINGTON, FEB. 26.—The President this day communicated an important Message to Congress. The object of which was an augmentation of the Military Force, as well Regulars as of Volunteer Militia; and requests the Legislature to authorise the immediate commencement of this precautionary measure. The President accompanied his Message with some documents, and a letter which he had received from the Secretary at War, of which the following is a Copy :—

" War Department, Feb. 21, 1808.

" TO THE PRESIDENT, &c.

" Sir—I take the liberty of suggesting whether, under existing circumstances, it would not be advisable to propose to Congress an augmentation of our regular troops, as soon as practicable; and also the engaging and organizing of twenty-four thousand Volunteers, on the principles I have had the honour of proposing for your consideration, the general outlines of which are contained in the Paper marked No. 1.

" The number of regular troops I would propose being raised immediately is six thousand, to be composed of suitable proportions of infantry, artillery, cavalry, and riflemen, and organized, as stated in the inclosed Paper, No. 2.

" It may be presumed that previous to the close of the present Session, Congress will be possessed of such further information in regard to our foreign relations, as will be necessary for forming an ultimate opinion on the expediency of a greater augumentation of our army than is now proposed; and in the mean time measures may be taken for the recruiting service in different parts of the United States.

" In the event of war, it will, I presume, be considered necessary to arrange our military force into separate departments, and to have a Commander to each department, and of course to have no such officer as a Commander in Chief; and until a larger army shall be raised than is now proposed, it may not be advisable to have any officer above the rank of Brigadier-General; of that rank it may be proper to have four or five, as soon as a suitable proportion of the troops is raised. With sentiments, &c, &c, " H. DEARBORN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

LORD HAWKESBURY laid on the table several returns respecting the Danish vessels detained previous to the commencement of hostilities.

LORD SIDMOUTH observed, that an additional paper was necessary to the purpose of putting the House completely in possession of the information on which he meant to ground the motion of which he gave notice on the 18th of March. He should therefore move an address to his Majesty, praying him to lay before the House copies of any instructions issued for the detention of Danish vessels, from the 1st of June to the 1st of Sept. 1807. The motion was agreed to; and his Lordship, on the supposition that the desired information would be produced before Tuesday next, gave notice that he should then submit his intended motion on the whole of this subject. The House was accordingly summoned for Tuesday.

The Bills on the table were forwarded one stage,—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

Lord Carleton (Earl of Shannon, in Ireland) was introduced with the usual solemnities, and took the oaths and his seat.

In the Roxburgh Appeal Cause, Carre *v.* Innes, Mr. Adam, as Counsel on behalf of the Appellant, was heard at considerable length, after which the further proceedings were postponed until Monday next.

DANISH SHIPS.

LORD SIDMOUTH rose and observed, that in perusing the Papers which had been laid before the House yesterday upon this subject, he had not found any Return made in compliance with the third and fourth orders of their Lordships, of the 29th March last, respecting the number of Danish Merchant Vessels discharged by the Prize Court of Admiralty, but subsequently condemned, upon the commencement of hostilities with that country; or the number of captains and crews of such Danish ships, also detained as prisoners of war. In answer to one of those orders, a letter had been received from the Head of the Transport Board (Commissioner George), but it was by no means satisfactory. His Lordship was therefore under the necessity of now moving, That the third and fourth orders of that House, of the 18th March last, be duly complied with. In consequence of this, his Lordship exceedingly regretted the necessity of postponing his motion upon this subject, which he had given notice of for Tuesday next; but when those Returns he before alluded to were before the House, and printed, he should give notice of some propositions which he should then offer for the consideration of their Lordships. Both his Lordships motions were put and agreed to.

Mr. Wharton, and a Deputation from the Commons, brought up the Irish Recognizance Bill, the Irish Title Bill, and three private Bills, which were severally read a first time.

After some further routine business, the House adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Mr. Jekyll presented a Petition from the Debtors confined in the King's Bench Prison, and Col. Longfield from those in Cork Gaol, praying for relief, which were ordered to be laid on the table.

The Trone Harbour Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the Motion of Mr. Rose, the Pilots Bill was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

On the Motion of Mr. Tierney the further hearing of evidence, respecting the Orders in Council, was deferred till Monday next.

MR. GRANT presented a Petition from the East India Company, praying for a certain sum of money, which the Company deemed it their duty to claim, conceiving it to be due. After the Petition was read, Mr. Grant moved that it should be referred to the Committee now sitting for investigating the Company's Affairs.

MR. M. A. TAYLOR said the Petition was of great importance, and in so thin a House the question ought not to be Agitated. He conceived that previous notice should have been given; he, however, deemed it his duty to oppose it on the ground that the Company had no claim on the country. Their monopoly was an evil which he deprecated as injurious to the spirit of enterprise, and though it had been held out for 24 years, that their affairs were in a prosperous state, yet it was now found they were fatally the reverse; he, therefore, could not consent to have a single shilling taken from his constituents to relieve them, as other countries profited more by the trade than this.

MR. CREEVY thought it useless to grant them a loan, as they could never repay it. They had borrowed three millions last year on Bonds; this year they came to Parliament praying for the aid of 2,400,000*l.* and if the situation of Europe continued in its present state, they must come again next year for a larger sum. He thought it would be more beneficial to the country at large, to have the trade laid open, than to allow the Americans to run away with the profit of it. With the Company it has long been a losing concern, as they had no surplus capital to carry it on as they should. The system of borrowing money in India, and the large dividends on their stock, was the source of all their evils.

MR. PONSONBY conceived this sum as a gift to be levied on the Public, to enable the Company to make a dividend of 10 per cent. It was a serious matter, and ought to have a mature investigation, which he hoped would destroy for ever the delusion which had existed for several years. The question now was, that the country must support them, as they were not able to do it themselves. The Report of the Committee, and the whole evidence, should be printed before he suffered 1,400,000*l.* to go out of the pockets of the people, who ought to be convinced that it was the interest of the nation to continue them as a Company.

MR. PERCEVAL said, there could be no objection to have the Petition referred to the Committee, for as the Company had a claim on the public of several hundred thousand pounds, they had a right to be heard.

MR. MONCKTON remarked, that there seemed to be a total suppression of public documents from the Company. The last Budget was that of 1803-4, and from that time, had there been no information of any kind given, either to the House or the Public, in relation to the situation of the Company's affairs. What he required was, a full, fair, and candid statement of the Company's debts, credits, and assets.

The question was then put and carried.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

Lord Bernard presented a Petition from the Debtors confined in Cork gaol, praying relief.—Laid on the table.

Colonel Stanley brought up a Bill making certain alterations in the Poor Laws, in regard to Settlements.—Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time, on the 16th of May next.

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Mr. Alderman Combe obtained leave to bring in a Bill preventing forcible or fraudulent carrying away of young children, commonly called *child stealing*. Read a first time.

Mr. Tremayne rose pursuant to a notice, to move for leave to bring in a Bill for interring the dead bodies of persons drowned through shipwrecks, that might be washed ashore on the coasts of England and Wales. The Hon. Gentleman stated, that many afflicting instances had occurred, where dead bodies so thrown ashore had been utterly neglected; and other instances had happened, where the dead had been buried in heaps, which was certainly most disgusting, and highly improper. There were two recent instances where this had been the case, namely, in the wreck of the Anson frigate, and in that of a transport from Buenos Ayres with troops. He meant to propose that the person finding a dead body so washed ashore, should be compelled to give immediate notice to the parish officers, who shall bury the person, the expences of such interments to be defrayed by the county treasures. The Hon. Gentleman obtained leave to bring in a Bill accordingly.

Mr. Warple gave notice that on Monday, on the Report, he should move a variety of amendments on the Assessed Taxes Consolidation Bill. Being on his legs, he wished to learn from Ministers, whether they meant to take any steps on the 5th Report of the Committee of Military Enquiry, respecting the Medical Board. He wished to know whether Ministers meant to let the enormities there stated pass unnoticed and unpunished.

Mr. Perceval replied, that the report alluded to by the Hon. Gent. was so voluminous that Ministers had not had sufficient time to turn their attention to it. Of course he could give no answer to the Hon. Gentleman's question.

On the motion of Mr. Foster, the House resolved into a Committee of Supply on Irish Miscellaneous Services. The first resolution proposed by Mr. Foster was a sum of 10,600*l.* for printing in the Dublin Gazette, and other Newspapers, Proclamations, &c. by the Government.

Mr. Parnell objected to the motion, and stated that he should move as an amendment, that the words "other Newspapers," be omitted. He was induced to this from the fact of these Newspapers having published, one of them, on the 21st of January last, a proclamation, prohibiting intercourse with vessels coming from Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, on account of a fever that raged in the garrison at that fortress three years ago. He quoted other instances equally absurd.

Mr. Croaker said he could account for the insertion of these antiquated proclamations in the Irish Papers. He had the honour of knowing the editor of one of them; and often wondered how he contrived to fill up his paper. His friend told him he felt some difficulty often when the wind was contrary, and the mails from Britain did not arrive, but he had always a salve for that sore, by putting in a column or two of old proclamations by the Government, which were generally kept as standing matter to fill a chasm so occasioned. (*A laugh.*)

Mr. Perceval said the Hon. Gentleman's objection not being to the amount of the sum, he should wish the grant to pass, as these abuses would be thoroughly investigated by next year.

After a few words from Sir John Newport and Mr. Foster, the *item* was agreed to.—25,000*l.* Irish currency, for the purposes of criminal prosecutions, and other law expences; 937*l.* ditto, for carrying on the discoveries which were begun in the gold mines of Wicklow mountains; 2,000*l.* ditto, for the Cork Institution; 1,854*l.* ditto, for repairs of Dr. Stevens's Hospital; 4,038*l.* ditto, for erecting buildings, in addition to Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital; 512*l.* 8*s.* ditto, to Edward Kent, for arrears paid through mistake to the Treasury in Ireland; 4,434*l.* ditto, for salaries to Lottery-Officers in Ireland. The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Huskisson, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, when he proposed that the sum of 2,223,000*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* being the surplus of the Grants of last year, which exceeded the Estimates, be applied to the service of the current year; that the Pay of the Militia of England be provided for from the proceeds of the Land-Tax, and that of Ireland from the Consolidated Fund of that Country. The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. S. R. Lushington moved for the Returns of Wheat, Barley, and Rye, imported to this country since the 1st of January, 1795, and the bounties paid thereon, which were granted. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

The House met at the usual hour of four o'clock, but there being only 40 Members present to make a ballot for the Borough of Grampound, they proceeded to the orders of the day, and the Grenville Act requiring 100 Members, the House immediately adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

A message from the Lords acquainted the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Irish Wool Export, and other Bills.

Mr. Tremayne brought in the Burial Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read again on Thursday next and printed.

Mr. Long moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better examining and auditing the accounts of the Paymaster General. There were (he said) accounts in the Paymaster's office which have been laying there these 25 years unaudited, and from a difficulty of obtaining vouchers, the Paymaster's cash account could not be made up: it was, therefore, with a view to remedy this inconvenience that the Bill was submitted. In future it was intended that the monies issued from the Paymaster General's office should be by warrant instead of letter.

Mr. Owen, from the India House, presented at the Bar the annual accounts of the East India Company, which were ordered to be referred to the Committee for investigating the Company's affairs.

Mr. Huskisson, in the absence of Lord Castlereagh, postponed the second reading of the Local Militia Bill, which stood for to-day, till Monday next.

On the motion of *Mr. Foster*, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of the supplies granted to his Majesty, when he proposed that 9250*l.* Irish currency, be granted towards the support of the College of Maynooth.

Sir J. Newport said, the sum was too small, and proposed an amendment, making it 13,000*l.* Before the war, there had been a considerable number of students educated for the Priesthood in France, Italy, Flanders, Spain, and Lisbon, who were now prevented from going there for their education; therefore it was proper to have them educated at home, and abstract their minds from any foreign principle or politics.

The amendment was negatived, the Ayes being 58, Noes 93.

The House went into a Committee of Ways and Means for Ireland, Mr. Foster stated, that the resolutions he had to move were more matters of regulation than otherwise. With regard to carriages, he did not mean that two should pay so much as the double of one, or that three should pay as the triple of one, and so on. With regard to posting carriages, he meant to lay them aside entirely. He ought to state that the tax on grey hounds would be raised higher than those on other species of dogs. He also intended that all licences issued by the Commissioners of Excise should be charged with a stamp duty. He moved resolutions accordingly which were agreed to.

The motion of Mr. Lethbridge for imposing a duty of 5*l.* 5*s.* on every double barrelled gun used in killing game, was negatived. The Ayes being 17, and the Noes 64.—Adjourned till Monday.

PROVINCIALS.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR APRIL.

The cold weather has not proved unfavourable to the Wheats, as in most districts where good hoeing husbandry prevails, they were never known to stock, and branch more freely.—The plants of Beans and Pease, especially the last, have suffered much in open countries, from the sharp frosty nights; as have also the early sown Barleys; but those latterly got in, and the Oats, look generally promising.—Spring seed is found every where very short, and backward; but the late rains have much improved the meadow, and other grass lands, which want only warm weather to push out plenty of feed; the young Clovers, and Ray-Grass, keep their plant well. The Hay markets are rather higher than the last month's prices. Hops in the Kentish, and Sussex grounds, being full of bine, stock the poles abundantly. Smithfield has been rather thinly supplied for the last two or three weeks with prime Beef, which, however, is the only article that has found an advance in price.—Lean Stock has had a start in consequence of the late showers; but though the show of Scots, and Welch Runts on Epping Forest (the first spring mart in the Home Counties) has been considerable, the demand has not been large in proportion.—Stock Sheep are somewhat cheaper, and the Wool markets continue dull at last month's prices.

Last week the daughter of a respectable farmer in one of the villages, near Wakefield, was apprehended on a charge of writing threatening letters to two gentlemen of Sheffield. By the same post each received a letter, threatening, that if a certain sum of money was not immediately sent to a particular address

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to be left at the post-office in Wakefield, a charge of having committed an unnatural crime would immediately be sworn against him. They both consulted the same professional gentleman, by whose advice a letter was sent addressed as ordered, and the postmaster of that town was directed to watch and apprehend the person who should call for it. The lady in question came, and was dogged to a shop in the town, but before her apprehension she had by some means got quit of the letter she had just received. Bail has, however, been given for her appearance at the ensuing Sessions, and the parties are bound to prosecute.

On Saturday week Mary Chandler, convicted of setting fire to her master's house in Liverpool, was executed at Lancaster. She was 19 years of age, and so ignorant of religious duties as to be unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer. As the executioner was putting the cap over her face, she exclaimed, "*O man, I pray will forgive you!*" and her shrieks were very piercing.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

APRIL 26, 1808.

Admiralty-Office, April 26.

[Transmitted by Lord Collingwood.]

SIR, *Grasshopper, off Carthagena, Dec. 12.*

I have to acquaint you, that yesterday, when looking out off Cape Palos, agreeably to your directions, I discovered a number of the enemy's vessels at anchor under the Cape: his Catholic Majesty's brig of war St. Joseph, of 12 24-pounders, manned with 99 men, and commanded by Don Antonio de Torres Teniento de Navire, got under weigh, and came out to attack his Majesty's sloop Grasshopper, under my command, accompanied by the two vessels of war, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, named in the margin *. The St. Joseph I brought to close action, when, after fifteen minutes resistance, she struck her colours, and ran on shore; upon which I anchored, and with the greatest exertions of the officers and ships company, succeeded in getting her off. The other two vessels bore up, and made all sail from us the moment the brig struck, or I have no doubt we should have captured the whole of them.

I beg leave to observe, that I received every assistance from Lieutenant Cornelius Wellis, whose good conduct on this and every other occasion, merits my warmest thanks; the conduct of all the officers and men gave me great satisfaction.

In this affair we had two men severely wounded. The loss of the enemy I could not ascertain, as a number of them jumped overboard, and I fear a great number of them were drowned.

The St. Joseph is only six years old, is copper-fastened, and well found in every respect, sails remarkably fast, is pierced for 16 guns, is 145 tons burthen, and in my opinion well calculated for his Majesty's service. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *T. SEARLE, Captain.*

* St. Medusa Mestrio, ten 24-pounders, and 77 men; St. Argle Mestrio, eight 24-pounders, and 50 men.

[Transmitted by Admiral Purvis.]

SIR, *Alceste, in shore, off Cadiz, April 4.*

I have the honour to inform you, that when at anchor to-day with his Majesty's ships Mercury, and Grasshopper brig, St. Sebastian's Lighthouse S.E. distance 3 miles, wind W.S.W. a large convoy of the enemy was discovered coming close along shore from the northward, under the protection of about twenty gunboats, and a numerous train of flying artillery on the beach. At three P.M. I made the signal to weigh and attack the convoy, and stood directly in for the body of them, then off the town of Rota; at four, the shot and shells from the gun-boats and batteries going far over us, his Majesty's ships opened their fire, which was kept with great vivacity until half-past six, when we had taken seven of the convoy, and drove a great many more on shore on the surf; compelled the gun-boats to retreat, which they did very reluctantly, and not until two of them were destroyed; and actually silenced the batteries at Rota, which latter service was performed by the extraordinary gallantry and good conduct of Captain Searle, of the Grasshopper, who kept in upon the shoal to the southward of the town, so near as to drive the enemy from their guns with grape from his 32-pound carronades, and at the same time kept in check a division of gun-boats that had come out from Cadiz to assist the others engaged by the Alceste and Mercury. It was a general cry in both ships, "Only look how nobly the brig behaves!" The situation of our little squadron was rather a critical one, tacking every fifteen minutes close on the edge of the shoal, with the wind in, and frequently engaged both sides; in the heat of the action, the First Lieutenant, Allen Stewart, volunteered to board the convoy, if I would give him the boats. I was so struck with the gallantry of the offer, that I could not refrain from granting them, although attended with great risk. He went, accompanied with Lieutenant Pipon and Lieutenant Hawky of the Royal Marines, who most handsomely volunteered to go, as their party were chiefly employed in working the ship. Mr. Arscott and Mr. Day, Masters' Mates, Messrs. Parker, Adair, Crooker, M'Caul, and M'Lean, Midshipmen; they were soon followed by the Mercury's boats, under the command of the First Lieutenant, W. O. Pell, accompanied by Lieutenant Gordon, and Lieutenat Whylock, Mr. Ducain and Mr. R. Cummings, Master' Mates. The boats, led by Lieutenant Stewart, pushed on in the most gallant manner, boarded and brought out seven tartans from under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, and from under the protection of the barges and pinnaces of the combined fleet, which had by that time joined the gun-boats. I was greatly indebted to Lieutenants Hickman and Jervois (who both wished to go in the boats), for the spirited and well directed fire they kept up from the main-deck; also to Mr. Westlake, the Master, for his great attention in steering and working the ship; and I have much pleasure in adding, that the other officers, seamen, and marines, behaved with the utmost bravery and coolness. Capts. Gordon and Searle (whose gallantry and excellent conduct it might be presumption in an officer of my standing in the service to comment upon) also report upon the great bravery and coolness of their respective officers, seamen, and marines. It is with pleasure I have to add, that the frigates have received no material damage; the Mercury, an anchor shot away, her sails and rigging cut, though not much; our sails and rigging in the same way; but the Grasshopper, I am sorry to say, is a great deal damaged in the hull, the main-top-mast shot through, shrouds, sails, and running-rigging cut almost to pieces: she had one man mortally wounded, the gunner and two others wounded, but not severely.

The captured vessels are all loaded on Government account for the arsenal at Cadiz; and, I am happy to say, there is a very considerable quantity of valuable ship timber.

The zest of this little service was greatly heightened by being performed in the mouth of Cadiz harbour, and in the teeth of eleven sail of the line. I am, &c.

(Signed) *WM. MAXWELL.*

(The following were transmitted by Vice-Admiral Dacres).

SIR, *Decouverte, St. Domingo, Feb. 8.*

I beg leave to acquaint you, that at one P. M. yesterday the 7th instant, when running down between Altavella and the Main, I discovered three sail in this bay, which I soon found to be two schooners, (enemy's cruizers,) and an English ship, their prize; one of the former made her escape to windward; after a running fire for a considerable time, I drove the other and the ship on shore; the hopes of recovering the ship induced me to anchor all night, and sound the bay, for the purpose of getting near her in the morning, which I accomplished within musket-shot, when I found her in possession of the enemy, covered by small arm men from the shore; after considerable firing from the Decouverte, we drove the enemy out of the ship, and by a flag of truce I demanded her and whatever prisoners might be on board the schooner, but was refused. Finding, from circumstances, it impossible to get her off, I directed Mr. M'Intire, master of the Decouverte, with a detachment of small-arm men, to set her, if possible, on fire, a service which he performed in a most handsome manner, under a very heavy fire from the enemy: the privateer should have shared the same fate had we water to get near her, but she is perfectly lost, having bilged on the rocks; the ship was the Matilda, of Halifax, bound to Jamaica.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *COLIN CAMPBELL.*

SIR, *Decouverte, off St. Domingo, Feb. 8.*

I have the honour to inform you, that I this morning at day-light discovered a schooner in Bottomless Cove, and, after a long chace, came up with her at three P. M. when I found her to be an enemy's cruizer: at half past three we commenced action with her, which continued at half pistol-shot from her, for forty-five minutes, when she struck to his Majesty's schooner under my command. I find her to be La Dorade from St. Domingo, commanded by Monsieur Nelly, mounting a long eighteen pounder, two nines, and seventy-two men. The enemy's loss has been considerable; they left us the distressing duty of committing seven of them to the deep after the action, and about the same number, I find, were thrown over during it: their loss appears to have been about fourteen killed, and three wounded. I am sorry to be under the necessity of annexing a list of wounded belonging to the Decouverte, most of them, I fear, dangerous; but when I consider the obstinate resistance of the enemy, I think we are, on the whole, fortunate. Three of our guns

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were dismounted the second round, on the side we engaged, which gave the enemy a great advantage, as well as a superiority of force over us. I feel much satisfaction in the capture of this vessel, as from her fast sailing, and the intrepidity of her crew, she might have done much mischief. I beg leave to express my highest approbation of the conduct of Mr. M'Intire, master of the Decouverte, on this occasion. Being sensible of my over deficiency in writing briefly, I hope you will forgive my intruding so much on your time by such long letters.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Colin Campbell.*

A List of Men Wounded.—Matthias Vos, seaman, supposed mortally; John Ismay, Boatswain's Mate; Benj. Hodgherson, James Johnson, and Moses Page, seamen, dangerously; and John Brown (1) seaman, not dangerously.

Sir, *Meleager, off Cuba, Feb.* 9.

I beg leave to inform you, last night the barge, cutter and jolly-boat, with forty-one men, under the command of Lieutenant Tupman, with Lieutenant Swinburn, and Lieutenant Denne of the Royal Marines, boarded in a very gallant manner, and captured without loss, Le Renard, French Felucca rigged privateer, armed with one long six-pounder, a large proportion of muskets, and forty-seven men, eighteen of which jumped overboard and swam for the shore. She was perfectly prepared, expecting to be attacked by the boats of a man of war brig that chaced her in the day. Le Renard sails very fast; had been twenty-seven days at sea, and, I am happy to say, without making a capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Sigued) *J. Broughton, Capt.*

The Gazette contains letters from Capt. Broughton, of his Majesty's ship Meleager, and Capt. Coghlan, of the brig Elk, the former gives advice of his having captured the Antelope, a Spanish schooner letter of marque, pierced for 14 guns, and 62 men, and laden with dry goods, brandy, and wine; the latter gives an account of his having captured the French schooner privateer Harlequin, carrying two carriage guns, a quantity of small arms and fifty-four men, and laden with a cargo of coffee and sugar.

The Gazette also contains a long letter from Captain Rainier, dated the 19th of October, 1806, being the duplicate of one sent to Sir T. Trowbridge, attaching the following list of Dutch ships taken and run on shore at Batavia, on the 18th of Oct. 1806, by the Caroline, viz. Zecrop, 14 guns, Capt. Croot, taken; Maria Reygersbergen, Commodore Jager, ditto; Phœnix, 36 guns, Capt. Vanderzader; Maria Wilhelmina, six guns; William, 20 guns, Capt. Fitters; Patriot, 18 guns; Zeeplong, 14 guns; and seven merchant ships, run on shore. In the attack made on these ships, the particulars of which have been given a year ago, the following was the loss in killed and wounded, sustained by the Caroline.—Killed—J. Lawson, W. Williams, and W. Rickets, seamen; and four Dutch prisoners, who were in the hold.—Wounded dangerously, (since dead)—Lieut. Williams, Marine; W. Gibbs, W. Longmore, J. Terryl, and D. Sulivan, seamen; and E. Barnes, marine.—Wounded slightly—T. Pearson, W. M. Thomas, J. Howe, B. Maxwell, J. Lance, M. M'Cormac, J. Morrison, A. Creighton, T. Robinson, R. Brownsdep, W. Isby, and J. Lattrie, seamen.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Tombs and Bloy, Abingdon, brewers.—Wilson and Co. Manchester.—Eastman and Millard, Size-lane, packers.—Holroyd and Moore, Halifax, cotton-manufacturers.—Smith, Trower, and Slater, Eastcheap, warehousemen.—Whinfield and Crowther, Newcastle, engineers, Nurse and Harrison, Houghton-street, builders.—Adams and Graves, Oxford-street, chair-makers.—Cunliff, Pollitt, and Holme, Sharpless, bleachers.—Consett, Watson, Hirst, and Bayley, Northallerton, bankers.

DIVIDENDS.

May 28. T. Collett, Friday-street, warehouseman, at 10, at Guildhall.

May 28. G. Tod, King's-road, surveyor, at 10, at Guildhall.

May 21. T. Surr, Charing-cross, wine-merchant, at 10, at Guildhall.

May 21. R. Wilson, West Smithfield, tobacconist, at 10, at Guildhall.

June 1. J. Bell, Fleur-de-lis-street, Spital-fields, soap-manufacturer, at 10, at Guildhall.

July 2. G. Grimes, Great Warner-street, linen-draper, at 10, at Guildhall.

May 3. G. Glover, Albemarle-street, upholsterer, at 12, at Guildhall.

June 9. J. Saunders, Ealing, maltster, at 3, at the White Horse Inn, Romsey.

May 18. T. Haynes, Oundle, Northamptonshire, nurseryman, at 11, at the George Inn, Northampton.

June 13. J. Bradshaw, Hungerford, Wilts, maltster, at 11, at the Bear Inn, Hungerford.

May 18. W. Smith, Plymouth, silversmith, at 12, at the Pope's Head Inn, Plymouth.

May 29. T. Gillam and W. Weaver, Worcester, drapers, at 10, at the Diglis Bowling-green, Worcester.

CERTIFICATES, May 17.

A. Lister, Marsh Chappell, Lincolnshire, grocer.
T. I. Watkis, Salford, cotton-merchant.
W. Gregg, James street, Buckingham-gate, money-scrivener.
T. Bowen, Rhodiad, Pembrokeshire, shopkeeper.
P. Odell, Sloane-square, bricklayer.
Wm. A. Downs, Brewer-street, undertaker.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, April 28, 1808.

This day, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, the following Flag Officers of his Majesty's fleet were promoted, viz.

Admirals of the White—Charles Buckner, Esq. and Right Hon. Alan Lord Gardner—*To be Admirals of the Red.*

Admirals of the Blue—Robert Man, Esq.; Sir George Young, Knt.; John Henry, Esq.; Richard Rodney Bligh, Esq.; and Alexander Græme, Esq.—*To be Admirals of the White.*

Vice-Admirals of the Red—John Brown, Esq.; John Leigh Douglas, Esq.; William Swiney, Esq.; Charles Edmund Nugent, Esq.; Charles Powell Hamilton, Esq.; Edmund Dod, Esq.; and Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.—*To be Admirals of the Blue*

Vice-Admirals of the White—James Hawkins Whitshed, Esq.; Arthur Kempe, Esq.; Smith Child, Esq.; Right Hon. Charles Lord Lecale; Thomas Taylor, Esq.; Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B.; Sir Robert Calder, Bart.; James Richard Dacres, Esq.; Hon. George Cranley Berkeley; Thomas West, Esq.; James Douglas, Esq.; and Peter Aplin, Esq.—*To be Vice-Admirals of the Red.*

Vice-Admirals of the Blue—George Bowen, Esq.; Robert Montagu, Esq.; John Fergusson, Esq.; Edward Edwards, Esq.; Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B.; Edward Tyrrel Smith, Esq.; Sir Thomas Graves, K. B.; Thomas Macnamara Russell, Esq.; Sylverius Moriarty, Esq.; Sir Henry Trollope, Knt.; Sir Henry Edwin Stanhope, Bart.; Robert M'Douall, Esq.; Billy Douglas, Esq.; John Wickey, Esq.; John Fish, Esq.; John Knight, Esq.; and Edward Thornbrough, Esq.—*To be Vice-Admirals of the White.*

Rear-Admirals of the Red—Thomas Drury, Esq.; Albemarle Bertie, Esq.; Right Hon. William Earl of Northesk, K.B.; James Vashon, Esq.; Sir William Henry Douglas, Bart.; Thos. Wells, Esq.; Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.; Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart.; John Aylmer, Esq.; Samuel Osborn, Esq.; Richard Boger, Esq.—*To be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.*

Rear-Admirals of the White—Jonathan Faulkner, Esq.; John Child Purvis, Esq.; Theophilus Jones, Esq.; William Domett, Esq.; William Wolesley, Esq.; John Manley, Esq.; George Murray, Esq.; John Sutton, Esq.; Robert Murray, Esq.; Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B.; John Markham, Esq.; Charles Stirling, Esq.; Henry D'Esterre Darby, Esq.; Edw. Bowater, Esq.; George Palmer, Esq.; William O'Bryen Drury, Esq.; William Edington, Esq.—*To be Rear-Admirals of the Red.*

Rear-Admirals of the Blue—James M'Dougall, Esq.; James Alms, Esq.; Eliab Harvey, Esq.; John Peyton, Esq.; and Sir Edmund Nagle, Knt.—*To be Rear-Admirals of the Red.*

Rear-Admirals of the Blue—John Wells, Esq.; Richard Grindall, Esq.; George Martin, Esq.; Sir Alexander Ball, Bart.; Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. and K. B.; Sir Wm. Sidney Smith, Knt.; Thomas Sotheby, Esq.; Edward O'Bryen, Esq.; Nathan Brunton, Esq.; William Hancock Kelly, Esq.; John Schanck, Esq.; Hon. Michael De Courcy; William Bentinck, Esq.; Paul Minchin, Esq.; Philip D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon; John Hunter, Esq.; Francis Peuder, Esq.; Wm. Albany Otway, Esq.; George Lumsdaine, Esq.; Sir Samuel Hood, K. B.; Henry Nicholls, Esq.; and Herbert Sawyer, Esq.—*To be Rear-Admirals of the White.*

The undermentioned Captains were also appointed Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, viz.

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Robert Devereux Fancourt, Esq.; Edward Buller, Esq.; Hon. Robert Stopford; Mark Robinson, Esq.; Thomas Revell Shivers, Esq.; Charles Cobb, Esq.; Francis Pickmore, Esq.; John Stephens Hall, Esq.; John Dilkes, Esq.; William Lechmere, Esq.; Thomas Foley, Esq.; Charles Tyler, Esq.; Robert Carthew Reynolds, Esq.; Robert Watson, Esq.; Honourable Alan Hyde Gardner; Manley Dixon, Esq.; George Losack, Esq.; William Mitchell, Esq.; George Hart Esq.; Thomas Berties, Esq.—*To be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.*

Admiralty-Office, April 28, 1808.

The King has been pleased to appoint Charles Boyles, Esq. Sir Thomas Williams, Knt. William Hargood, Esq. and Robert Moorsom, Esq. to be Colonels of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, in the room of Edward Buller, Esq. the Honourable Robert Stopford, William Leechmere, Esq. and Thomas Foley, Esq. appointed Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Wm. Macneer and John Jeffreys, Whitcomb-street, japanners.—John Rowden Freme, Wm. Freme, Thomas Freme, and James Freme, London and Liverpool, merchants.—Thomas Stone, Wilton-upon-Wye, and James Evans, Ross, deceased, cornfactors.—James Gardner and Michel Rowed, Micham, corn-dealers.—Peter Ellis and John Gillibrand, Liverpool, copperas-manufacturers.—G. Watson and Thomas Osborne, Gloucester, mercers.—Samuel Cooper, sen. and Samuel Cooper, jun. Liverpool, wheelwrights.—John Halton, Upholland, and Joseph Warburton, Atherton, cabinet-makers.—John Stead, Nich. Watson, and Thomas Falkner, Foster-lane, Cheapside.—Wm. Thompkins, sen. and George Riddell, Castlegate, Berwick-upon-Tweed.—John Clarke, Henry Clake, George Tod, and Robert Tod, Liverpool, merchants.—Thomas Richardson, Wm. Stoddard, and Robert Richards, Waymouth, stone-merchants.—Richard Wilkinson and Wm. Rhodes, Epworth, grocers.—Martha Simpson and Joseph Dunford, Mill-Bank-street, Westminster, corn-dealers.—John Smith and Benjamin Francis, Whitecross-street, boot-makers.—Andrew Mayor and William Huntley, Bath, booksellers.—John Yeatherd, George Yeatherd, and Samuel Burtenwood, Basinghall-street, embossers.—Joseph Haedy and Moses Lafount, Strand, glass-manufacturers. S. Wilson Suffield and John Cowpe, Evesham, tanners.—Charles Day and Benjamin Martin, High Holborn, blacking manufacturers.—Hilkiah Hall and Richard Whinfield, Gateshead, iron and brass-founders.—John Dixon and Thomas Reup Dixon, Crescent, Minories, ship and insurance brokers.—Simon Fraser, S. Fraser, and J. H. Houstoun, King's Arms-yard, merchants.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

William Varndell, Hartley-row, Hartford-bridge, Hants. coachmaker, from April 26 to June 14, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Edward Rimington, timber-merchant, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Bryan, Greek-street, Soho, tallow-chandler, to surrender, May 7, 14, and June 11, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. White, King's Bench-walks, Temple.

Walter Mason, Kent road, brandy-merchant, May 3, 7, at twelve, and June 7, at one, at Guildhall, Attorney, Mr. Rippon, Bermondsey-street.

Richard Wickstead, Cary-lane, scrivener, May 10, 14, and June 11, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Falcon, Elmcourt, Temple.

Henry Hiermymus Deacon. Token-house-yard, stock-broker, May 7, 14, and June 11, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hackett, Chancery-lane.

Mary Baily, Lower James-street, Golden-square, fancy trimming maker, May 3, 14, and June 11, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorneys, Messrs T. and S. Naylor, Great Newport-street, Long-Acre.

John Mosely, Goolet Yorkshire, potatoe-merchant, May 3, 14, and June 11, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorneys, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street, Cheapside.

Alexander M'Lachlan and John Galt, otherwise John B. Galt, Great Saint Helen's, factors, May 3, 17, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorneys, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

DIVIDENDS.

June 7. Benjamin Dewdney, jun. Reigate, Surrey, horse-dealer, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

May 24. William Lucas, Cheapside, warehouseman, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 31. Robert Chandler, Shoreditch, cheesemonger, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 28. Ulrick Anthony Henricks, Jeffries-square, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 21. Joseph Waybran and James Gerrard, Swan-street, Minories, corn-factor, at one, at Guildhall.

May 24. Benjamin Hoddinott, Bruton, Somerset, linen-draper, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Bruton.

May 28. Thomas Mathews, Bristol, bookseller, at eleven, at the Rummer Tavern, All-saints'-lane, Bristol.

May 21. George Smith, Sweeting's-alley, insurance-broker, at one, at Guildhall.

May 28. Richard Porter, St. Alban's, Hertford, shopkeeper, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 24. Tristram Squire, and Tristram Squire, jun. Stoke-Damarel, Devon, tinplate-workers, at eleven, at the Fountain Tavern, Plymouth-Dock.

May 21. John Wilson, and William Wilson, Dean's-Court, Westminster, merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 25. John Tweddell, Liverpool, saddler, at one, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool.

May 24. Jesse Johnson, Macclesfield, Chester, cotton-spinner, at three, at the Palace Inn, Manchester.

May 24. William Bryan, Camberwell, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

May 31. John Annandale and Edmund Jacklyn, Dowgate-hill, rag-merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 26. Francis Beesley and Thomas Owen, Rood-lane, wine and brandy-merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 21. Samuel Fletcher, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, chinaman, at eleven, at Guildhall.

May 27. Robert Chamberlain, Wisbech St. Peter's, Cambridge, grocer, at eleven, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Wisbech St Peter's.

May 31. Charles Glover, Albemarle-street, upholsterer, at one, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—MAY 29.

Nicholas Hurry and Christopher Hird Jones, Liverpool, merchants.

William Busby and Isaac Hill, Strand, hatters.

Henry Martin, Birmingham, horn button-maker.

Thomas Rutt, Dalston, stock-broker.

Thomas Redfern, Trowbridge, surgeon.

Anthony Thomas Bowles, Kent-street, grocer.

George Eadon, Bermondsey-street, leather-dresser.

Frederick Francis, Chiswick, smith.

[The Gazette also contains an account of his Majesty's sloop Skylark having captured the Furet, French privateer, pierced for 14 guns, and manned with 48 men.]

TO THE LOVERS OF THE ARTS, THE DRAMA, AND CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

This Day is published,

DRAMATIC MEMOIRS AND CRITICISMS OF EMINENT PERFORMERS,

With *exquisite whole-length Portraits* of the most celebrated Actors and Actresses of the present day, *in Character*,

Painted from LIFE by Mr. DE WILDE and Miss EMMA SMITH,

And engraven by MR. SCRIVEN,

Which form ONE of the *additional* and *attractive features* in that admired Publication

LE BEAU MONDE, or, LITERARY and FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE.

The above new and costly feature commenced with the *last Number of the Magazine*, which is embellished with a striking Likeness of Mr. LISTON, as *Caper*, in the new and popular farce of *Who Wins? or, The Widow's Choice*, a Sketch of his Life, and Criticisms upon his general performance, illustrate the Portrait.

The twenty-first Number of the Work will be published To-morrow, price 2s. 6d. and will present to the admirers of the Arts and the Drama, Mr. SIMMONS, as *Beau Mordecai*, in the favourite farce of *Love-à-la-Mode*, with a Sketch of *his Life*, and a *masterly Criticism* upon his *general performance*; and which will be followed by Mr. BANNISTER, as *Echo*, in the *World*, and Miss SMITH, as *Portia*, in the *Merchant of Venice*; all engraved in the same splendid style.

The Proprietors of *Le Beau Monde Magazine*, determined to render their Work pre-eminently conspicuous in Literature and the Arts, have commenced with the present Number of their elegant Publication, another additional and highly interesting feature, the *recent discoveries* in HERCULANEUM, POMPEII, &c.

and which will be illustrated by *historical descriptions, classical analyses*, and *finished engravings* from original drawings taken on the spot. *The clearing away of the Temple of Isis, at Pompeii*, is proposed to be the subject of the first embellishment, engraved by Mr. Mittan, and will be eminently illustrative of the architectural elegance of that seat of Roman magnificence, and of the manner of restoring those beauties to day. It will also be highly interesting to the *Naturalist*, as exhibiting the *Strata of Tufa*, which has so long covered these august remains. The other embellishments are a most exquisite Portrait of the Right Hon. *Lord Grenville*, painted by HOPPNER, and engraved by SCRIVEN; *three beautifully coloured Costumes for Ladies and Gentlemen, &c. &c.* Its Literature has never been surpassed in any Magazine, and contains the Life of *Lord Grenville—History of France—Original Communications—The Arbitrator, No. VII. which is a Review of the Satirist—Advice to Painters—La Bonne Bouche—Epic Poetry, Lucan—A Letter from the Dead to the Living—Review of Literature—Rev. P. R. Randolph's Pamphlet on the present State of the Nation—A copious Review of Mr. Scott's Marmion*—the importance of this Work, which the name of Scott has given to it, has excited much attention from the Public, and therefore a considerable number of pages are devoted to it; and the Proprietors have no fear of placing it in competition with that which will shortly appear in the most celebrated review of the day—*Fine Arts—Herculaneum and Pompeii—Original Poetry—Public Amusements—Politics—Miscellanies—Le Beau Monde—Dramatic Memoirs of Eminent Actors and Actresses, &c. &c.*

Printed by and for J. B. BELL and J. DE CAMP, 11, Catharine-street, Strand, and may be had of every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

THE ROCHEFORT AND TOULON SQUADRONS.

The Centurion, which has arrived at Plymouth from Gibraltar, and the Statira, the frigate that brought Mr. ROSE, declare that the Rochefort Squadron did in fact go to Toulon. The Apollo frigate, on the 12th of February, saw the united Squadrons of Rochefort and Toulon standing towards the Hieres Islands, in thick weather and a gale of wind. It was understood that they reached the Adriatic towards the end of February.

Letters from Genoa, of the 8th instant, inform us, that the combined Squadrons of Toulon and Rochefort, under command of Admiral GANTHEAUME, were arrived in the Gulf of Naples, that the fleets were in the best condition, and that they had furnished the island of Corfu with goods and ammunition. Some accounts, however, state, that Admiral GANTHEAUME was at Corfu with one Squadron, and that another, which was off Tarento, had captured some English ships. It is further stated, that the Russian ships at Tarento had taken in provisions for several months; that these, as well as the ships of war at Venice, had been ordered to sail; and that it was expected an attempt would shortly be made against Sicily.

One Dutch Paper says, that the combined squadrons of Rochefort and Brest (for which latter place Toulon is probably to be understood) fell in with Lord COLLINGWOOD's fleet near Genoa, but not being strong enough to give battle, put into St. Pietro d'Arena, where they were immediately blockaded by the English. Pietro d'Arena, we believe, is an unprotected harbour in the Gulph of Genoa. If the fleets have really put into this port, Lord COLLINGWOOD has probably attacked them; and in this case we can entertain little doubt of a glorious result.

The Captain of the Diana, which is just arrived at Plymouth, states, that in his passage he encountered a vessel from Rochefort, which declared a rumour to be current at that place of an action having taken place near the Streights between the British and French fleets, in which the latter had one line-of-battle ship blown up, two sunk, and eight taken. We have at this late period no means of ascertaining the truth of this statement; we mention it but as report.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO INDIA.

Hamburgh Papers to the 13th instant have arrived; and one article, in a Paper of the 9th, is certainly interesting, if it be true. It asserts that BONAPARTE has obtained the consent of the Porte for the passage of French troops through its territory to Persia, in order to the invasion of India by land. The intelligence is contained in these words:—

"VIENNA, MARCH 30.—The Porte has permitted the march of French troops through its territory towards Persia. On the 6th and 7th instant a great Divan was holden, in which the proposition of the Emperor of the French, for marching a corps of troops through the Turkish dominions into Persia, was discussed, and finally acceded to by the Government."

The news was brought to Vienna by an extraordinary Courier.

The experience that we have had of BONAPARTE's enterprising spirit, should make us slow to assert that any measure is unlikely to be affected by him, merely because it appears to be difficult. But the obstacles to such a project as the invasion of India by land appear to be so strong and so numerous, that we are inclined to believe that he has either contrived this agreement with the Porte, in order to get a good opportunity of filling Turkey with French troops, or that the proposal for an invasion of India, like the proposal for the invasion of England, is one of those magnificent impostures, which he holds out without the smallest intention of ever executing them, for the sake of alarming those among his enemies whose interests might be affected by the operation, and of keeping alive the attention of his own subjects, by that perpetual promise and prospect of progression which is so necessary for the restless spirits of the French soldiers.

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Accounts have just been received in town from Edinburgh, of the 27th inst. announcing the arrival of his Majesty's sloop Snake, from Gottenburgh, with intelligence that, on the 20th instant, reports were current at Gottenburgh of the death of the Emperor of RUSSIA, who was stated to have fallen by the hands of his own subjects. The accounts indeed from Gottenburgh of the 22d and 23d instant are silent respecting such an event; but letters were received in town on Friday, which contain some indirect allusions to some uncommon transactions in the Russian capital. One of these letters, from St. Petersburgh, has this remarkable expression: "*Dreadful work is going on here;*" but perhaps this phrase may apply to commercial difficulties only.

If any belief may be attached to such a report, it should seem that favourable results may be expected for England. We are at a loss to conceive how any revolution should have arisen in Russia, and terminated in the slaughter of ALEXANDER, unless it were a revolution against French

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influence. The people of Russia are not a race of beings likely to have risen in assertion of any civil rights; and we do not know why the Nobles should have occasioned an insurrection, except in order to counteract a system of influence which might be displeasing to them.

In another part of our Paper we give further details of the proceedings in Spain. We are not disposed to expect much that can be very favourable to this country. The dispositions of the new Ministers were relied on by some persons as promising a fortunate result to Great Britain: but we think that facts, which are always better evidence than characters, seem to indicate nothing that can be dangerous to the French Power. The disposition of the new King of Spain appears very clearly from the message that he has communicated to the heads of the Council, by Don PEDRO CEVALLOS; and whether that disposition have been occasioned by friendship, or by fear, we shall care very little, as long as we find it so decidedly friendly towards France. A further argument of the new King's good-will to the French interests, may be gathered from his having declared, that he some time ago determined on asking in marriage a French Princess of the Blood. That the people are unfriendly to the French is not to be believed, only because some little disagreements arise between the Spanish mob and the French soldiery: for the people of any country may quarrel with those persons as guests, to whom they may have no objection as allies. But at any rate, even if we had reason to think that the people, the Ministers, and the King, were all of them hostile to France, we should expect from such a hostility no ultimate advantage to the interests of Great Britain, or to the tranquillity of Europe. BONAPARTE and his troops are hovering over Spain: the Spanish armies have been sent away from home: what can we expect? Why, we must expect to see the Spanish monarchy a province of France, and to find the young Prince of Asturias, who has just mounted the throne, as completely a viceroy of the French Emperor, as the *fraternal* Kings of Naples, Westphalia, and Holland!

In the early part of the week rumours prevailed that General ARMSTRONG was coming to this country, authorised by the American Government, with the consent of BONAPARTE, to act in conjunction with Mr. PINCKNEY, as Mediator between England and France. This news, however, is now universally discredited.

From the silence of Government, as to Mr. ROSE's account of his mission, we augur nothing favourable. The fact seems to be, that except the adjustment, matters remain exactly as they were. Mr. NOURSE, with his dispatches has now been a month at Paris: and we fear it will be found that the French mean to take post in the Floridas, in order to overawe the United States.

From the American papers we find that their government have shown a disposition to increase their military force. However in the Message from the President, introducing this measure, there was no pointed allusion to either of the European Belligerent Powers. In other accounts of debates, which we have not thought it necessary to insert, there is a reference made to the confidential correspondence of the American Ministers, which had been imparted to the Legislative body: but these papers at full were not then made public.

BERNADOTTE has left Zealand; but it seems that his departure has been occasioned, not by fear of blockade from British cruizers, but by the necessity of suppressing some disorders which manifested themselves in the French island of Funen.

Advices from Gottenburgh, of the 18th ult. announce that a detachment of the Swedish army has advanced from Wermeland, without much opposition, almost fifty English miles into Norway. The same advices mention reports to have arrived from Stockholm, which state, that the Russian army in Finland had halted for want of provisions. The retreat of General KINGSPOR, of which we have given a detailed account under the head of Foreign Intelligence, is hailed by the Swedes as a master-piece of military skill.

The Gottenburgh Mails have brought word also, that the Austrians were drawing close to the Turkish frontier, and that the Servians and French were nearly in contact. The Russian troops too, who have been in Italy, were marching into Dalmatia.

The preparations for the new Expedition have been vigorously continued. Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ, the Admiral, will sail in the Victory; and the Mars, is the ship of Rear-Admiral KEATS. In the Fleet will be the Minotaur, Tigre, Polyphemus, and Audacious, all of the line. The 4th, and three companies of the 95th, were to embark on Thursday.

General FRAZER will go to the Baltic second in command under Sir JOHN MOORE.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated April 5, contains the following intelligence:—

"A hundred men, with two engineers and a detachment of artillery, were sent yesterday from this place, to take possession of an island on the opposite side of the Streights, near the Barbary coast, which has been ceded to us by the Emperor of Morocco, and which will be of the greatest utility in checking enemy's gun-boats and privateers, and affording shelter to our own vessels, particularly in bringing supplies from Barbary, as there is excellent anchorage on each side of it, and it is intended to fortify it strongly. The Emperor of Morocco is expected daily to declare war against France and Spain."

A Leeward Island Mail arrived on Thursday, brought to Falmouth by the Windsor Castle packet. The Islands have not of late been very healthy. The newly arrived regiments, the 25th and 63d, have suffered the most. The Scotch Royals had likewise been unhealthy at Tobago, and the 37th at Trinidad. Mr. Grant, the Staff Surgeon, lately died there, and Lieut.-Colonel Boggis, of the Royal West India Rangers.

By the American East Indiaman, General Clarkson, from Canton, sent into Plymouth a few days ago, the following intelligence has been received:—

She sailed from Whampoo the 8th of December, and left at that place the following English China ships, viz. the Britannia, Brunswick, Addington, Selby Castle, and three others, names not known. The Modeste, of 36 guns, was at Chumpu, waiting to take the Company's treasure.—The Albion, country ship, that took the Company's treasure at Whampoo, for the Modeste, caught fire, just as she had completed her lading, and was burnt to the water's edge.

Character of the English nation, by the celebrated Count Oxenstiern, at one time Chancellor of Sweden. "England," says he, "is most truly the Queen of Islands, the Empress of the Ocean, and the Arsenal of Neptune. It is at the same time the Peru of Europe, the Kingdom of Bacchus, the School of Epicurus, the Academy of Venus, the Country of Mars, the Residence of Minerva, the Support of Holland, the Scourge of France, the Purgatory of the Partizans of Slavery, the Paradise of the Lovers of Liberty."

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday his Majesty held a private Levee, when the following had the honour of being presented:—

Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister; Mr. Alexander, upon being appointed Consul at the Cape of Good Hope; General Sir J. Moore, upon his going abroad; General Sir G. C. B. Boughton, upon being appointed Governor of Ceylon; Admiral Lord Gambier, upon his being appointed to the command of the Channel Fleet; Mr. Rose, jun. upon his return from a special mission to America; and Admiral Bertie, upon being appointed Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Bishop of Quebec took leave, previous to quitting England for Canada.

His Majesty then held a Privy Council, and gave private audiences to the Duke of Portland and the Cabinet Ministers, the American Minister, Mr. Rose, &c. and at half-past six set off on his return to Windsor.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Extracted from the twenty-first Number of Le Beau Monde, or Literary and Fashionable Magazine.

LADIES FULL DRESSES.

The *Marmorice* cap is made of white crape ornamented with a small wreath of grape vine, and a bunch of grapes on the right side—the cap is left open behind, and falls flat over the left side of the head, finished with a tassel. A plain simple dress of white net over white satin—the body and skirt is quite plain and in one. The back and bosom of the dress are square, and faced with broad white satin ribbon all round—the sleeves are short and full, and are also set into a band of white satin, this trimming is short, and trimmed with satin to correspond with the dress. A rich lace drapery hangs in careless negligence over the arm, and gives an additional grace to the elegance of the dress. Shoes white satin. Gloves white kid.

The *Patmos* cap has a diamond front, made chiefly of lace, satin, and white pearls—sits close to the head behind, and has three long tassels—one falls on each side of the neck, and the other, extremely long, lays on the right shoulder. The dress is composed of white crapé, and made with a half train, the back is made high and confined round the shoulders so as to avoid the necessity of a tucker. The bosom is made straight one side wraps across and meets in the centre with a pearl broach, trimmed round the neck with satin vandykes, set on a rich footing of point lace—the sleeves are made rather full on the top, open a little at the bottom, and fastened back with a pearl ornament—and below that is a trimming of lace and satin and also at the bottom, to correspond with the upper part of the dress. Primrose coloured gloves and shoes.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON LADIES' DRESSES.

The prolongation of the inclement wintry season, and the chilling blasts of a late spring, if they have not laid a complete embargo on novelty and taste, as applicable to fashionable arrangements in dress, have yet partially blockaded not only the votaries of fashion, but also the assiduous and versatile priests and priestesses of the elegant and everchanging goddess, so that the promenades have as yet afforded but little variety.

Such is the patriotism of the day that even our "*gens fabricans de mode*," whether male or female, adopt their changes of fashion to our different scenes of victory, taking their names for each projected article either from the localities of past or *expected* triumphs. These modern priestesses of fashion therefore, like the priestesses of Delphos of old, seem, with a kind of prophetic spirit, to imagine that victories in the Levant shall grace the brow of Britannia, whilst the decorations marked by their names, shall adorn the figures of her fairest daughters. In reference therefore to these eastern regions, we find that the *Patmos* cap will be the *vernal* rage; this cap is worn with the *Patmos* vest, and is considered as the most superb head-dress that has ever yet been introduced to our *élégantes* of rank and fashion. We are sorry not to be able to give an *exact* description of this unrivalled cap, the various ways in which it is formed, and the tasteful diversity of the ornaments which it is composed of, will only allow us to notice it generally: its component parts are of the purest virgin crape, relieved with graceful curves of the snowey pearl, and adapted *ad libitum*, to the air and expression of the fair wearer's countenance.

In simple half dress the *Marmorice* cap and vest stand forward as candidates for public favour: from their elegance of simplicity and refined neatness, they are alike appropriate for the splendour of the ball-room, or even the more retired evenings of domestic enjoyment, and are set off with a lace drapery, either thrown across the bosom, or gracefully wound round the arms. The vest is composed of white net, over a body of satin, and the cap is of white lace, slightly wreathed with sprigs of artificial vine. The general out-door costumes in the few fine days of the last weeks, have been sprigged Mameluke muslins, ornamented with a broad ribbon of the same colour as the sprig, together with sprigged satin pelises, and the *Paissane* and *Aurora* straw hat.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES.

MORNING DRESS.—A bronze-coloured single breasted coat, with covered buttons—fancy toilinet waistcoat, light kerseymere pantaloons, and Swedish hussar boots.

FOR FULL DRESS.—A dark blue double-breasted coat, with gold basket buttons; no silk linings. A white waistcoat, single breast. Black silk stocking-breeches and stockings, all in one piece; no buttons at the knees, or strings. This longitudinal pantaloon terminates with round-toed Spanish leather shoes and silk strings. Great coats of dark bottle green cloth, with velvet collar and facings: no silk linings, they being exploded as completely *outré*. An opera hat.

CITY.

BREAD.—On Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be continued as before, viz. the quartern loaf, wheaten, to be sold for 11d. and the household 9½d.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Monday a General Court was held at the East India House, summoned on special affairs, which was very numerously attended.

After the usual forms, the Chairman (Mr. Edward Parry) stated to the Court, that a deficit of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Pounds existing in the present accounts of the Company, it was deemed expedient to prepare a Petition to Parliament for relief, and to submit the same for the consideration and approbation of the Proprietors; the more especially was this step necessary, as, instead of the Annual India Budget, the state of the Company's finances had been submitted to the examination of a Committee of the House of Commons, who, he had the pleasure to say, were disposed to recommend it to the House, to make an immediate payment, on account of the debt due from Government to the Company, of 1,200,000*l.* The causes of the present deficit arose, 1st, from the vast amount of the debt accumulated in India, in respect to the British territory, and the high rate of interest which such debt bears; 2d. the sums advanced for the various warlike expeditions; 3d. the deterioration occasioned in the Company by a state of European war since 1793, by freight and demurage, which, in the course of 14 years, have created an increased expence of 7,000,000*l.* By cost of the manufactures of this country exported, to the annual amount of about 1,600,000*l.* sterling, there has been an increase which has not been counter-balanced by an increase in the selling price abroad of the same goods, nor by diminution in the cost of goods purchased abroad for importation to Europe, and in diminution of profits on the Indian investments homewards. 4th, The large supplies in goods and bullion between the years 1802 and 1806, for the purpose of extending the British trade to the East-Indies, for which supplies there have not been a proportionate return, in consequence of the expences of the war. 5th, The unusual small investments from India, during the years 1803 and 1805. 6th, The great advances made out of the funds at home, between the years 1797 and 1807, for supplies in goods and bullion, which exceeded the returns from India and China by the sum of 5,691,689*l.* The Chairman then related the unquestionable ability to discharge all their present debts in England, and to repay any aid that might be afforded; for, independent of the Indian debt only, chargeable on the territories in India, on the 1st of March last, the sum total of debts, with and without interest, including the debt due to his Majesty for Customs and Excise, then amounted to 9,122,621*l.* whilst the sum owing by the Public, and other good debts and value of goods now unsold, houses, warehouses, &c. amount to 14,149,623*l.* whilst goods expected from India and China, in the course of the present year, will amount to 5,771,000*l.* which, together, would make the tangible property in England 19,420,623*l.*

After a few observations from Mr. Princep, Mr. R. Jackson, Colonel Scott, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Grant, Captains Kinmore and Smith, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Lushington, and Mr. M. Rock, the question was put, and carried unanimously.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the ships Ocean, and Sir Stephen Lushington were stationed for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal. The Travers and Earl Spencer, stationed for Madras and Bengal, were directed to touch at Madeira.—Adjourned.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The friends of the Members were on Friday admitted to a private view of the ensuing Exhibition at this place. The Duke of Gloucester, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lady Bulkeley, Lady Carlisle, and a great number of well-known *amateurs*, were also present. Lawrence, Beechey, Owen, and Shee, appear to very great advantage. Wilkie fully maintains the high reputation which he has acquired by an admirable picture in humble life, the subject of which is Card-Players. Loutherbourg has some excellent proofs of his skill; and a Wall of Roman Soldiers, by Sir Francis Bourgeois, is a work of great merit. There are a considerable number of Portraits, most of which display all the high qualities of that province of the art, and the Exhibition altogether does honour to the talents of our countrymen. Yesterday the Royal Academicians gave their public dinner preparatory to the opening of the Exhibition on Monday; the principal persons of rank, and those most eminent for their talents, were present.

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THE THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN.

The Two Gentlemen of Verona has been repeated, and we are sorry for it. If the Play be really Shakspeare's, and we own we believe it to be his, the revival can certainly confer no further honour upon the name of the author. All that we gather from *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* is, that a great Poet has produced some works which are beneath even a moderate degree of excellence; and however satisfactory such a circumstance may prove to Authors, who find themselves abused by the Critics, we do not think that the inequality of genius is a matter which needed to be illustrated by such an exemplification.

There are no less than four things in this Play which appear to us exceedingly improbable, not to say, unnatural. The first is, that the outlaws, by whom *Valentine* is beset in the forest, should, at first sight, elect him their Captain. The second is, that *Valentine*, who is a gentleman, and a man of honour, should be contented to remain among a gang of robbers, when, as Captain, he might so easily have escaped to his home at Verona. The third is, that *Silvia* should give to *Protheus*, whose presence she dislikes, and whose treachery she knows, a picture of herself, together with her recommendations of constancy in his former love; and the last is, that *Valentine*, at the end of the Play, when he discovers the treachery and receives the repentance of *Protheus*, should conclude his reconciliation by recommending *Silvia* to this faithless friend!

The election of *Valentine*, and his continuance among the Robbers, are interwoven with the play itself, and cannot be struck out: the donation of the picture too, it would be difficult to expunge: but the surrender of *Silvia*, which is the most revolting of all improbabilities, which is conveyed in two lines, and of which no notice appears to be taken by any of the parties present, was probably some mistaken insertion, some accidental entry, which Shakspeare never intended, and the two lines themselves have accordingly been by Mr. Kemble judiciously omitted.

This play has not even the merit of luxuriant language. Some of Shakspeare's works, however defective in interest and incident, keep their place upon the stage by the beautiful passages which they contain: but in *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, it would be difficult to find any passage that excels mediocrity, except *Julia's* objection to *Lucetta's* wish of checking love:

"The current that with gentle murmur glides,
"Thou know'st, being stopt, impatiently doth rage:
"But when his fair course is not hindered,
"He makes sweet music with the enamell'd stones,
"Giving a gentle kiss to every sedge
"He overtaketh in his pilgrimage:
"And so, by many winding nooks he strays,
"With willing sport to the wild ocean."

These lines have a sweetness very *Shakspearian*: but they are only a single fresh spring amid the desert of two thousand lines.

We are among the most devoted admirers of Shakspeare's really great works: eternal laurels flourish over his sod, and sincerely and ardently

"We bless the shade, and bid the verdure bloom;"

but we are not prepared to hail whatever may sprout from the luxuriance of the soil, and recognise in each encumbering weed the sacred verdure of Apollo's foliage.

POLICE.

PUBLIC-OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

THE MYSTERIOUS CASE OF THE SOLDIER.—The following curious circumstance was on Tuesday investigated at this Office: J. Moody, a soldier in the 2d battalion of the Coldstream Guards, called upon Mr. Read, of the Feathers public-house, Hart-street, Covent Garden, and displayed a handful of guineas, told him he had actually more money than he knew what to do with. Mr. R. questioned him how he came by it, when he stated, that in Fleet-street, that morning, an elderly gentleman, in a Yorkshire dialect, addressed him familiarly, and asked him to hold his purse till he returned, which would be in a short time; that he then went into a house (supposed to be a brothel) with a girl; that he waited on the spot four hours; but the gentleman did not return. Mr. B. with a neighbour, then accompanied the soldier to the house described, in Black Horse-court, Fleet-street, but the people denied having seen such a person, and referred them to another house in the court, but without success. They then returned to Mr. B.'s, when he prevailed on the soldier to ascertain what sum he had, which proved to be 180 guineas, 50*l.* in bank notes, and a promissory note, due on Monday, for 50*l.* They then repaired to Mr. Wright's banking house, who refused to take charge of the money, but recommended them to apply at Bow-street, where the soldier persisted in his story, and said, he had no more money but on being searched, cash to the amount of 6*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* was found, and he was ordered to be detained till the business can be further investigated.—The soldier was put to the bar on Thursday. A person, of the name of Bowden, claimed the money, and stated, he had lost a sum similar to that which had been found on the Prisoner.

MR. READ, the Sitting Magistrate, observed, it would be necessary for Bowden to give an account of himself, and how he became possessed of the money. Bowden said, he was a journeyman carpenter, was a married man, and that he had been six years saving a part of the sum by task work: the remainder was lent him by his uncle and brother, for the purpose of taking a public house; and, at the time he lost the money, he was in treaty for the King's Arms public house, opposite Shoreditch church, for which he was to pay 550*l.* and the fixtures, &c. which would amount to 200*l.* more. That Messrs. Goodwin and Co. porter-brewers, Mr. Chevering, ale-brewer, and a distiller, was to assist him with the money he was deficient of on his dealing with them, in their respective branches of trade. He had received from Mr. Chevering a 50*l.* note, which answered the description of one found on the soldier. Last Monday was the day on which the treaty was to be carried into effect! he put 320*l.* tied up in a red handkerchief, into his pocket; in the course of the day he had been with a great number of persons, whom it was necessary for him to consult, and he drank freely, rather to excess, so much so, that he had no recollection of any occurrence that day, after nine at night, when he was at his brother's, Browne's-lane, Spital-fields. On Tuesday morning he found himself at the Three Compasses public-house, in Drury-lane, in company of a girl and a soldier; he drank purl and gin with them, which he paid for; at this time he had his money; but the purl and gin overcame him, and he lost his senses again. The Worthy Magistrate observed, he was afraid he had no recollection on the subject, and by his own account, would suppose he was always intoxicated. He alleged he was sufficiently collected on Tuesday morning to know he had the money, and that he, the girl, and soldier, went out of the house together, and he believed the prisoner to be the same soldier, but from that time he did not recollect any thing until he found himself at twelve o'clock on the same day, in Drury-lane, where he missed his money, which brought him to his senses. He was ashamed to go home, or near any of his friends, until Wednesday; and on making known his loss, he was informed, there was a soldier taken to Bow-street, and a similar sum had been found in his possession. Mr. Read ordered the business to stand over for further investigation.

PORT NEWS.

DOVER, APRIL 29.—Last night being excessively dark, an outward-bound South Sea whaler got upon the Goodwin Sand, and is gone to pieces; it is supposed the Pilot mistook the Sands; the Captain, his wife, and several of the passengers, escaped in the boat, the Pilot is supposed to have been drowned; only one person was found on the wreck (a Swedish boy), who could give no account of her name.

DEAL, APRIL 29.—Last night, about nine o'clock, the ship Adventure, Captain Parker, bound to the South Seas, ran on the North Sand Head, and overset. The Captain had just time to run into the cabin and take out his wife, and with 19 men, put off in a boat, and with only two oars reached a ship in the Downs, when the Captain finding the Pilot (Mr. Hutton), two men pressing returned towards the wreck, and succeeded in saving one of the crew, who was hanging by one of the boats filled with water which had been separated from the ship, which almost immediately went to pieces.

BIRTH.

On the 28th inst. at Kensington Terrace, the lady of Brigade-Major Broad, of the Home District, of a son.

MARRIED.

Last week the celebrated Scotch *divorcee*, the Countess of Elgin, to Mr. Ferguson, for an attachment to whom, she has, amongst other sacrifices, thus renounced her rank in the peerage.

DIED,

On Tuesday the 26th instant, in Portland-place, Mrs. Bastard, wife of John Pollexten Bastard, M. P. for the County of Devon.

Lately, Thomas Lewis, Esq. of Newhouse, near Cardiff, Captain in the East Glamorgan Volunteer Infantry.

Lately, at Douglas, Isle of Man, Mrs. Fannin, relict of the late Mrs. Fannin, of the Royal Navy, and one of the Circumnavigators with the late Captain Cook.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.—Our supplies of all grain since Monday have been trifling. Wheat of finest quality, is again rather dearer. Barley also is higher. Beans of finest quality are rather dearer. Our Oat trade was not quite so lively as last day, but the prices are rather higher than on Monday.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	60 a	72	Wheat	60 a	73
Fine ditto	73 a	76	Fine ditto	66 a	77
Rye (New)	44 a	48	Rye (New)	40 a	46
Barley	43 a	48	Barley	44 a	50
Malt (New)	65 a	75	Malt (New)	66 a	78
White Peas, boilers	158 a	168	White Peas, boilers	145 a	155
Grey Peas	50 a	55	Grey Peas	53 a	56
Beans	52 a	58	Beans	60 a	64
Tick ditto (Old)	50 a	55	Tick ditto	55 a	60
Oats	36 a	39	Oats	34 a	36
Poland ditto	40 a	41	Poland ditto	38 a	40
Rape Seed £34 a £37			Rape Seed £34 a £38		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday,	s.	s	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	55 a	60	American Flour -	43 a	50
Second ditto	50 a	55	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from April 17 to April 22—Total, 6,469 quarters, from 63s. to 77s.—Average 70s. 3½d. or 4½d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending April 23.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	71	4	Beans	55	9
Rye	49	10	Peas	66	1
Barley	39	9	Oatmeal	44	5
Oats	31	11	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, APRIL 28.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	17 0 a	20 5	Oats, per qr. -	1 18 a	2 4
Barley, per qr.	2 0 a	2 4	Beans, do. -	2 14 a	3 3

Peas £.2 12s. a £.3 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 27th of April, 1808, is 1*l.* 17s. 7d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 4 a	6 0	Kent	4 10 a	6 15
Sussex	4 10 a	5 5	Sussex	4 15 a	5 15
Essex	4 15 a	5 12	Farnham	6 0 a	10 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 12 0	Average 5 16 0
	Straw	2 2 0 a	2 11 0	2 6 6
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 12 0 a	6 12 0	5 12 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 7 0	6 16 6
	Straw	1 18 0 a	2 6 0	2 2 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 6 6	5 15 6
	Clover	7 0 0 a	7 7 0	7 3 6
	Straw	2 2 0 a	2 10 0	2 6 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 6 a	5 4	Beef	4 4 a	5 4
Mutton	4 6 a	5 4	Mutton	4 8 a	5 8
Veal	5 6 a	6 6	Veal	4 8 a	6 8
Pork	5 0 a	6 0	Pork	4 8 a	6 0
Lamb	6 6 a	7 6	Lamb	5 0 a	6 8

FRIDAY.—Beasts, - 550—Sheep and Lambs, - 3,500
Calves, - 200—Pigs - - - - - - - - 300

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts,	18½ a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	28 a	33
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	50 a 70lb.	34 a	40
Dressing Hides	15 a	19	80 a 90lb.	32 a	35
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22	heavy	24 a	26
Flat Ordinary	15½ a	17	Seals, small	40 a	44
Tanned Horse,	21 a	23	large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 34*l.* a 36*l.*—good, 40*l.*—Foreign do. 28*l.* a 32*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	11 6 a	12 0
Middling	2 2 a	2 4	Engl. Horse	10 0 a	17 0
Ordinary	1 10 a	2 0	Sheep Skins	3 6 a	5 0
			Lamb Skins	0 0 a	0 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.—Biggs's, 54s. 6d.; Bryan's, 52s.; Croft's, 50s. 6d.; Eighton, 51s.; Ellison's, 51s. 6d.; Heaton, 53s. 3d.; Hebburn, 56s. 3d.; Holywell, 50s. 6d.; Hawksworth, 51s.; Kenton, 54s. 9d.; Pontop, 50s. 6d.; Tanfield, 51s.; Wall's End (Russell's), 58s. 6d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 55s. 6d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 57s. 6d.; Willington, 55s. 6d.; Newbottle, 49s.

33 Ships at Market, 30 sold, none sailed, and 84 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	65 0 a	66 0	Town Tallow	00 0 a	80 6
Soap, yellow	112 0 a	114 0	Yell. Russia, do.	83 0 a	84 0
—— mottled	116 0 a	118 0	White, do.	79 0 a	80 0
—— curd	120 0 a	122 0	Soap,	79 0 a	80 0
Candles, p. doz.	00 0 a	13 0	Graves	00 0 a	12 0
—— mould, do.	00 0 a	14 0	Good Drags	00 0 a	12 0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 9d. Clare, 0s. 0d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 9d.—Average 4s. 9d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	Holiday.	234		234½	235 4½ 5	
3 per Cent. Consol.	8t. Mark	66⅛ ⅜ ½	66⅛ ½	66⅛ ⅛	66⅛ ½ ⅜	66⅛ ⅛ ⅛
3 per Cent. Reduced.		65⅛ ⅜	65⅛ ¼	65⅛ ⅛	65⅛ ⅜ ¼	65⅛
4 per Cent. Consol.		83⅛	83⅛ 27/8	83⅛ 27/8	83 2⅞ 3	82 27/8 3
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.		98⅛ ⅛ ¼	98¼ ⅛	98¼ ½	98⅛ ⅛ ¼	98¼ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities		18 7-16⅛	18 5-16	18 5-16⅛	18⅛ 7-16	18 5-16⅛
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.						
Do. Ann. for 25 Years						
Irish 5 per Cent.				95 4¼ 5		
South Sea Stock						
India Stock		180	180½	182	182¼	
Do. Bonds		P. 2 pm.	3, 5 pm.	3, 4 pm.	4, 2, 3 pm	1, 2 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.		9, 11 pm.	9, 11 pm	9, 4, 6 pm	8, 5, 7 pm	6, 8 pm.
Lottery Tickets			£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.
Omnium						
Consols for Account		65⅛ ¼	66⅛ ⅞	66⅛ ⅞	66⅞ 7	66⅞ ¼ ⅛
Bank for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35 10	2 U.	Bilboa	40⅛
Do. at Sight	35	2	Palermo	92d. per oz.
Rotterdam	11	2 2 U.	Leghorn	49½
Hamburgh	34	9 2½U.	Genoa	45⅛
Altona	34 10	2½U.	Venice	52 ineffect.
Paris, 1 day's date	23 16		Naples	42
Do.	24	2 U.	Lisbon	60
Bourdeaux	24		Oporto	65 -
Madrid	41	effec.	Dublin	11 per Ct. p.
Cadiz	41	effec.	Cork	11¼
			N. Dol. 5s. 3d. p. oz.	

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	0	0
Dublin	1	1
Waterford	2	0
Guernsey	0	1
Jersey	0	1

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 19. SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER NINETEEN.

ON THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

In these times it has become a matter of difficulty to form even a conjecture as to the probable result of any great political event. The Emperor of the French has so long been in the habit of causing the most extraordinary changes in the most sudden manner, sometimes by his intrigues, sometimes by his arms, and sometimes involuntarily by the effect which his measures produce upon the minds of neighbouring nations, that our political sagacity has now become a bye-word, and our calculation is but the cast of a die. The regions of ambition seem no where impassable to him: he treads no known road, he seeks no beaten track; but strikes through all the obstacles of impeding nature, and profits by the very hindrances that hostile caution may oppose to his career.

Knowing then how much his ambition seeks, and knowing that what his ambition seeks his genius procures: we cannot flatter ourselves with the hope that much benefit will arise to this country from the late insurrection in Spain. It has become exceedingly difficult to decide with any rational confidence, upon the cause of this insurrection: and to him who is absolutely ignorant of causes, all future effects must appear enveloped in darkness and doubt. Don Manuel Godoy, who has long been the creature of France, has been loaded with disgrace: and yet the interest of the French appears to have suffered in no single particular. It has been supposed on the other hand that this Don Manuel Godoy is nothing but the instrument of Bonaparte's ambition, who for the sake of still further securing his interest with the French Court, has consented to undergo a temporary degradation in his own country: and it even has been believed by many speculators, that he advised the King of Spain to emigrate only in order that the vacancy of the throne might afford to the French Emperor an excuse, however specious, for seizing the royal power. This opinion is corroborated, we must confess, by the general tenor of Don Manuel's conduct; for if ever there was a person adapted by his address and by his disregard of virtue, for all the corrupt purposes of an ambitious employer, such a person is apparently this Spaniard. He studied the military science early in life, and entered into the Body Guards. He was presented by one of his relations to the Queen, who, pleased with the elegance of his person, procured for him a commission of importance. Count Florida Blanca, who was at that time the Prime Minister, discovering that he had a great knowledge of the politics of Foreign Courts, very soon began to treat him with distinction: and the favour of the King presently created him a Grandee, Duke of Alcudia, and Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of Spain. On the disgrace of the Prime Minister, Godoy became the agent of the peace between France and Spain, and the memory of this event was perpetuated by his assumption of the title of Prince of the Peace. But all this was not sufficient to complete his almost unexampled good fortune: the King granted him the hand of the daughter of the infant Don Louis, and he became allied to the Blood Royal. The general report of this man's character is, that he was proud, yet venal, avaricious, and yet dissolute: a woman of the name of La Tudo lived with him as a mistress. Now, although exalted situation almost universally exposes men to the shafts of envy, and though in the defamation of the Prince of the Peace motives of interest, as well as of malice might easily be supposed to weigh heavily with the minds of his enemies, yet we have always been inclined to think that amid all the shamelessness of slander, and amid all the inaccuracy of common fame, there is generally some sort of reality, some foundation of truth, however narrow, on which the towering fabric of falsehood must rear itself. An old proverb says, that there is no smoke without some fire: and it seems not unreasonable to believe, after making every allowance for the enmity and selfishness of a hostile faction, that Don Manuel Godoy is one of those designing, supple, ambitious, statesmen, who, bred by the unnatural heats of a nation, feed upon foulness, and riot in the corruption that surrounds them. Such a man appears to be an instrument peculiarly well-suited for the purposes of Bonaparte: and until the ultimate developement of the French plans shall have manifested the fortune of Godoy, we shall have little ground for condemning as absurd the ideas of those, who maintain the probability of a collusion between the Emperor of France and the Prince of the Peace.

On the other hand some persons have supposed, that the insurrection has had for its object the complete destruction of the French influence in Spain: that the nobles, weary of a yoke so oppressive and so dishonourable, have determined to govern for themselves: and that the persons who have succeeded to places of power are likely, from the principles which they have always professed, to oppose the schemes of Bonaparte with all their heart and might.

But is it not possible that reasoners who go so far for the motives of human action, and seek in one country for a cause to which they may ascribe the effects that they behold in another, deceive themselves by the extent of their sagacity, and by shooting beyond the mark, commit as material an error as if their wit had fallen short of its destination? For our own parts, we venture to suggest another hypothesis on this question, which appears to us to afford a much more simple and satisfactory explanation of the recent events, than either of the suppositions before stated, although we are far from declaring those former suppositions to be absurd, and although we confess that our own view of the case affords very little room for that sublimity of speculation and range of conjecture with which the public is so often amused by our cotemporary writers.

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In short then, it appears to us, that the the Spanish people have been instigated to this riot, by no scheme of foreign intrigue originating with the Prince of Peace, by no fear of foreign influence operating upon their minds, but by that angry spirit which so frequently actuates the mob of a country to rise for the overthrow of great men personally obnoxious, and of domestic measures politically disagreeable. If we consider the Spanish Insurrection merely in this light, we shall find nothing irreconcileable in the various accounts that have reached us. The degradation of Godoy, and the favourable disposition manifested by the new King to the French, though they seem strange and contradictory events according to the hypotheses of those who refer every thing to foreign causes, will appear perfectly consistent on the admission of a domestic inducement. However, we beg to be understood, that although we are not inclined fully to coincide with those who attribute every thing to French intrigue, or with those who attribute every thing to the fear of French power; yet we do not by any means proceed to the length of denying that such causes may have operated: and we offer our own view of the case, not as a decision upon the question, but merely as a probable conjecture.

But whatever may be the real causes of this Insurrection, and however difficult it may be found exactly to declare any of the results which it will produce, we think it by no means equally difficult to point out some of the desired effects which it will not produce. It will not produce any material advantage either to the Continent in general, or to England in particular. If the disposition of Spain were friendly to this country, of which we see no sort of token, yet her power is totally inadequate to our service; much more then must it be inadequate to the restoration of that tranquillity, which seems to be attainable only by the overthrow of Bonaparte's domination. The armies of the French are on the frontiers, nay, they are in the very territories of Spain: the Spanish troops are at a distance from home, employed in Germany for the service of French allies.

Under all these circumstances, what may we gather from the late events in Spain? Not a hope for the countries of Europe, but a lesson for their Rulers and Philosophers. Spain which was once a State proudly pre-eminent among the nations of the civilized world: Spain, which once was equal to the French Empire in military greatness, as she was allied to them by her royal blood; Spain, which was once the mistress of the seas, and the rival of England herself—Spain, that gallant country, the early abode of all that was glorious in feeling, in courage, and in wisdom—the seat of Chivalry, the flower of Europe—is fallen for ever from her high estate; the pride of her national character, the strength of her armies, the power of her fleets, the hereditary dignity of her Bourbons, all, all, exist but as shadows, the ghosts of a grandeur departed!

Such must ever be the fate of those countries, whose greatness rises from accidental causes, and whose power is but the overgrown might of a few; while the nations that give to each individual alike an interest in the safety of the whole, and by equal laws and encouragements call forth and reward at every period of their history, a constant succession of talent and virtue, may reasonably hope to stand firm against the tide of ages, although, as it fares with England at the present moment, the world should rise in arms against them!

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XIX.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the thirteenth Number of our Paper we presented our Readers with a letter from a person of fashion in London to his friend, a young gentleman of family, who resides in the country: and we made a promise of inserting, from time to time, such of his epistles on similar subjects as we could procure, with the assurance of authenticity. We now give a letter on the House of Commons.

DEAR R——,

You wish to hear something of the House of Commons: expecting, doubtless, a great deal of panegyric on a body which has boasted so many illustrious men, and of which you will yourself be probably a member before you take your father's place in the Upper House. I dare say you think that an institution, on which the interests of the people so materially depend, and which, indeed, is the great distinction that marks the superiority of the British Constitution over every other, is conducted in such a manner as to impress the mind with a feeling of veneration at once for the majesty of the people, for the worth of their representatives, and for the wisdom of our ancestors who framed such a branch of the Legislature. My dear R. you are quite wrong if you fancy any such thing. You see, indeed, the Speaker looking very grave, and even wise: for who would not look wise with a wig at which the friseurs of the time of King Charles the Second would have started in amazement? And below you see some clerks, quietly sitting at a table in front of the Speaker's chair: but other object of dignity there is none, unless by chance the Master of the Rolls be at his place, who always sits in his wig and gown. The rest of the Members amuse themselves as they please, till the very moment of entering the House, so that when they appear in their places, their boots and round hats give an inexpressible air of graceful negligence and ease to the naturally formal chapel of St. Stephen. They even sit with their hats on their heads; despising those old-fashioned forms which our ancestors denominated by the name of good breeding. For as the Members of this House for the most part are men who keep the best company, and as no good company now-a-days would tolerate what was once called good breeding, many gentlemen, out of mere compliment to the fashionable women of their acquaintance, have thrown off such formal customs, and introduce the manners of the ladies who lead the *ton* into the councils of the men who direct the nation. By an easy transition, the enemies of *old breeding* have become the enemies of *old morality:* and unless the House of Commons at large shall make some rule to check the innovations of some of its Members, or unless their Constituents shall laugh them out of their stable-jackets, we shall hope to see modern manners and modern morals at last understood as well on the benches of the House of Commons, as even on Newmarket heath, or at the fives-court for sparring.

The Members employ themselves in different ways according to their peculiar tastes. Some go up stairs into the long galleries that are put up on each side like those of a church, and are lulled to sleep by the sonorous soporifics of the vast debate: not a few, removed to a convenient distance, enjoy all the pleasures of friendly conversation; and in common with the strangers who come only as visitors, determine to make themselves happy, notwithstanding the frequent hints which the Speaker throws out in many expressive little phrases, such as, *Order in the House! —Order at the Bar!—Order under the Gallery!*—From the inattention with which many gentlemen receive these hints, even while some Cabinet Minister is speaking, I have sometimes been tempted to conceive, that they had the presumption to fancy their own conversation as beneficial to the country as the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman or Noble Lord who might be on

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his legs. But a man may attend his duty *at* the House of Commons, without attending his duty *in* the House of Commons: and this desirable object he effects, by going up stairs to Bellamy's, where he may eat and drink as long as he chuses, so he be but sober enough to get down stairs when the division is called. A man who did not know the *ways of the place*, would be apt to imagine that by not hearing the arguments advanced in the debate, a Member might chance to be incapacitated for giving his vote in a proper way: but in order to obviate that difficulty, those Members who understand their business well, make up their minds about their vote before the matter is discussed at all. They know that the wisdom of any individual is weak: that the more heads there are, the greater is likely to be the sum of good counsel: and therefore, modestly distrusting their own capacity, they always take care to vote on that side where the majority of opinions demonstrates that the truth must be situate. A man accustomed to the place will also be careful at what moment he leaves the House. It would not be prudent, unless he meant to make an evening of it, and stay away from the counting of the House till the divison, it would not, I say, be prudent for him to go up to his wine, while any thing entertaining was before the Speaker: but when a dull doctor or a country gentleman gets up, and attempts to declaim or to crack jokes, then, then, the experienced Member will retire to Bellamy's, and make amends by wine for the absence of wit.

What I have been telling you hitherto applies to those Members who go to the House for the mere purpose of voting: but there are some who have a taste for politics, and they stay quietly in their places and attend to what goes forward, in order that they may do some good to their country, and make a respectable figure at the county meetings. And there are others who follow debating as a trade, and who of course are obliged to be constantly in the shop. Such are some of the Ministers, and other ingenious men, lacking advancement: all these are constantly on the watch for the faults of their adversaries, in order that from those faults they may prove their own superior title to the sweets of office. These are the people that protract the debates till three or four o'clock in the morning, and instead of showing how the country might be managed right, show only where their adversaries have managed it wrong.

You will observe, on entering the House, a remarkable partiality which is entertained by many worthy men for that side of the building which is the right-hand side of the Speaker. When I first came to town I thought it seemed very odd that so many more people should sit on that side than on the other, when the places did not seem at all warmer, nor the seats at all softer. Nay I heard, that though a set of men, who had once been Ministers and sate on that side too, were all gone over to the opposite benches, this party that loved the right-hand places, gave up even the pleasure of associating with their old companions, and unaccountably staid behind. I asked my father what was the reason of this, and he answered: Those are called the Treasury Benches. I did not understand his answer at the time: but when I had lived a little longer in the world, I acknowledged that it was quite satisfactory. Believe me, dear R. your's always, C.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MARCH 26.—Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the French army:—"On the 23d, we appeared before Madrid, and entered the city the same evening. An immense concourse of people came out of the city to meet us. The whole army was collected together in the finest order. The Grand Duke received them, amidst the acclamations of the Spaniards. He afterwards made is entry into Madrid, preceded by the Imperial Guard on horseback, and by a numerous Staff, and followed by all the cavalry, and the first division of infantry, under the command of General Mennier. The two divisions remained encamped on the surrounding heights. The streets and balconies were crouded with inhabitants, and the Spanish military who expressed great satisfaction at the arrival of the French. On the 24th, the Prince of Asturias, proclaimed King by the natives made his public entry on horseback. He is a fine man, and has an agreeable countenance; he went to the Royal Palace, which is not far from the Palace of the Admiral. The Police of the city is maintained by patroles, which are commanded by two officers, one French, and the other Spanish, to prevent all disputes that might arise from the difference of languages."

Supplement to the Madrid Gazette of the 22d of March.

His Majesty has issued the following Decree:—"Although Don Pedro Cevallos, my first Secretary of State and Dispatches, has sent in his resignation for different reasons which he has stated, I have not received his resignation, because it is proved to me, that though he married a cousin-german of the Prince of the Peace, he never participated in the projects and unjust designs which are supposed to have been conceived by that man, and upon which I have ordered judicial enquiries; which shews in him a noble heart, faithful to his Sovereign, and a servant of whom I will not deprive myself. My will is, that this order be published and made known to my subjects.

"*Aranjuez, March* 21. *I, THE KING.*

"*To the Marquis Ceballero.*"

MARCH 30.—The army is looked upon here with a very favourable eye.—Last Sunday the Military Mass, at which the Grand Duke of Berg and the French General assisted, was very brilliant, and produced a deep sensation.

King Charles and the Queen are still at Aranjuez; the Prince of Asturias and the Queen of Etruria are at Madrid.

LOWER SAXONY.

HAMBURGH, APRIL 22.—This morning all the Spanish troops which still remained in Hamburgh, and its environs, received orders to march to Altona, and go into quarters there, till further orders. A detachment of them arrived to day at seven o'clock, at the gate of the city; the Danish soldiers on duty refused them admittance, upon which the Spanish Officer who commanded them, waited upon the President of the Senate of Altona, who told him, he had no orders from his Sovereign to receive them; and that he had several days before made the same declaration to the French Commandant at Hamburgh, General Damas. The Spanish Officer then said, that his orders to enter were positive, and that he must oppose force to force. The President still persisting in his refusal, the Spaniards entered with fixed bayonets, and soon after were billetted on the inhabitants.

APRIL 25.—The Prince of Ponte Corvo has had frequent conferences with the new King of Denmark, in which he expressed to him his surprise at the defective state of the military preparations in Zealand, even for the defence of the country against England and Sweden; and also at the little progress made in the measures necessary to co-operate with the French and Spaniards in the invasion of Sweden. He left Zealand because he did not think himself safe there, if an attack should be immediately made by the combined British and Swedish fleets. He also left his head-quarters at Odensee in Fuhuen, and retired to Celding, in Jutland. He is said to have transmitted to Bonaparte some strong remonstrances on the impracticability of conveying his army to Sweden, without the most imminent danger of its being destroyed by the British and Swedish maritime force. But all the answer he received from his Master was, that he expected he would send him no more dispatches unless they were dated from Stockholm.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, APRIL 27.—A brisk cannonading was distinctly heard here the whole of the night of Monday last, which proves to have been an attack made by the English sloop Daphne, and two others, upon the harbour of Flestrand, in Jutland, out of which they cut ten vessels laden with corn and provisions, destined for Norway, and this afternoon arrived with their prizes here.

APRIL 25.—Our accounts from Norway to-day informs us that the Swedish army has advanced as far as Kongvinger, which is within ten Swedish, or 70 English miles, of Christiana, and that they have possessed themselves, by storm, of two essential forts in that neighbourhood, in which they took 500 prisoners, with very little loss on their side.

Some travellers have arrived within these few days from Hamburgh, who bring news down to the 15th inst. They say that 2000 French troops have entered Altona, and that they are in full possession of Holstein, but that none of them have yet come over to Zealand. A report prevailed when the trav-

soldiers left the other side, that a great part of the Danish flotilla and transports had been destroyed by the English ships in the Belts; but of this we rather doubt, as no official accounts have yet reached us.

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 19.—By a report made by Rear-Admiral Baron Cederstrom, Commander-in-Chief of the Swedish Squadron, dated at sea, April 9, the said squadron put to sea on the 30th of last month, and stood for Bornholm, and afterwards for Rugen, where it was joined by the Swedish frigates Chapman and Jarremas, and the brig Dolphin.

On the 4th of April the Jarremas frigate took a Danish merchant ship; and a Prussian vessel had been taken by the Chapman on the 9th of April. At the date of the report the squadron was cruizing near the Isle of Moen.

PROCLAMATION

OF GENERAL ARMFELDT, ON ENTERING NORWAY.

INHABITANTS OF NORWAY,

The Danish Government has declared War against Sweden without any cause or provocation on her part, and has increased the calamities which affected the North, and spontaneously submitted to a foreign yoke. The Swedish troops, therefore, enter your country according to the laws of war, and in order to prevent hostilities from being committed on their own country. But the laws of war are carried into execution only by soldiers. The principal inhabitants of the towns and country, if they excite no disturbances, shall enjoy tranquillity and protection.

The Swedish Soldier, celebrated for order and discipline, respects the personal safety and property of the unarmed; and should Providence bless his Majesty's arms, the army under my command, so far from proving hurtful to your different trades, shall open your ports to commerce and importation, quicken your industry, and secure in the North an asylum for loyalty and honour. *AUGUSTUS MAURICE ARMFELDT.*

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM THE WESTERN ARMY IN SWEDEN.

"The enemy, about 6000 men, including the garrison of Kongwinger, is driven beyond Glommen. Here they had intrenched themselves, and taken a very strong position, where they bravely opposed our attack for three hours. This place was so strong, that had I known what force it contained, I would not have attacked it with so small a body of troops as I employed for the purpose. The chief Adjutant Baron Ankersvard and Major Hard, of the Upland Regiment, stormed the first redoubt at the moment that the first division of Baron Cederstrom's column appeared on the opposite side to take the enemy in the rear. This column had encountered most serious difficulties, having been marched over floating pieces of ice sawed asunder by the enemy, and through very deep snow; but Baron Cederstrom's skill and intrepidity overcame all obstacles; and the very excellent conduct of Baron Ankersvard and Major Hard, decided the affair to the honour of your Majesty's troops.—Our loss is not inconsiderable; however, it does not exceed 100 men in killed and wounded. We have taken about the same number, and three officers, prisoners, besides numerous armed peasants. Their loss in killed and wounded must have been very great, to judge from those we see left on the field, and in the neighbouring woods. By well concerted preparations for retreat, which the situation of the fort made very easy, their cannon were carried off; but the stores and ammunition waggons fell into our hands. I shall not fail to lay before your Majesty, as soon as possible, a more circumstantial report; but we are now all occupied in securing the advantages which this victory has afforded us.

"My comrades have not only done their duty, but braved such difficulties of both nature, season, and arms, that I feel it my duty, without loss of time, to do them justice, and to lay at your Majesty's feet the first laurel gained by your Western Army, after having offered our humble and sincere thanks to the Lord of Hosts.

"Serjeant Ehlund, who much distinguished himself in the affair, and was slightly wounded, is the bearer of this report.

"*G. M. ARMFELDT, Commander in Chief of the Western Army.*

"*Head-quarters, Lier upon Glommen, April 19, 3 A. M.*"

"P. S. Just as I was about to dispatch the courier, I heard my men had found a cannon that has been dug out of the snow. this manner they have left behind them two more.

"The report of Lieut.-Col. Laugerbring is just come in, with account of his having taken the fort of Blackiers, and made the Commandant prisoner—The fort is in the best condition, and is the very inlet to Christiana, to which place I mean to proceed over Mangel-fjell, when I have secured this position.

"*G. M. ARMFELDT.*"

Extract of a private letter from Gottenburgh, dated April 30. —"We hear that in the action near Glommen, Gen. Armfeldt had his General's Staff shot away.—Report says, that we have taken the forts of Iggle and Ahlanger, with 500 prisoners."

FINLAND.

ABO, MARCH 11.—"This day our formal entrance into Abo took place, together with the act of taking possession of this Grand Duchy, in the name of our sublime Monarch. The Governor, the Dignitaries of the Church, the Deputies of the Nobility, the higher Public Functionaries, and the Municipality, at the head of the collected citizens, met us before the town, and received us with the most decided marks of pleasure. Provisions of every kind, according to the information just received, are here in great quantities; and 200 cannon, as well as 90 pieces in Tangerhut, are become our booty. Yesterday evening we received intelligence of the capture of Biorneborg. The remains of the Swedish army, commanded by General Klingsper, which have been thus far driven back, have suffered much in the defence of Biorneborg. They have lost a Colonel, 3 Staff-Officers, 9 Officers, 350 men, and the baggage, and have been forced to retreat to Wasa, where, however, he will find he has been flanked by the column of Gen. Tutschkow, and he will have consequently no other resource remaining than to surrender, since the passage across the Gulph of Bothnia into Sweden is impeded by the floating ice: and in retreating by Borneo, along the uninhabited coast of East Bothnia, all his men must necessarily perish with hunger.

"Sweaborg is still wanting to us. Should this be taken also, the conqueror may then fairly undertake the capture of Gibraltar; for there exists only two such fortresses, raised by nature, which can resist the modern art of war."

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 16.—We learn here, to day, that a regiment of infantry and a division of dragoons yesterday successfully crossed the Belt, in sixty transport vessels, and are landed in Zealand.

Within a few days, a report has been spread that our army in Norway has made an incursion into Sweden, driven back a corps of the enemy, and set fire to some of his magazines. To this it is added, that a considerable body of French troops are arrived, in Dutch vessels, in a harbour of Norway.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, MARCH 30.—According to a publication which has been made in Hungary, the line of Austrian troops which has been formed on the frontiers of Turkey, begins at the west, towards the limits of Turkish Croatia, thence it extends along the Save and Danube, to Transylvania; it turns then towards the North, passing by Buckharne, and joins the frontiers of Gallacia. As the extent which has been given to this line demands an army more strong than that which has been hitherto devoted to this object, fresh regiments have been sent to complete the force. General Duka is arrived at Bannat, and has established his head-quarters at Temeswar. Field Marshal Bellegarde is expected immediately.

BANKS OF THE DANUBE, APRIL 1.—The last accounts from Istria state, that General Marmont is marching to the coast with the greatest part of the French troops in Dalmatia; the motive of this movement is yet unknown.

SUABIA.

STUTGARD, APRIL 1.—The last letters from Vienna assure us, that the officers who are to form the Etat Major of the Austrian Army, collected on the frontiers of Turkey, have just been definitively named by the Emperor, on the presentation of the Archduke Charles. The command in chief is given to Field Marshal Bellegarde, the second to General Duka, and the chief of the Etat-Major-General to General Stuttenheim.

NUREMBERG, APRIL 8.—Our Gazette contains the following article:—"Letters from some Officers in the corps of General Davoust mention, that that corps has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march, as it will soon break up for Southern Russia. The army will assemble at Astracan, and march through Persia for the East Indies."

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ITALY.

VENICE, APRIL 4.—The Italian Newspapers advise from Zara, that the French Fleet, commanded by Admiral Gantheume, which arrived at Corfu the 22d of Feb. set sail again the following day, but left there the ship Commerce de Paris, to refit. The fleet consists of 19 ships of war, it returned afterwards to Corfu, and set sail from thence again the 16th March, destined as we understand, for Morea.

MARCH 26.—The day before yesterday a French cutter arrived here, with dispatches for the Governor-General, and immediately afterwards, such movements were observed, as give reason to suppose that the small Italian squadron which is ready in the arsenal, and all the Russian frigates and corvettes which are here, will sail to-day or to-morrow. The cutter has proceeded to Trieste, probably to carry dispatches to the three Russian ships of the line and three frigates which lie there. In all probability, we shall soon witness important events in the Adriatic. The combined Rochefort and Toulon squadrons are already off the coast of Dalmatia, and there are even reports of a loss which the English have suffered near the Island of Curzola.

ROME, MARCH 30.—On the 27th inst. General Miollis published the following Order of the Day:—

"His Majesty the Emperor and King Napoleon testifies his satisfaction with the conduct of the hitherto Papal troops. These soldiers shall not in future receive orders either from priests or woman. Soldiers should only be commanded by soldiers. They may also be assured that they shall no more return under the command of priests. The Emperor and King will give them Generals to conduct them, who shall be worthy their bravery."

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 6.—The armistice between the Porte and Russia is prolonged for two months. Both powers are already agreed with respect to the principal articles of the peace, through the mediation of the French Ambassador, General Sebastiani; and the remaining difficulties will be adjusted within the space of two months. The Porte has consented that the French troops shall march through its territory, and will give other proofs of its esteem and friendship for the great Emperor Napoleon.

Within a short time, several couriers have been sent off to Persia and the East Indies; the greater part of them by the French Ambassador, General Sebastiani, who, it is understood, has received some very valuable presents from the Grand Signior, as a testimony of his esteem. It is also understood that the Sultan, after some consultations in the Divan, has consented to the passage of a French army through Albania, which is destined against the East Indies.

STATE PAPERS.

RUSSIA.

PETERSBURGH, APRIL 2.—On the part of our Court, the following memorable Declaration has been published, in consequence of the arrest of the Russian Ambassador at Stockholm:

"The Emperor has informed all the Cabinets of Europe and his own subjects of his constant endeavours to inforce his rights, grounded on subsisting treaties with Sweden, and to obtain by virtue thereof the co-operation of his Swedish Majesty against England. After having pursued these measures for several months, his Imperial Majesty was concerned to find, that while he was endeavouring to preserve a good understanding between Russia and Sweden, the latter preferred the friendship of England, his enemy.

"His Imperial Majesty has not concealed from the King of Sweden, or all Europe, that the welfare of his people required of him to employ all the means which Providence has bestowed on him for the safety and welfare of his Empire.

"Faithful to his system of moderation, his Majesty declared to the King of Sweden his readiness to convert the step which he had reluctantly taken, into a measure of prudence, if the King would immediately, and without delay, perform his engagements, and co-operate with him and the King of Denmark to shut the Baltic against the English fleets.

"The silence observed by the King of Sweden, the accounts given in public papers of the conclusion of a treaty, by which subsidies, a fleet, and part of the land forces of Great Britain were placed at the disposal of that Monarch; in short, every thing bespoke the real sentiments of that Prince, with regard to Russia; every thing clearly shewed, that his Imperial Majesty could not expect any favourable change of the sentiments of the King of Sweden, and that it was time for his Imperial Majesty, to secure his subjects against the evils which had been secretly planned against them. His Majesty was accordingly compelled to alter the character of his measure.

"He has received intelligence that his Ambassador in Stockholm, on the 20th of February (3d March) was put in a state of arrest by the King's order, that all the persons belonging to the Russian Embassy were also confined in one house by his command, that the said Monarch had even proceeded so far as to order all the Papers and Letters of the Embassy to be taken under seal, and the whole mission to be guarded by the military; his Majesty has therefore to complain of an act of violence committed against his prerogative and the dignity of his Crown, which concerns all other Powers as well as himself. The diplomatic body resident in Stockholm, was so perfectly sensible of the truth of this assertion, that it immediately protested against an act of violence unprecedented in Europe, with the exception of Turkey.

"The Emperor might use reprisals, but he has preferred to direct his Ministers to increase the attention which they have always paid to the Swedish Ambassador, who is still in Petersburgh, and to take care, that, should he choose to take his departure from hence, he may not experience any difficulty or unpleasant proceedings on his journey.

"His Imperial Majesty hereby informs all European Powers, that, from this moment, he considers the former Swedish Finland, which his troops have not been able to subdue, but in consequence of several actions, as a Province conquered by his arms, and that he incorporates it for ever with his Empire. His Majesty expects that Providence will continue to bless his arms in this war, and assist him to remove the evil from the frontier of his Empire, to which the enemies of Russia endeavour to expose him.

"*Given in Petersburgh, March* 16, 1808."

PORTUGAL.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL JUNOT.

The General in Chief of the Army of Portugal, understanding that many soldiers and inhabitants of the kingdom of Portugal have suffered themselves to be deluded by false Proclamations, published by the English, to procure soldiers, of which the British squadron is so much in need, and wishing to prevent the misery of those who may hereafter become the victims of the perfidious insinuations of the Commanders of that squadron, it is decreed:—

I. That all communication between the kingdom of Portugal and the vessels belonging to the English Squadron, be expressly prohibited; and that should any vessel or boat, of any description, approach the coast throughout all Portugal, under any pretext whatever, (even with a flag of truce,) it is ordered, that all Officers commanding batteries or forts, do fire on them; any Officer who shall suffer a vessel or boat to approach the shore, shall be tried by a Court Martial and broke.

II. Any individual detected in endeavouring to get on board an English vessel under any pretext whatever, shall be brought before a Military Committee, and condemned to six months imprisonment, or to death, according to the case.

III. Any master or owner of a boat, or other individual, who shall be proved to have facilitated the passage of any person to the English Squadron, shall be brought before a Military Committee, and tried as an accomplice with the enemy, and as an instigator and spy, and be punished with death.

IV. Any individual convicted of exciting the Soldiers of the French and Portuguese army, to desertion, to any Power whatever, will be punished by death as a crimp traitor.

V. Any person who shall give information of a master of a boat having conducted any one to the English squadron, or any person using endeavours to get there, through the intervention of a crimp or spy, on the fact being proved, shall receive as a reward the boat and one hundred cruzados for any individual, or two hundred for a crimp or spy.

VI. All the property of those who have quitted Portugal up to this moment, and are gone off to the enemy's squadron, shall be sequestered, if they do not return before the 20th inst. The Magistrates in each department will examine the respective inhabitants, and take a list of those persons who have fled, and transmit the same to the Intendant General of the Police.

VII. The French Military Penal Code from this day will be put in execution against the Portuguese Army, agreeable to which, every deserter on being arrested will be punished with death.

VIII. The Secretary of State, the Commanders of the French, Spanish, and Portuguese armies, all Magistrates and Justices of

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every description, are charged with the execution of this Decree, throughout the kingdom, and to make the same generally known; any boats found without a copy of this Edict, shall be seized and sold for the benefit of the captor.

(Signed) *Junot.*

Head-Quarters, April 5, 1808.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

Lord Ellenborough brought in a Bill for the relief of persons confined for small debts. His Lordship said it was not his intention to go into a detailed description of it at present, though it might be as well to premise that the provisions were only meant to extend to individuals whose debts, independent of costs, did not exceed 20*l*. His Lordship said it was never intended, by the Constitution of the country, that a man should be imprisoned for debt all his life time, or that the power of punishing should exceed the enormity of the offences, whether civil or criminal. He should therefore propose that every individual who shall have been charged in execution twelve calendar months, for a debt or debts not exceeding 20*l*. shall, on making application to that effect, be entitled to his free discharge; but at the same time he should not hold himself entirely purged from his debt, as his goods and future property should still be considered liable to answer the demands of his creditor, though his person was for ever free, as to the matter for which he was discharged. His Lordship admitted, that what he proposed entrenched upon the law of the land, but he hoped it would ultimately prove beneficial both to debtor and creditor. —His Lordship added, that he did not propose to extend the Bill either to Scotland or Ireland; but if its beneficial consequences should be apparent, it was open for any Noble Lord to propose the extension.

His Lordship's Bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The routine business was gone through, and the House adjourned,

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

Lord Hawkesbury laid on the table several papers, in return to an Address of their Lordships. We understood them to be the accounts last moved for by Lord Sidmouth, relative to the Danish ships and prisoners. They were ordered to be printed.

Lord Moira presented a petition from the Debtors in the Gaol of Leicester, praying for relief. It was ordered to lie on the table; after which his Lordship expressed the pleasure with which he had heard of the Bill introduced the day before, for the benefit of this unfortunate description of persons.—Adjourned,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

Heard Counsel in continuation of the Roxburgh Appeal.

Lord Hawkesbury presented some further returns relative to the Danish vessels detained prior to the declaration of hostilities. They were ordered to be printed.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the consideration of the Banbury Peerage, was fixed for to-morrow se'nnight,—Adjourned,

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

The Irish Spirit Drawback Suspension Bill, and several Private Bills, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Lord Sidmouth gave notice, that he should bring on his motion relative to the Danish Vessels, to-morrow se'nnight, for which day the house was ordered to be summoned.

Lord Grenville rose to postpone his notice of motion relative to the Catholics' Petition, which now stood for the 13th instant, and moved that the House should be summoned for the 27th instant, and that the order for the 13th be discharged.

Lord Grenville then reminded their Lordships that he had given notice of a motion for the revocation of the Orders in Council, He would not, however, bring that forward so early as he intended. It was rumoured, and he should be most happy to find the report correct, that in consequence of the prospect of a satisfactory adjustment with America, his Majesty's Ministers had it actually in contemplation to rescind those orders of their own accord. He did not expect nor call for any explanation from them at this moment on this important topic; but be[illegible] obvious that such a proceeding should rather be [illegible] Administration than the result of the in[illegible] he thought it his duty to delay the motion for a reasonable period, without relinquishing his original intention, should his expectations be disappointed.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that it was unnecessary for him now to advert at any length to what had fallen from the Noble Lord, nor would he enter into the question of the present state of the discussions with America. The Noble Lord had properly remarked that he did not expect any such explanation at present. He was, however, anxious that this silence should not be construed into an admission that there was an intention of revoking the Orders in Council.

The House then went into a Committee on the Scotch Judicature Bill. A long and general discussion took place on the Preamble, and several of the clauses, when the Chairman was ordered to report progress.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Several witnesses were examined in support of Bland's Divorce Bill; and the further hearing of evidence was fixed for Tuesday se'nnight.

The Irish Spirit Drawback Suspension Bill was read a second time.

Their Lordships then resolved into a Committee on the Scotch Judicature Bill, various amendments, but chiefly of a verbal description, were proposed by the Lord Chancellor, and adopted; and several of the clauses upon which discussion arose, were postponed for further consideration.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

Sir Samuel Romilly took the usual oaths and his seat.

Mr. Baker presented a petition from certain Gentlemen and others, stating that a combination existed amongst certain persons to raise the price of Postage, to the great expence and inconvenience of Travellers, and praying that the House would take the same into consideration.

Mr. Cowper said, he would oppose any measure to interfere in the business. There was a great rise in the price of hay and corn since the last price of posting took place, and there was never wanting a competition to prevent the public from being imposed upon or injured.

The Petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

A petition was presented from the Corporation of Worcester, praying that the Reversion Place Prohibitory Bill should be carried into a law.

Mr. Biddulph gave notice that he would move, on Wednesday, for the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General in 1712, respecting the Rents and Fines of the Demised Revenues of the Crown.

MALT DUTY.

Mr. Huskisson said, he rose for the purpose of moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Collection of the Duty payable on Malt. It was necessary, he observed, to provide a check and to take care that the duty should be paid on the stock on the premises of the maltster, who must keep an account of the quantity of barley he receives. It was necessary also to make a provision to oblige persons to give security for the duty, as it was the practice of some inferior maltsters to get the barley on credit from the farmers, and to sell the malt before the time elapsed for collecting the duty, or remove it to some other place. It was therefore intended to collect the duty within six weeks, or to extend the time where security was given. This provision was necessary to guard against fraud, and to protect the public revenue. For these reasons he moved for leave to bring in a Bill, which was granted accordingly.

The Committee, on hearing the evidence on the Orders of Council, was deferred, on the motion of Mr. Tierney, till Wednesday next.

LOCAL MILITIA.

Lord Castlereagh said, he wished to observe, that there were one or two measures proposed to him, which, with others, he intended to move in the Committee on the Local Militia Bill. These alterations would narrow the discussion on the general principle of the Bill, and which, he had no doubt, would meet with the unanimous concurrence of the House.—The first alteration which he thought desirable, was to give an exception to those persons serving in the Militia by Substitute, or who had paid a penalty in lieu of personal service, and he thought it fair to make the exemption equivalent to that under the existing Militia Act. He thought it also proper to exempt the balloting men serving by ballot, or for a number of years to be hereafter specified, and not for an indefinite period, until the

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w[illegible] of the parish was balloted. He would also move a clause in the Committee, for the purpose of enabling any Volunteer corps, with their Officers, to transfer their services to the Local Militia, and that the Officers should retain their rank, and the whole have the same exemptions which they enjoy at present. Another regulation which he would propose in the Committee, to facilitate the service of persons who might find it necessary for their avocations to transfer their service from one county to another, or who, if they changed their residence, might avoid the inconvenience of serving in the county where they were originally balloted, by serving in that where they resided. It was also his intention to propose, that the families of persons balloted into the Local Militia should, if they were poor, have the same allowance during the absence of the father of the family, that was given to the Volunteers when on permanent duty. The last provision which he would offer in the Committee was, that the Local Militia should be placed under the command of Officers in the Line.

Mr. Whitbread said, when the Bill was in a Committee, he would move a clause that those persons who were serving by substitute in the Army of Reserve, should be exempted from the Local Militia. There were cases where industrious persons, who had saved and paid 40 or 50 guineas for a substitute in the Army of Reserve, were drawn, and obliged to serve in the Militia. The instances were but few, and he thought the parties ought to be relieved, because the names of those serving by substitute in the Army of Reserve were not taken down, as it was thought that they were not liable to serve.

Sir Francis Burdett, while he was desirous of seeing the military strength of the country increased, pointed out, in a very able speech, the necessity of reforming the army, particularly with respect to the mode of punishing the soldiers. This Bill, he said, subjected the whole country to martial law, and it was degrading to Englishmen, while called upon to defend their liberties, to be placed in that situation to which the present practice of military discipline would reduce them.

A long conversation ensued, in which Colonel Wood, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Windham, and several members took a part.

Lord Castlereagh replied, and the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

A ballot stood for this day, for a Committee to try the Donegal election. There being only twenty-two eligible Members found, instead of forty-nine, required by the Grenville Act, an adjournment took place.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

Mr. Alderman Shaw presented a Petition from the Butchers of London and Westminster against the Flaying Act.

SUPERANNUATED JUDGES OF SCOTLAND.

A discussion took place between the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General of Scotland, Mr. R. S. Dundas, Mr. Rose, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Whitbread, Sir F. Burdett, and Dr. Lawrence, the principal feature in their arguments was the objection to the Barons of the Exchequer receiving any pension on their retiring from duty, whether retiring from duty on account of old age, infirmity, or of having been in office for upwards of fifteen years. It was contended that these Barons were solely Commissioners for conducting the revenue, and that they did not go to the Circuits as the Lords of the Courts of Justiciary did, and therefore that their labours were not those of a severe or arduous description. To this it was answered, that the Judges of England and Ireland, including the Barons of the Courts of Exchequer in the respective countries, were provided for in the way intended, and therefore that it would be unjust not to extend a similar provision to the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland. The House divided, when the numbers were—Ayes, for the Committee, 68, Noes against it, 25.

The House went into a Committee on a Resolution submitted by the Lord Advocate, granting to the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Justice Clerk, and other Lords of Session, and of Justiciary; and also the Barons of the Exchequer, a sum amounting to three-fourths of the salaries enjoyed by these Judges, out of the hereditary revenues of the Crown in Scotland, on any of these Judges retiring from Office.

After some discussion, the Committee divided, when the Resolution was carried by a majority of 80 to 31.

The Local Militia Bill was committed. In the Committee it was divided into two Bills, for England and Scotland respectively. The blanks were filled up, the Report received, and the Bill ordered to be printed, and to be taken into further consideration on Wednesday next.

Mr. W. Taylor deferred his motion relative to the Expedition to the Dardanelles till to-morrow se'nnight.

In a Committee of Ways and Means issues of Exchequer Bills, to the amount of 3,000,000*l.* and of 1,500,000*l.* were agreed to.

The Order for hearing further evidence in support of the Petitions against the late Orders in Council dropped, Mr. Tierney not being present to make the motion.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

Mr. Villars reported from the Dublin University Election Committee, that J. L. Foster, Esq. was duly elected; and that the Petition against his return was neither frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. Sheridan presented a Petition from St. John Mason, a Barrister, in Ireland, complaining of a grievance he had suffered. The Petition stated, that Mr. Mason had been called to the Irish Bar in Trinity Term, 1803, and that in the following month of August he was arrested, under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and committed to Kilmainham gaol, where he was confined for two years. The consequence of his confinement was the total loss of his professional business. The Petition also stated, that he had been ill-used while in confinement, and prayed relief. Mr. Sheridan moved, that the Petition do lie on the table.

After a short conversation between Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Browne in explanation, and Sir A. Wellesley, the Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Huskisson moved that the House should, to-morrow, resolve into a Committee on so much of the Act of the 44th of the King, chap. 98. as relates to Licences for selling Ale. The Hon. Gentleman stated that Publicans, before they could sell ale, must, by the law as it stood, take out a Licence from a Justice of Peace. Licences for selling spirits and wines were granted by the Excise, and he meant to propose, that in future, all publicans licences for vending ale, wines, or spirits, should be granted by the Excise, in order to take the ale brewers out of the hands of the Magistrates, for certain cogent reasons, which were principally that the sums paid by publicans for such licences were always received by the Clerks of the Magistrates, who, in many instances, did not account for them, under the pretence that they could not collect the money. What he meant to propose was, that all publicans who retailed ale or other liquors, should go before a Magistrate, who for payment of two guineas, should grant them a certificate, entitling them to obtain such licence from the Commissioners of Excise. After a few words from Mr. G. Vansittart, Mr. D. Giddy, and Mr. L. Lefevre, Mr. Huskisson's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Huskisson moved the Order of the Day for taking into farther consideration the Repeal of the Assessed Taxes Consolidation Bill, for the purpose of its being recommitted.

On the clause regarding the killing of rabbits, Lord Porchester observed, that much evil and mischief would result from such a provision.

Mr. Birham said, that in Norfolk, where he resided, it was the principal occupation of the people to kill rabbits. The clause was altered, permitting proprietors of warrens to kill their own rabbits, but prohibiting all other persons from doing so. The next amendment was a clause authorising every owner or occupier of land, to demand from every person sporting on his grounds his certificate and qualification for shooting game.

Mr. Foster brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply for granting 9,250*l.* to the College of Maynooth.

Sir John Newport said, that in giving so small a sum, the consequence would be, that the Catholic Parishes in Ireland would, in time, be left without Priests, and therefore that body would consider themselves ill treated on the score of justice. He then moved, that the Report be re-committed.

Mr. M. Matthews insisted that the House would fail in its usual liberality, if the sum originally sought by his Hon. Friend, Sir J. Newport, was not given. The Catholics of Ireland were known to be loyal, and had refused advantageous offers from Bonaparte in the education of their students, and after having rejected these offers, it was consistent to apply for an adequate sum to support their establishment at home. But if this boon was circumscribed, the Catholics would naturally conclude, that as they were so niggardly excluded from the liberality of the British Government, they had no interest in protecting that Government.—*(Hear! Hear!)*

Lord H. Petty, in a speech of considerable length, supported the motion.

Mr. Wilberforce and *Mr. Stephen* opposed it.

On a division, there appeared—For the lesser grant, 106—For the larger, 82.

Another division took place, on an amendment by Mr. Lee

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ney, for delaying further proceedings on the resolution till Wednesday. It was negatived by a majority of 112 to 80.

On the motion of Mr. Tierney, further evidence against the Orders in Council was ordered to be heard on Thursday.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland brought up the Bill for granting an annuity to the Scottish Judges, on resignation or retirement. Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Combe, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Child Stealing Bill, when the worthy Alderman proposed to make the offence grand larceny.

The Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

Mr. Lushington postponed his motion respecting the ship l'Etrusco, till Tuesday next.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Mr. Creevey rose to make his promised motion; he said the Petition presented by the East India Company, praying a loan of 1,200,000*l.* gave a fallacious view of the Company's affairs, and was an absolute imposition. In that petition it is stated, that the Company is only deficient 2,400,000*l.*, when the fact was, that they were, to his knowledge, *minus* three millions. They also endeavour to make it appear that they had eight millions of property in this country; but by the accounts which he would move for, he would make it manifest that they were deficient at home 12 millions. They were, to his knowledge, deficient in India 22 millions, which they were bound to pay at home. He therefore concluded, by moving for an account of all the loans they had contracted in India, and the terms of these loans, in order to show that the Petition was a gross fraud; also for an account of the India Stock by computation. He then adverted to the formation of the Committee, which was partial, who were not likely to make an impartial report to the House.

Sir J. Anstruther said, that with regard to the solvency of the East India Company he thought the Hon. Gentleman grossly wrong; or, at least, completely in error and mistake. He asserted, that the Committee was fully competent to consider the whole of the debts and credits of the Company. His next objection was, that Mr. Creevey had allowed the Petition of the Company to be sent to a Committee without stating any objection, or giving the most remote hint of his intention, in the present, or in any other way, to interrupt its proceedings.

Lord Folkestone supported the motion.

Mr. C. Grant observed that the Hon. Gentleman had exhibited upon the present occasion a great deficiency of knowledge. He had asserted that the Company had recently had a deficit of three millions, but he had forgotten that the Company had raised a sum of two millions by bonds. The more he considered the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, the more was he convinced of its impropriety, as the Hon. Gentleman knew well that the accounts he had moved for would be laid on the table in a very few days. He condemned the partial introduction of the subject, previous to the report of the Committee having been made, as it was his most earnest wish that the affairs of the Company should be probed to the bottom.

Mr. Creevey replied, and said, that notwithstanding all the Hon. Gentlemen had said, he still maintained that the deficit of the Company amounted to twelve millions, and for him. Gentlemen to argue that such a sum would ever be paid, was holding the most gross delusion that he had ever seen attempted. He was confident that next year the Company would be again under the necessity of coming to Parliament for the purpose of obtaining another grant of the public money.

A short conversation ensued between Mr. Dundas and Mr. Creevey, and the former having promised productions of the papers moved for, in a few days, the original motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Creevey moved for an account of all loans contracted by the Company in India, and also for an account of the profit accruing to the Company from investments from India and China, for the years 1798-9, and 1806-7. These motions were disposed of in the same way with the first.

Sir T. Turton deferred his motion respecting the affairs of the Carnatic, till Tuesday se'nnight.

On the motion of Mr. Tremayne, the Dead Bodies Washed on Shore Interment Bill, went through the Committee.—Report on Tuesday.

A Petition was presented from ——— Morgan, Esq. of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, against the return of Captain Rainier, for Sandwich. The Petition alleged bribery and corruption, and a want of qualification. It was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 24th instant.

The Three Millions Exchequer Bills Bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. R. Ward presented several Accounts relative to his Majesty's Droits of the Admiralty. Ordered to be printed.—Adjourned till Monday.

PROVINCIALS.

On Tuesday, at Pontefract sessions, the Cloth Returns for the last year were made as follow:—Narrow pieces 161,816; of 5,924,256 yards; decreased, 13,516 pieces.—Broad pieces, 262,024; in yards, 8,422,143; decreased 28,245 pieces.—*Note*. The decrease has been during the last half year.

At the Quarter Sessions for the county of Somerset, held last week at Wells, Thomas Prankett, of Bathwick, was found guilty of leaving his wife and family chargeable to the said parish, and sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, and to be whipped through every street in the parish.

A Correspondent, who remarks on the injury that will be done to farmers, if none but licensed gunners are permitted to destroy rabbits, says, Naturalists have calculated, that a single pair of rabbits may, in the space of four years, increase to the astonishing number of 1,274,840.

Lately, the house of Robert Whittall, at the Barnett's, near Tenbury, was accidentally burnt to the ground, together with most of the furniture: what renders it the more distressing, the poor man (who was a Carpenter by trade) is 87 years of age, and has been blind many years: about twenty years since, he providently made his coffin, in which he had deposited a cheese made by his late wife some years since, and a gammon of bacon, intended for his funeral, which were entirely consumed; and a barrel of cyder, about 7 years old, kept for the same purpose, was rolled into a pool, and the liquor saved.

The Turf.—It is supposed that there has been a greater mortality amongst the foals this year than ever was known. Many gentleman have lost half their stock. Lords Grosvenor and Egremont have been the principal sufferers.

Singular Occurrence.—At the Cock, at Kingsdown, in Somersetshire, is an old cat, now bringing up three young squirrels, which were put to her as soon as they could see, about three weeks ago—she also has a kitten a month old, the whole of which she suckles, and pays equal fondness and attention to. The same cat, about two years ago, brought up two rabbits.

On Saturday se'nnight, a fine young girl of five years of age, died at Glasgow, in consequence of being bit, about ten days ago, while asleep, by rats, to whom poison had been administered. On hearing the cries of the child, her parents hurried into the apartment where she slept, with a light, but not before these voracious animals had succeeded in abstracting a considerable quantity of blood from different parts of the body. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but, owing to the virus of the poison having affected the blood, every effort for restoring the little sufferer to health proved ineffectual, and she expired in great agony, exhibiting all the symptoms incident to such calamitous situations.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 8.

[Transmitted by Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.]

Sir, *Cerberus, off Marie Galante, March 5.*

I beg to acquaint you of the surrender of the Island of Marie Galante to his Majesty's arms.

Finding the Island afforded a shelter for the enemy's privateers with their captured vessels, and that it interfered considerably with the blockade of Guadaloupe, I considered it expedient to attack it, whereupon I gave Capt. Pigot the command of about 200 seamen and marines from the different ships named in the margin *; and, on the 2d instant, we weighed from Petit Terre, and, a little after day-light, effected a landing about two miles from the town, with little opposition, and soon after the Island surrendered at discretion, and the Commandant, with the national military force, are prisoners of war.

I find it a very valuable Island, in the highest state of cultivation, and a large quantity of colonial produce in the stores.—I have disembarked the marines and garrisoned the place, and shall remain with the force under my orders for your further directions.

I herewith inclose Capt. Pigot's letter to me on the occasion (wherein I am happy to observe the high terms in which he

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speak of Captain Bowen, and the officers and men under his command), together with a list of the arms and military stores taken on the Island. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *W. Spray.*

Sir, *Circe, off Marie Galante, March 2.*

You have done me the honour to give me the command of the debarkation of the seamen and marines of his Majesty's ships Cerberus, Circe, and Camilla, on the Island of Marie Galante. I have the pleasure to inform you it was effected without loss, and the only opposition, a few shot from a small battery to the northward; and that, notwithstanding the badness of the roads through the cane patches, I have infinite satisfaction in adding, that the good order and cool conduct of both seamen and marines merits the highest praise. From our early appearance at the end of the town, we found but little preparations for resistance, except a field-piece, placed in the centre of the principal street, on approaching which a flag of truce was sent, and the Island surrendered at discretion. I cannot close this without expressing the support I had in Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Camilla, and all the officers employed on this service. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) *Hugh Pigot.*

A Return of Ordnance found in the Island of Marie Galante.

Town of Grand Bourg—1 six pounder field-piece.
Fort—2 twenty-four pounders, and 1 six pounder.
Vieux Fort—2 eighteen pounders.
St. Louis—2 eighteen pounders.
Le Marechal—2 twenty-four pounders.
Le Bas—1 twenty-four pounder.
Cape Esterre—2 twelve pounders.
Three hundred small arms.
One hundred barrels of powder in the grand magazine.

(Signed) *H. Pigot.*

* Cerberus, Circe, and Camilla.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Briggs and Lampert, Gravesend, wharfingers.—Gainsford and Co. Holborn-bridge, cheesemongers.—Denson and Gorst, Chester, curriers.—Ellis and Fletcher, Fenchurch-street, auctioneers.—Wilkinson and Gillow, Preston, grocers.—Marriotts and Burton, Manchester, cotton-merchants.—Sherrocks and Roberts, Manchester, cotton-merchants.—T. T. and J. Dray, Hythe, coal-merchants.—Hughes and Brown, Bermondsey, tanners.—Barton and Purdy, St. Paul's Church-yard, music-sellers.—Laing and Bourne, Tower-hill, ship-brokers.—Moorcroft and Field, Oxford-street, veterinary-surgeons.—Armsby and Bulman, Blackfriars-road, carpenters.—Smith and Hatchett, Aldersgate-street, carriers.—Hobson and Wharrington, Leeds, cabinet-makers.—Lucas and Kempson, Birmingham, auctioneers.—Parry and Barlow, Liverpool, merchants.—Burt and Newman, Southwark, oilmen.—Vaux and Bloom, Spital-square, silk-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Thomas Huntingdon, Watford, Herts, calico-printer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

Thomas Bolton, of Langton Little, Yorkshire, dealer, from May 10 to June 28, at ten, at the Town Hall Tavern, Richmond.

BANKRUPTS.

William Williams, Park-street, Islington, builder, to surrender May 10, 14, at one, and June 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Jackson, Hatton Garden.

John Courtney, Merthyr Tydvill, Glamorganshire, innkeeper, May 30, 31, and June 14, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Merthyr Tydvill. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn, London; and Mr. Merrick, Merthyr Tydvill.

John Byrne, Liverpool, wine-merchant, May 18, 19, and June 14, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Griffith, Lower Castle-street, Liverpool.

Thomas Royds, Littleborough, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer, May 20, 27, and June 14, at eleven, at the Swan Inn, Rochdale. Attornies, Mr. Hurd, Temple; and Mr. Shaw, Rochdale.

Charles Robinson, Wood-street, Cheapside, cloth-worker, May 7, at one, 10, at twelve, and June 14, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Gale and Son, Bedford-street.

John Holden, Grafton-street, grocer, May 9, 16, at twelve, and June 14, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Williams, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square.

John Stiles, Air-street, Piccadilly, carpenter, May 7, 17, and June 14, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Rice and Abraham, Dufour-place, Broad-street, Golden-square.

Robert Farbridge, Paragon-place, Kent Roads, timber-merchant, May 10, 14, and June 14, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Sheffield, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields.

Paul Lister, Heptonstall; William Lister, Morton; and John Longbottom, Steeton, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners, May 28, at four, 24, and June 14, at eleven, at the White Horse Inn, Otley. Attornies, Mr. Smith, Otley; and Messrs. Exley and Stocker, Furnival's Inn.

John Hamer, Blackburn, dealer, May 27, at five, 28, at eleven, and June 14, at five, at the New Inn, Blackburn. Attornies, Mr. Ainsworth, Blackburn; and Messrs. Clarke and Richards, Chancery-lane.

Paul Lister, Slater Jug, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, May 13, 17, and June 14, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

William Payne, Bath, druggist, May 16, 18, and June 14, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attornies, Mr. Stephens, Bristol; and Mr. Sweet, Inner Temple.

Michael Jacobs, Portsea, Southampton, slopseller, May 7, 21, and June 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Isaacs, George-street, Minories.

Charles Troutbeck, Rathbone-place, upholsterer, May 9, 16, and June 14, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Amici, Sion College Gardens.

John Jones, Old Gravel-lane, corn-factor, May 7, 21, and June 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Barber and Cranch, Old Broad-street.

DIVIDENDS.

June 11. J. Probert, Leadenhall-street, victualler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 11. F. Hall, Jermyn-street, cordwainer, at one, at Guildhall.

May 24. J. and T. Auther, St. Helen's, insurance-brokers, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 31. C. F. Schmoll, Jewin-street, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

June 4. J. Underhill, Barbican, straw-hat-manufacturer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

May 24. Thomas Read, Whitcombe-street, jeweller, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 18. W. Morley, Drury-lane, warehouseman, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 24. J. Richardson, Holborn, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 28. W. Davies, North-street, Chelsea, plaisterer, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 9. W. Hambly, Great Bell-alley, Coleman-street, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 14. W. Wigstead, Charing-cross, stationer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 14. T. Ralfe and J. Gauntlett, Leadenhall-street, merchants, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 7. G. Porcas, Leadenhall-market, poulterer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 14. Elizabeth Grace Simpson, Roll's-buildings, taylor, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 15. T. Bates, Chetham, near Manchester, and J. Bates, Halifax, wool-staplers, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Halifax.

May 27. J. Wright, Oldham, Lancashire, mercer, at twelve, at Miss Bradford's, Oldham.

May 27. J. Stanley, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, at eleven, at the White Hart Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull.

June 1. S. Bottomley, Salford, liquor-merchant, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester.

May 26. W. A. Hebb, Bridgnorth, linen-draper, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Bridgnorth.

May 31. J. Shillingford, Stanton St. John, Oxfordshire, butcher, at eleven, at the Marlborough Arms Inn, Woodstock.

May 17. J. Hopkins, Alcester, grocer, at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Alcester.

May 27. R. and E. Banks, Bamber bridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, at eleven, at the White Horse, Preston.

May 25. E. Atkinson, Billinge, Lancashire, fustian-manufacturer, at eleven, at the Minorca Inn, Wigan.

CERTIFICATES, MAY 21.

W. Dunlop, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.
H. Barton, Manchester, grocer.
J. M. Guest and J. Underhill, Birmingham, merchants.

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C. Hubbard, Norwich, haberdasher.
J. Sinclair, Wapping, victualler.
T. Squire, West-square, dealer.
T. Wall, Bristol, brewer.
J. Kent, jun. Southwick, builder.
J. Stanley, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, tallow-chandler.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Foreign Office, May 4, 1808.

The Right Honourable George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this Court, that his Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the Port of Copenhagen, and of all the other Ports in the Island of Zealand; and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

George Hanbury Mitchell, Hugh Innes, Hugh Lindsay, and Thomas Fleming, Fenchurch-street, merchants.—John Hicks and Richard Shalles, Bath, timber-merchants.—John Higgin, Henry Crawford and George Whiteley, London.—Thomas Vickars and Joseph Elliott, Manchester, joiners.—John Price and Michael Waugh, Leeds, clerks.—John Andrew Lewis and James Brooke, St. Vincent's-row, City-road, carvers and gilders.—James Francis, Jonas Maby George, and William Butt, Shepton-Mallet, clothiers.—George Wolff, Jens Wolff, and John Dorville, America-square, merchants.—Nathaniel Ravis and Daniel Harris Ravis, Gracechurch-street, upholders.—Benjamin Joel and John Joel, Manchester, brush-makers.—Timothy and William Curtis, Richard Henry Clarke, and Ralph Hanson Dawson, London.—John Norris and Wm. Pilkington, Chorley, joiners.—John Ball, James Aspinall, Hugh Walmesley, and Edward Robinson, Dawber's Delf, Wrightington, stone quarriers.—Nathaniel Thorold Darwin and Erasmus Darwin Moss, Stratford, mealmen.—John Marsh and Thomas Barker, Lisbon, merchants.—Josiah Robins and John Rodway, Birmingham, appraisers.—Richard Lindsey, sen. Richard Lindsey, jun. and Wm. Lindsey, Gildersome, Leeds, clothiers.

BANKKUPTCY ENLARGED.

William Partington, Manchester, money-scrivener, from May 10 to June 28, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Davis, St. John-street, carpenter, to surrender May 10, 17, and June 18, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Richard Harvey, No. 24, Cursitor-street.

Ralph Forshaw, Burscough, Lancashire, shop-keeper, June 1, and 2, at the Liverpool Arms Hotel, Liverpool; and 18, at one, at the Talbot Inn, Ormskirk. Attornies, Mr. Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, London; and Mr. Pritt, Water-street, Liverpool.

Thomas Armett, Rainow, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, May 30, and 31, at five, and June 18, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Leek, Staffordshire. Attornies, Messrs. Cruso, Jones, and Porter, Leek; and Mr. Townsend, Staple-Inn, London.

Peter Napper, Bristol, haberdasher, May 20, 21, and June 18, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Corn-street, Bristol. Attornies, Mr. James, No. 12, Gray's-inn-square; and Messrs. Morgan and Livett, Bristol.

William Barrs, jun. Birmingham, frying-pan and edge-tool-maker, May 16, 17, and June 18, at eleven, at the Shakspeare Tavern, New-street, Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Constable, Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Simcox, Bull Ring, Birmingham.

Thomas Clough, Bramley, Yorkshire, clothier, May 18, 23, and June 18, at eleven, at the Golden Lion Inn, Leeds. Attornies, Mr. Lambert, No 29, Hatton-Garden, London; and Mr. Skelton, Leeds.

Stephen Underhill, Sheerness, slopseller, May 14, 21, and June 18, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Templer, Burr-street, East Smithfield.

Edward Unsworth, Ardwick, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, May 23, 25, and June 18, at four, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Johnson and Bailey, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, London.

Thomas Topp, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, May 23, 25, and June 18, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Johnson and Bailey, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street.

John Cheyney, Oxford-street, linen-draper, May 14, 21, and June 18, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.

William Green, Liverpool, cutler, May 30, 31, and June 18, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Messrs. R. Rowlinson, Liverpool; and C. Rowlinson, Church-yard-court, Temple.

John Henriques, New-square, merchant, May 14, 21, and June 18, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hughes, Clifford's-Inn.

William Wright, Ashby de la Zouch, draper, May 24, and June 18, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcoln-square.

Thomas Robinson, Great St. Helen's, factor, May 14, 21, and June 8, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Kearsey, Bishopsgate Within.

Joanna Anderson, Dean-street, Soho, piano-forte-maker, May 17, 28, and June 18, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Adams, Old Jewry.

Thomas Evans, Coventry-street, linen-draper, May 14, 21, and June 18, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Nind, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields.

DIVIDENDS.

May 28. William Welch and John Welch, Brook-street, Holborn, shoe-makers, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 1. James Hudson, Watling-street, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 10. Samuel Haines, Chipping-Camden, Gloucestershire, sheep-dealer, at eleven, at the George Inn, Chipping-Camden.

May 31. John Pedder, Bristol, merchant, at eleven, at the White Hart, Broad-street, Bristol.

May 17. William Williams, Lad-lane, victualler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 21. William Smith, Rosemary-lane, cheesemonger, at one, at Guildhall.

June 7. Crichton Horne, Poland-street, Ratcliffe Highway, glass-maker, at one, at Guildhall.

May 31. Charles Husey and Nicholas Husey, Newgate-street, linen-drapers, at one, at Guildhall.

May 31. Charles and Nicholas Husey, Newgate-street, linen-drapers, at one, at Guildhall.

May 31. George Perry, Liverpool, dealer, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

June 14. Robert Adam, Southampton, ship-builder, at eleven, at the Dolphin's Inn, Southampton.

June 1. John Taylor, Manchester, merchant, at eleven, at the George Inn, Huddersfield.

May 30. Richard Aldridge, Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, clothier, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stroud.

June 18. George Thomson, Duke-street, Westminster, merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

May 31. William Scales, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, at eleven, at the Dog and Duck Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull.

July 5. James Belcher Ball, jun. Kensington, coachmaster, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 11. Richard Mill, Biddeford, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

May 17. William Treppass, St. Martin's-le-Grand, bookseller, at twelve at Guildhall.

June 14. Leonard Tabraham, back-lane, wheelwright, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—MAY 28.

J. Waybran and J. Gerrard, Swan-street, Minories.
W. Knight, Tunbridge, banker.
J. P. Seddon, Homerton, merchant.
S. Haines, Chipping-Campden, Gloucestershire, sheep-dealer.
W. Bishop, Staplehurst, Kent, sadler.
R. Jones, Gower-street, Whitechapel, silk-winder.
T. Lees, Hebden-bridge, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner.
W. H. Mason, Heartley-place, Kent-road, paper-stainer.

[A general promotion of Military Officers took place last night, and is contained in the Gazette—but the particulars extend to so great a length, that we are unable to insert them.]

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The Expedition sailed from the Downs and from Harwich on Wednesday last. The vessels remained at anchor off Orfordness, in consequence of a temporary change of wind, but as the breeze soon veered to the southward, they have probably proceeded. All the armaments are to rendezvous in Yarmouth Roads. There were eighty-four transports, of which four and thirty contained cavalry. Nearly three hundred flat-bottomed boats too, were on board the transports. The following is the Staff of the Expedition :—

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore, Commander in Chief; Major-Gen. M'Kenzie Frazer, second in command; Major-Gen. Clinton, on the Staff; Col. Murray, Quarter-master-General, Major de Blaquire, ditto; Inspector of Hospitals, Dr. Franks; Deputy ditto, Mr. Ferguson; Physicians to the Forces, Drs. Larkin, Tyce, and Morris; Staff-Surgeons, Montague, Lindsay, Dyaly, and Kratziesen; Apothecaries, Henderson, and Hoffee; Purveyor, Assistant Mates, ditto; Deputy Commissary, —— Kennedy, Esq.; Assistant, Mr. Gauntlett.

Under such a General as Sir JOHN MOORE much may be atchieved. It is long since British troops have gained a victory abroad, untarnished by the disgrace of injustice: and we hope that the dreadful example which our Government has received of continental resentment for the seizure at Copenhagen, will teach them hereafter to season their active zeal with some few sprinklings of prudence and justice, although they may be too proud to make a verbal confession of their error. This Expedition is said to be destined for the Baltic; if the last had not gone out, it would never have been necessary. But our Ministers, as if afraid lest the courage of our soldiers should grow rusty, dispatch one set of men to irritate the nations of the Continent, and then ship off a second party to contend with them when they are irritated.

It has been said, that another Squadron, unaccompanied by transports, is about to sail from Cawsand Bay, having sealed orders, and provisions for six months. The ships mentioned were the Tonnant, the Gibraltar, the Bellerophon, the Brunswick, the Dragon, and the Neptune, men of war; two frigates, and two sloops. All these were to be commanded by Admiral DE COURCY.

Within these few days a great number of emigrants have arrived from Portugal, at Plymouth: they came in a transport from our fleet off Lisbon. Our Squadron had been apprized of the arrival of the Prince Regent at Rio Janeiro on the 6th of January. He had entered on his functions as a Sovereign, and formed an Administration, which was approved by the people. It is said, that an Englishman has the superintendance of the Admiralty. Orders had been given for the immediate construction of ships of war; a declaration of hostilities had been issued against Spanish America: and sixteen millions of dollars belonging to Spain had been sequestered.

In Portugal the rage of emigration had become so general, that any person detected in leaving the country, was subjected to death and confiscation of property. At Lisbon provisions were not scarce. On Monday Mr. FAWKENER, from our Government, requested Mr. M'KERRALL to communicate a Circular Note to the Merchants employed in the Brazil trade, that the Portuguese Minister was ready to give licences to British or Portuguese ships, to carry out British manufactured cotton goods to the Brazils, under certain instructions: and that licences would be prepared on Tuesday morning by the Lords of Trade.

An Order of Council will shortly appear for the restoration of all such property detained in this country as belongs to Portuguese subjects, now in this kingdom, or in the Brazils with their Sovereign: and a reference will be made to the Prince Regent concerning the property of those Portuguese who are under the denomination of France.—Thus will be preserved the property of those who have the courage to adhere to their Monarch: and the possessions of those who have submitted to the enemy, will afford the means of relief to loyal subjects.

The American ship the Osage arrived at Falmouth on Saturday the 30th of April. She brought only three passengers, Mr. LOUIS, Mr. MORGAN, and Mr. NOURSE. The last is said to have come only on mercantile business, and Mr. LOUIS is reported to have brought dispatches from General ARMSTRONG to Mr. PINCKNEY.

Every circumstance that we can gather, proves the vigorous disposition of the French Government towards the Americans. BONAPARTE, it is said, will have no neutrals: and he has even refused passports to the Americans in France. Mr. MORGAN made his escape on board the Osage. Nay, the Osage herself, after her arrival at L'Orient, was seized because she had been spoken by a British cruizer off that port. Accounts received last week from Bayonne actually state, that BONAPARTE issued a Decree there on the 4th of last month, ordering the capture and condemnation of all American vessels.

We should be sorry to see any unnecessary acrimony employed against America: we have wars anew already upon our consciences and upon our purses: but we hope that Government will make no abject concessions for the sake of American friendship. America's friendship is but a time-serving amity: she can do us little good, she can do France little harm. Now that France appears to have completely shaken her off, she may wish to be on the best terms with us: But let us consider that she comes to us from necessity, not from love, and that we have a right to make the best bargain we can.

On Thursday last Mr. PINCKNEY had a conference of several hours with Mr. CANNING.

In another part of our Paper we have given a detail of the operations of the Swedish war. They are of a nature highly honourable to the gallantry and military skill of our Allies, and we trust that he will continue to pursue the career he has begun, until he shall have secured to himself and his country, by the proofs of Swedish spirit and independence, the solid advantages of an honourable and permanent peace. For probably there is no mode of obtaining security from BONAPARTE, except the proving to him that he has it not in his power to prevent that security.

It is said, that a vessel has just arrived from Holland—that the men were not immediately supposed to land, but that three women had obtained that permission. It is added, that an Austrian Messenger, supposed to bear dispatches from Vienna, landed at Harwich at two o'clock yesterday morning. We have not been able to ascertain what faith may be due to these statements.

The report of a revolution in Russia, of the truth of which we expressed some doubts in our last Number, now appears, as we suspected, to be totally without foundation. Letters were received in town on Monday from Riga, which make not the slighest mention of any disturbances in St. Petersburgh.

The Court of St. Petersburgh has published the following Notification, which will doubtless be interesting to all those concerned in Russian Commerce:—

"The Imperial College of Commerce notifies, that in consequence of an Imperial Edict, issued on the 8th November, 1807, for the establishment of a Commission to liquidate all accounts subsisting between the Russian and British subjects in St. Peters-

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burgh, Riga, and Archangel, that the same is now opened; and to which commission, all British subjects are compelled to produce a balance of their property, namely, such as may consist in ships lying in any of the ports of Russia; merchandize lying at the Exchange, or in the Custom-house warehouses; also of their capitals and books, excepting only such monies as are placed in the Bank. And whoever has any kind of demand on the British, or who are themselves indebted to them, are bound to give in an account thereof to any one of the Liquidative Commissions, most suitable to themselves, within four months from the first publication thereof in the Newspaper. After that time has elapsed, the Commission will neither receive nor discharge any demand which may be made."

From the German Articles in the series of *Moniteurs* which arrived on Monday, it appears that Austria is assuming a menacing attitude against Turkey. The German Papers that arrived on Wednesday, seem to make this at least certain, that the French troops are marching from the upper part of Italy towards Greece, and that Russia, as well as Austria, is making demonstrations against the Porte: but whether for the sake of intimidating the Turkish Government into an accession to the project against England, or with a view to an immediate conquest of Turkey in Europe, it is not easy to decide. But it should seem that the story of a scheme for the immediate dismemberment of Turkey, is incompatible with the report that leave has been granted to the French armies of passing through Asiatic Turkey into Persia.

A French Artillery Officer of rank has lately written a letter from Dalmatia to a brother officer in the north of Germany, in which he assures the latter, that the expedition against the British territories in the East Indies will certainly go forward, both on the part of the French and Russians, whose combined armies are to co-operate. Marmont is to have the chief command. The French army, reinforced by troops from the German Confederates, will march from Dalmatia to Astracan, where it will be joined by the Russians.

Lucien Bonaparte lives in all the seclusion of a private man at Rome, and all the offers of his brother Napoleon to make him a Prince, or a Sovereign, have been rejected by him. He refuses to acknowledge the latter by his title of Emperor and King, and assigns for reasons, that he had power enough, as First Consul of France, as a Republic, and should have remained true to the cause of Republican representation, for which he formerly fought by order of Napoleon. The name of Lucien Bonaparte has been erased from the list of the Imperial Family.

The fate of the Pope and his territories will now probably be soon decided. It is said, that at first, he would not admit to an audience the French General Miollis, who so gallantly planted the artillery of his army against the Pope's Palace on his entering Rome. The French Minister, it is reported, introduced Miollis without the knowledge of the Pope, who then no longer could avoid the interview. He would not speak to the General a single word on State affairs, but referred him to the Cardinal Secretary. The French General, instead of kissing his Holiness's slipper, only made him a bow; when Pius sarcastically asked him "*Scite Catolico, Voi?*"—"Are you a Catholic?" Miollis answering in the affirmative, the Pope gave him the usual blessing.

Bonaparte has granted domain lands in Hanover to no less than seventy of his officers, of the annual value of more than two and a half millions of florins.

A man named Daphne, at present in custody on a charge of picking pockets, lately made an attempt to rob the mail, in a novel and extraordinary way:—the London mail being near the town of Maidenhead, and the guard's horn being within hearing in the town, this fellow got close to the post-office, blew a horn so similar to the guard's, that the postmaster threw the bag out of his window, and Daphne got clear off with it. On his being taken into custody, he was discharged for want of legal evidence.

An extraordinary circumstance is stated to have happened recently at Bath. A gentleman of family and fortune entertained some time ago a young man in his service, who was seized with a sudden indisposition, which required that he should be immediately bled. Professional assistance was not at hand, and the Gentleman, who understood phlebotomy, proceeded to bare the arm, when he discovered the initials of his own name, which had been inserted in the manner common among sailors. This brought to his recollection, that many years ago a child of his own had been thus marked before it was entrusted to the care of certain persons in an inferior situation of life; and upon enquiry, consequential to this discovery, the Gentleman ascertained that the servant was his own *son*.

A post chaise and four arrived at a house of notorious ill fame in Catherine-street, Strand, yesterday afternoon. From the rapidity of the movements of the servants, and other circumstances, induced the spectators to believe that the chaise brought some deluded female to that infamous place of resort. The above house is of the most infamous description, and ought to be narrowly watched by the police.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Wednesday His Majesty, at two o'clock, held a Private Levee, at the Queen's Palace, when the following had the honour of being presented to His Majesty:—

The Earl of Shannon, upon coming to his title; Col. Carlton, upon his promotion, and being under orders for Canada, by the Earl of Effingham; the Earl of Scarborough, upon coming to his title; Mr. Augustus Foster, his Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the United States of America, on his return on leave of absence; Admiral Bailer, upon his promotion; Lieut.-Col. Brown, Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, upon his promotion; and Captain Moorsam, Private Secretary to Lord Mulgrave, upon his being appointed Colonel of the Royal Marines.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, and gave audiences to the Duke of Portland, the Cabinet Ministers, Earl Shannon, and Mr. Ryder.

FRACAS IN HIGH LIFE.—At the Countess of Essex's grand rout, on Tuesday night, the Earl of T—lle's and the Earl of C—l's carriages were called at the same time, and each coachman strove, with all his professional skill, for precedence; but the Earl of T—lle's reached the door first, and received the venerable Earl, his Countess, and fair daughters. The Earl of C—l, dissatisfied with his coachman, ran down the steps, seized the reins of the horses, and backed his own carriage, endeavouring at the same time to take the coachman from the box. The servants took the part of their brother of the *whip*: the Earl of C—l was very roughly handled and obliged to sound a retreat, after having fallen under the horses' feet. Considerable apprehensions were entertained for his safety, but his Lordship, we understand, did not receive any material injury.

CRIM. CON.—The wife of Mr. M—, a confectioner, in Queen Ann-street East, eloped from her husband a few days since, and was traced to the arms of a butler, in Baker-street, North. The lady had apartments in the house of an upper servant, belonging to the same family as the butler, but in consequence of too much attention have been paid her by the butler, the husband removed her. This, however, did not succeed, for one day last week the wife left her home with a young child, as she informed her husband, to pay a visit to her mother, at Richmond, but did not return at night, and on the following day the husband had the mortification to find, that she had left her child with her mother, and fled. After a long search, she was traced to an apartment in John-street, Mary-le-bonne. The husband, with an officer, on forcing the door of a bed-room, found her in the arms of her paramour. The rage of the husband was suppressed by the officer, and he departed, having placed his wife in proper hands. Steps have been taken for legal redress, and consequently the business will be settled in Westminster Hall.

There is a tale in the higher circles, of an act of human depravity, that, if well founded, cannot be too widely exposed to public abhorence:—that of an *antiquated* Peer having incestuously seduced *his own natural daughter* from the cottage of her mother, where he had concealed them both for many years, with the scantiest means for their subsistence!

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THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Although we are not among those who conceive that Comedy is now at a very low ebb in Great Britain, yet we have more than once had occasion to regret that the English Opera has fallen to so deplorable a situation as that which it occupies at the present day. Mr. Cumberland has produced an Opera called the *Jew of Mogadore*, which was acted for the first time on Tuesday evening: and we are sorry to say, that he has done nothing for the redemption of English credit in this particular. To say that Mr. Cumberland's dialogue does not abound with bad English, bad Grammar, stupid puns, and false metaphors, is to say very little in his favour; and yet we are obliged to confess that in his favour we can add little more.

The story of this piece it will be impossible for us to lay before our Readers, because, with all the attention that we bestowed upon the play, during the representation, we were unable to discover any thing that approached the nature of a plot. We were fortunate enough to perceive only that *the Prince of Mogadore* was in love with a lady, who, attended by some persons from Cyprus, was shipwrecked on the African coast, and bought by a Jew of Mogadore. This Jew was exceedingly benevolent, for he purchased slaves, that he might have the pleasure of setting them free again, and probably, as the vulgar saying has it, he contrived to live by the loss. *The Prince* seemed to be a good deal displeased at first, when he understood that *Giovanni*, who seemed to be the commander of the vessel from Cyprus, had taken the liberty of bringing the lady with him: but on finding that *Giovanni* had used her very well, he graciously forgave him. On the arrival of the news of the old Monarch's death, which happens, with great dramatic fitness, in the last act, *the Prince* ascends the throne, and all the people seem to be happy enough. It is observable that the Jew, whose principles are so adverse to slavery, has long kept in his house an Irishman, and a woman who we believe is a Persian, as mere slaves: and at the end of the play, recollecting that his conscience is hostile to slavery, he tells them that he cannot think of keeping them as slaves, and compliments them by requesting their acceptance of their liberty. There is another Jew, of a less liberal disposition, who brings himself into the disagreeable clutches of the penal law, and then is begged off: but we could not at all understand what he had to do with the play. The character, or rather the part, which Mrs. Bland represented, is attended, to our view, with the same disadvantage.

The actors were too good for the business they had to execute. Mr. Dowton, from whose character of *Nadab* the play takes its name, had nothing to do but to speak a few benevolent sentences: and if the Managers have a mind to equalize their actors in the general opinion, by way of getting an excuse for lowering their salaries, we think they cannot contrive any better scheme than that of putting good comedians into such parts as this Jew. These are the parts that remove all distinction between good actors and bad ones; for, as the servant says in the farce, Joan is as good as my lady in the dark. Mr. Penley plays the other Jew: and we should recommend it to him, when this Jew is labouring under the apprehensions of speedy execution, to be a little less jocular in his tone and in the muscles of his face. Madame Catalani, it is true, has a smile upon her countenance even in the deepest distress: but Mr. Penley is not so pretty as Madame Catalani, and does not become a smile by any means so well; and besides, an actor or actress, though handsomer than Apollo or Venus, should always recollect that people in extremity of suffering are not apt to indulge themselves in mirth: let not Mr. Penley plead the almost solitary example of Sir Thomas Moore, who jested as he mounted the scaffold.—We must not omit to praise the chaste, yet impressive acting of Mr. Holland, in the part of *the Prince*.

The music is the production of Mr. Kelly. We will not affront that gentleman by any compliments about its originality, for we know that he would perceive the ironical effect which any such panegyric must convey; but he deserves at least the credit of having well adapted most of the songs to the talents of the respective singers. Mr. Braham and Mrs. Mountain did the greatest justice to the compositions which were committed to them.

The Play was heard with the most attentive endurance, till the end; but human fortitude could not, without some expression of impatience, suffer so very dull, flat, and unintelligible an Opera; and the hisses of the audience became so loud and so general, as to drown the voice of Mr. Holland, who tried to give it out for a second representation. But the play bills, as usual, inform us every morning of its great success, and the piece continues to be acted.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Bonduca, a play of Beaumont and Fletcher, was acted on Tuesday night, for the benefit of Mr. Cooke, and repeated on Thursday night for the injury of the Theatre. This very ill-constructed and very harshly written drama, is thus cast in its principal characters:—

Caratach.....Mr. Cooke.
Hengo.....Miss M. Bristow.
Suetonius.....Mr. Murray.
Penius.....Mr. C. Kemble.
Petillius.....Mr. Pope.
Junius.....Mr. Brunton.
Judas.....Mr. Munden.
Bonduca.....Mrs. St. Leger.
First Daughter.....Mrs. H. Johnston.
Second Daughter.....Miss Bristow.

The story is very nearly the same as that of the Drury Lane Ballet, to which it has served as a model. The Romans under *Suetonius* have invaded England. They engage and conquer the Britons. *Penius*, who, in consequence of a quarrel with the General, has refused to fight against the Britons, kills himself in remorse on learning the glory that his Roman fellow-soldiers have gained. *Caratach*, the British chief, being defeated, flies among the rocks with the boy *Hengo*; *Bonduca*, and her two daughters, poison themselves. *Hengo* is shot by *Judas*, whom *Caratach* kills for the deed: the Romans offer honourable burial for the child, and *Caratach* surrenders.

All these incidents happen with an abrupt and almost ridiculous rapidity. We hardly know who the people are, certainly we have no time to contract any regard for them, when suddenly they kill themselves, or perform some such act, which must always be the more ludicrous when improbably managed, in proportion as it is affecting when naturally introduced.

The poetry of this Play is almost universally flat and tame, or stubborn and quaint: perhaps the only passage of merit is that in which the High Priest of the Britons, describing the march of Death, utters this most striking line—

Wide waves his bickering blade, and fires the fields of air.

However, the Play is certainly not without discrimination of character. *Caratach* is open and generous; the only fault of his dramatic temper is his want of gallantry to the women, whom he never addresses but in objurgatory terms. *Penius* is a plain rough soldier; proud, brave, and gloomy. *Petillius* is a plain rough soldier; easy, thoughtless, and gay. *Junius* is a soldier in love. *Judas* is a soldier, with a touch of cowardice, and a great propensity for eating: this character has a good deal of humour. *Bonduca* is a bully in petticoats; a personage certainly not agreeable, but if married men tell truth, not quite out of nature.

Mrs. St. Leger's figure is rather too large for the sort of dress which she wears in *Bonduca*. She would do well to be less fiery in the colours of her attire, and in the tones of her voice. At present she seems a caricature of the Britannias that one sees painted upon sign-posts. Mr. Pope's *Petillius* needs no emendation: it is at once a spirited and a correct performance. Nor can we too highly praise the *Judas* of that admirably humourous actor, Mr. Munden. His hunger, his drunkenness, his impudence, his fear, are all equally entertaining and equally true. The other parts are none of them worth much notice, except the *Caratach* of Mr. Cooke; and the notice that Mr. Cooke requires in this part, is the notice of his "bad eminence." Hard, harsh, uninteresting, where he ought to be generous, affecting, and noble; he confounded all the principles of his art, and played ill by the very means that in other parts have caused him to play well. In short, he forgot that *Caratach* lifting his sword for the safety of his country, was not *Shylock* sharpening his knife for the execution of the merchant. One instance of this kind of error will suffice; we select the concluding passage of the play, which Mr. Cooke delivers with all the rage of disappointed vengeance. The reader needs peruse it but once to perceive that it ought to be delivered with serene magnanimity:

——"Rome shall know
"The firmness of a Briton's soul; shall know
"Britons can brave the chance of war! If Fortune
"Smile on their arms, they spare the vanquish'd foe;
"Vanquish'd themselves, in naked majesty,
"Like their own knotted oak, by thunder blasted,
"Nobly they stand the tempest of their fate.
"Now, Roman, I am thine. Set on, I follow.

The only object which we can guess to have existed in the revival of this Play, appears to have been the injury of the Ballet at Drury-Lane. If that were the motive, Mr. Harris is justly

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punished; for we do not believe that there were as many spectators on Thursday night as would pay the charges of the House. He is by no means sparing of expence; but what is the use of bestowing expence on such Tragedies as *Bondura*, such Operas as *The Travellers in Switzerland*, and such Afterpieces as *Bonifacio* and *Bridgetina*?

We are happy to find that Mr. Cooke is shortly to play *Kent* to Mr. Kemble's *Lear*, with Mr. C. Kemble for the *Edgar*. Then we may hope to see a play well acted.

Mrs. C. Kemble's Benefit is fixed for Tuesday the 20th inst. when will be represented a New Comedy, called "*Match Making; or, 'Tis a Wise Child that knows its own Father*," with a favourite Interlude, and a Musical Entertainment.

We sincerely wish that the Golden Fleece, or more properly the classical story taken from that celebrated poet Valerius Flacus, called "*Jason and Medea*," may prove a golden fleece to the Proprietors of the Minor Theatre, Catherine-street, Strand; the machinery, scenery, decorations, &c. are very pleasing, and we are informed were invented by Mr. Johnston, late of Drury Lane Theatre.

FINE ARTS.

The fortieth exhibition of the Royal Academy at Somerset-House has now appeared, and continues to attract all those with whom the love of the arts, of fashion, or of a lounge, is a motive powerful enough to vanquish the horrors of heat. Two of the artists who formerly drew the greatest admiration, are not recognised in this exhibition; one has been snatched from public attention by an untimely death, and the other by his own diffidence. The last exhibition contained several of the works of Mrs. Opie: Mr. Opie is now no more. The last exhibition contained several works of Mr. Hoppner; but Mr. Hoppner, conceiving that none of his most recent paintings are worthy of his own reputation, has now, with a self-command and coolness of determination exceedingly unusual among men of genius, refused to send any of his paintings to the exhibition. Having thus paid our tribute of respect to the artists who are absent, we proceed to speak of the merits of those who are present.

The Royal Academicians, as may be always expected, have furnished the greatest number of striking pictures.

35. *A Portrait.*—H. Thomson, R. A.

"Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutor'd mind,
"Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind!"

This picture is the portrait of an Indian female, kneeling and adoring the deity that manifests himself amid the storm. The expression of the upper part of her face has a mixture of sweetness and sublimity, that we scarcely hoped ever to see united. The management of the light which a tempestuous sky throws on a break of the sea that sweeps in the back ground, is exquisitely conducted; the colouring is chaste, and at the same time harmonious; and Mr. Thomson seems to have completely obtained that power, which, in painting, as well as in poetry, is accept to escape the careless, ignorant, or indolent minds of inferior artists, the power of subjecting imagination without depression, of preserving vigour without neglecting elegance, and of "*forgetting a temperance even in the whirlwind of passion.*"

71. *Lavinia.*—M. A. Shee, R. A.

This is the best picture which we have ever seen of Mr. Shee's. The figure of Lavinia is single; and the attitude in which she sits is natural and simple. The face and neck are extremely meritorious in colouring, and the picure could scarcely fail to please even an unpractised eye. If there be any fault in it, we are inclined to think that fault exists in the representation of the turf on which Lavinia sits. The ground has too square an effect for a natural bank—it looks as if it were chisseled stone.

75. *Portrait of Lady Heathcote.*—W. Owen, R. A.

The genius of this admirable artist continues to expand itself, and appears at length to have called forth that applause which is so justly its due. The best judges of the art, and the uncultivated spectators who gaze but for a show, have all concurred in extolling this portrait. Mr. Owen is an artist of real genius; and as it is the property of real genius to place no bounds to its progress of improvement, we doubt not that his future works will give us many opportunities of repeating, and even increasing the high praise which we are bound to bestow upon this picture.

112. *The Death of Lord Nelson in the Cockpit of the Ship Victory.*—B. West, R. A.

So great a fame has been acquired by this artist for his Death of General Wolfe, that any stranger who looks at the Death of Lord Nelson now in the Exhibition, will scarcely believe the same hand to have produced both. This picture abounds with Mr. West's worst faults; and the whole has a hard, dry, disagreeable effect, which disappointed us the more in proportion to the interest of the subject, and the celebrity of the artist.

CITY.

Bread.—On Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be continued as before, viz. the quartern loaf, wheaten, to be sold for 11d. and the household 9½d.

Friday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, and after a long desultory conversation thanks were voted to the Rev. C. J. Baynes, for his sermon preached at St. Paul's, on the Fast Day.

A Report was presented from the Committee of City Lands, concerning Smithfield Market, recommending the adoption of a plan suggested by Mr. Joshua Trimmer, as to the regulations of the said Market, and recommending a remuneration of 400*l.* a year for the same, which was negatived by the Court.

A Report was read from the Committee of General Purposes, as to the income of the City, which was stated to be 10,792*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* chargeable to the Property Tax, which was ordered to be returned.

A Letter from Captain Rogers and one from Admiral Stirling, in return to the votes of thanks of the Court, were laid by the Lord Mayor before the Court, and ordered to be entered on the Journals.

The Chamberlain presented his account of receipts and expenditure for the year 1807. The Clerk of the Comptroller also his charge upon the Chamberlain; and the Clerk of the Bridge-house his accounts, which were severally ordered to be printed, and a copy thereof sent to every Member of the Court.

The Committee of City Lands were ordered to stay proceedings in a Bill presented to the House of Commons concerning Smithfield Market, they having exceeded their instructions.

Admiral Sir T. Louis having died before the sword voted him by the Court, could have been presented, the same was ordered to be presented to his son, now Sir John Louis, a Post Captain, as a testimony of the esteem his father was held in by the Court.

The Remembrancer laid before the Court a Bill for the Establishment of a Local Militia; also the Leather Cutters' Bill, which was referred to the Committee of City Lands.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Monday, an account was received at the East India House, that the undermentioned outward-bound ships were off the Cape de Verd Islands, the 7th of March last:—Elphinstone, Winchelsea, Walmer Castle, Phœnix, and Essex.

Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captains Hawes and Young, of the Monarch and Lord Eldon, took leave previous to departing, the former for Madeira, Coast and Bay, the latter for Bombay.—Adjourned.

REGULATION OF ASSESSED TAXES.

The Bill now before Parliament repeals the present duties of assessed taxes, grants new duties in lieu thereof, and certain additional duties to be consolidated therewith; it also appeals the stamp duties on game certificates, and grants new duties in lieu thereof. The duties are specified in schedules which occupy thirty pages. The following are the principal:—

WINDOWS.

6 to pay	£0	6	6	13 to pay	£5	6	6
7	1	0	0	14	6	3	6
8	1	13	0	15	7	0	0
9	2	2	0	16	7	17	0
10	2	16	0	18	9	10	6
11	3	12	0	19	10	7	6
12	4	9	6	20	11	4	6

The Scale ascends to 180 windows, which are to pay 93 2 6

Lights in whatever way constructed, whether in the exterior or interior of houses, to be deemed windows. Those in out-houses, whether contiguous to, or disjointed from the dwelling-house, to be charged. Every window giving light to more rooms or landings than one, to be charged as two windows. Windows exceeding 12 feet in height, or in breadth 4 feet 9 inches, the height not being less than 3 feet 6 inches, to be charged as two windows.

INHABITED DWELLING-HOUSES.

5*l.* and under 20*l.* by the year, 1*s.* 6*d.* in the Pound.
20 and under 40 ..... 2 3
40 and upwards 2 10

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MALE SERVANTS, PER YEAR.

1 Servant	£2	4	7 Servants	£4	16
2	2	16	8	5	3
3	3	7	9	5	12
4	3	18	10	6	3
5	4	9	11	7	1
6	4	14			

For every Servant retained or employed by any male person, never having been married, over and above the before-mentioned duties, the further sum of	1	14	0
For every Gardener or person employed to work in any garden, under any person chargeable to the duties mentioned in the Schedule relative to Male Servants; and for every Gardener employed in any garden wherein the constant labour of one person shall not be necessary, the sum of	0	6	0
For every Traveller or Rider, when only one shall be employed	2	1	0
Where more than one, for each	3	10	0
For every Clerk employed	1	4	0
More than one, for each	2	8	0
Shopmen, Warehousemen, Porters, or Cellarmen, except Apprentices	1	4	0
For every Waiter	2	5	0
Male Servant kept by Stable-keeper	1	4	0
Male Servant retained for husbandry, manufacture, or trade, by which the master or mistress shall gain a livelihood or profit, and at any time employed in any domestic employment, in any of the capacities, in Schedule, relative to Footmen, Groom, Butler, &c.	0	6	0
For every Male Servant retained for husbandry, manufacture, or trade, and at any time employed as Groom, Stable Boy, or Helper, where the Master shall be chargeable for one Horse and no more	0	6	0
For Coachman, Groom, Postilion, or Helper, kept for the purpose of hire	2	4	0

CARRIAGES.

1 4-Wheel Carriages	11	5	0	6	4-Wheel Carriages	15	3	0
2 ....for each	12	7	0	7	....for each	15	14	0
3	13	10	0	8		16	5	0
4	14	0	0	9		16	16	0
5	14	12	0					

And for every additional Body used on the same Carriage, or number of Wheels	5	12	0
Every Carriage less than four Wheels, except Taxed Carts, drawn by one horse	5	18	0
Drawn by two horses	8	5	0
And for every additional Body	2	16	0
Carriages let to hire having four Wheels	9	9	0
Stage Coaches	9	9	0
Taxed Carts, with less than four Wheels	1	6	6
Coachmaker	0	6	0
For every Carriage of four Wheels made	1	2	6
Ditto of two Wheels	0	11	3
Makers of Carriages	0	6	0
For every Carriage Sold of four Wheels	1	2	6
Ditto of two Wheels	0	11	3

HORSES.

One Horse	2	13	6	Eight Horses, each	5	10	0
2 ....for each	4	9	6	9	5	12	0
3	4	18	6	10	5	17	6
4	5	2	0	For 20 and upwards	6	1	0
5	5	3	0	Horses let on hire, each	2	13	6
6	5	7	6	Race Horses	2	13	6
7	5	10	0				

Husbandry Horses, kept by any person occupying a farm at rack rent, the rent of which shall be less than 20l. a year	0	2	10

DOGS.

Where two or more Dogs are kept	0	11	6
Where only one	0	7	0

HAIR POWDER.

Every person	1	3	6

HORSE DEALERS.

In London and Westminster, an annual duty of	22	10	0
In any other part of Great Britain	11	5	0

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

By person keeping a coach	2	8	0
Not keeping a coach, but chargeable to the duties on inhabited houses	1	4	0
Not chargeable to such duties	0	12	0
[illegible]	1	1	0
Not game-keepers	3	3	0

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty, which are said to speak of the Brest fleet as making motions indicative of a disposition to put to sea.

The Brazil and East India fleets sailed from Portsmouth on Friday; the latter will not touch at the Cape.—Lord Strangford, Sir James Gambier, and several officers, sailed in the Brazil fleet.

YARMOUTH, MAY 5.—The gun-boats which accompany the expedition are about 30 tons burden, sloop rigged, and carry one long 18-pound carronade aft, on a traversing swivel; they draw three feet nine inches water, and row 28 oars.

The British force now in the Baltic is seven sail of the line, five frigates, and several gun boats. The Danes have only one 64, several armed Indiamen, and gun-boats. The Russians cannot move as yet, on account of the ice, and cannot bring out more than twelve sail of the line. The Swedes have five sail of the line, six frigates, and five gun-brigs, cruizing off Rugen.

MAY 6.—This morning, between four and five o'clock, Admiral Keats arrived in the Mars, and saluted the Admirals lying in these Roads: he was followed by the Audacious, 74, Sparrow Hawke, Ranger, Zebra, Hearty, Pierrer, and Tygress, several gun-boats, and upwards of 100 sail of transports, with troops, &c. for the Expedition, and which are to remain here until further orders.—Wind S.

Yesterday P. M. arrived the Stately and Nassau, of 64 guns, from the Baltic, and landed their sick and wounded.

POLICE.

PUBLIC-OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

On Monday, Joseph Moody, the soldier, belonging to the 3d regiment of Foot Guards, was brought up for re-examination.—A labouring man stated, that he saw Bowden, who claims the money, in company with the prisoner, in the Three Compasses public-house, Drury-lane, on Tuesday morning at six o'clock. They were both apparently in liquor, and after drinking some more with two girls who came in, they went away. Some other evidence was given of what passed while they remained in the public house. The prisoner was finally committed for trial, and the parties bound over to prosecute.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

— M'Donald was on Friday charged by Mr. Russell, of Drury-lane Theatre, with an assault on his daughter. It appeared by the statement of Miss Russell that she was walking along Greek-street, Soho, about half-past nine o'clock on Thursday evening, when the Defendant accosted her in terms very familiar, and proceeded to take further unwarrantable liberties. The young lady requested him to desist, and her father, who was on horseback at a short distance, informed him that the lady was his daughter, and advised him not to molest her. Some words arose, which were followed by blows, at the commencement of which, Mr. R. made free use of the handle of his horsewhip, and afterwards pugilistic skill, of which the Defendant, notwithstanding his Herculean form, exhibited many dreadful marks, particularly on his head, which was most hideously disfigured. The watchman at length interfered, and the Defendant was given in charge, which he retaliated on Mr. Russell, but the lessons of late given in Westminster-hall, seem to have put Peace-officers on their guard, and the latter charge was rejected. The Prosecutor did not desire the Defendant should be held to bail, the Magistrate having given it as his opinion that he had been deservedly and severely punished, and he was consequently discharged.

BIRTH.

On Friday morning, in Caroline-place, the Lady of Captain Charles Graham, of the William Pitt East Indiaman, of a son.

MARRIED.

By special licence, at Hampton Lodge, Surrey, the seat of Edward B. Long, Esq. Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart. to Miss Margaret Mandeville.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, at Bickley, in Kent, Mary Ann, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Drummond, Rector of Fawley, county of Southampton.

Lately, at Lauten-en-le-Morthen, Yorkshire, the old Parish Clerk of that village, aged 94 years: during that period his sight was so strong that he had no occasion to use spectacles, and filled faithfully the following situations 76 years—parish clerk, sexton, grave-digger, parish-ringer, and dog-whipper: and, in his youthful days, he reaped with a sickle five statute acres of wheat in five days.

On Thursday last, at Knight's Hill Cottage, Dulwich, Mrs. Harvey.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.—Since Monday last our arrivals of all kinds of grain have been very small. Wheat is dull in sale, but Monday's prices are maintained. Barley is scarce, and again rather dearer. Beans that are dry and good, meet a fresh sale. Having but few Oats at Market, this grain is lively in disposal, at higher prices.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	64 a	74	Wheat	64 a	74
Fine ditto	76 a	80	Fine ditto	76 a	80
Rye (New)	46 a	51	Rye (New)	46 a	51
Barley	43 a	48	Barley	44 a	50
Malt (New)	68 a	78	Malt (New)	66 a	78
White Peas, boilers	150 a	160	White Peas, boilers	146 a	160
Grey Peas	50 a	56	Grey Peas	53 a	56
Beans	54 a	60	Beans	60 a	64
Tick ditto (Old)	52 a	58	Tick ditto	55 a	60
Oats	38 a	40	Oats	39 a	40
Poland ditto	42 a	43	Poland ditto	39 a	41
Rape Seed £35 a £38			Rape Seed £36 a £38		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	60 a	63	American Flour	48 a	50
Second ditto	50 a	56	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from April 24 to April 30—Total, 5,658 quarters, from 60s. to 77s.—Average 70s. 8½d. or 5d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending April 30.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	71	4	Beans	55	7
Rye	49	4	Peas	64	11
Barley	40	1	Oatmeal	46	0
Oats	32	2	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, MAY 5.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	17 0 a	20 10	Oats, per qr.	2 0 a	2 6
Barley, per qr.	2 2 a	2 6	Beans, do.	2 14 a	3 3

Peas £.2 12s. a £.3 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 4th of May, 1808, is 1*l.* 16s. 10d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	*POCKETS.*	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 4 a	6 0	Kent	4 10 a	6 15
Sussex	4 10 a	5 5	Sussex	4 15 a	5 15
Essex	4 15 a	5 12	Farnham	6 0 a	10 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 8 0	Average	5 14 0
	Straw	2 2 0 a	2 11 0		2 6 6
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 12 0		5 11 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 12 0		6 19 0
	Straw	1 18 0 a	2 6 0		2 2 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 10 0		5 17 6
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 7 0		6 13 6
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 10 0		2 5 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 6 a	5 6	Beef	3 2 a	4 4
Mutton	4 6 a	5 4	Mutton	5 0 a	5 8
Veal	5 6 a	6 4	Veal	3 0 a	5 4
Pork	5 4 a	6 2	Pork	5 0 a	6 8
Lamb	6 0 a	7 0	Lamb	4 4 a	6 8

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 850—Sheep and Lambs, 5,300
Calves, 150—Pigs 300

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	18½ a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	28 a	33
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	——— 50 a 70lb.	34 a	40
Dressing Hides	15 a	19	——— 90 a 90lb.	32 a	36
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22	——— heavy	24 a	26
Flat Ordinary	15½ a	17	Seals, small	40 a	44
Tanned Horse,	21 a	23	——— large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 34*l.* a 36*l.*—good, 40*l.*—Foreign do. 28*l.* a 32*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	11 6 a	13 6
Middling	2 2 a	2 4	Engl. Horse	10 0 a	13 0
Ordinary	1 10 a	2 0	Sheep Skins	3 6 a	5 0
			Lamb Skins	0 0 a	2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.—Bigg's, 48s. 6d.; Bours Moor, 48s. Ellison's, 46s. 9d.; Gateshead, 48s.; Henton, 50s. 3d.; Hebburn, 50s. 6d.; Kenton, 49s.; Primrose, 45s. 6d; Wall's End, 51s. 3d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 52s.; Wall's End (Temple's), 56s. 3d.; Willington, 50s.; Wortley, 44s. 3d.; Wear Wall's End, 45s. 9d.

29 Ships at Market, 24 sold, 2 sailed, 44 loaded.

Importation last Month 95,945½ Chaldrons—over 28,296.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	65 0 a	66 0	Town Tallow	00 0 a	78 0
Soap, yellow	112 0 a	114 0	Yell. Russia, do.	83 0 a	84 0
——— mottled	116 0 a	118 0	White, do.	79 0 a	80 0
——— curd	120 0 a	122 0	Soap,	79 0 a	80 0
Candles, p. doz.	00 0 a	12 0	Graves	00 0 a	12 0
——— mould, do.	00 0 a	14 0	Good Drop	00 0 a	12 0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 7½d. Clare, 4s. 7d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 8d.—Average 4s. 7½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	235			236½ 37	237½	
3 per Cent. Consol.	66½ ⅝	66¾ ⅞	67½ ¾	67⅝ ¾ ¾	67¾ ⅞ ⅝	67⅞ ¾ ⅞
3 per Cent. Reduced	65⅝	66⅝	66⅝ ¾	67 6⅞ 7	66⅞ ⅞	67⅛
4 per Cent. Consol.	82⅞ 83	83½ ¼ ⅜	84	84⅛	84⅛ ¼ ⅛	84⅛ ¼
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	98½ ⅛	98⅓ 9 8⅞	99¼ ½	100 99½ ⅞	99⅞ ¾	99⅞
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18 5-16⅜	18⅜	18½ ⅜	18⅜ ½	18 11-16	18 11-16½
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	64¾ 65			66		
Do. Ann. for 25 Years				7⅛ 11-16	7 11-16 ½	7 11-16½
Irish 5 per Cent.		95	96	96¾		96½
South Sea Stock						
India Stock		181½ 2	181¾	182 1½	181½	181½ 2
Do. Bonds	2, 3 pm.	3, 5 pm.	6, 5 pm.	5, 4 pm.	3, 4 pm.	3, 4 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3¼d.	7, 9 pm.	8, 10 pm.	9, 11 pm	7, 10 pm.	7, 9 pm.	8, 7 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.
Omnium						
Consols for Account	66½ ⅞	67⅛ 67	67⅛ ¼	66½ 7⅛	67⅛ ¼	68
Bank for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	10 2 U.	Bilboa	40½	
Do. at Sight	35	2	Palermo	92d. per	
Rotterdam	11	2 2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	34	2 2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	10 2½ U.	Venice	52	
Paris, 1 day's date	28	16	Naples	48	
			Lisbon	60	
Do.	24	2 U.	Oporto	58	
Bourdeaux	24		Dublin	11	per Cent.
Madrid	41	effec.	Cork	11½	
Cadiz	41	effec.	N. Dol.		

Agio of Bank or Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DYS.	
Malta	0	
Gottenburgh	1	
Dublin	2	
Waterford	2	
Guernsey	1	
Jersey	1	

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 20. SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER TWENTY.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S ACT FOR THE DISCHARGE OF DEBTORS IN EXECUTION FOR SMALL DEBTS.

We are always inclined to support the Government of our country, when we can support it with any degree of justice: but of late we have witnessed the introduction of military and civil measures, so violent, oppressive, and inquisitory in their nature, that we are not surprised to see the eagerness with which shallow people embrace the wild bigotries of a discontented faction: and we have sometimes been almost induced to doubt, on some occasions, the common sense and common honesty of the people who have brought such schemes before the public. In times like these, then, we are particularly delighted to welcome every measure which comes forward for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, and for the advancement of the real cause of liberty: and the name of Lord Ellenborough's new Act will perhaps have some balmy power in [illegible] the discontents which have been almost universally occasioned by the oppressive Militia Plan of the Secretary of the War Department, and by the unconstitutional Indictment Bill of the Attorney General. We are travelling along a desert region—the length of our journey uncertain, its end is unknown—its course is cheerless and forlorn: those who should seek more comfortable lodging for our march, throw obstacles in the way of our progress: we are parched, fatigued, almost overwhelmed with the difficulties and dangers of our situation: and amidst those perilous and discouraging circumstances, the traveller will be more than ordinarily grateful to him, who has formed a refreshing stream upon their path, and revived the languor of their fainting souls.

The Bill of which we now speak, enacts,

"That all persons in execution upon a judgment in any Court, whether of Record or otherwise, for any debt or damages not exceeding twenty pounds, exclusive of the costs, and who shall have lain in prison thereupon for twelve months before application to be discharged, shall be discharged upon such application in Term-time to one of the superior Courts of Record at Westminster. Notwithstanding such discharge, the judgment shall continue in force to all intents and purposes except as to taking the Debtor's person in execution, and that the lands and property (except wearing apparel, bedding, and tools, not exceeding the value of ten pounds in the whole) will continue to be liable."

To this Bill we cannot speak in terms of too high approbation. While mercy toward the unfortunate appears to have been its principal object, justice toward the aggrieved has not been left out of its provisions. The system of imprisonment for debt is one of those features in our institutions, which have excited the greatest disgust in the minds of the lower classes of people: and however disgusting that system may appear to those whose circumstances permit them to estimate such matters with coolness, yet it will constantly continue to create heart-burnings among people whose means are too narrow to place them beyond the reach of its rigours. It seems to them a matter of great injustice that any man should be snatched from his family, from his business, and of course from his livelihood, for so small a sum as ten pounds, particularly when the arrest is occasioned, as we fear too often is the case, by motives of mere revenge in the Creditor. But while we admit the possible hardship of the system, we cannot go so far as to deny its general utility. People who declaim on these subjects are always glad to find an excuse for addressing the passions: a poor man arrested for a small debt is an excellent subject for the excitation of pity; and many a pathetic lecture is delivered in defence of extravagance and profligacy sinking to punishment, while nobody thinks of pitying the case of the suffering Creditor, whose kindness has been abused, whose property has been wasted, and whose humanity and generosity are finally impeached. The temptations of borrowing money, or of taking up goods upon credit, are so many and so hard to be resisted, that probably it is necessary to impose some subsequent punishment of a very heavy nature, the fear of which may operate as a preventive check upon the improvidence of human nature. When the Legislature passed an Act to make the purloining of a porter-pot at the corner of the street, a capital offence, the Act was carried, not because the crime in itself was of the blackest description, but because the constant occurrence of temptation, and the facility of unperceived robbery rendered it likely that this dangerous custom would make up in frequency what it wanted in atrocity. Such is exactly the case with the question of justice in imprisonment for debt. We may lament that in particular instances any law should be attended with unusual hardships: but the hardship of particular instances is not to be put in competition with the benefit of the whole.

But when a method can be found of securing the general benefit of the people, and of removing, at the same time, the hardships of particular individuals, legislation appears to have accomplished all its objects, and arrived at its highest perfection. These objects Lord Ellenborough appears to have accomplished, and for this perfection he deserves to be extolled. Very poor persons, who principally feel the oppression of the system of imprisonment, are not in general likely to run in debt with any one Creditor to the amount of twenty pounds; and if they do contract engagements which they are unable to fulfil, but which do not arise to so large a sum, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they need not wait till the caprice of a Creditor shall let them loose, or till the fortuitous arrival of an Insolvent Act shall restore their freedom: they know that their confinement will endure but for twelve months, and though an incarceration of several years might be a cruel punishment for a slight improvidence, yet imprisonment for a twelve-month is perhaps no more than a salutary correction.

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for the original error. For after all, though our law considers the affairs of Debtor and Creditor merely as civil matters, we cannot help feeling that there are cases continually occurring, as well among necessitous persons as among extravagant people of fashion, where there is a degree of criminality, as well as of civil neglect, on the part of the person contracting a debt: and the good of the state seems to require, that wherever a delinquency exists, which is likely, by its own immediate effects, or by its example, to injure society, society shall receive some provision against other delinquencies of a similar kind, by the punishment of the delinquent himself. There are, it is true, a great number of cases in which debts are very innocently contracted, and in which, nevertheless, a failure on the part of the Debtor is followed by imprisonment: but it will not be fair to argue, that, in these cases, an innocent man is punished; for his confinement is not a punishment, but a privation, which, on failure of certain engagements, he has voluntarily undertaken to endure. We are well convinced, that to take away the liability of arrest in all cases of debt under twenty pounds, would be to effect a material mischief; for it perpetually happens that loose and irregular persons, whom honour would never persuade to pay their debts at an inconvenience to themselves, will do justice to their Creditors rather than be carried to prison. The rod has its benefit, even while it only hangs in sight; perhaps it is not frequently necessary to use it; but the moment its use is forbidden, almost every body will need to be chastised.

We cannot conclude this article without applauding the nature of those plans of improvement, which the party now absent from power have always had most warmly at heart. Other Ministers have directed their attention more successfully to conquest abroad, and studied the art of dazzling the people; but these statesmen have sought to increase our comforts at home, and endeavoured to benefit their country by solid grants rather than by pomp or show.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XX.

THE INDEPENDENT WHIG.

The other day a Mr. Nalder, who holds the office of City Marshal, was summoned on a charge of misbehaviour in his capacity of overseer of the watch. The comfort of society certainly requires that there be such people as watchmen, as long as there continue to be such people as thieves: but when the public sentinels, instead of preventing robbery or securing robbers for the preservation of peace, think fit to disturb peace by attacking honest men as they walk quietly along the foot-path, it is high time that they should be obliged to make some reparation for their drunken tyranny. This Mr. Nalder having created a riot at a time when he was on duty for the purpose of checking riot, was obliged to make suitable submissions, and decorum was properly satisfied.

What shall we say of those literary watchmen, or rather those illiterate watchmen, who assume to themselves the credit of protecting the rights of the people by the pen, from the encroachments of those who are accused of desiring to subvert those rights by the sword? Shall we not say, that if they prove themselves unjust accusers, they immediately become criminals? Shall we not say, that if for private emolument (no matter whether it arise from the circulation of their publications, or from the bribes of party), they prostitute the columns of their Newspapers to the factions of faction, they are to all intents and purposes the traitors, and not the supporters, of their country's cause? May we not safely assert, that they, like the patrole whom we just now spoke, deserve to be punished for raising disturbance under pretence of keeping the peace?

Yet this is the line of conduct pursued by the Sunday Newspaper called *The Independent Whig*. We have found that Paper warm in its abuse of almost every thing that is respectable in country, for rank, for situation, for talent, or for wealth: Fox and his party, Mr. Pitt and his party, all alike have been denounced by the Editors of this trumpery Print, as persons totally without sense, or totally without principle. Rational and moderate men are decried as fools and impostors: and the gods of the new idolatry are Sir Francis Burdett and the Emperor Bonaparte. Sir Francis Burdett is a man, whom we should be sorry to set down in terms so contemptuous as those which the Conductors of *The Independent Whig* are in the habit of applying to all Statesmen whom they do not like: but Sir Francis Burdett is a man whose doctrines to us appear deserving disapprobation, deep, and qualified by no consideration, except that respect which is always due to a gentleman against whom we contend, and to our own characters. Sir Francis Burdett had the misfortune to begin his career in an age when the moral and political worlds were distracted by a thousand wonderful and wild speculations: when revolutionary madness ran like wild-fire among the people, and those alone who had been deluded into a conspiracy for the disturbance of their country, were considered as their country's real friends. It is easy to conceive how lively an impression all these strange opinions, and the strange events that seemed to back those opinions, must necessarily have made upon a young and ardent mind, heated to a degree as to be capable of receiving any direction that should be given to it by the inequalities of the anvil on which it was thrown. At that time, when almost every body who was not an actual courtier or alarmist, was in some degree friendly to the principles of the French revolution, and was inclined to hope that such a revolution must produce some benefits to other nations of Europe, Sir Francis Burdett was seen a remarkable man. But when, by degrees, the generality of mistaken theorists, who had hailed in licentiousness the birth of liberty, began to discover the error of their politics, and when their sentiments began to subside once more into their regular channel, along which they had been accustomed to flow, the few persons who after the palpable discovery of all the modern chimeras, ventured to adhere to their chimeras undismayed by the strength of such adverse reason and experience, attracted considerable notice, either for their genius, at least for their pertinacity—if not for their courage, at any rate for their rashness. These were most of them persons, who having nothing to lose, and nothing to gain much, were little inclined to abandon the cause of revolution, the only chance which could bring them to the top of the wheel: but it was a singular circumstance that among these wretched adventurers, a man of rank and fortune, whose talents were of no contemptible class, and whose situation could not be improved by any change, should venture to come forward a conspicuous leader. All the miseries of the Continent, the moment before our eyes, all the experience of ages in the past, and all the abstract maxims of philosophy that have been growing into indisputable truths for so many centuries, have been able to convince Sir Francis Burdett of the madness of chiefs of unrestrained liberty, nor of the absolute impossibility of universal equalization. Water, which is a compound of globules, will always find its level: but society, of which the particles are not so regularly round and so completely [illegible] cannot be preserved for an instant in such a condition [illegible].

It is certainly to be desired that there be persons of consequence, and talent, who shall oppose themselves to dangerous innovations which an ambitious [illegible] seek to establish; but it is not necessary that [illegible] terrify the country by constantly informing the people

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England is on the brink of destruction. Impending ruin has been held out as a probable event, ever since mobs had ears to listen, and orators had tongues to declaim: the country is not ruined yet, but the people still confide in their declaimers; and such men as Sir Francis Burdett continue to present a deplorable reverse of Cassandra's fate. She saw destruction approaching, but was cursed with unbelieving hearers: the modern preachers see no evils except in their own imaginations, but the country is cursed with hearers that believe them. It is not, it cannot be to the honour or the advantage of Englishmen, to suck, indiscriminately, all the futile prophecy of approaching danger, all the unjust accusation of past mismanagement, which Sir Francis Burdett, and that mouth-piece of his dogmas, *The Independent Whig*, may think fit to vomit forth. The Paper abounds with dissertations on the prosecutions for a Libel that threaten the Editors; and we are inclined to congratulate the country on an event that seems likely to staunch the last remaining ulcer that the disease of Jacobinism has left behind it.

On the merits of *The Independent Whig's* other hero, Bonaparte, it is unnecessary to dilate at this time of day. Bonaparte is constantly held up by the Conductors of this Paper as an example of greatness to be copied by our Ministers; and yet when our Ministers, in humble imitation of Bonaparte, attempt such a measure as the attack at Copenhagen, they are not only reproached by these scribblers with all the indignation that a sense of justice can awaken, but vilified with all the abuse that the vocabulary of Billingsgate can furnish.

When our Ministers shall have taken the advice of *The Independent Whig*, and imitated Bonaparte in other achievements, we shall expect to see the country really reduced to that state in which the Editors of this Paper delight to represent it. The attack on Copenhagen already has wounded our honour; a further pursuit of the system which dictated that plan, will certainly destroy it. When these factious people, who misguide the people by their periodical nonsense, have persuaded a large body of men that the country is ruined, perhaps the ruin of the country will not in reality be very far distant. A turbulent mob will then begin to rectify abuses, and the Proprietors of *The Independent Whig* may "ride in the whirlwind, and direct the "storm." Nobody will deny that the Executive Power of *The Independent Whig* will be well matched with the legislative genius of porter drinkers, for the Editor may be, indeed, as Pope has expressed it,

"A decent Priest, where monkeys are the Gods!"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, DUTCH, GOTTENBURGH, GERMAN, AND HAMBURGH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 28.—From Algiers the following official Report has been received:—

"The measures pursued by the Dey of Algiers towards the Europeans, become every day more violent. The Dey having scarcely the Government in his hands, not being assured of the fidelity of his troops, and even the confirmation of his office from the Grand Signior, his Sovereign, not being arrived, and being involved in a bloody war with the Dey of Tunis, thought he might, in spite of the difficulties of his situation, levy tribute upon all nations.—On the 22d instant, he made a demand of the Swedish, Danish, and Dutch Consuls, that they should bring him their presents; and he required of the Consul of America 18,000 double piastres, in order to indemnify him for the loss of nine Algerines taken in an American vessel. The Consul pretended, that the crew of the vessel had thrown the men overboard, as they were on the point of being boarded by one of his cruisers.—The Consul of Sweden immediately agreed to the present.—On the 23d, the three Consuls of Denmark, Holland, and America, were summoned to the Palace.—The Consul of Holland said, he expected instructions from his Government, and that he could not, till he received those instructions, make any present. On this the Dey caused it to be intimated to him, that unless he immediately, on the arrival of his messenger, received his present, he should put his children into irons and send them to labour.—The Consul of America had not yet received official tidings of the fact of which the Dey had complained, and thought that he could not, without the order of his Government, pay the 18,000 piastres.—The Dey answered him, that unless he should pay the sum within four days, he should cast him in irons, or he must deliver to him nine Americans, whom he would hang up at the gate of Bab Azouw.—Mr. Ulrich, Consul of Denmark, making a representation of the state of his country, said, that the vessel which contained his presents, had been seized by the English and confiscated, and that the English Agent at Algiers himself would testify this: the Consul solicited time of the Government; but the Dey paying no respect to the character of an Agent, speaking in the name of his master, caused him to be seized by the Officers of Justice in the midst of the Palace, and taken to prison instantly, amidst the shouts of a barbarous populace. Those who could enter into this horrid prison, saw this worthy man among the slaves, in his official dress, and loaded with a chain of sixty pounds weight, which Mr. Ulrich bore with fortitude and courage: he merely recommended to his friends the care of his wife and five children.—At length the Dey resolved, on the earnest entreaties of all the European Consuls, to set the Danish Consul at liberty; and while he was occupied working with all the slaves, they came and took off his chain.—What security is there against the renewal of these acts of violence?—All the slaves here are treated with the most horrid cruelty: 450 Portuguese are shut up in prison. The Court of Lisbon delayed sending the tribute. The Government has not sent them any relief, and they are in extreme wretchedness. The Officers, as well as sailors, are condemned to labour, and loaded with ignominy.—A great number of Neapolitans, also slaves, are not in a less pitiable situation: and the Dey, who expects to conquer Tunis in the first campaign, hopes to make a booty of 3,000 more European slaves, whose ransom he will fix very high. Since he has been forced to give up all the slaves, who were subjects of the Emperor Napoleon, it seems that he is resolved to make his system of robbery press harder upon the other foreigners."

PARIS, MAY 4.—The developement of the events in Spain, which have drawn the attention of all Europe upon that kingdom, is approaching; and we rejoice that the termination of this great cause is not left to either of the contending parties, but, on the contrary, to a Monarch, whose integrity, sagacity, and power, render every evil purpose, error, and opposition, impossible. It is with joy that yesterday the public became acquainted with the following documents, through the Official Paper:—

Report to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, Lieutenant of the Emperor, Commander of his Forces in Spain.

"MONSEIGNEUR!—Agreeably to the commands of your Imperial Highness, I repaired with the letter of your Highness to the Queen of Etruria, at Aranjuez. It was eight o'clock in the morning; the Queen was still in bed; she rose immediately, and bade me enter. I delivered your letter to her. She begged me to wait a little, and said she would go and read it with the King and Queen. Half an hour afterwards, I saw the Queen of Etruria enter with the King and Queen of Spain.

"His Majesty said, that he thanked your Imperial Highness for the share you had taken in his affliction, which was the greater as his own son was the author of it. The King said, that the revolution had been effected by forgery and corruption, and that the principal actors were his son and M. Cabellero, Minister of Justice; that he had been compelled to abdicate the throne, in order to save the lives of himself and his Queen; that he knows that but for this, they would have been murdered in the course of the night; that the conduct of the Prince of Asturias was more shocking, seeing that himself (the King) having perceived his desire to reign, and being himself near 60 years of age, had agreed to surrender the crown to him, on his marriage taking place with a French Princess, which the King ardently desired.

"The King added to this, that the Prince of the Asturias was desirous that he and the Queen should repair to Badajoz, on the frontiers of Portugal; that he had found means to inform him that the climate of that country did not suit him; that he begged him to permit his choosing another place; that he sought to obtain permission of the Emperor to purchase an estate in France, where he might end his days. The Queen told me she had begged of her son to postpone their journey to Badajoz; that she had not procured this, and that the journey was to take place on the ensuing Monday.

"At the moment I was departing from their Majesties, the King said to me, 'I have written to the Emperor, in whose hand I repose my fate.'

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"I wished to send my letter by a courier, but I know no surer means of sending it than by yours. The King left me then in order to repair to his Cabinet. He soon returned with the following Letters (Nos. 1 and 2) in his hand, which he gave me, and added these words—'My situation is most deplorable; they have seized the Prince de la Paz, and will put him to death; he has committed no other crime than that he has at all times been attached to me.'—He added, there were no efforts which he would not have attempted to save the life of his unhappy friend, but that he had found the whole world deaf to his entreaties, and bent on vengeance; that the death of the Prince de la Paz would draw after it his own, and that he should not survive him.

"*Aranjuez, March* 23, 1808. "*B. De. Mouthon.*"

No. I.—LETTER FROM KING CARLOS IV. TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

"SIR, MY BROTHER.—Your Majesty will assuredly hear with pain, of the events which have taken place at Aranjuez, and their consequences: you will not, without sympathy, see a King who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great Monarch his ally, placing every thing in *his* protection, who alone can fix his happiness, and that of his whole family, and his trusty and beloved subjects. Under the pressure of the moment, and amid the clashing of weapons, and the cries of a rebellious guard, I found that I had to choose between my life and death, and that my death would be followed by that of the Queen: I was compelled to abdicate the throne: but to-day peace is restored, and full of confidence in the generosity and genius of the Great Man, who has at all times declared himself my friend, I have taken my resolution to resign myself into his hands, and await what he shall resolve on my fate, that of the Queen, and of the Prince de la Paz.

"I address myself to your Majesty, and protest against the events which took place at Aranjuez, and against my dethronement. I rely with confidence, and altogether upon the cordiality and friendship of your Majesty, praying that God may have you in his holy keeping. Sir, my Brother,

"Your Royal and Imperial Majesty's

"Affectionate Brother and Friend,

"*Aranjuez, March* 25, 1808. "*Carlos.*"

No. II.

"I protest and declare, that my Decree of the 19th of March, in which I renounce my Crown in favour of my son, is a deed to which I was compelled, in order to prevent greater calamities, and spare the blood of my beloved subjects. It is therefore to be considered as of no authority.

(Signed) "*I, The King.*"

BAYONNE, APRIL 23.—Yesterday, at seven in the evening, her Majesty the Empress arrived here. The Administration, the Guard of Honour, and several regiments of cavalry, went to meet her. The whole of the garrison was under arms, and stood in two long rows in the streets. The cannon of the citadel was discharged, and the town was illuminated. Their Majesties alighted at the Castle of Mernc, where the Emperor takes up his residence. To-day the Empress received a visit from the Prince of the Asturias.

The day before yesterday the Prince de la Paz arrived here. He dwells in a castle near the town. To-morrow the King and Queen of Spain are expected.

SPAIN.

MADRID, APRIL 5, 1808.—His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, having intimated to his Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, first Secretary of State, that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, would be pleased in the possession of the sword that Francis I. King of France, surrendered in the famous battle of Pavia, in the reign of the Emperor Charles V. in Spain, which was kept with due estimation in the Royal Armory, since the year 1525, declaring that it might be thus represented to our Lord the King. His Majesty being informed of this, and desirous of availing himself of every opportunity to testify to his intimate Ally the Emperor of the French, his high regard for his august person, and the admiration his unheard of deeds inspire him with, immediately ordered the afore-mentioned sword to be remitted to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and thought that the most worthy and respectable channel would be his Serene Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, who was brought up by his side, and in the same school, and rendered illustrious by his prowess and military talents, and more deserving than any body to be charged with so precious a deposit, and to transmit it into the hands of his Imperial Majesty. In consequence thereof, and of the Royal Order which was given to his Excellency the Marquis of Astorga, Groom-Major to his Majesty, the conveyance of the sword to the lodgings of his Imperial Highness was arranged with great pomp and ceremony.

"ST. ANTONIO, APRIL 22.

"Our young King set off from Victoria on Tuesday last, and next day reached Bayonne, where he was politely received (*Como Hermano*) by the Emperor of France, with whom he and his Committee dined on Thursday; but the spirits of the people here have been since damped, Ferdinand VII. not being yet recognized by Bonaparte as King of Spain. It was likewise reported that the old King (Carlos IV.) has protested against the abdication of the Crown, and he is expected at Bayonne in a few days."

"*Saturday Afternoon, April* 24.

"The letters by the Castile post are this moment delivered, and bring the extraordinary news of the Prince of the Peace having been taken out of the place of his confinement by orders of the French General Murat, and is now on his way (under a guard of forty dragoons) to Bayonne, for which place the old King was preparing to set out, which confirms the above advices from France; and, it is much feared, that these circumstances may cause a great commotion in this country in a short time. God grant we may be mistaken," &c.

"*Monday Evening, April* 25.

"Advice is this moment arrived here, that the Prince of the Peace actually passed through Victoria early this morning, under a guard of nearly 200 French horse soldiers; and that the old King and Queen are to sleep at Burgos to-morrow evening, on their way to Bayonne.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, MAY 6.—The accounts by the post from Calmar and Carlscrona, on the 2d, respecting the landing of the French and Russians in the island of Gothland, appear to have been exaggerated. By the last letters from thence, we learn, that instead of 10,000 men, 3,000 only were landed on the island, who were all Russians. They sailed from Lieuhan on the 21st of April, in nine ships. Of the truth of this, a Captain from Liebau has made oath, before the government of Stockholm.

This morning arrived the Eurydus frigate, the Hon. Capt. Dundas, having on board his Royal Highness the Duke D'Angoulesme and suite. There is nothing to-day from Norway. A report was current yesterday, that a considerable body of Swedes, 500, had been surrounded by 3000 Norwegians and taken prisoners; but this is not yet confirmed.

MAY 7.—A messenger who has just arrived from Stockholm, brings the intelligence that the Russians have already left the Island of Gothland, after plundering, and, as the island was rich, taking away a great booty.

MAY 8.—A fleet of seven transports, with arms and ammunition, have arrived here from Plymouth, bound for Gefle.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 2.—By a report made by Lord Lieutenant Klint, on the 23d of last month, his Royal Majesty was informed, that, on the preceding day, the Russians made good a landing on the south-sea coast of Gothland, in the parish of Grottinghe. Their strength is estimated at about 2000 men.

According to intelligence received from Oland, that island was taken possession of a month ago by some Russian troops, who were, however, soon after recalled in the greatest hurry. But they have now landed there a second time. Reports are current in that island, uncontradicted by the Russian Officers, that their army in Finland has sustained a very considerable loss in an attack made on the fortress of Sweaborg.

BRAZILS.

ORDINANCE OF THE PRINCE REGENT.

TO COUNT DE PONTE, GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF BAHIA.

"FRIEND,—I the Prince Regent send you, as my well-beloved, greeting: Duly considering the report which you have made to me, on the condition of my subjects and my royal revenue, on account of the present critical state of public affairs of Europe, and being desirous to give on that important subject a speedy decision, in order to stop the further progress of evils of such magnitude, &c. I do herewith provisionally ordain, until a general system of regulations, respecting the matters in question shall have been arranged, as follows:

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"1. That at the Custom-houses in the Brazils, all kinds of goods, merchandize, and commodities, brought either on board of foreign ships, belonging to subjects of such Powers as are considered to be on terms of amity and peace with my Royal Crown, or in vessels belonging to my subjects, shall be admitted on payment of twenty-four per cent. import duty, consisting of twenty per cent. consolidated customs, and four per cent. additional duty already established; the collection of the said customs to be effected in the same manner as has hitherto been done at the said Custom-house, wine, brandy, and sweet oil shall pay double the duty that has hitherto been levied on the said articles.

"2. That it shall be lawful not only for my own subjects, but also for those of the Powers above-mentioned, to export to such ports as they shall deem expedient, for the benefit of trade and agriculture, which I feel anxious to promote, every species of colonial commodities and produce, with the exception of Brazil wood and other articles, the exportation of which is already prohibited, on payment of the same export duty as has hitherto been established in the respective provinces; all laws, royal edicts, and other ordinances, which hitherto prohibited in this State of the Brazils a mutual intercourse and maritime trade between my subjects and foreign nations, remaining until farther suspended and without force. All which you will cause to be carried into effect with that activity and zeal which I expect from you. (Signed)

Bahai, Jan. 28. *THE PRINCE.*

Be it carried into execution and registered, and the necessary orders for that purpose expedited. (Signed)

Bahai, Jan. 29, 1808. *COUNT DE PONTE.*

FROM THE GIBRALTAR MAILS.

APRIL 27.—Last night the Phœbe frigate, Capt. Oswald, arrived from Lord Collingwood's fleet, which the Phœbe left off Minorca, twelve days ago. By the Phœbe we learn that the Rochefort and Toulon squadrons, after having effected the object of their expedition, in landing twelve thousand men at Corfu and the Seven Islands, had, after visiting Minorca, returned to Toulon.

The Spanish squadron at Minorca declined going to Toulon along with the French, and they were at anchor in the harbour of Mahon, when the Phœbe left Minorca.

Lord Cochrane landed on the N.W. part of Minorca, and had blown up a fort which had been constructed by General Fox, for the defence of Ronaldsend, where it was situated.

Lord Collingwood intended returning to Sicily again, with the fleet under his command.

The Grasshopper, Capt. Searle, this morning brought in two Spanish prizes, laden with indigo and cochineal, bound from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, supposed to be worth 30,000*l.* also two Spanish gun-boats taken off Cadiz.

The Electra sloop of war had been lost off Sicily—the crew saved.

APRIL 29.—Yesterday afternoon the Volontaire frigate, and the convoy from England of fifty sail, arrived here. The Duke of Orleans landed from the Volontaire, and was received with a royal salute from the garrison and shipping.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

The Irish Spirit Drawback Suspension Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

The Irish Clergy Residence Bill, and Irish Glebe House Bill, were received from the Commons, and read a first time.

Petitions from the Debtors in the Gaols of Liverpool and Lancaster, were presented by Lord Derby, and ordered to lie on the table.

REVERSION BILL.

Lord HAWKESBURY moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Reversion Bill. His Lordship briefly expressed his approbation of the principle of the present Bill, as contrasted with that which had been recently rejected. This Bill was properly connected with the proceedings of the Committee of Finance. It might, perhaps, be conceived, that pending its inquiries, there could be no disposition on the part of Ministers to advise his Majesty to grant any office in reversion: but if it was admissible not to leave the matter to their discretion, he felt that a proceeding like the present was much less objectionable than that of a separate Address from either House of Parliament.

Lord REDESDALE did not feel his objections to the measure in any degree removed by what had fallen from the Noble Secretary of State. Looking at the circumstances in which it originated, and under which it was persevered in, he considered it as the first step to a series of innovations which might lead to the destruction of our present admirable Constitution, and the erection of a Republican Government on its ruins.

Lord HOLLAND supported the Bill. Though it did not go the length of the original measure, he was grateful to Ministers for the part which they took upon this occasion. He hailed it as a victory and triumph over that faction of secret influence which had pervaded the whole of the present reign, and perpetually stept in to intercept and blast the hopes and wishes of the people. There was not an administration for the last forty years but had some time or other felt the force of this secret influence, and the present, or any other ministry, should have his zealous assistance in counteracting it.

The question was put and carried without a division; and the Bill was accordingly read a second time.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

The Militia Pay Bill, Militia Subalterns Bill, and Irish Militia and Stamp Duty Bills were read a first time.

Lord Hawkesbury delivered a Message from his Majesty, recommending it to their Lordships to concur in making a suitable provision for the Duchess of Brunswick. The Message was ordered to be taken into consideration.

The Scotch Judicature Bill was read a third time. A clause was adopted by way of rider, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, for distributing the Clerks of the Court of Session between the two new Courts into which it is to be divided by the Bill. The Bill passed, and was ordered to the Commons.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

The English and Irish Militia Bills, Irish Stamp Duty Bill, and Horse-hire Bill, were read a second time.

Lord HAWKESBURY moved the order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message respecting the Duchess of Brunswick. The language of that communication was such as to leave him very little to say on the present occasion. Their Lordships were acquainted with the unfortunate circumstances which compelled her Royal Highness to seek an asylum in this country. The high character and merits of her illustrious husband were also too well known to them, to require any observation from him. The cause in which he had lost his life might, under the circumstances of the times, be properly considered as the cause of this country. This consideration, as well as that of consanguinity, weighed with his Majesty in his desire to make a suitable provision for the declining years of her Royal Highness. His Lordship concluded with moving an Address, assuring his Majesty of the disposition of that House to concur in promoting the object of the Message.

Lord LAUDERDALE said it would have been as well if the Noble Secretary of State, in recommending the object of the message, had abstained from adverting to any other consideration than that the Duchess of Brunswick was his Majesty's sister. That was the only ground on which he could assent to the Address; for if the House were to act on the principle that she was to be provided for because she was the widow of a foreign Prince who had been stripped of his territories, such a precedent might in the present situation of Europe, go the length of entailing the most serious burthens on the people of this country. With respect to the Duke of Brunswick, there was a very considerable difference of opinion as to the merits of his conduct during the latter period of his life. It could not be admitted that Prussia, at the time the Duke received his fatal wound, was fighting the battles of this country; on the contrary, she was then in actual hostility to us. The allowance to be proposed for the Duchess was 10,000*l.*; but it should be recollected, that she had a pension on the Irish establishment, and enjoyed, besides the interest of her dowry, which was secured in trust in this country. He alluded to these particulars, not for the purpose of objecting to the intended provision as too large, but for the purpose of stating that if it was not so, the allowance to the five Princesses was too small. The Duchess, who was the daughter of the Prince of Wales, would have 14 or 15,000*l.* a-year, while five daughters of a Sovereign would have only 30,000*l.* a-year among them. This regulation was totally at variance with the practice which had hitherto prevailed, in apportioning the establishments of the Royal Family.

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The Address was then agreed to *nem. diss.* and ordered to be presented by the Lords with the white staves.

THE REVERSION BILL.

Lord Lauderdale blamed the Committee of Finance for the share which they had in frittering away the merits of the original Bill, and for their delay in proceeding to investigate the expenditure of the Naval and Military Departments. It was to these branches of our establishment that his Majesty's Speech pointed out hopes for efficient saving, and not to *sinecure* places, with which he understood the Committee was at present occupied. His Lordship then argued at some length to show, that though the Government Offices required reform and regulation, it was a complete deception of the Public to hold out any expectation of great savings by the abolition of any of them. On the contrary, he was firmly persuaded that the effect of abolishing even sinecure places would be, to add considerably in the way of pensions to the public burthens.

After some further debate the Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

The Irish Assessed Taxes Bill, and the Bills for an issue of 1,500,000*l.* and 3,000,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills, were received from the Commons and read a first time.

Lord Ellenborough moved the second reading of the Debtors Relief Bill.

Lord Moira objected to the Bill, as being very little calculated to remedy the grievances under which many of the unfortunate class of persons to whom it applied, laboured. He could not agree in the principle upon which a year's imprisonment was, in all cases, to precede the relief. Some distinction should be made between the case of the fraudulent and the unfortunate.

Lord Erskine and the Lord Chancellor, while they panegyrized the benevolence of Lord Moira's character, coincided in thinking, with Lord Ellenborough, that the relief afforded by the present Bill could not be carried farther without danger to the general system of trade.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

Lord Binning gave notice, that he would on Monday next move that the Report of the Sugar Distillery Committee be taken into consideration.

The Irish Clergy Residence Bill, and the Irish Glebe House Bill were read a third time and passed.

Lord Folkestone moved that the papers, which were presented on Wednesday last, respecting the Droits of Admiralty, be printed.—Ordered.

Mr. Rose moved for an account of the total amount of the Crown Revenue of England and Wales, together with the charges of management, and the net proceeds for the last ten years.—Ordered.

Mr. W. Taylor agreed to put off his motion respecting the failure of the Expedition to the Dardanelles, which stood for Thursday, till Thursday se'nnight.

Mr. Grattan postponed presenting the Catholic Petition till the 25th of May.

Mr. Calcraft, in making his motion respecting the Rochefort Blockading Squadron, complained, that all the Papers which he had moved for on the 3d of March had not been presented; but, notwithstanding, he had full and substantial evidence from those now before the House, to prove the escape of the French squadron was entirely owing to the misconduct of the Admiralty in not supplying Sir R. Strachan with provisions. On the 30th of October Sir Richard wrote very pressingly to Lord Gardner for provisions, and the Admiralty, from some cause, sent only a partial supply; and, on the 18th of December, he wrote, that he had only eight weeks supply on board; and, in a subsequent date, only three weeks. It is true that, in the mean time, the Admiralty had given orders for the Superb and Spencer to carry out supplies on the 21st of December; but these vessels did not arrive till the 15th of January; and the gallant Admiral, finding he was much neglected, deviated from the rules of the service, and sent copies of his letters to the Commander-in-Chief direct to the Board, stating his extreme [illegible] of necessaries, which must convince any rational [illegible] he could follow the French if they attempted [illegible]. The inference was, that Sir Richard was obliged [illegible] to endeavour to meet with victuallers [illegible] for the relief of his squadron; and during his absence the French escaped, when he was not in any condition to follow them. On these grounds it was his intention to move certain Resolutions, of which he sent a copy to the Secretary of the Admiralty a few days ago, and to add another of censure on the conduct of the Board, for exposing the gallant Commander in this embarrassed situation.

The Hon. W. Pole confessed his surprize, after the Papers produced, at the Hon. Gentleman persevering in his motion; he said, he should prove by the letters of Lord Gardner, and by those of the gallant Sir Richard himself, that he had not quitted the blockade of Rochefort from a scarcity of provisions, or any deficiency in stores, but from a series of hard weather. Neither was it true that Sir Richard had drawn any supplies from the fleet blockading Ferrol, as there was no document to that effect in the possession of the Admiralty, and he did not believe that such a document existed any where. He should also endeavour to shew, that Sir R. Strachan's squadron was not in that miserable condition in which the Hon. Gentleman stated it to have been, and that fact he would make out from the letters of the gallant Admiral himself. These letters would prove that the gallant Admiral (Sir R. Strachan) had been forced from his station by bad weather, and that he did not leave it in order to look after victuallers from England. He then proceeded to read the facts from the letters of Sir Richard himself. After he had left Rochefort, through the severity of the weather, he bent his course towards Ferrol. Sir Richard passed the squadron off Ferrol, only noticing it by telegraph, and even the garrison of Gibraltar, without demanding provisions. Mr. Pole proceeded at great length to quote from the papers on the table the various supplies sent off with the utmost promptitude by the board of Admiralty. These supplies, however, were in many instances prevented from sailing, through the long continued tempestuous weather at the time they ought to have been on their way to Sir Richard. It was true Sir Richard had been out for six months; but the supplies got to him in ample time, and he would repeat that the gallant Admiral had not been compelled to abandon the blockade of Rochefort from any want of provisions, but entirely through the rough and tempestuous weather he unluckily encountered. To prove this he stated an account of the amount of supplies sent out, consisting of potatoes, onions, live bullocks, and provisions of every description, part of which were destined to Rochefort, L'Orient, and Ferrol. After some allusions to points of minor importance, he concluded by moving the previous question, on the six first Resolutions of the Hon. Gentleman on the facts, and on the 7th, the censure on the Board of Admiralty, he gave his positive negative.

The House divided, for the motion 69, against it 146, majority 77.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

Mr. Montague, Chairman of the Grampound Election Committee, reported, that the Sitting Members were not duly elected, but that the petitioners, ——— Holmes, Esq. and the Hon. Cochrane Johnston, ought to have been returned. The Deputy Clerk of the Crown attended, and amended the return.

On the Motion of Mr. Mellish, the Bill preventing the damaging of raw hides and skins, was read a third time and passed.

The Militia Pay Bills (Great Britain and Ireland), the Militia Adjutants, and Militia Subaltern Officers Bill, were read a third a third time and passed.

Mr. Lushington moved that there be laid before the House a copy of the proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, in a cause, Paxton and others *v.* Popham and another.

Sir Home Popham said, he had no objection to the production of a copy of the Record now moved for. It related entirely to a private transaction which took place twenty years ago. At that time a proposal had been made to him to enter into a certain speculation, by some individuals, whose integrity he could not question; and although Mr. M'Arthur and himself had been unsuccessful in that speculation, and a dispute had arisen between them, he had uniformly endeavoured to bring the subject to an amicable adjustment, being convinced that mutual concessions ought to be made. He meant to adjust the matter in dispute by arbitration, in the most amicable manner. He was rather surprised at the Hon. Gentleman having gone into the subject of l'Etrusco, as there were precedents of such cases to be found. In another case in the Common Pleas, Sir Home said, his Attorney had put in a plea which had cost him a considerable sum of money.

Mr. Lushington said, that with regard to the last action, it was the first time of his hearing any thing of it. He begged the gallant and Hon. Captain not to imagine that he meant to criminate him in regard to that plea; but he wished merely, as

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an illegal transaction had taken place, and as Mr. M'Arthur and the Hon. Captain were equally concerned in it, to have the matter fully explained. He did not wish, at present, again to go into the private history of the ship l'Etrusco; but should only say, that his great objection lay to the granting to the gallant Captain remuneration for the capture of that vessel as being highly improper, and as subversive of all the laws and regulations relating to Captures. The Motion was carried.

Mr. Long moved for a Copy of the Treasury Minutes of the 7th of August, 1804; and for a Copy of the Opinion of the King's Proctor, on the Memorial of Sir Home Popham, praying to be reimbursed by receiving back the proceeds of the ship l'Etrusco.—Ordered.

The Three Millions and the One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds Exchequer Bills Bill, were committed.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, a Resolution was agreed to, granting a duty of two shillings on every pound weight of corks imported to Great Britain.

Mr. Perceval brought down a Message from his Majesty, stating, that the Sovereign felt it necessary to acquaint the House of Commons, that in consequence of the Defeat of the King of Prussia by the French Armies, two years ago, and the Death of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, his Majesty's sister, the Duchess of Brunswick, had come to England. His Majesty recommended it, therefore, to the liberality of his faithful Commons, to consider of the best means of enabling that Duchess to maintain her rank in a manner most suited to her feelings; and also to his Majesty's regard for his sister.—On the Motion of Mr. Perceval, the Message was referred to a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Biddulph rose to move for the appointment of a Committee to consider how far the Act of the first of the King, respecting the demised revenues of the Crown, had been complied with.

Mr. Rose resisted the Motion, stating, that the amount of the demised revenues came only to 86,000*l*. There were deductions from that amount of 2,400*l*. for management; the grants charged on it amounted to 9,000*l*. and there was an annual sum of 23,000*l*. for improving the woods and forests. These charges left the clear revenue 19,072*l*. In the course of the present reign, this revenue had been applied to the aggregate fund, and the money remained in the Bank until it should be paid into the Exchequer. He thought the Motion improper until the Finance Committee should report upon the subject, which would, in due time, come under its investigation. He therefore opposed the Motion. The House divided—Ayes 12, Noes 37.

Lord Porchester spoke against the re-commitment of the Stipendary Curates Bill, on the general ground of its inequality, in which he was supported by Mr. Windham and Dr Lawrence.

The Motion was supported by Mr. Perceval and the Solicitor-General at some length. The House divided—for the Motion 94, against it 11. Majority 83.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

Mr. Mellish presented a petition from the Watermen on the River Thames, against the projected bridge near the Savoy, which was referred to the Committee of that Bridge.

Mr. Wharton brought up the Report of the Cork Committee Importation Bill, which recommended a duty of 2s. 3d. per lb. on imported manufactured Corks.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Wharton in the Chair, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after adverting to the misfortunes which befel the late Duke of Brunswick in falling a sacrifice to the defence of Prussia, said his Majesty was desirous of providing for his sister in a manner suitable to her condition, he therefore concluded by moving the sum of 10,000*l*. per annum to the Duchess of Brunswick, which, after a few words from Mr. Whitbread, Lord Morpeth, and General Tarleton, was agreed to.

The following sums moved for by Mr. Huskisson, were also agreed to:—25,068*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*. for liquidating the expence of the Improvements under several Acts of Parliament, in and near both Houses of Parliament; 16,320*l*. for the Sierra Leone Establishment; 13,580*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*. for Botany Bay; 600*l*. for Dominica; 1090*l*. for Bermuda; 8700*l*. for the Bahamas; 1985*l*. for Newfoundland; 2060*l*. for Cape Breton; 3100*l*. for Prince Edward's Island; 10,105*l*. for Nova Scotia; 2500*l*. for New Brunswick; 8430*l*. for Upper Canada; 8190*l*. for the payment of certain Annuities; 14,420*l*. for Bills from New South Wales; 6023*l*. for repairing the Roads in North Britain; 10,240*l*. 14*s*. for repairing Roads and Bridges in the Highlands of Scotland; 2911*l* 19*s*. for Printing the Journals; 20,000*l*. for Law Charges; 4,240,000*l*. for paying off Exchequer Bills; and 5000*l*. to the Levant Company.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Collection of the Assessed Taxes, it was his intention to simplify the Collection, and put it, if possible, out of the power of either the Inspector or Surveyor to make vexatious surcharges. Frequent complaints had been made of the conduct of such men, and he had no doubt but that the complaints were truly stated and founded on facts. In this Bill directions would be given to the Commissioners to see that they did their duty properly, and to have the tax collected half-yearly, giving every facility to those who thought themselves aggrieved in cases of appeal, and also to extend the period; and, if the Surveyors and Inspectors were found guilty of vexatiously surcharging, the Bill provided that they should pay a penalty of 100*l*. or three times the surcharge, at the option of the person so surcharged, with double costs, when sued in any of the Courts below, so as to prevent them from oppressing the poor, and if found guilty to be discharged from office. —It was likewise in this Bill his intention to appoint special Commissioners to examine the Books of the Surveyors, Inspectors, and Clerks, and to call a meeting of the rest of the Commissioners in order to investigate their conduct.

Leave was granted to bring in the Bill.

Sir Francis Burdett said, at the last Election for Westminster some persons had put him (Sir Francis) in nomination as a Candidate, without his knowledge; in a case of this kind no claim could, by law, be made upon any man standing as a Candidate, for his share in the expence of what was called the hustings; and he had actually no concern whatever with the Election. Even his taking his seat in that House, was not a voluntary act, but a compulsory one, in obedience to the writ. He did not know of having been proposed as a Candidate, until nearly the termination of the poll. An action had been brought against him by the High Bailiff of Westminster, for payment of his share of the expence in erecting the hustings; and the plea was, that those hustings had been used by his friends; a verdict had been given against him for that sum, and he was surprised that a Judge so enlightened as the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench should conceive it, as his Lordship did in his direction to the Jury, a benefit conferred on an individual to have a seat in that House. The Hon. Baronet said that the matter, with regard to himself, was a thing he treated with indifference, but as it might concern the Electors of Westminster, and the privileges of the House, it was a very material point. He therefore wished the advice of the House, whether he ought to comply with the verdict, in order that it might not be said that the privileges of Parliament had been silently compromised by him.

Mr. Perceval said, as the Hon. Baronet had made no motion, he did not think a case had been made out to induce the House to interfere. Had the Learned Judge alluded to given a misdirection to the Jury, the Hon. Baronet, or his Counsel, might have availed themselves of that, and moved for a new trial. In another way his Counsel might have tendered a Bill of Exceptions.

The Speaker observed, that the Hon. Baronet had done no more than his duty by stating the complaint to the House. At present, he could give no opinion, but he should advise the Hon. Baronet to wait for any practical consequences that might result from the verdict, and then the Hon. Baronet might come forwafd and complain of a breach of privilege.

IRISH PRIVY COUNCIL.

Mr. Barham rose to bring forward a motion respecting the appointment, or rather the rumoured appointment of a Learned Civilian (Dr. Duigenan) as a Member of the Privy Council of Ireland. After some very pointed observations on the pertinacity of Ministers, in persisting in this appointment, which was odious to the Irish people, and improper in every light in which it could be viewed, he concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty for a Copy, or Copies of all Correspondence between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Home Secretary of State, touching the appointment of Patrick Duigenan, Doctor of Laws, as a Member of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland.

Sir S. Wellesley said, that the Learned Doctor had not applied for the appointment *(loud cries of hear! hear! from the Opposition.)* That learned character filled an office as one of the Judges of the Prerogative Court in Ireland, and it was intended to bestow upon him a seat at the Privy Council Board. The Learned Doctor was warmly attached to the Protestant Government of Ireland, and he was well versed in clerical affairs. Upon matters of an ecclesiastical description alone would the Dortor be consulted.—*(Laughter from the Opposition).*

Sir R. Williams supported the motion, as did Lord Petty in a forcible speech. Mr. Curwen and Mr. W. Smith spoke also

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in support of the motion, and Mr. Windham likened Ministers to Lord Burleigh in *The Critic*, who shook his head and said nothing.

The House divided, when the Ayes for the motion were 104, Noes 174.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Lord Yarmouth, Chairman of the New Malton Election Committee, reported, that Bryan Cooke, Esq. the Sitting Member, had been duly elected.

The Hon. R. Ward presented a Petition from the Commissioners and Governors of Greenwich Hospital, praying for a division of Simon's Burn into two, or more livings.—Referred to a Committee.

Mr. Charles Yorke presented a Petition from the Farmers, Land-owners, Maltsters, and others, of the County of Cambridge, against the intended measure of permitting distillation from Sugar and Molasses. The Hon. Gentleman said, he should merely move, at present, that the Petition do lie on the table.—Ordered.

A Message from the Lords brought down the Scotch Judicature Bill, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next, and to be printed.

Mr. Wharton brought up a Bill imposing a duty of 2s. on every pound of corks, ready made, imported to Great Britain. Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Trench brought up the Irish Felons Fees Bill, which was read a first time.

The Three Millions, and the One Million and an Half Exchequer Bills Bills, were read a third time each and passed.

Mr. Whitbread presented two Petitions from the Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Ayr in Scotland: the former in favour of the Bill preventing the granting of Offices in Reversion; and the latter, against the Scotch Judicature Bill.—They were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wharton brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply, granting an annual sum of 10,000*l.* to his Majesty, to enable the Sovereign to settle the same on his sister, the Duchess of Brunswick.—The Resolution was carried *nem. con.* and a Bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.—The other Resolutions were agreed to.

Major Palmer moved, that the House do now resolve into a Committee to consider the report of a Select Committee on the Petition of John Palmer, Esq. of the City of Bath. The Speaker left the Chair.

Major Palmer then moved that the resolution in the report of the Committee be read, which was in effect, that Mr. J. Palmer was entitled to 1,500*l. per annum*, from the year 1793, and to 2½ per cent. on an increased revenue to the Post Office from that period, and during his natural life. This resolution having been read,

Mr. Long stated to the Committee, that the same subject had been agitated before the House nine years ago, and that the application for the compensation now recommended had been refused. The Hon. Gentleman in bringing the matter forward ought to have stated the facts attending it, which were, that the late Mr. Pitt contended, that Mr. Palmer had not fulfilled his engagement, and even had his claim been allowed, still that Government expected from Mr. Palmer the discharge of certain official duties in the Post Office. Indeed the charges against Mr. Palmer were, first, that he had caused a delay in the delivery of letters from the Post Office, in order to throw the blame of that delay on the Postmaster-General. Secondly, that he had suffered a person named Wilson to pass an exorbitant account for conveying the mails; and thirdly, that he had thrown the Inland Office into a state of confusion. Mr. Long contended that Mr. Palmer having accepted 3000*l.* a-year during his life in full, as a remuneration for his plan of conveying the mails in a more safe and speedy manner by coaches, was not entitled to 2½ per cent. on the revenue that had accumulated since, as the 3,000*l.* a-year during his life, was acknowledged by Mr. Palmer, in the presence of Mr. Pitt and himself (Mr. Long) to be fully sufficient.

Major Palmer contended that Mr. Palmer, sen. was entitled to the 2½ per cent. on the increase of the revenue which had accrued from the enhancement of the prices of postage of letters from the introduction of mail coaches, and that such had been the original stipulation with his father, but that it had ceased when he had been suspended from his duties in the Post Office. With regard to the charges against Mr. Palmer, the Major said, they were not well founded, neither could they be proved, for the Committee, years ago, before whom they were stated, sent the evidence to the House by their Chairman, without making any report upon it at all, and that such evidence ought not to have been received, as the Committee had been ordered to report the evidence, with their opinion and observations thereon, to the House.

Mr. Perceval contended, that the grant having been forfeited by Mr. P.'s misconduct, he had been treated more liberally than he deserved in receiving 3000*l.* for life.

After some debate, the Committee divided, when the question was carried in the affirmative, by 137 to 74.

On the question for receiving the Report to-morrow, a second division took place, when the Ayes were 26, and the Noes 31. The Report was therefore ordered to be received on Monday.

The Local Militia Bill was ordered to be taken into further consideration to-morrow.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

General Gascoigne presented a petition from the inhabitants of Liverpool, in favour of the Sugar Distilleries.

The Interment Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE NEW ANNUITY PLAN.

The House resolved itself into a Committee for the purpose of enabling the holders of the Three per Cents. and South Sea Stocks, to purchase Annuities from Government.

Mr. Perceval said it was a subject of great importance, but he would at present abstain from pressing his opinion, he only wished the plan to pass through the Committee *pro forma*, so as to get it printed, to enable the House to judge of its general tendency. It would then be seen the intended plan would prove a radical benefit to the country, as it would enable persons who felt so disposed to transfer the Stock they held in the Three per Cents. and South Sea, for a fair and equitable annuity, taken at the market price, and to cease on the death of such annuitants. He proposed that the age should not exceed 35 years, and not less than 100*l.* stock should be admitted. He was well aware that the plan would enhance the price of stock, which was certainly an object in the present state of Europe; but it was in contemplation not to make any loan from the Three per Cents. and to reduce, if possible, the amount of it, as it frequently happened that there was too great a glut in the market during the war. In order to afford an inducement to those who wished to make such transfers, it was his intention to double the interest, which would be a great relief to many who had but a scanty income. Much benefit had already resulted from the progress of the Sinking Fund, as it had a visible effect in keeping up the funds. To instance the last loan, which was made at 62, now bore a premium of 6 per cent. and certainly if this plan had been brought forward last year, the public might have saved much by purchasing it at the then price. He did not mean to calculate to a nicety on the complete success of this measure, but if it produced any thing it would be beneficial in reducing the national debt, and give further extension to the Sinking Fund. He then concluded by moving the Resolution.

Mr. Windham said, at present he should only observe, that in regard to its morality, he thought it highly objectionable, as Annuities granted for such small sums of Stock would induce men of dissipated habits to alienate their small property from their families. When the measure was farther matured he should enter into its principles more fully.

Mr. Tierney cautioned the Minister against the institution of an open market for the prodigate to sink his money, to the utter ruin of his wife and family. He very much doubted if such a proposal, carried into effect, might not fairly be said to be an infraction of the Act of Parliament for the preservation of the Sinking Fund. He should suppose a case:—imagine a man possessed of 1000*l.* three per Cents, to receive as interest for that, at present, 30*l.* If he transferred it, as proposed, he would get for it 60*l.* The plan, he conceived, would be injurious to the Sinking Fund, and in violation of the Act under which it had been protected, and under which it had always been deemed sacred.

After several members had spoken Mr. Perceval replied, and concluded by moving that the Chairman do report progress and ask leave to sit again. The Chairman accordingly reported progress, and obtained leave for the Committee to sit again on Thursday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Local Militia Bill, when several clauses were added and agreed to.

Mr. G. Vansittart moved an amendment, restricting the age of men liable to the ballot, from 18 to 30, instead of 35.

On this the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.—Adjourned till Monday.

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PROVINCIALS.

FOX CHACE.—A few days ago, two dogs, belonging to Mr. Marchin, of Ridley Hall, started a fox in the West Bank, near Judas Craigs, passed Jingho Haugh, in Hexhamshire, from thence to Blanchland, and, returning the same way back, proceeded to Beldon Shields, the distance about 40 miles, which was run from chace to view in three hours. The fox was taken under covert.

The Dottrel have not as yet appeared on the Wolds. They were never known so late. Swallows which generally appeared there between the 11th and 13th of April, did not make their appearance till May-day. The season of course is 16 or 17 days later.

EAGLES.—A short time since, at Moorside Parks, in the parish of Arkedon, (about five miles from Whitehaven) ten lambs, belonging to Mr. Dickinson, of that place, were killed by two eagles; and some others desperately wounded.

MURDERS.—A letter dated on Thursday last, at Drayton, Dorset, states, that a horrid murder was committed on the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Sledger, of Thaw Farm, two miles from Drayton, on Wednesday morning, at two o'clock. Three robbers broke into the house and alarmed the family, and the farmer and his wife were bound together in bed. There was only a maid-servant, of the name of Sarah Cullum in the house, and she fled at the alarm, at four o'clock in the morning. Two hours after the servant had escaped, she procured assistance, when the poor old man and woman were found dead, and mangled in a shocking manner. Their ages amounted to 150 years, they were unable to make resistance, and the house had been completely plundered. One of the villains worked on the farm, according to the information of the servant, and he has decamped.

SHOCKING CRUELTY.—A poor boy, named John Knight, had been bound out as an apprentice from the house of industry, at Melton, in Suffolk. On the 9th of January last, his master's head man, named John Hafelden, took him, while very ill and unable to work, naked out of his bed, put him into a hog-cistern, and unmercifully beat him with a horse-whip and the root of a tree, and afterwards kicked him. For this brutal assault, Hafelden was tried at the late Woodbridge Quarter Sessions, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The wretch pleaded guilty, to prevent the evidence from being given; but the Magistrates heard the whole case, in order to fix the punishment.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 10.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Palmer, of the Pheasant sloop, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated at Spithead, the 8th inst.

On the 5th of last month, in lat. 22. 10. long. 56. W. I fell in with a French privateer, and, I am happy to add, that after a chace of four hours, I captured her. She belonged to Guadaloupe, her name Tropard, had been out six weeks, taken nothing; was formerly his Majesty's schooner the King's Fish, or Flying Fish, coppered, and copper-fastened, now rigged as a sloop; had on board when taken five guns, viz. one long 18-pounder, a traverser, and four 6-pounders, and manned with 62 men.

[The Gazette contains another list of Army Promotions, beginning with Lieutenant-General Robert Morse, of the Royal Engineers, who is appointed a General of the Army.—Major-General William Congreve, of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General.—Five Colonels, beginning with John Evelegh, of the Royal Engineers, and ending with Edward Stephens, of the Royal Artillery, to be Major-Generals.—Thirteen Lieutenant-Colonels, beginning with Theophilus Lewis, of the Royal Marines, and ending with David Collins, of ditto, to be Colonels.—Four Majors, beginning with Robert Stewart, of the late Royal Irish Artillery, and ending with Alexander Brice, of the Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Twenty-seven Captains, beginning with William Henry Boys, of the Royal Marines, and ending with John Long, of ditto, to be Majors.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Goodwin, Pite, and Manthorp, Woodbridge, corn-merchants.—Dietrichsen and Blenden, Rathbone-place, staymakers.—Appleby and Carter, Manchester, masons.—Harrison and Co. paper-makers, Iping Mills, Sussex.—Whitaker and Howorth, Halifax, cord wainers.—Skaise, Irving, and Headlam, Skinner-street.—Rowley and Burtons, Church Gresley, potters.—Dixon, Greenhalgh, and Holland, cotton-spinners, Manchester.—Rogers and Godby, Queen street, warehousemen.—Miggin, Crawford, and Whitely, London.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Charles Bithery Sharp and Israel Pitt, Birmingham, factors.
Guy Knowles, Birmingham, druggist.

BANKRUPTS.

John Simmons, Leicester, druggist, May 27, at five, 28, and June 21, at eleven, at the Swan Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Egerton, Gray's-Inn; and Mr. Stubbs, Birmingham.

Dixon Holmes, Piccadilly, warehouseman, May 14, at ten, 21, at eleven, and June 21, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holmes, New-Inn.

Thomas Dixon, Birmingham, money-scrivener, May 23, at four, 24, and June 21, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Attorney, Mr. John Alexander, Bedford-row.

Joseph Prentis, Boston, Yorkshire, dealer, May 23, at the Bull and Mouth Inn, Leeds; 30, at the Angel Inn, Wetherby, York, and June 21, at eleven, at the Bull and Mouth Inn, Leeds. Attornies, Mr. Homer Grunge, Leeds; and Mr. George Edmonds, Lincoln's-Inn.

James Alvey, Fleet, Lincolnshire, victualler, June 2, 3, 21, eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Boston, Lincolnshire. Attornies, Mr. Cope, Boston; and Mr. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden.

Samuel Chapman, Woolpit, Suffolk, shopkeeper, May 18, at five, 19, and June 21, at eleven, at the Wool Pack Inn, Bury St. Edmund's. Attornies, Mr. James Barsham, Ixworth, Suffolk; and Mr. Egerton, Gray's-Inn.

John Trott Mills, the Mazé, Southwark, coal-merchant, May 14, 21, at twelve, and June 21, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hayward, Great Ormond-street.

Nicholas Middlecoat, Tregony, Cornwall, innkeeper, May 18, 24, and June 21, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer, Thomasons and Thompson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

John Gladier, Lambeth-road, St. George's-fields, sword-cutler, May 17, 24, and June 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Rogers, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

William Restorick, Cole's Mill, Gloyton, Devonshire, miller, May 14, at one, June 1, at eleven, and 21, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. George Abbott, Old Broad-street.

John George Peters, Chatham, confectioner, May 14, 24, and June 21, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mr. J. E. Gravesend; and Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings.

George Casson, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant, June 2, 3, and 21, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Halifax. Attornies, Mr. Coulthurst, Bedford-row; and Mr. Swainson, Halifax.

John Smith, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, May 19, 26, and June 21, at three, at the Star Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Kay and Renshaw, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

June 7. John Boyes, Portsmouth, mercer, at one, at Guildhall.

June 4. John Abraham, Houndsditch, warehouseman, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 18. John Stroud, Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, brick-maker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 16. John Snawdon, Plymouth, Devon, draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 2. Isaac Mencelin and David Amick, Cheapside, perfumers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 4. Samuel Turner, Manchester, inn-keeper, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Deansgate, Manchester.

June 13. John Rudhall and William Hobson, Birmingham, Warwick, linen-drapers, at twelve, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Birmingham.

May 31. William Rattray, King's-street, Deptford, Kent, cheesemonger, at one, at Guildhall.

May 31. Henry Davis, Old-street, Middlesex, cabinet-maker, at one, at Guildhall.

May 31. John Stapleton, Newington Common, Hackney, dealer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

May 31. John Bruckner, South Molton-street, Hanover-square, ladies' shoemaker, at eleven, at Guildhall.

June 7. John Peplow, Shrewsbury, Salop, linen-draper, at eleven, at Guildhall.

June 3. Samuel Stenson, Kensington, Middlesex, cheesemonger, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 4. John Warner, Elmdon, Essex, shopkeeper, at one, at Guildhall.

June 4. John Birkett Wienholt, Old Swan, London, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 7. John Bigwood, Basinghall-street, warehouseman, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 24. George Porras, Leadenhall-market, poulterer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

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July 2. Alexander Marr, Gravel-lane, Southwark, baker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 2. James Lippard, Deptford, Kent, cheesemonger, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 5. John Parsons and James Gardiner, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, hop-merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

July 12. Chapman Ives, Coltishall, Norfolk, brewer, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 4. William Webb, Westminster Bridge Road, Lambeth, coal merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

June 3. John Brown, Liverpool, draper, at eleven, at the Coach and Horses Inn, Chester.

July 2. Nathaniel Ward Bowers and William Bowers, Cannon-street, comb-makers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 2. Peter Degraves, Cheapside, and Thomas Bainbridge, Manchester, warehousemen, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 2. William Hughes, Queen-street, Southwark, porter and cyder merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 7. Owen Macdonagh, Albany Tavern, St. James's, victualler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 31. Richard Meredith, Oxford-street, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

May 31. Daniel Alcock Ross, Gracechurch-street, hosier, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 8. John Heye, Wigan, Lancaster, linen manufacturer, at nine, at the Eagle and Child Inn, Wigan.

June 25. Charles Lovelock, Durham-street, Strand, dealer in wine, at one, at Guildhall.

June 11. Charles Hingeston and Robert Hingeston, Walbrook, mens' mercers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

The Gazette contains an Order from his Majesty in Council, that all Portuguese property now detained, and not already decreed to be restored, nor entitled to restitution under his Majesty's order of the 6th of January, shall be forthwith restored, upon claim being made by the Portuguese Minister, Consul, or other person not resident in Portugal, or in any other place subject to the control of France.

Permission is also granted to British subjects to trade with the Islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix.

A Proclamation for pardoning such seamen and marines as have deserted, and shall return into his Majesty's service on or before the 31st of December next, is also inserted.

The Gazette likewise contains a letter from Captain Selby, of his Majesty's ship Cerberus, in company with the Lily, Pelican, Swinger, and Mosambique, giving an account of his having captured, on the 30th of March, the Island of Deseada, in the West Indies:—

Captain Sheriff, of his Majesty's sloop Lily, with a detachment of seamen and marines from each vessel, under their respective commanders, (who gallantly voluntered their services on the occasion) stood towards the shore, which was defended by a battery of two nine-pounders, completely commanding the narrow entrance of the harbour; together with the national troops and militia, amounting to about seventy men, who opened their fire upon the boats, when it was found necessary to anchor the squadron with springs on their cables, and commence a cannonading, which soon silenced them, and at four o'clock the French flag was struck; the boats landed at half past four, hoisted the British flag, and the whole island surrendered without opposition; and the capture was effected without further loss.

There are letters from Captain Symonds, of his Majesty's sloop Tweed, reporting the capture of a Spanish letter of marque, of 14 guns, and 20 men, and the privateer L'Aventure, of 3 guns, and 30 men. Also a letter from Lieutenant Rorie, of his Majesty's brig Fortunee, giving an account of his having captured a Spanish feluca letter of marque, of 1 long 12-pounder, and 15 men; and a letter from Captain Searle, of his Majesty's sloop Grasshopper, containing the particulars of his having taken two Spanish gun-boats, destroyed two others, and captured two valuable Spanish ships, worth 90,000*l.* each; which was not effected without the loss of one man killed, and three wounded—the enemy had 40 killed, and 14 wounded: and a letter from Captain Dashwood, of his Majesty's ship Franchise, giving advice of his having captured the French privateer, Le Hazard, of 4 guns, and 50 men.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Finch and Thomas, John-street, Minories, carpenters. Bage and Woody, Tamworth, Staffordshire, surgeons. Thomas, Wilson, Fentem and Owen, Sheffield, mercers. Blackett and Co. West Smithfield, woollen-drapers. Fincastle, Gray, Hamilton, Dennistoun, Wallace, Young and Dennistoun, jun. Dunmore Colliery, coal-work company. Tucker and Dickons, East-street, Red-lion-square, coal-merchants. M'Crindell and Jones, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, insurance-brokers. Swanwick and Boult, Liverpool, tobacco-manufacturers. Keylock, Campbell and Slate, Bermondsey-street, leather-dealers. Watkiss, and Shelley, Newcastle-under-Lyne, milliners. Allen and Co., Oxford-street, medicine-sellers. Hamond and Evans, Milk-street, Cheapside, tea-dealers. Jackson and Beeston, Stone, Staffordshire, ironmongers. Hawkins and Knowles, King-street, Borough, blacking-manufacturers. Powell and Meredith, Glamorganshire, shop-keepers. Kane and Langshaw, Little Bolton, Lancashire, tallow-chandlers. Stansfeld and Co. Halifax, Yorkshire, wool-staplers. Higgins, Crawford and Whiteley, London. Tibbist, Belcher and Co. Milk-street, Cheapside, silkmen. Merryweather and Knight, Sheffield, pawn-brokers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

William Hillman, Waltham-Cross, Herts, grocer, to surrender, June 11, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

William Bell, Bristol, linen-draper, to surrender May 16, 28, and June 25, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attornies, Messrs. Whitecombe and King, Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet-street, London; and Mr. Frankis, St. John-street, Bristol.

Robert Gresswell, Stamford, Lincoln, innkeeper, May 30, 31, and June 25, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stamford Baron. Attorney, Mr. Thompson, Stamford.

Edward Edwards, Liverpool, Lancaster, butcher, June 14, 15, and 25, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Woods, Liverpool; and Mr. Blackstock, Poultry, London.

Thomas Bishop, Birmingham, plater, May 26 and 27, and June 25, at eleven, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Egerton, Gray's Inn, London; and Mr. Stubbs, Birmingham.

James Beattie, Longtown, Cumberland, merchant, June 13, 14, and 25, at eleven, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attornies, Mr. Atkinson, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Henry Edward Baseley, Brackley, Northampton, money-scrivener, June 6, 7, and 25, at eleven, at the George Inn, Northampton. Attornies, Mr. Abbey, Northampton; and Mr. Hilditch, High Holborn.

James Wheeler, Abingdon, Berks, grocer, June 10, at four, 11, and 25, at eleven, at the Crown and Thistle Inn, Abingdon. Attornies, Messrs. Maddocks and Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn.

John Gregory, Wakefield, Yorkshire, maltster, May 25, 26, and June 25, at eleven, at the Woolpacks Inn, Wakefield. Attornies, Mr. Lambert, Hatton-Garden, London; and Mr. Colvard, Wakefield.

Harvey Crakanthorp, Liverpool, corn-merchant, June 6, 7, and 25, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Griffith, Liverpool.

John Clarke, Dorset-street, Manchester-square, jeweller, May 21, 28, and June 25, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Mayhew, Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane.

Loyd Beale and Thomas Alexander Beale, Basinghall-street, warehouseman, May 16, at one, 26, at eleven, and June 25, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand.

James Brown, Berwick-upon-Tweed, corn-merchant, June 3, 4, and 25, at twelve, at the Red Lion Inn, Berwick. Attornies, Mr. Burn, Berwick; and Mr. Burn, Old Jewry.

James Chapple, Grace's-alley, Wellclose-square, hosier, May 17, 24, and June 25, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Smith and Tilson, Chapter-house, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Francis Oakley, Hereford, wool-stapler, May 21, at one, 31, at twelve, and June 25, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Walton, Girdlers'-Hall, Basinghall-street.

Edward Craven, Crayton-le-Woods, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, May 27, 28, and June 25, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Cheshyre and Walker, Manchester.

David Eaton, Chatham, taylor, May 31, at twelve, 28, and June 25, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Charles Baker, Saville-place, Lambeth, flour-factor, May 17, 28, and June 25, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Alcock, Boswell, and Corner, York-street, Southwark.

John Cole, Cockhill, St. Dunstan, Stepney, taylor, May 17, at one, June 1, at eleven, and 25, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Vandercom and Comyn, Cannon-street.

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Robert Spottiswoode, Austin Friars, scrivener, May 17, 21, and June 25, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars.

Samuel Bartenwood, Mile End New Town, Middlesex, dealer, May 21, 28, and June 25, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Davies, Lothbury.

John Holland, Newman-street, Mary-le-bone, coal-merchant, May 21, 28, and June 25, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Timbrell, St. Martin's-lane.

Wakefield Hogg, Chiswell-street, merchant, May 17, 21, and June 25, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Williams, Austin Friars.

Charles Huxley, Foster-lane, Cheapside, glover, May 17, and June 1, at eleven, and 25, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Cecil Becke, Chancery-Lane.

George Hill, Tottenham-court-road, cabinet-maker, May 21, 28, and June 25, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Tourle and Palmer, Doughty-street.

DIVIDENDS.

June 14. Thomas Ward, Oxford-market, tallow-chandler, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 11. George Cousens, Gray's-inn-lane, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 26. Peter Baxter, Chancery-lane, dealer, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 4. John Carleton, Hilbeck-hall, Westmerland, cotton spinner, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 4. John Price, Finsbury-square, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

June 4. Joseph and William Edward King, Covent-garden, silk-mercers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 8. Robert Morris, Wigan, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, at eleven, at the Eagle and Child Inn, Wigan.

June 7. Thomas Baucutt, Long Burkby, Northampton, money-scrivener, at eleven, at the Peacock Inn, Daventry.

June 13. Chamel Bateman, Derby, money-scrivener, at eleven, at the King's Arms Tavern, Derby.

July 7. Joseph Barton, Mark-lane, merchant, at one, at Guildhall, London.

June 7. Edward Pugh, Franklin's-yard, near the Circus, Surrey, oilman, at one, at Guildhall, London.

June 7. James and Thomas Benton, Birmingham, button-makers, at eleven, at the Swan Tavern, Bull-street, Birmingham.

May 17. John Pringle, Wardour-street, upholsterer, at one, at Guildhall.

June 6. Thomas and Anthony Dow, Liverpool, merchants, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool.

June 7. Samuel Draper, Oxford-street, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 11. James Benfield, Covent-Garden, fruiterer, at one, at Guildhall.

June 11. James Parry and John Pickman, Deptford, merchants, maltsters, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 4. James Hyde and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers, at one, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester.

June 4. William Kirkby, Manchester, merchant, at two, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester.

June 6. Thomas Farenden, Chichester, brazier, at two, at the Fleece Inn, Chichester.

CERTIFICATES, JUNE 4.

James Hodgson, jun. Coleman-street, merchant.
William Valentine Scotney, Oxford street, linen-draper.
Thos. Frederick Wollen, High-street, Southwark, linen-draper.
Joseph Piper and Knowles Winter, Richmond, grocer.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It may be necessary to inform *our Subscribers* that *leave London during the Summer Months*, that THE NATIONAL REGISTER can be forwarded to them *into the Country on the Sunday night*, so as to arrive in *any part of the United Kingdom* on the REGULAR POST DAY. The Proprietors are induced to give this information, to prevent the Sets of this Paper being incomplete at the close of the Volume.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

SPAIN—AND REPORTS OF HER TREATY WITH FRANCE.

In another part of our Paper we have inserted the most important of the articles that relate to the Revolution in Spain. It appears that the father and son, the King of Spain and the Prince of Asturias, as well as the Prince of the Peace, are met at Bayonne, to receive the sentence of Bonaparte. The son has never yet been acknowledged in the French Papers by any other title than that of Prince of the Asturias. Perhaps this circumstance ought to be construed favourably for the old King—perhaps it is only a trick for the purpose of making a better bargain with the young Prince. In the meantime it appears, that the Spanish people begin to resent the puppet-like contempt with which they have been treated. An eminent Spanish wool-house, in Bristol, has made public the following circumstances:—

BRISTOL, MAY 12.—"At Madrid 4000 of the French garrison had been disarmed by the mob, the artillery spiked, &c. in which affair the women had played a most conspicuous part. There were constant deputations from the provinces, offering men to assist Government—Catalonia and Arragon had offered 150,000 men. In Biscay the whole of the country had risen *en masse*, and, in short, every where the people appeared determined to scout French influence. They seemed vexed that the young Prince had passed the frontier, who would, of course, be detained by Bonaparte, but that would make no alteration in their intentions, &c. These particulars were received by a Spaniard, who depends on his intelligence. Another house has also a letter to the same purport, and the opinion of the best-informed is, that by this time torrents of blood have been spilt, but that the nation will ultimately prevail, and that the insurrection will extend to Portugal. The vessel which brought this intelligence sailed from Bilboa only 15 days since."

A report prevailed yesterday afternoon, that a treaty has actually been signed at Bayonne, between Bonaparte and the new King of Spain. It is said, that the substance of the principal articles is as follows:—

By the first article Bonaparte recognizes the new King of Spain Ferdinand the VIIth.

By the second he confers upon Ferdinand the Administration of Portugal till a general peace.

Another article relates to the Prince of the Peace, who has not, it seems, been released, but will be sent into France. This article contains an accusation against him.

Another article declares that Spain is to furnish a contingent of 50,000 men to the Confederation of the Rhine.

By another article a port in Spanish America is ceded to France.

And it is added, that there are other articles of a secret nature.

We beg to be understood as stating these circumstances merely in the shape of reports, for the truth of which we do not pretend to vouch.

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The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Friday night, proposed in the House of Commons, a plan for converting three per cents. consols. and reduced, into life annuities, according to an equitably estimated scale of purchase.—These annuities are to be paid out of the sinking fund, which will thus be made to redeem at the present price of the funds all sums converted into annuities, whereas these sums, if they should remain in the funds, must be redeemable by Government only at a much higher price, because the operation of the sinking fund and the restoration of peace, seem likely to create a constant increase in the value of stocks. Perhaps the advantages of this plan will not be very extensive, because any body who has a mind to employ his money in buying annuities, may buy them at present on good security: but every relief is to be approved, however partial, and we think the sinking fund is well employed in such a scheme. The only persons likely to suffer materially, are the proprietors of the insurance offices, who will find, but in very few cases, an inclination on the part of the public for prefering the security of their offices to that of Government.

There seems to be no longer any doubt, from the intelligence brought by some British ships, that the Rochefort Squadron has returned from its cruize to Toulon. The French Papers announce, that Gantheaume entered Toulon on the evening of the 10th.

Bonaparte has laid an embargo upon all American vessels in the French ports: a measure which is stated to have been in conformity with the Bayonne Decree. We understand that pains have been taken in the drawing up of the Decree, to make it appear a proceeding less hostile to America than was at first conceived. However, there is something ridiculous in the pretence that this act is to be esteemed a measure of kind consideration towards America: but Bonaparte says, that the precaution is necessary for preventing her property from being seized by the British, who would certainly way-lay them on the high seas.

General Klingspor, by a report dated 11th April, gives intelligence of a skirmish between his troops and the enemy in Finland, which was attended with no remarkable result. In a second report, dated the 20th, he relates a slight action, which terminated in the retreat of the enemy.

It was supposed at Gottenburgh, that the Swedish army in Finland had suffered severely in an action near Brahnstadt. In Norway, General Armfeldt had driven the enemy across the Glomme, and was pursuing his advantages. An engagement took place, on the 26th of April, in sight of Stromstadt, among twenty-eight Norway coasting vessels, four Swedish gun-boats, and one mortar boat: the following is the Gottenburgh account of the action:—

"At half-past five o'clock the Norway flotilla appeared, mounting guns from 6 to 24-pounders. Four of our gun-boats, and one mortar, towed to meet them, about half way, half a gun-shot from the town. The engagement was begun by our gun-boats, and continued under an incessant shower of balls, for the space of one hour and forty minutes. It terminated so that our boats gave the last fire. In the presence of the spectators, two of the enemy's vessels were sunk, with their crews and every thing on board; three of them they towed away, and one was missing, which doubtless has been sunk. On our side there were four killed, and two men so much wounded that they died shortly after; seven were slightly wounded."

In the Foreign News we have given the principle articles of the last Gottenburgh Mails, which relate to the Russian invasian of Gothland.

Dutch Papers to the 10th inst. arrived yesterday afternoon. A letter from Milan, dated April 25, is inserted, which says, it is now confirmed that Admiral Gantheaume left part of his fleet behind him at Corfu. General Dubreuil, who has arrived from that Island, on board the brigantine Friedland, states, that there has been left the Uranie frigate, of 44 guns, two corvettes of 32 guns each, six brigs, and two galliots. And also accounts from Helsingfors, dated March 23, which state, that a division of the Russian army is advancing to Wasa, on the gulph of Bothnia. It is supposed the Swedes will be cut off by this division.—The retreat of the Swedes is so rapid, that they have not even time to spike their cannon, far less carry them off.

Another Expedition.—Report is afloat in military circles, that a Grand Expedition will soon start, to consist of 20,000 men. Sir Arthur Wellesley or General Beresford to command it; with a brevet rank.

Among the corps the following are to go:—2d, or Queen's Regiment; 3d, or Buffs; 5th, 28th, or Cameronians; 40th, 45th, 71st, 88th, and 95th. Some Cavalry go in this expedition, and a very large Staff.

The Expedition under General Prevost arrived at Halifax on the 7th of March.

It appears from the return of the number of men wanting to complete the Volunteers in Great Britain up to their original establishment, that the deficiency altogether is 58,655.

An order has been issued to increase the number of the Royal Marines serving in the Navy, as follows:—25 to a ship of the first rate, 20 to a second rate, 15 to a third rate, 10 to a fourth rate and large frigates, and in proportion to smaller ships.

Accounts from Oporto reached town on Friday. They are dated up to the 3d inst. It appears that the famine in Portugal is not so severe as the English have been led to conceive it. It also appears, that the French allow shipments of wine to be made, under certain regulations. One of the principal is, that the merchant, or shipper, is to pay an additional duty upon wine, at the rate of 36s. per puncheon.

Tuscany is now divided into three Departments; namely, Florence, Siena, and Leghorn; which are subdivided into several Prefectures. The Privy Council is abolished, with all other Public Boards of the former Government, so that no traces are left of the antient form.

A Mail from Tortola arrived on Thursday night in twenty-eight days. We are sorry to find, that Port d'Espagne, in the Island of Trinidad, has been consumed by fire. The cause of this dreadful disaster has not transpired. The Mail left the islands all well.

The Catholics of Switzerland and the Pope are at this moment at variance. The small Council of Lucerne have addressed a Memorial to his Holiness, to permit the abolition of monasteries within their territory.

A Commercial Treaty between Bavaria and Italy has been agreed upon, but not ratified. While the present obstructions in the way of navigation continue, this treaty will be of great importance to the whole of Italy, Germany, &c.

The late Admiral Rainier has left property to the amount of nearly 250,000*l.*; and after providing amply for his near relations, he made the following bequest:—

"I bequeath one-tenth part of my personal property to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, towards the reduction of the National Debt, in acknowledgment of the generous bounty of the national establishment of the Royal Navy, in which I have acquired the principal part of the fortune I now have, which has exceeded my merit and pretensions."

Letters from Irun, dated the 25th of April assert, that, through the interference of France, the Prince of the Peace has been set at liberty. It is added, that the unfortunate Prince, when taken out of his prison, was without a shirt, and had a beard several inches long.

The Court of Sweden went into mourning on the 26th ult. for six weeks, for the late King of Denmark, Christian VII. who was uncle to the King of Sweden.

The Queen of Holland has been safely delivered of a son, on which occasion great public rejoicings took place.

The serious spectacle now exhibiting at that elegant Theatre in Catherine-street, equals any performances of the summer amusements. The story is taken from that celebrated poet Valerius Flacus, and the manner in which it is got up does credit to the Managers.

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THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Wednesday the King held a Private Levee at the Queen's Palace, when the following were presented upon their promotion:

Admiral Nugent.

Rear-Admirals—Mark Robinson and G. Losack.

Generals—Sir J. Pulteney, Campbell, Gwynne, Lord Heathfield, and Stanwix.

Lieutenant-Generals—Thornton, Phipps, Benson, Finch, Sir A. Wellesley, and Brownrigg.

Major General the Hon. Alexander Hope.

Colonel Brown, of the 12th Light Dragoons.

Captains—W. Losack and Cramer.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, and gave audiences to the Duke of Portland, and the other Cabinet Ministers.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.

On Thursday her Majesty held a Drawing Room at St. James's Palace, which was most numerously attended.—The following were among the numerous presentations:

Earl of Mayo, Miss Barrell, Earl of O'Neil, Lady Augusta Greville, Sir Thomas and Lady Ackland, Earl and Countess of Scarborough, Colonel and Mrs. Dorien, Lady C. Strangeways, Lord Lowther, Sir John Bailey, Capt. Peter Rainier, Major Ximenes, Lady Andover, Capt. Digby, Lord and Lady Selsea, Earl and Countess of Shannon, Miss Curzon, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Greville Howard and Miss Howard, Earl and Countess of Craven, George Rose, jun. Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Cockerel, Marquis of Tweedale, Sir John and Lady Shelly, Mr. and Mrs. March Phillips, Miss Magens, Marquis of Huntly, Lord and Lady Henry Petty, Miss Murray, Ladies Lowthers, General and Mr. Campbell, Lady Louisa Vane, Viscount Falmouth, Miss Elizabeth Burgoyne, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson Barns, Hon. Miss St. John, Countess of Ormond, Miss Harvey, the Hon. Charles Townshend, and Miss Needham.

The same officers were presented upon their promotion as were at the Levee on the preceding day.

The Countess of Craven's appearance at Court on Thursday, excited much curiosity. She went in a new chair, attended by two footmen in new white liveries. Her Majesty received her in the most condescending manner. The whole of the Noble Earl's relatives were present upon the occasion.

CITY.

Monday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when a Report was presented from the Committee of City Lands, in relation to Smithfield Market, upon which it was moved that the Court do approve thereof, and that they be directed to expedite the passing of the Bill in Parliament for the carrying the same into execution, which caused a long debate.—The motion was carried with an understanding that the Committee would not proceed therein without reporting to the Court.

A Report was received from the General Purpose Committee, in relation to the Bill before Parliament, for extending the powers of the Court of Requests to 10*l*. Finding that the Law Lords were not favourable to it, they had recommended it to the Court to withdraw the Bill for the present Session, till a conference could be had with them, and their objections removed. The Court thought it advisable to wait till next Session, when there might be a probability of the Bill receiving the concurrence of the Judges.

The Lord Mayor laid before the Court, the Bill for establishing a Local Militia, which, though it did not affect the City, he thought it advisable to refer it to a Committee, to watch the progress of it, which was done accordingly.—Adjourned.

The Lord Mayor on Tuesday ordered the price of bread to be raised half an assize, or a penny in the peck loaf.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Collins, of the Travers, took leave previous to departing for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal. A. Cunningham, Esq. was appointed the Company's Agent at the Brazils. The Court adjourned at six o'clock till Wednesday next.

The outward-bound East India fleet, under convoy of the Leopard, were off Falmouth on the 11th instant, with a fair wind.

THE DRAMATIC DETECTOR.
No. V.

A Theatre should be open to all, influenced by none.

If the complaint which Horace brings against his own contemporaries for attempting to trade as authors without having served an apprenticeship, was general in the age of Augustus, when printing had not yet begun to facilitate the diffusion of dulness, what must be the lamentation of a Critic in our days, who not only finds a press teeming with the absurdities of would-be poets, but also sees two great and classical Theatres bestowing their patronage and opening their stores to a set of authors unworthy of any place more noble than a butter-shop? We know that it is impossible for any power to prevent bad authors from writing; but it is not impossible for any power to prevent bad plays from appearing on the Stage.

We are not among the number of those who conceive that no dramatic genius, except in the instances of Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Cumberland, exists in the present day. We acknowledge ourselves to have admired Mr. Colman, and laughed with Mr. Reynolds; we have been interested by Mr. Morton, and pleased by Mr. Kenney. But if we possess good authors, it is the more disgraceful that those who are bad should so often be obtruded upon the town.

It has been found in all ages, that genius has become abundant in proportion to the encouragement bestowed upon it. It is absurd to imagine that human nature, from century to century, materially varies in point of native ability: the difference that we behold arises from circumstances, not from nature. If in the time of Augustus there arose an unprecedented number of great writers, was it because human genius was improved? No; it was because the exertion of genius led to reward. Did the soul of mankind go to sleep from the close of that period to the Popedom of Leo the Tenth? No; but Leo the Tenth promised patronage to genius, and genius came forward to claim that patronage. Were the intellects of all Europe paralysed from that time till the reign of Louis the Fourteenth? No: it became the fashion for the great to encourage genius, and genius immediately began to flourish. The philosophy of the vulgar, indeed, declares that *De non apparentibus et non existentibus, eadem est ratio*; but a reasoning mind goes a little deeper than the surface, and acknowledges it to be possible that a mine may exist, although no gold-dust glitter over the ground.

If these positions be true, (and they seem undeniable), the quantity of dramatic genius might probably be much increased in this country by due encouragement. And the persons who must give this encouragement are not Emperors, Popes, nor Princes: but the Managers of the two winter theatres. For a long time past it has been almost impossible for any man, not possessing a very powerful interest, to procure the representation of any piece in either play-house: and of course it is not to be expected that authors of real genius will waste their time in writing plays. Suppose an author has sent a play to Drury Lane, if his name be unknown, it is likely that the production will never be read: which is a very encouraging prospect.—But even that is not the worst; for when he applies to recover his copy, he very probably has the mortification of hearing, not only that his play is not to be acted, but that it has unfortunately been mislaid, and that the Managers have no hope of finding it. At Covent Garden the case is somewhat less annoying to the anonymous author: for though his piece is pretty sure not to be read, or if read, to be rejected, yet he may, perhaps, get his copy again in a month or six weeks, and publish his play, if he can persuade any bookseller to buy what the theatres have refused. Let us now suppose that an author who has some private acquaintance with one of the Managers of Drury Lane, sends his piece to that house. Perhaps Mr. Graham, the reading Manager, likes it, and wishes to have it put in rehearsal; but perhaps Mr. Wroughton, the acting Manager, does not choose to strengthen Mr. Graham's power in the theatre, and impedes the progress of the affair. If the play be originally presented to Mr. Wroughton, Mr. Graham may feel the same sort of jealousy, and thus equally the author suffers. However, it is said, that Mr. T. Sheridan is in future to have the authority of the theatre, in the acceptance or rejection of dramatic works, and then, perhaps, less inconvenience will result to the public. For Mr. T. Sheridan, as far as we have been able to collect, is a gentleman of natural parts and great acquirements, an able critic, and a good-natured man. Under such a director, we may hope to see the theatre better conducted; and we shall be most happy, if we find that a panegyric, which we have given from general opinion, is established by the evidence of fact.

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But while we throw some portion of blame on the Managers who have hitherto conducted the concerns of Drury Lane, we cannot but admit that their system has been infinitely more liberal than that pursued at Covent Garden. Mr. Graham and Mr. Wroughton, though sometimes misled into a neglect of their managerial duties have not flown boldly in the face of all justice. Mr. Graham and Mr. Wroughton have given encouragement to new authors, and the stage has been benefitted by their candour: Miss Chambers, the authoress of *The School for Friends*, Mr. H. Siddons, the author of *Time's a Tell-tale*, and several other successful dramatists, have made their first appearance within these two or three years on the boards of Drury Lane: to say nothing of a great number of other authors who, though they reflect no fame upon the judgment, yet certainly prove the candour of the Managers. Without speaking favourably in a critical point of view of *The Soldier's Daughter*, and *The Travellers*, *The Hero of the North*, *Tekeli*, *The Sleeping Beauty*, *Cinderella*, *The Forty Thieves*, *Kais*, &c. &c. &c. it may be fairly said that all these pieces were acted with success, and were received by the Managers although their authors were all completely new to the stage. Several other fresh authors have within these few years obtained a representation for their pieces: but as these pieces did not please the public, it would not be fair to recapitulate them. Now what instances of new authors, encouraged within the same period, can Covent Garden produce to balance the foregoing list? Our memory at present furnishes us with only one example, which is that of Mr. Kenney, whose farce of *Raising the Wind* originally appeared at Covent Garden—unless, indeed, Capt. Hewitson can be called an author, who brought to the Proprietors the French piece from which *The Blind Boy* was ingeniously hashed by the professed cooks of the Theatre. The system of Mr. Harris, (we say of Mr. Harris because we understand that Mr. Kemble, by the articles of his agreement is totally unconnected with the reading of new plays) the system of Mr. Harris appears to be a system of favouritism. There are certain persons about him, who flatter all his prejudices and tickle all his piques, who ridicule good sense out of sight whenever it ventures to approach him, who thus procure for themselves and their friends a monopoly of theatrical composition, and like the Junto that in a higher theatre work malignantly and darkly against the political good, are injuring his concern under a pretence of personal friendship to himself. Any nonsense that is manufactured by this set, is received by the easy Proprietor: pieces presented by authors who can describe nature in good English are generally thrust away with contempt, or if received at first, are treated with so much coldness and besieged by so many obstacles, that their production becomes almost impracticable. There are indeed some authors of established greatness who now and then send pieces to Covent Garden, and whose rank in the literary world compels the proprietors to attend to their claims: but he, who cannot demand his admission by his fame, will never obtain it by his talent; and though the works of Mr. Colman, and one or two other authors of the first rate reputation, have still a chance of appearing on the boards of Covent Garden, yet, if the *School for Scandal* itself could be sent to-morrow, a virgin manuscript, to the stage door in Hart-street, unrecommended by the junto, it is our firm belief that it would be returned to the author. *The Honey-Moon*, it is well known, was rejected at Covent Garden: yes, at the same theatre where *Two Faces under a Hood* was backed by the Music of Mr. Shield; and the *Ogre and Little Thumb* supported with all the splendour of the mineral and elemental worlds!

It might be supposed that actors had some sort of influence in bringing forward pieces: that an author could not do better than to take a new play to the performer for whom he intended the principal part, and request him to procure a representation. On the contrary; the proposition of an actor would tend to injure the piece; for the proprietors of theatres are particularly jealous of their actors, whom they wish to keep down by a most absolute despotism: and to allow to any actor the consequence which he must gain from the performance of a play recommended or written by himself, would be very, very, dangerous to the unqualified supremacy of the executive power.

Under all these circumstances, let it no longer be pleaded in theatrical circles, that the scarcity of genius is the reason why so many wretched things are exhibited: the fact is, that the exhibition of these wretched things is the reason why genius seems scarce. Can plants be expected to shoot through the earth when a weight of rubbish is strown along the surface of the soil? Can authors of real genius be expected to arise, when they know that they must instantly be crushed by the potent, though secret, influence of bad taste, of prejudice, and of party?

So much for the conduct of managers toward authors. We have advanced nothing as fact for which we have not good authority. We do not hope to amend the managers, but we have, at least, given some information to the public. Indeed a system that requires alteration is seldom set to rights by warning: it goes on accumulating errors, and rising in malversation, till at last some violent abuse makes the pile top-heavy, and it sinks beneath its own unwieldiness.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

120. *Card Players.*—D. WILKIE.

In this picture four men are represented playing at cards. The figure on the left exultingly points out to his partner the trick which they are just gaining: and that partner is employed in showing to a gazer, who leans over his chair, the triumphant game that he has in his hand. The card player whose front face is exposed to the spectator expresses his mortification with coolness, while the gambler who is visible only in the back front, scratches his head with every symptom of disappointment and displeasure. Near the table stands a woman, probably the landlord's wife, with a child in her arms, stretching out its little hands to grasp the painted cards. The child's countenance is expressive of great eagerness: that of the woman appears too placid to leave room for an idea that she can be the wife of any one of the gamblers. In the left of the picture there is a dog asleep. The walls, the table, the window, the chimney-piece, are covered with those numberless little utensils, which give such an air of reality to the pictures of this young artist. The expression of all these figures is well imagined as to each, and well contrasted as to the reference of the individual and the neighbour. The delineation of the inanimate objects is for the most part minutely accurate, and the whole piece appears to be as highly finished as the size of the picture will permit. There is, perhaps, but one fault in the work, which is the uncouthness of the habits, we can hardly say the drapery. The coats of the men, a bag on the chimney-piece, a blue mantle on the left side of the wall, a grey hood on the right, look like painted pasteboard. They have all the edge and all the stiffness, and all the glaze of that useful article of stationary. The varnish has given too much glare to the whole picture; but the defect of the appendage shall not be urged by us as impeachment of the work itself; a fine figure does not become crooked, even though its cloathes sit awkwardly upon it.

But while we are happy to pay our tribute of praise to Mr. Wilkie's talent, we will not, like our cotemporary critics, go so far as to dignify that talent with the name of genius. Talents of a thousand various kinds may exist, which entitle their possessor to the credit of cleverness, ingenuity, grace, science, and other qualities highly valuable; but when we hear the word genius applied to the delineation of ragged jackets and tin candlesticks, we cannot but reject the profanation, and deny the existence of the vast merit imputed. The figures of Mr. Wilkie certainly have expression, but it is the lowest kind of expression; and though the painter of a sorrowing Magdalene, or of suffering Christ, might deserve the praise of sublimity, and the title of genius, for the expression of his picture; yet an artist will hardly gain the reputation of genius with posterity for the expression that he throws into a cobler's lip, or the coarse fat of which he constitutes a landlady's cheeks. It is sublimity that deserves the title of genius: it is that creative, majestic awful power, which produces effects upon the mind by the combined greatness of the whole, and not that laborious, detailed, accurate copyism which amuses the eye by the separate exactness of the parts. The talents of Mr. Wilkie is certainly of a higher order than that of the Dutch painters in general; for they seem usually to have taken but little heed to the expression of face, although they bestowed infinite pains upon the dirty paraphernalia of the apartments. But Mr. Wilkie's style, when it is taken with all possible advantages, is not to be extolled with such panegyric as we now hear bestowed upon it; it is little better then the expression of that, which, when it has been expressed, appears not to have been worth expressing. We shall always call him a clever painter, but while he paints in this way alone, we shall never call him a man of genius. The word is become too common; it is profanely used on every occasion.

95. *Portrait of the Right Hon. William Pitt.—A posthumous Picture.*—J. LAWRENCE, R. A.

The picture is exceedingly like that which was painted of Mr. Pitt by Mr. Hoppner. Mr. Lawrence, however, as we understand, denies that he has improved any thing from the previous work of that great artist. The likeness here is very

striking. The figure stands at a table on which the left hand rests; and those who remember Mr. Pitt will have great pleasure in looking at a portrait which conveys so accurate an idea of his attitude, countenance, and manner. Some persons have complained of a feverish appearance in the face; but we own that to us the picture appears to be exceedingly well-coloured, and in no instance to

"O'erstep the modesty of nature."

We understand that Mr. Lawrence calls this a posthumous picture, because he painted it from the dead body of Mr. Pitt. But surely this does not make the picture posthumous. A posthumous poem is a poem published after the poet's death; and the proper meaning of the words "a posthumous picture," seems to be a picture exhibited after the death of the painter. According to Mr. Lawrence's vocabulary, every ancient history may be called a posthumous work, since it is published after the death of the persons who constitute its subject.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 10.—The Cheerly gun-brig, which arrived here yesterday, brought dispatches from Admiral Sir C. Cotton's fleet off the Tagus, which she left all well, twelve days since. She brings intelligence of an exploit performed by the boats of the Nymph frigate, and Blossom sloop of war, four of which from each of those ships, manned and armed, proceeded up the Tagus, about three weeks since, under cover of the night, in order to attack a large Portuguese brig, mounting 20 guns, manned with a French crew, which lay moored above Belem Castle, and immediately off the city of Lisbon; the boats got very near her before they were discovered, when a tremendous fire was opened upon them from the ship, and from several thousand troops which lined the shore. Captain Shipley, the Commander of the Nymph, headed the expedition, and got first alongside the enemy, and was the first who attempted to board, which he had nearly effected, when he was unfortunately shot by a musket-ball, and immediately fell overboard, and was seen no more! This calamitous circumstance so damped the spirits of the boat's crews, and finding themselves opposed by such an immense force, the enterprize was forthwith abandoned, and the boats returned down the harbour with the loss of their brave Commander, one seaman killed, and a midshipman and three seamen wounded. Captain Shipley is represented a most brave and gallant Officer, about 26 years of age.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 11.—An Officer arrived this morning in a packet from Sicily, six days from Gibraltar. He says, the French and Spanish fleet, including the Rochefort squadron, has certainly relieved Corfu; and, on its return, Lord Collingwood's squadron was just in time to perceive it go into Toulon. There is reason to think, that one of our frigates is taken by the French and Spanish fleet, as a frigate was sent out from Malta to Gibraltar, to give notice of the French squadrons being in the Mediterranean, and having joined the Spanish squadron, has not since been heard of. This Officer has been but a month from Sicily, and the packet he came in has been attacked three times by privateers, on her passage home. The Rochefort squadron, it appears, meant to have landed their troops in Sicily, but did not, from an idea that our reinforcements had arrived; but this not being the case, the French have lost the opportunity. At Gibraltar, it is said, that Bonaparte has sworn to take that fortress, and his people have been at Algesiras to reconnoitre it. He will find it, however, a tough job, for the improvements are beyond all conception.

BOXING.

On Tuesday the match between Gully and Gregson, Horton and Crib, and Dutch Sam and Cropley, took place in Sir J. Seabright's Park, near Market-street, Herts, after it had been prevented at three other places. It was nearly three o'clock, when a ring was formed, by permission, in Sir John's Park—and the first exhibition took place between Crib and Horton, amidst a tremendous fall of rain. A ring was next formed for Gulley and Gregson. They set to at half past three o'clock, with their seconds, Joe Ward and Gibbons for Gulley, and Lee and Richman for Gregson. Betting five to four on Gully.

The rounds continued in favour of Gully till the 17th, when Gregson lost his temper, and run in upon his adversary, who kept hitting and getting away from him in a manner which excited astonishment. He turned his back to his man twice in the round, and made towards the ropes; but Gully changed his front, *fibbed* him, and kept him from falling until he had ruffianed him into an apparently senseless state, and then dropped him quietly between his arms.

Eleven other rounds were fought, and Gregson was constantly receiving tremendous blows on the head and loins; he was fighting under every disadvantage of weakness, blindness, &c. and consequently unable to turn the career of his adversary. In the 25th round he received two tremendous blows, which decided it in the 28th, when Gregson could not be brought to the mark of setting to in time; he also received a severe hit in the ear in the 27th round.

Gully fought with studied caution; and when he had his antagonist at rallying, there was not one instance where Gully failed. The champion was also in much better condition than when he fought at Newmarket, and never betrayed symptoms of weakness.

After the battle Gully addressed the ring, and informed them publicly, he was so situated that he never intended to fight again, nor would he have done so in this instance, had he not been bound in honour to comply with Gregson's challenge. He had in this instance fought with a lame arm, and Gregson surely would not desire to combat with him again. The battle lasted one hour and a quarter.

CRIB AND HORTON.

This contest lasted the same time as the former, but bettings were six to four at setting to, and they gradually rose to the end of the fight. It was not a good match, and Crib beat his adversary without receiving much injury.

DUTCH SAM AND CROPLEY.

This was a real scientific combat of thirty-five minutes, and was won by Dutch Sam tolerably easy. Our limits will not admit of our entering into particulars.

The fighting was not over until seven o'clock in the evening.

FIRES.

Tuesday morning, about four o'clock, a fire was discovered in the back warehouses of Mr. Scott, linen-draper, in Smithfield, which soon communicated to St. Bartholomew's church adjoining. Fortunately, by the activity of a fireman, who cut away a partition, the flames were prevented from extending to that part of Mr. Scott's house, were his books, &c. were deposited; in doing which, some of the ruins fell and injured him so much that he was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. By the great exertions of a considerable number of bluecoat boys, in supplying the engines with water, which they had to fetch from a considerable distance, the church was preserved, with only the destruction of the vestry, out of which the registers were rescued by the intrepidity of the watchman of the Hospital.

On Wednesday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in the yard of Mr. Coates, a coach-builder, in Blackfriars-road. Several new and old carriages, the work-shops, &c. as also several tenements, were destroyed. The fire was occasioned, it was said, by the carelessness of a hackney coachman, in leaving a light in his carriage after putting it up, at a late hour on Tuesday evening. It is impossible to describe the distress of the people living at the back of the premises—they were running about naked, almost frantic, while others were busily employed in removing their furniture, &c. In the confusion, a Jew, of the name of Solomon, who had put his purse into his pocket, was robbed of it, which contained a considerable sum.

Same morning, at half past six o'clock, a fire broke out at a pawnbroker's, in Portpool-lane, Gray's Inn-lane.

A dreadful fire broke out, on Wednesday last, in the warehouse of Messrs. Fector and Co. at Dover, which it is said destroyed property to the amount of 30,000*l.*

MARRIED.

At Surinam, in October last, Charles Frederici, Esq. son to J. F. Frederici, Esq. late Governor of that Colony, to Miss Van Ommaron, of the same Colony, an agreeable young lady, with a large fortune.

At Hayes, Major Pilkington, to Miss Gibbs, only daughter of the Attorney-General.

DIED.

Tuesday, at Whitehall, after a lingering illness, the Hon. Anne Smith, daughter of Lord Carrington.

At the Deanery, Bocking, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord C. Aynsley, only brother of his Grace the Duke of Athol.

At Thornham, Mr. S. Jones. He was remarkable for his penurious economy. From the situation of a Gentleman's coachman, he rose to the possession of a fortune, and accumulated the sum of 27,000*l.* by denying himself the enjoyments of life. He has bequeathed his property to a number of poor relations, to whom, during his life, he paid no attention. A niece, with a large family, to whom he left 8000*l.* died at Maidstone, on Wednesday se'nnight.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.—Since Monday we have scarcely had any fresh supplies of grain. Wheat remains dull, but no alteration in prices. Barley and Beans are scarce, and the latter article rather higher. Having very few Oats for sale, more money is again asked, but the sales are so few that the prices may be considered nominal.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	60 a	72	Wheat	60 a	72
Fine ditto	74 a	77	Fine ditto	68 a	77
Rye (New)	46 a	51	Rye (New)	46 a	51
Barley	43 a	49	Barley	44 a	50
Malt (New)	68 a	78	Malt (New)	66 a	78
White Peas, boilers	152 a	162	White Peas, boilers	146 a	162
Grey Peas	52 a	56	Grey Peas	54 a	58
Beans	56 a	62	Beans	60 a	64
Tick ditto (Old)	56 a	62	Tick ditto	58 a	64
Oats	40 a	45	Oats	40 a	45
Poland ditto	46 a	47	Poland ditto	45 a	47
Rape Seed £35 a £38			Rape Seed £36 a £38		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	60 a	63	American Flour	43 a	50
Second ditto	50 a	56	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from May 1 to May 6—Total, 4,862 quarters, from 66s. to 77s.—Average 71s. 10d. or 1s. 1½d. higer than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending May 7.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	72	0	Beans	56	2
Rye	49	4	Peas	56	9
Barley	40	8	Oatmeal	44	11
Oats	32	6	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, MAY 13.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	17 0 a	20 16	Oats, per qr.	2 2 a	2 7
Barley, per qr.	2 2 a	2 6	Beans, do.	3 16 a	3 3

Peas £0. 0s. a £3 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 11th of May, 1838, is 1l. 17s. 5d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4	a 5 16	Kent	4 6 a 6 10	
Sussex	4 10	a 5 5	Sussex	4 16 a 5 10	
Essex	4 15	a 5 12	Farnham	6 0 a 10 0	

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 15 0 a	6 12 0	Average	5 13 6
	Straw	2 2 0 a	2 8 0		2 5 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 6 0 a	6 8 0		5 11 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 7 0		6 16 6
	Straw	1 18 0 a	2 6 0		2 2 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 5 6 a	6 6 0		5 15 6
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 7 0		6 16 6
	Straw	2 2 0 a	2 10 0		2 6 0

PRICE OF MEAT,

AT SMITHFIELD, NEWGATE, AND LEADENHALL.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. Carcase.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 6 a	5 4	Beef	3 8 a	4 8
Mutton	4 4 a	5 4	Mutton	4 8 a	5 4
Veal	5 0 a	5 8	Veal	4 0 a	5 6
Pork	5 4 a	6 0	Pork	4 0 a	4 8
Lamb	6 6 a	7 0	Lamb	4 8 a	7 0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, - 750——Sheep and Lambs, - 5,600
Calves, - 160——Pigs - - - - - - - - 300

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	18½ a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	28 a	32
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	——— 50 a 70lb.	34 a	40
Dressing Hides	15 a	19	——— 80 a 90lb.	32 a	35
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22	——— heavy	24 a	30
Flat Ordinary	15½ a	17	Seals, small	40 a	44
Tanned Horse	21 a	23	——— large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 34l. a 36l.—good, 40l.—Foreign do. 28l. a 32l.

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	11 6 a	12 0
Middling	2 2 a	2 4	Engl. Horse	10 0 a	17 0
Ordinary	1 10 a	2 0	Sheep Skins	3 3 a	5 0
			Lamb Skins	0 0 a	0 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.—Heaton, 53s.; South Hebburn, 53s. 3d.; Tewsly, 48s.; Chester Main, 45s.

6 Ships at Market, 5 sold, 33 sailed, 60 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	65 0 a	66 0	Town Tallow	00 0 a	79 0
Soap, yellow	112 0 a	114 0	Yell. Russia, do.	83 0 a	84 0
——— mottled	116 0 a	118 0	White, do.	79 0 a	80 0
——— curd	120 0 a	122 0	Soap,	80 0 a	82 0
Candles, p. doz.	00 0 a	13 0	Graves	00 0 a	00 0
——— mould, do.	00 0 a	14 0	Good Dregs	00 0 a	12 0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 7½d. Clare, 4s. 8d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 8d.—Average 4s. 8d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturday
Bank Stock				238½	238½ 9	
3 per Cent. Consol.	87½ ⅞	88⅜ ½ ½	88½ 8	87⅞	88½ 88⅜	88⅜ ½ ½
3 per Cent. Reduced	87⅛	87½ ⅜	87½ ½ ½	87⅛	87½ ½	87½ ½ ⅝
3½ per Cent. Consol.	94½ ½	94⅝ ⅞	94⅝ ⅞ ⅞	94⅝ ¾	95	94⅞ ⅝
3½ per Cent. Navy Ann.	99⅝ ⅝ ⅝	99⅝	99⅝ ⅝	99½	99⅝ ⅞	99⅞ 100
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18 11-16⅛	18⅝ ⅜	18⅝ 11-16	18 ⅜ ½	18 11-16⅛	18 11-16⅛
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.		66½	66½ ½		66⅛ ½	66⅛
Do. Ann. for 25 Years				7 11-16⅛	7⅛	7⅛ 11-16
Irish 5 per Cents		99⅜	99⅜ ⅜	99½		99⅜ ⅜
South Sea Stock						
India Stock	258	259⅜ 8		259½ 79⅜	259⅜	259⅜
Do. Bonds	4, 5 pm.	2, 4 pm.	3, 4 pm.	3, 4 pm.	2, 1 pm.	1, 3 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3pt.	7, 9 pm.	7, 9 pm.	6, 9 pm	6, 8 pm.	6, 5 pm	4, 6 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.
Annuities						
Consols for Account	88	88⅜ ⅜ ⅜	88⅜ ⅜ ½	87⅞ 8	88⅜ ⅜ ⅜	88½ ⅜ ⅜
Bank Stock						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	36	1 2 U.	Bilboa	40½	
Do. at Sight	35	5	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	2 2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	34	9 2½U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	10 2½U.	Venice	52 usance.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16	Naples	42	
			Lisbon	60	
Do.	24	2 U.	Oporto	65	
Bourdeaux	24		Dublin	11 per Ct.	
Madrid	41	effec.	Cork	11½	
Cadiz	41	effec.	N. Del. 3s. 3d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS.—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	0	1
Dublin	1	0
Waterford	1	2
Guernsey	2	0
Jersey	2	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 21. SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

ON BONAPARTE'S PROJECTED INVASION OF INDIA.

On Wednesday last a letter from the Continent was received in London, containing the following information:

"You will be surprised to hear, that the Porte has resolved, "after all, to declare itself in favour of England. The Turkish "Government, after having been threatened and cajoled by "turns by the French Minister, in order to induce it to join "France and her Allies, to which it was by no means indis-"posed, has been at length driven to adopt an opposite resolu-"tion, from the extent of the demands made upon it."

We announced some time ago the determination of Bonaparte respecting an attempt at the Invasion of India: and we inserted, from Foreign Papers, some statements, declaring, that the Porte had actually granted permission for the passage of troops through its territory. It was understood that this concession on the part of the Grand Signior was made in return for the French Emperor's mediation, by which the differences were accommodated between Turkey and Russia. Austria and France have been advancing toward the Turkish territories, perhaps in order to take an early advantage of any favourable disposition in the Grand Signior, and perhaps to overawe him into a compliance in case of an unwillingness. At the same time Russia seems not to have been backward in contributing her aid toward the projected Invasion.

The physical obstacles to an Invasion of India are so vast, that to an ordinary mind they would seem almost insurmountable. But Bonaparte, like the Arabian Hero, seems to possess the talismanic sword, that being struck on Adamantine gates, bids their thousand bolts fly backward, and when lifted against whole armies, annihilates them in a moment. That which would have been perhaps impracticable to unaided France, became a matter by no means hopeless for France united with Austria and Russia. No intervening nation could stop the progress of the Indian Expedition, when Russia had been once subdued: Russia now is subdued, and if the intention of Bonaparte be real, if the plan of Invasion be not one of those splendid bubbles that the Emperor of the French finds it necessary now and then to launch for the amusement and occupation of his soldiery, we cannot suppose that the Porte will be able to do much toward the prevention of an army's progress, or overturn one tittle of Bonaparte's magnificent designs.

But though it may be impossible for Turkey to *overturn* the designs of Bonaparte, yet we think it by no means unlikely that she may be able to *retard* them. If the intelligence which we have quoted above be really accurate, (and indeed it is derived from a respectable source,) then it seems probable that an immediate rupture must take place between the French and the Turks, and that a concerted attack will be made by the three Christian Emperors of France, Austria, and Russia, against the Grand Signior. Such a measure, though it appears but too likely to obtain ultimate success, must notwithstanding occasion a considerable delay, and give time to Great Britain for placing her Indian territories in a state of defence. The rumours of a probable rupture seem to be strengthened by advices brought in a vessel that sailed from Palermo on the 17th of April. Accounts were before her departure received from Smyrna, that the Turkish Government had actually refused to the French the permission of passing through Turkey to India: and, in the expectation of an attack, had caused the holy standard to be erected, and a levy of the people to be made *en masse*. It is rather extraordinary that Turkey should have formerly surrendered herself to the disposal of France, while she might have had the support of an English Fleet and a Russian Army: and that now, when the Emperor of the French is in league with the Emperor of the Russians, and the British Ambassador has been driven away from Constantinople, this same Turkey begins to bethink herself of resistance.

There are certainly two ways of viewing the great question of Indian Invasion. Bonaparte may be in earnest, or he may only be deceiving his soldiers. For a long time we were inclined to think that the project was not seriously entertained by this accomplished Statesman: and our reason for thinking so was, that we conceived it would be hazardous to employ, in a distant climate, so immense a force as must be necessary for the Invasion of India, while the affairs of Europe at home continued in so unsettled a condition. But Bonaparte has now found means of altering so completely the situation of Europe, that he may attempt this Invasion without danger to his power. He has managed to associate in his own interests those very potentates who were most likely to impede his plans: and with an artifice peculiar to himself, he has contrived, not only to remove their jealousy of his scheme, but even to employ their troops in the accomplishment of that object, which every body a couple of years ago must have believed those troops would be employed to frustrate: Instead of drawing off his own armies, and leaving his neighbours in possession of Europe, he sends the best part of his neighbours' forces a twelvemonth's march, and reserves his own efficient strength at home. This alteration of circumstances must make a material change in our way of thinking: and that project which at first appeared impossible, will not perhaps be now considered even imprudent.

If then there be a probability of such an Invasion (and against the worst it becomes us to guard), surely it is necessary for us to place India in a situation of defence, unless we deem it politic altogether to abandon our dominions there. We will not here enter into the great discussion, whether India ought to be preserved or not: we only contend that if the general opinion in favour of the preservation of India be a correct opinion, then the system and policy that has so long been pursued should be ended without delay. The resistance of the

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Porte, if it will not save us from the necessity, will at least afford us the time, of putting ourselves in a state of defence: and the system of defence that ought to be adopted in India is the same system that we have before stated as necessary for the cement of Bonaparte's Empire of the West, the same system that we shall hereafter take an opportunity of inculcating as indispensable for the preservation of Ireland. It is a system of gentleness substituted for a system of oppression. The colours of the human body, and the cultivation of the human mind, may vary in a thousand shades from India to the Pole: but from India to the Pole the human heart is the same: the claims of liberty, the rights of independence, the prerogatives of man, alike exist for every individual, and are alike required by every nation. Those who protect a people in the enjoyment of these blessings, that people for their own sake will in turn protect: but they who govern by tyranny, and coerce free beings with the chastisement of slaves, must expect, on the first opportunity of change, that those beings, having been reduced to slavery, and knowing that they have already endured the worst, will incur every danger for the chance of a better condition, and join the enemies whom the Government has not made it their interest to repel. What is now our footing in India? Do we not stand there by the terror of our swords? Have we not, from time to time, guaranteed to every Prince, and to every realm along its vast peninsula, their dignity, their power, and their independence? And have we not, in spite of all our guarantees, from time to time, degraded, deprived, and disgraced them? What have the people to fight for? A continuance of their bondage? What have the Princes to fight for? A perpetuation of their ignominy? No—it is in civilized nations only that man disposes of his freedom, and nobility sues for servitude!

Let the rights of the native Princes be restored, and the East India Company no longer throw the sword of conquest into the balance of commerce! Let British faith be re-established and preserved: then we may hope for the re-establishment and preservation of British security. But at present the natives have every thing to gain, and nothing to lose: they wait with impatience for an Invasion: they will hail it, not as a defeat, but as a deliverance. "Our enemies will march undisturbed up the country: and India and England will bow before the Conqueror of the European Continent.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XXI.

THE INDEPENDENT WHIG.

In *The Independent Whig* of last Sunday there is a long and flaming attack upon Lord Ellenborough for having refused a rule to Sir Francis Burdett. Mr. Clifford, as Counsel for Sir Francis, moved to set aside a verdict given against him (in an action brought by Mr. Morris, the high-bailiff of Westminster for certain expences of erecting the hustings at the last election) and to obtain a new trial. The ground of the learned Counsel's application was, that the decision of the jury was illegal, being contrary to the statutes 8 William and 18 George II. which restrict the sum to which the candidates are liable in such cases. Lord Ellenborough, in answer to this motion, observed, that the hustings were erected not only for the use of the poll-clerks, but also for the convenience of the check-clerks, and of the friend of the candidates, who were not within the contemplation of the statutes referred to. And in consequence of these observations, the rule was refused.

Sir Francis Burdett then complained to the House of this affair as a breach of privilege. He said that at the last election he had been nominated a candidate for Westminster, by some of the electors, without his knowledge, and that he had heard of it only when the business had been almost concluded. No law or custom had been shown to prove that in such a case the candidate was liable for the expences of the hustings, and yet the judge had directed the jury to find a verdict against him on no better ground, than that he had taken his seat in that House. Now, how was the taking his seat in that House to make him liable? It was not a voluntary act, for it had been done in obedience to a writ, by which he was compelled to take his seat, or submit to pains and penalties. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, that no case had been made out by the Honourable Baronet in which the House ought to interfere; but the Speaker thought the matter important; and conceived that the Honourable Baronet, if he should find any practical consequences likely to result from the judgment which could give cause to complain of a breach of privilege, could not be too expeditious in bringing the business before the House and asking its interference.

These appear to be the facts of this interesting case. The comments of *The Independent Whig* are in the usual strain of stupid abuse:

"The electors of Westminster will here perceive, according "to the new doctrine of Lord Ellenborough, that their worthy "representative is, if we may be allowed to use a *light* expres-"sion" *(observe the pun)* "placed as it were between two *fires*. "If he take his seat in Parliament, in compliance with the "choice of his constituents, and in obedience to the laws of his "country, he is to be answerable for all the damages, and ac-"countable for all the expences, *however extravagant or unne-"cessary*, incurred by those who sent him thither; and, if he "decline, he is liable to pains and penalties for contumacy and "neglect. Was there ever any thing so monstrous and absurd?"

We do not find that Lord Ellenborough any where asserts the liability of the candidate for all the expences of his electors, *however extravagant or unnecessary*. This is merely a charge for necessary expences: a charge which certainly must be paid either by Sir Francis Burdett, or by his electors, and surely the *friend of the people* is too generous to ask the electors to pay expences, which though not incurred *by* him, were all incurred *for* him. If the High Bailiff had made an unreasonable charge, we should have been happy to see Sir Francis Burdett resisting it on account of its exorbitance: but to take advantage of the letter of two old statutes, when the spirit of those statutes certainly went a different way, does not to us appear a proceeding so honourable to Sir Francis, as to deserve the public comments of his friends. Even if we were inclined to allow that in the construction of these statutes, Lord Ellenborough argued without law, which by the bye we do not mean to admit, yet surely he argued with the greatest equity. It is necessary, according to the modern system of large elections, that there be check-clerks as well as poll-clerks; and in such a place as Westminster there ought surely to be some accommodation for the friends of the parties. But is the High Bailiff then to pay the expences of all the buildings that are necessary? Certainly not. "Nor the Candidates," says Sir Francis Burdett. Then the Electors must pay the bills, and treat their candidate. How shall we reconcile this with the following paragraph in the same article of the *The Independent Whig*.

"Sir Francis afterwards declares that he does not bring for-"ward this subject on his own account, but as it is important "to the Electors of Westminster, and material in respect to the "privileges of that House."

This is disinterested indeed! And Sir Francis's friends really do his reputation a great service when they represent him refusing such demands as the bill of the High Bailiff for the hustings and the Clerks!

But the most entertaining articles in last Sunday's *Whig* are, the extract that has been made from Mr. Miles's Letter to the Prince of Wales, and the Conductor's comments on it. In this Letter the Prince is warned that "a project is widely suspected "to suspend the constitution."

We remember to have been passing a few years ago through the village of Ross, in Herefordshire, when suddenly the church bells began to ring most loudly. The post was come in, and no news had arrived that could give occasion for any such boisterous exultations: but our curiosity as to the cause of the jubilee was soon gratified by the report of an old man, who stated that *France was taken*.

When we find it proved that France is taken, perhaps we shall believe that the constitution is to be suspended: in the mean time we content ourselves with enjoying the liberties that we possess, and regarding as equally distant the subjugation of our enemies, and our own annihilation.

The Independent Whig declares that secret rumour has declared Lord Wellesley to be the champion who proposes to carry this new measure into execution. Do the Conductors of this Paper imagine that Lord Wellesley is as mad as his old antagonist, Mr. Paull? Are these times in which any man, however pre-eminent in genius, however regardless of humanity, however devoted to despotic principles, will come forward and

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advise the overthrow of the constitution? Are they times in which Lord Wellesley himself, having all the talent which every body must allow to him, would venture on such a proposition, even if he had all the wickedness of which his enemies have accused him? The thing is worth nothing beyond a laugh. We have seen a good deal of merriment excited by a story which has been circulated in two or three companies, on good authority, concerning a philosopher of the present day. This gentleman was very intimate with Mr. Godwin and many of his disciples, and possessing talents of no mean order, was considered as an oracle by many of the new sect. A man whom domestic causes had rendered a little unhappy, wrote to him a letter asking advice as to the propriety of killing himself. The philosopher returned an answer to this effect:—

Dear Sir,—I have laid your letter before the principal members of our society, and, upon a thorough view of the case, they agree in opinion with me, that the best measure you can take is to kill yourself.

Believe me, dear Sir, your's very truly, &c. &c. &c.

Now, let us consider England, labouring under many misfortunes that have already fallen heavily upon her, and dreading others yet to come. She asks advice of her statesmen, and Lord Wellesley very candidly says:

Dear England,—You are in a bad way, and we have all been considering your case. Suspend your constitution: or in other words, stop your breath for a little while, I do not know that you will ever recover the faculty of breathing; but never mind that: your only chance is to put an end to yourself.

When Lord Wellesley says this, every body will laugh as much at him, as rational men do now at *The Independent Whig*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH AND GOTTENBURGH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 7.—Several decrees have been published respecting the Imperial marine. Sixty battalions of marines are to be formed, who are to serve as the crews of 50 ships of 74 guns. All the sailors who are to belong to a man of war are at the same time to be cannoneers; the officers are made responsible for the instructions of their crew in manœuvres and in firing.

Ten battalions of marines have been organised for the flotilla. Each battalion of Imperial marines is to consist of four hundred and ninety-one men, Officers included; each battalion which is to serve in the flotilla shall form nine companies, consisting together, Officers included, of 1254 men.

A corps of 25,000 men is on the coasts of Normandy, concerning the destination of which various opinions are formed.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday, states a variety of circumstances concerning their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain, who arrived at Bayonne on the last day of April, where, as well as on the road, they have been received and treated with all the honour and distinction due to their rank. In half an hour after their arrival, his Majesty paid them a visit, which was of long duration. They reside in the Government Palace, while the Emperor and Empress have taken up their residence in the castle of Marrac.

Among the Spaniards who waited upon King Charles IV. and Queen Louisa, was the Prince of Asturias. After the usual salutation, their Majesties retired; the Prince was desirous to follow them; but the King prevented him, saying in Spanish, "Prince, have you not yet enough insulted my grey hairs?" This made a deep impression upon the Prince, and those who were with him.

King Charles expressed, with all the feeling of an offended parent, his pain at the conduct of the Prince of Asturias, repeating often these words, "Your Majesty knows not what it is to "complain of a son: this is the most cutting affliction that can "be conceived."

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, MAY 9.—On Saturday last arrived here, his Britannic Majesty's ship the Victory, Vice-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez. Colonel Murray, who came in her, set off immediately for Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 6.—Lieut. Callerstedt, of the Life Guards, arrived here on the 3d inst. at night, with the following report, having been detained by the enemy nineteen days, between Sweaborg and the head-quarters of the army in Finland, which on the 25th of April still continued at Lumijocki.

The enemy having, on the 2d of March, driven in our advanced posts, and advanced against the town of Helsingfors, which was occupied by one battalion of the town of Adlercreuz, our troops were obliged to retreat into the fortress; all communication with the town was intercepted by the enemy, and the fortress summoned on all sides.

The 17th of March, the enemy opened a well-directed fire from a battery constructed on the Blackholmscliff. The 18th, 19th, and 20th, the enemy continued to keep up a brisk cannonade against the fortress, and threw numerous shells and red-hot balls into our work. The 21st March an Officer arrived with a flag of truce, and required a conference, the principal object of which was, that on our side the town should not be fired upon, in order to prevent the mischief which might otherwise be done to the distressed inhabitants; that, on the other hand, the enemy should not erect any batteries within the lines.

The 28th of March we discovered that the enemy were constructing a battery on the heights in front of Ulricaborg; our fire was immediately directed against that point, and answered by the enemy with bombs, shells, and balls.

The 29th, 30th, and 31st March, the enemy continued to cannonade and bombard the fortress without doing much mischief, as might have been expected; one officer and five rank and file of the garrison were killed, and 32 wounded. But in consequence of the excessive fatigues sustained by our troops, the number of sick amounted at the end of March to 515; and although we husbanded our stores with the utmost care, yet one-third of our gun-powder was spent at that time.

On the 3d of April another Officer arrived with a flag of truce, who was the bearer of a proposal from the Russian General to surrender the fortress in case that no succours should arrive; and after several conferences held on that subject, I this day concluded the convention which I respectfully take leave to annex to this report.

Your Majesty will most graciously be pleased to consider the imperfect state of this fortress, which can make but a very feeble defence in winter, when it is liable to be attacked on all sides, the extensiveness of the works, and the comparatively small number of the troops who were able to defend them, and from these considerations, I humbly trust, will not disapprove of a measure, to which I thought it my duty, although very reluctantly, to submit.

Sweaborg, April 7, 1808. *C. C. CRONSTEDT.*

CONVENTION,

Between their Excellencies Messieurs LE SCHUTELEN, General in Chief of his Russian Majesty's Forces, and M. DE CRONSTEDT, Vice-Admiral in the Service of his Majesty the King of Sweden, Chef d'Escadre, and Commandant of the Fortress.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

There shall be an armistice between the Russian troops besieging Sweaborg and the Swedish garrison, from this day to the 3d of May, new style, of the current year 1808. If by the noon of the said 3d of May the fortress shall not have received effectual succours, by at least five ships of the line, it shall be given up to the Emperor of Russia; which succour it is to be understood is to have actually entered the port of Sweaborg by the hour appointed, and is to be considered as not having arrived if it has only come within sight of the place.

Of the three islands which shall be the guarantee of this convention, that of Langhorn shall be entirely given up to the Russian troops, who, however, shall not before the said 3d of May begin any works on the side opposite to the fortress. As to the two other islands, though occupied by these same troops, they shall be restored, provided the succour shall arrive before the time stipulated, precisely in the state in which they now are.

On the 3d May, new style, when the place is given up, the garrison shall march out with all the honours of war, on the same conditions, with respect to the ceremonial, as have been granted to the garrison of Swartholm.

All the Officers who are Swedes by birth have, if they desire it, permission to return to Sweden, engaging their word of honour not to serve against Russia or her Allies during the present war. The Swedish non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall be sent to Wibourg under a military escort, or other neighbouring places; all those who shall wish to remain under the dominion of his Imperial Russian Majesty shall take the oath of allegiance, and enjoy all the advantages offered to them by his Majesty's Proclamation of 19th (31st) March, 1808.

The Finnish regiments which enter his Imperial Majesty's service, shall not be employed against Sweden or her Allies during the present war, and shall enjoy the benefits held out to them by his Imperial Majesty's Proclamation, and especially by that of the 19th (31st) March of this year.

The regiment of Adlercreuz, after having taken the oath of allegiance, shall remain embodied during the present war, with

the same advantages which it now enjoys. All that has been said with regard to the land forces, shall also apply to the marines and seamen. The civil officers, and in general all persons whomsoever, are in like manner included in these articles.

The fortress shall be delivered up with all its appurtenances, artillery, ammunition, and stores, of every description, and also with every thing belonging to the flotilla, no part of which shall be spoiled or destroyed after this moment.

The flotilla shall be restored to Sweden according to the particular return made thereof, after the conclusion of peace, in case that England should also restore to Denmark the fleet which she took last year.

In case that on the arrival of succours before the stipulated time, the Isles of Westerverto and Little Ostervarto must be evacuated, the Admiral engages to furnish for that purpose a sufficient number of troops, that the evacuation may be effected within twenty-four hours, during which time no hostilities shall take place between the Russians and the fortress, until the former shall have reached the shore in the isle of Lönnan, in front of Sweaborg.

Scuntelon,
25th March (4th April), 1808. *C. O. Cronstedt.*

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Admiral Cronstedt having made the proposal that in case of the fortress having surrendered agreeably to the terms of this day's Convention, the debt of the military chest, not exceeding the sum of one hundred thousand rix dollars, Swedish Bank money, after the amount thereof shall have been duly ascertained, be paid by his Imperial Russian Majesty for account of Sweden. Count Buxhoyden, General in Chief of the Russian army, engages to demand the approbation of his Sovereign on that subject, and to exert himself to the utmost to obtain it.

His Majesty having received intelligence that Vice-Admiral Cronstedt, contrary to the orders given him, and after having held a Council of war, at which all officers of rank were present, has concluded a Convention with the Commander in Chief of the enemy's armies, by which he binds himself on certain conditions; and in case that no succour should arrive before the 3d inst. to surrender to the enemy both the fortress and the considerable flotilla which were now lying there, together with all stores. He finds their conduct to be of such a nature, that the Vice-Admiral, as well as all the Officers of rank who acted with him, have thereby forfeited his confidence; and accordingly his Royal Majesty thinks proper to dismiss him, as well as all the aforesaid Officers who shall not have protested against the above Convention, from his Majesty's and the Public service. May 4. 1808.—(*Stockholm Gazette, May* 10.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

Some routine business was gone through and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

Twenty-four Bills were brought up from the Commons, two only of which were public Bills, namely, the Assessed Tax Consolidation Bill, and the Paymaster of the Forces Audit Bill. Upon the former of these two, Lord Lauderdale made a few observations, and the second reading was appointed for Tuesday next.

DANISH CAPTURED SHIPS.

Lord Viscount Sidmouth rose to make his promised motion respecting the Danish ships captured and detained, previous to the actual commencement of hostilities with Denmark; he insisted the vessels to which he alluded had been wrongfully seized and detained, and that the House were bound to advise his Majesty not to appropriate the proceeds of such ships and cargoes; but, on the contrary, though it might be proper to indemnify British property, who had suffered by the confiscations of British property in Denmark, yet it was the duty of Parliament to advise that such proceeds should at least abide the event of the present differences between the two countries, and that the seamen should be given up. His Lordship then moved several resolutions—1st, assuming the position that the ships and vessels in question had been seized and detained previous to the commencement of hostilities; 2d, that the House should advise his Majesty not to appropriate the proceeds of such ships and cargoes, and that the seamen should be given up; and thirdly, that the act itself being contrary to the Law of Nations, was calculated to bring disgrace upon the national character.

The Chancellor admitted the laws of nations were eternal and immutable, but said that existing circumstances might vary their application. His Lordship concluded by moving the previous question.

A debate of considerable length ensued, which ended in rejecting his Lordship's resolution.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

Several private Bills were brought up from the Commons, after which evidence was heard on Major Bland's Divorce Bill; the parties examined were Dr. Erskine and Mr. Leland.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

THE INDICTMENT BILL.

A debate of some length took place upon the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Indictment Bill, in which Lords Stanhope, Holland, Ellenborough, Erskine, Lauderdale, and the Lord Chancellor took part. The principal ground of opposition was, that the Bill intrenched upon the liberty of the subject, and that as a measure which went to change the law of the land, it was incumbent upon the promoters of the Bill to have given a more full and comprehensive explanation of its practical effect and operation than they had done. The clause, enabling the King's Attorney-General to proceed, in cases of information, against the party accused, without personal notice, was considered by Lord Erskine as a grievance of the greatest hardship, as it subjected the individual to be taken up under a Judges' Warrant, and compelled him to find bail or go to gaol, without being first apprised of the charge made against him.

The Lord Chancellor answered, that by saying that individuals, in matters of indictment, were compelled to find bail, and there could be no hardship in having recourse to the same provision in cases where the liberty and safety of the subject was, if possible, more seriously and solemnly attended to, than it possibly could before a Grand Jury.

A division was called for, when there appeared, for the second reading, 17; Against it, 7; Majority, 10.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday next.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

The Roxburgh Cause was proceeded in, after which the Chancellor gave judgment for the Respondents in the Appeal Cause of Wemyss *v.* M'Queen and others, and affirmed the order of the Session. The case respected a second augmentation of the stipends of certain Clergy, and the Court of Session decided in their favour. The Chancellor, in his decision, supported the Clergy against the State; and Lord Lauderdale, in a speech of near two hours length, supported the State against the Clergy.

The Tanners Bill, and several private Bills, were brought up from the Commons; these were read a first time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

Mr. Byng brought up the Report of the St. Luke's Vestry Bill, which was agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time.

A Message from the Lords informed the House that they had agreed to the Militia Pay, Cloathing, and Subalterns Bill, and the Irish Stamp Duties Bill, without any amendment.

Mr. Fuller gave notice that it was his intention to move, on Monday next, for leave to bring in a Bill, to prevent spreading the infection of the Small Pox.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Abercromby observed, that according to the report of the Commissioners on the subject of the Barrack Department, there had been paid a per centage on the expenditure to the architects and others, to the amount of 105,000*l.* This sum was granted on the authority alone of General Delaney, and he was therefore of opinion that some measure should be taken on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry. He therefore moved, "That there be laid before the House an account of the sums paid to Architects and other Officers of the Barrack Department, on account of surveying the buildings, from the 4th of July 1799, to the present time, specifying the time such payments were made, and the names of the persons to whom they were paid."

Mr. Huskisson observed, that until the year 1805, General Delaney took upon himself the paying the per centage to the Architects, but it was thought by the Lords of the Treasury, that it would be more economical to give them from 1000*l.* to

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1500*l.* a-year, which was done for some time; but to make these permanent situations, would it was thought be disadvantageous to the public, and as it was not intended to erect any more barracks, it was advisable to resort again to per centage, as it would be attended with a saving to the Country.

The motion was then agreed to, and also another for the production of an account of the sums not yet paid, and by whom claimed, and the claims not yet examined.

The Paymaster-General of the Forces Bill, on the motion of Mr. Long, was passed, and ordered to the Lords.

IRISH FIRST FRUITS.

Sir J. Newport rose and observed, that there were at present 1300 parishes, 900 of which did not pay First Fruits to the Crown, though, according to an Act in existence, the whole ought. At present the First Fruits did not yield more than 750*l.* a-year, and the object was to oblige all livings in future, above 150*l.* a-year, to pay First Fruits to the Crown, for the purpose of erecting Glebe Houses, and increasing the amount of the inferior livings of the Clergy in Ireland, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in his Bill.

Dr. Duigenan observed, that the Bill would take 30,000*l.* a-year out of the pockets of the poor Clergy, for the purpose of promoting their interests—*(A loud laugh)*. The Church of England and Ireland was one and indivisible, and if this new valuation was extended to one church, it must be extended to the other. The want of Glebe Houses in Ireland was occasioned by frequent rebellions having swallowed them up. He was decidedly against the Bill, and denied that there was any act to the effect stated.

Mr. Foxsonby supported the Bill, and said, there were two Archbishopries in Ireland, the revenues of which were not less than 25,000*l.* a-year each, which ought to pay their proportion for bettering the condition of the inferior Clergy, and the Bill he contended was strictly consistent with the stipendary Curate Bill, brought in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The House divided—For the Motion, 56; Against it, 67—Majority, 11.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

A Message from the Lords informed the House that their Lordships had agreed to the Exchequer Bills Bill.

Mr. Haskisson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enlarge the time of the Act for appointing Commissioners of Military Enquiry for a time to be limited.

THE CARNATIC.

Sir Thomas Turton said, he rose for the purpose of submitting some propositions to the House on the subject of the transactions in the Carnatic, of which he had some time since given notice to the House. As a politician, while acting in this country, in concert with Mr. Pitt, he admired the Marquis of Wellesley, but he could not defend his Government in India, as he had, with respect to that, to charge him with tyranny; and under such consideration he would be sorrow to see him now have any lead in the Government of this Country. The Hon. Baronet then proceeded to enter into an historical detail of the transactions in the Carnatic, the different treaties that existed down to the treaty of 1782, which was to be of benefit to the Nabob, and not to the public. He then adverted to the circumstance of a force being sent against the capital of Omdut ul Omrah, who beseeched on his knees that his palace should not be entered, which was complied with, but the troops of the Company were drawn round his palace, under the pretence of preserving the treasures which it contained being taken away. The unfortunate Sovereign was taken ill, and died, and the customary use for sepulture was not allowed, and the agents of the Company proceeded to investigate the affairs of the deceased, and to oblige his successors to proceed to business, though contrary to the Mahomedan religion, which permitted no business to be transacted within forty days after the decease of a friend. On this occasion the unfortunate Prince, who was the legitimate successor to the Musnud of Omdut ul Omragh, was dragged from the palace, and because he did not answer interrogatories which he could not answer, and because his grandfather was charged with having kept a traitorous correspondence with Tippo Sultan, he was despoiled of his property, and in fact made a prisoner. Here he entered into a long detail of his misfortune, in which he blamed the conduct of Lord Clive, and commented with much warmth and severity on that of the Marquis Wellesley; after which he read a long string of resolutions, corresponding with the topics contained in his speech, and concluding with a censure on the Marquis of Wellesley.

A debate ensued, in which Sir John Anstruther, Mr. Wallace, and other Members supported the conduct of the Marquis of Wellesley.

Mr. Windham then proposed that the debate should be adjourned to Tuesday next, which was agreed to.

The other Orders of the Day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

Mr. Gooch presented a Petition from several Farmers and others in the County of Suffolk, against using sugar and molasses in the distillation of spirits.

Ordered, on the motion of Mr. Lethbridge, that there be laid before the House an account of the amount of the sum received at the Post Office over and above 240,000*l.* from the 5th of April, 1793, to the 5th of April, 1808, together with the amount of the sum received during the same period, by Mr. Palmer, at the rate of 8000*l.* per annum.

CRIMINAL PUNISHMENTS.

Sir Samuel Romilly said, the question was, whether there was any defect in the criminal laws of the country with respect to capital punishments, and if there were, if it was such as rendered it expedient to remedy such defect. It was his object in the Bill which he would have the honour to introduce, to class the capital punishments, and to alter the law on the subject, for as it stood at present, the privately stealing in a shop or a dwelling-house was a capital offence, but not so, if the person who stole was seen committing the theft; his object was to repeal the act of the 8th of Elizabeth, which was a mass of incongruity, and a disgrace to the statute books of the country. The value of money had decreased considerably since the reign of Elizabeth, and yet the punishment was the same. By the Act to which he alluded, that which in fact aggravated the crime, operated against bringing offenders to justice. The object of his Bill was to class the crimes to be punished by death, transportation, &c. but to make the punishment certain, which would be the most effectual way to prevent the commission of crime. Such was the object of the first Bill which he would have the honour to bring in; and the next was a Bill to grant compensation to those who were tried and acquitted on being found innocent. He then moved "For leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Act of the 8th Elizabeth, as made it death without benefit of clergy, to take away property privily from the pocket of persons, and for other purposes."

The Solicitor-General said, with respect to the second object of the Learned Member, it was one of very great importance, and though plausible in theory, he was fearful that it would be impracticable in practice.

Sir Samuel Romilly then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for granting compensation to persons tried and acquitted, in consequence of the damages sustained in bringing them to trial.

After a few observations from Sir S. Romilly, he obtained leave accordingly.

LOCAL MILITIA.

The House went into a Committee on the Local Militia Bill, and proceeded to the discussion of a clause which determines the ages between which individuals are liable to the ballot.

Sir James Montgomery suggested an exception in favour of men having more than three children; and he also thought the hardship much greater on men after 30 than before, more especially where a poor shop-keeper, or any man settled in life, of small capital, whose income does not exceed 100*l.* a-year, who must, in this case, be driven to the necessity of serving to the ruin of his business, or paying a fine equal to one-fifth of his income, besides his liability to the Income Tax, which was already intolerable.

Lord Castlereagh said, he had no objection to accede to the amendment, and substitute the age of thirty, in the place of thirty-five, the service to commence from the age of 18, provided it was agreed to extend the period of Volunteer service to forty years of age. The Amendment was made accordingly.

The clause relating to poor Married Men subject to the Act, was, on the motion of Mr. Wynne, filled up with the words, "three children," instead of "one child," that being, as the Mover said, the constitution of the Old Militia.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Mr. M'Leod presented a Petition from the Freeholders and Justices of the County of Ross, against permitting the distillation of spirits.

POOR LAWS BILL.

Colonel Stanley moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Poor Laws Bill, relating to the removing Irish and Scotch Paupers to their own country, and for regulating the right of settlement.

Mr. Curwen said, he would oppose the Bill in the first instance, as he conceived its provisions cruel, unjust, and oppres-

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sive. He conceived unjust and oppressive, to send back a native of Scotland or Ireland to his own country as a vagrant, who had exhausted his strength in this country, which had all the advantage of his labour. He objected also to that part of the Bill which related to the right of settlement, and observed that it was necessary to alter the Poor Laws, as if one third of the poor rates were paid to benefit societies, it would maintain the indigent poor, and preserve to them that independance which should ever be the characteristic of the people of this country. For these reasons he moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

The House then divided, when there appeared, for reading the Bill a second time, 11; Against it, 114; Majority, 103.

POLYGAR PAPERS.

Mr. Dundas opposed the motion for the printing of the Polygar Papers, as being attended with unnecessary expence.

Sir J. Anstruther was also against the printing of so many Papers, as being attended with an enormous expence to the public.

Mr. Whitbread deprecated the idea of arresting the progress of investigation, however great the expence may be to the public.

The Papers were ordered to be printed.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Mr. Ward obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Governor and Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to divide into one or more Livings, the Parish of Simonbourne.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

Mr. Rose observed, that a Committee had sat a considerable time on the subject of the long existing disputes between the masters and journeymen engaged in the Cotton Manufacture, and heard a great mass of evidence, but did not come to any decision on the subject. He had read the evidence, and it appeared that some men worked six days in the week, eighteen hours a day, and did not receive more than from six to ten shillings per week for their labour. He was of opinion, that a *menimum* for labour may accommodate the differences, and therefore moved, "For leave to bring in a Bill for limiting the "excessive depression of the Journeymen employed in weav-"ing cotton-wool in England."

Sir R. Peele deprecated the idea of any Legislative interference with a manufacture which had so long prospered without any interference of Parliament, and was decidedly of opinion, that if the measure was adopted, it would be more destructive to the journeymen than the masters. He observed, that the depression of the trade was occasioned by the shutting the ports against our trade.

Mr. Perceval approved of the intention and motives of his Right Hon. Friend who brought in the Bill, but hoped that he would abandon it, as it would only lead to the casting a number of men out of employ, who bore their situation with patience, and would lead to an unmerciful selection of the best workmen by the masters. For these reasons he objected to the measure, and not on the grounds that the House was indisposed to listen to the complaints of the journeymen.

Mr. Rose said, after what he had heard he would not press the Bill on the House, and accordingly withdrew his motion.

DISTILLATION FROM SUGAR.

Lord Binning rose to make his promised motion respecting the Report of the Sugar Committee. The subject which the Committee had in view, was to afford relief to the West India Planter. They had found, in the course of their investigation, that the harvest of last year was more than usually deficient; and the consumption of the distilleries exceeded 479,000 quarters of grain; but the present situation of Europe left hope of importing the constant deficiency of consumption, amounting, on on average, to 770,000 quarters. With these conclusive facts before the Committee, they apprehended a scarcity, and to obviate that, they recommended, if found expedient, to put a stop to the distillation from grain, and substitute sugar for a given period; but in case of an abundant harvest, sufficient authority should be vested in the Crown to do away the restriction. He was well aware that one class of men should not be relieved to the injury of others; but it was an urgent case, and the landholders should not, by any means suffer, though distilleries were prohibited from using barley. Many witnesses, who had been examined, proved that the harvest was extremely deficient in England and Scotland; and it was considered that we were prevented from importing a sufficient supply of grain, it became a measure of [illegible] to put a stop to its consumption in distilleries. By adopting this measure it would [illegible] of barley; but that, he maintained, was impossible, as long as there would be a demand for it. Independent of this, it had lately risen from 46s. to 50s. and the small quantity on hand would always keep up the price. Should the House think it expedient to receive the report, and resolve itself into a Committee to consider it, he had only two resolutions to submit, namely, that all kinds of grain be prohibited from being distilled from the 1st of July to the 1st of October; and that it might be lawful for his Majesty, after the 1st of September, to discontinue the restriction, if found expedient; if otherwise, to continue it till thirty days after the meeting of Parliament; and in the Committee he would propose the reduction of the duty on sugar-wash. He concluded by moving, that the Report be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. T. Coke said, that the Noble Lord must be very far misled in the quotation he had given of the price of corn, for within the last fortnight it did not exceed 40s. per coomb in the county of Norfolk; but if it had risen in other counties, he was convinced it was owing to the alarm given by the proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry. He was glad to find no grain had been imported into this country since the month of September, which was a strong proof that we did not stand in need of foreign aid. The markets had ever since been well supplied, at modern prices; but the imported grain had always lain in the hands of speculators, who were constantly the instruments of enhancing the price. If he was rightly informed, the situation of the planters was not so bad as had been represented. At present there was a demand for sugar, and it had risen 6s. in the cwt. but though it was in so great abundance, the public could not get it a farthing cheaper than when there was a scarcity. The landed interest had complaints also, in being heavily taxed, yet not a murmur escaped.

Mr Perceval, under the most accurate review he could bestow on the subject, supported the motion.

Mr. Windham and *Mr. W. Smith* spoke against the motion, and, after a long conversation a division took place, when the numbers were, for the Committee, 122; against it, 188; majority for the prohibition, 14.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

Sir Samuel Romilly brought in the Bill for granting Compensation to Persons acquitted, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time this day se'nnight, and printed.

The Tanners Bill, after a few observations made against it by Mr. T. Jones, was passed, and ordered to the Lords.

The Lunatic Asylum Bill was committed, Mr. Bourne in the Chair, and received several amendments, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

A Petition was presented by Admiral Harvey against permitting the Distillation of Spirits from Sugar, from several Landholders at Saffron Walden, which was laid on the Table.

CHILD STEALING.

The Bill to prevent the stealing of infant Children was read a third time, on the motion of Alderman Combe.

The Solicitor General moved an amendment, to make it a criminal offence, to harbour or carry away a child, for the purpose of lucre, or obtaining a reward, or for the purpose of begging, which was agreed to. The Bill was then passed, and ordered to the Lords.

Mr. Rose presented the Returns, according to order, of Non-resident Clergy, which was ordered to be printed.

The Duchess of Brunswick's Annuity Bill was read a first time, and was ordered to be committed on Monday.

MR. PALMER'S PETITION.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, of the whole House, to consider Mr. Palmer's claim, when Mr. Lethbridge moved for leave to bring in a Bill founded on the Resolutions of former Committee, granting him in future two and a half per cent. on the improving revenue of the Post Office, agreeable to his contract with Government in the year 1759.

Mr. Bankes and Mr. Martyatt objected to it; when the Committee divided.—For the motion 63; against 31. The Bill was ordered to be brought in.

DISTILLERIES.

Lord Binning said, he understood, since he came down to the House, that an Hon. Member (Mr. Taylor) intended to bring on his motion respecting the Dardanelles, which stood for this evening. If so, he would defer proceeding on the business which occupied the attention of the House last night, respecting the Distilleries, though he was now ready to bring it forward.

Mr. Taylor said, it was his intention to bring forward his motion immediately, as it had been repeatedly postponed.

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DARDANELLES.

Mr. TAYLOR then, in a speech of some length, but delivered in a very low tone, proceeded to descant on the Papers relating to the Expedition to the Dardanelles, on which he founded several resolutions, which gave rise to a debate, in which Mr. Thomas Grenville, and several other Members, spoke. After which Mr. Taylor rose in reply. The question was then negatived without a division.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT,

By Exchange of 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities for Life Annuities.

Veneris, 19° die Maii, 1808.

1. That it would tend to a more speedy and efficient reduction of the National Debt, and would at the same time be of material accommodation and convenience to the Public, if every proprietor of 3 per cent. Consolidated or Reduced Bank Annuities were at liberty to exchange, with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, such Bank Annuities for a Life Annuity during the continuance of a single life, to be named by such proprietor, or for a life annuity during the continuance of the lives of two persons, to be named by such proprietor, and of the life of the longer liver of such two nominees.

2. That, in order to give effect to the aforegoing Resolution, every proprietor of 3 per cent. Consolidated or Reduced Bank Annuities, who shall be desirous of exchanging any such Bank Annuities for a Life Annuity on the continuance of a single life, shall, by transferring to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt any such Bank Annuities, be entitled, during the continuance of his or her life, or of the life of some other person to be named by him or her, to receive (under such regulations as Parliament may deem it expedient to adopt) for every 100*l.* of such Bank Annuities, and so in proportion for any greater sum than 100*l.* of such Annuities, transferred to the said Commissioners, a Life Annuity of such annual amount, according to the age of the nominee, and the average price of such Bank Annuities on the nearest open day preceding the day of the transfer thereof.

3. That, in order to give further effect to the aforegoing Resolution, every proprietor of 3 per cent. Consolidated or Reduced Bank Annuities, who shall be desirous of exchanging any such Bank Annuities for a Life Annuity, in the continuance of the lives of two persons, to be named by such proprietor (of whom such proprietor may be one), and the life of the longer liver of them, shall, on transferring to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt any such Bank Annuities, be entitled, during the continuance of such two lives, and of the life of the longer liver of them, to receive (under such regulations as Parliament may deem it expedient to adopt) for every 100*l.* of such Bank Annuities, and so in proportion for any greater sum than 100*l.* of such Annuities, transferred to the said Commissioners, a Life Annuity of such annual amount, according to the respective ages of such two nominees, and the average price of such Bank Annuities on the nearest open day preceding the day of the transfer thereof.

4. That no person shall be admitted to be a nominee, either for the grant of an annuity for the continuance of a single life, or for the grant of an annuity for the continuance of two lives, and of the life of the longer liver of them, who shall be under the age of thirty-five years.

5. That the dividends payable in respect of the Bank Annuities, which shall be transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in exchange for Life Annuities, shall be received by the said Commissioners, and shall constitute a part of the funds applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt; and that out of the said funds applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt the said Commissioners shall pay the respective Life Annuities granted in exchange for such Bank Annuities during the continuance of the respective lives for which the same shall be payable; and that the said respective Life Annuities shall be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, on the same days on which the Dividends on the Stock, transferred for the purchase thereof may be payable in every year; and the first payment of every Annuity shall commence on the same day on which the first Dividend on the Bank Annuities so transferred shall be payable to the said Commissioners; and that upon the death of any single nominee, or of the survivor of any two joint nominees, a sum equal to one fourth part of the Annuity dependant upon his or her life shall be paid to the persons entitled to such Annuity, or his or her Executors or Administrators as the case may be, provided the same shall be claimed within two years after the death of such single or surviving nominee; and that the annual sum payable for every such Life Annuity so ceasing as aforesaid, shall thenceforth revert to and constitute part of the funds applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt.

6. That for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the measure proposed in the aforegoing Resolutions, with reference to the redemption of the Public Debt, a separate account shall be kept half-yearly, by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, of all Bank Annuities which shall have been transferred to them for the purchase of any Life Annuities, and of the Dividends receivable by them in respect thereof, up to the period of such account; distinguishing therein so much of the said Bank Annuities as shall have been transferred in the course of the next immediately preceding half year.

Also, a half-yearly account of the amount of all the Life Annuities granted by them up to the period of such account, distinguishing therein the amount of the Life Annuities which shall have been granted in the course of the next immediately preceding half year; and also of the amount of all the annual sums which, up to the period of the said account, shall by reason of the deaths of nominees have reverted to the funds applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt, distinguishing therein the amount of such annual sums as shall have so reverted in the course of the next immediately preceding half year, together with an account of the amount of Life Annuities then payable; and that in every such account shall be specified the excess in the whole amount of all the Life Annuities then before granted, above the amount of the Dividends receivable in respect of all the Bank Annuities then before transferred for the purchase of Life Annuities; and also the excess (if any) in the amount of the Life Annuities then payable above the amount of such Dividends.

And that a separate Account shall also be kept half-yearly of the Capital Stock, which, up to the period of such account, shall have been redeemed by the application of the annual sums which shall from time to time have so reverted to the said funds by reason of the deaths of nominees, and by the application of the accumulated Dividends of the Capital Stock redeemed thereby.

Also, an Account of the whole Amount of 3 per cent. Capital Stock, which up to the period of such account would have been redeemed by the excesses in the amount of the Life Annuities from time to time payable by the said Commissioners above the amount of the Dividends from time to time receivable by them in respect of the Bank Annuities transferred for the purchase of such Life Annuities, in case such excesses had been immediately applied in the redemption of 3 per cent. Stock, in the manner prescribed by the Laws now in force for the Reduction of the National Debt.

IRELAND.

LORD GLENTWORTH'S MARRIAGE.

DUBLIN, MAY 14.—This morning, in the Court of Chancery, the Attorney-General (Mr. Saurin) moved the Court on the part of the Earl of Limerick, for an attachment against Mr. William Beaumont, of Sackville-street, an eminent Solicitor of that Court, and against his wife, Mrs. Beaumont, on the ground that they had advised and procured the marriage of Miss Edwards, Mrs. Beaumont's daughter, by a former husband, with the Noble Earl's eldest son, Lord Glentworth, who is a minor of only nineteen years of age, although a prohibitory order had issued from that Court, cautioning them against such proceeding, and that the same would be considered as a high contempt. Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont's affidavits were afterwards read, in order to oppose this application. Mr. B. admitted he was well aware of the intimacy that prevailed between Lord Glentworth and his daughter-in-law, but declared, that he had carefully abstained from taking any step to further it.—Mrs. Beaumont admitted she was made very uneasy by the continuance of that intimacy, which had become the topic of public of public conversation; that she had, in consequence, consulted with some female friends, who thought the business would be best settled by a marriage, and that an intimation to that effect was some way or other, though not strictly from Mrs. Beaumont, conveyed to the young couple, who, it was admitted, were since married at Gretna Green. The cause shewn against the attachment was allowed as to Mr. Beaumont, and Mrs. Beaumont was ordered to answer further personal interrogatories, the attachment not to issue in the mean time. Miss Edwards, now Lady Glentworth, is a beautiful girl of 17 years of age, and is niece to Sir Jonah Barrington. The Court was amazingly crowded. The Duchess Richmond was accommodated with a seat on the Bench, and near her were arranged all the fashion, rank, and beauty of

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can boast. The Marchioness of Donegal and Thomond, Lady Elizabeth Littlehales, Lady Edward Somerset, Lady Denny Floyd, Lady Rossmore, Lady Cox, &c. &c.

PROVINCIALS.

PLOUGHING.—The Ploughing Match for the Premiums of the Bath and West of England Society took place at Hunter's Hall in the parish of Kingscote, Gloucestershire, on the 10th inst. In a field contiguous to Hunter's Hall, (a two-years Clover Ley) which was lent by the public-spirited landlord of that Inn for the purpose. The ground was previously marked out in half-acres, for the choice (by lot) of such competitors as might present themselves. At the appointed hour, three ploughs appeared on the ground. They were all of that denomination of ploughs, called Beverstone, the sort almost exclusively now used in that neighbourhood. One was drawn by two oxen, with a driver; another with two horses, without a driver; and a third by one horse, without a driver. The two horses finished their half acre in 2 hours and 28 minutes. The oxen ploughed the same quantity of ground in 3 hours and 14 minutes, and the one horse the same portion, in 3 hours and 17 minutes. The performance of the latter was truly extraordinary, and gave rise to a bet on his capability, which is to be decided on the 25th inst. in the same field. Taking for their guide the rules laid down by the Society, the judges pronounced the plough drawn by the two oxen entitled to the first premium, and that drawn by the two horses to the second.

Lord Sheffield's bull, which so miserably gored an ox, at Fletching Fair, was, by order of his Lordship, killed on Tuesday last, although it appeared, that this powerful animal was not by any means the aggressor; on the contrary, he patiently endured extreme pressure from fourteen oxen that were yoked together, and not properly attended to by the man who had the care of them, until they had about half passed him, when on looking round, and observing the number that was to follow, he deliberately applied his horns in his own defence, and actually tossed the bullock that most annoyed him to the height of between four and five feet! which so terrified the others, that they set up an hideous roaring, which, it is rather extraordinary, was immediately answered by all the cattle in the fair-place.

A single tree, of but moderate size, standing near the house of John Bean, Esq. of Clapham, gives occupancy to 66 couple of rooks, whose nests, it is supposed, contain, at the least, 264 young ones, and whose daily industry, in providing for them, is the admiration of Mr. Bean's family.

On Wednesday evening, as the Dover and Canterbury mail coach was driving on the road near Northfleet, it went too near a bank, and pitched over, when the coachman and guard were thrown into a hedge, and much scratched with the thorns. A gentleman inside the coach fortunately received no injury.

On Thursday morning the body of a man named Norrell, was found hanging in his bed-chamber, at a village near Chichester. On cutting him down it appeared that he was quite dead, and that the deceased had very curiously lined the noose of the rope by which he was suspended, with velvet. He was about 45 years of age; and no other cause can be assigned for his commission of the rash act, than a hopeless passion he had conceived for a girl aged 17 years.

About nine o'clock on Sunday morning last, a man of short thick stature, about 45 years of age, having on a light coloured coat, thick waistcoat, three-quarter gaiters, and a clean flannel apron, was seen hanging on the branch of a small oak tree, near Penge, in Surrey; he was suspended by a course blue pocket-handkerchief, most artfully tied for the completion of this rash act, his toes touching the ground. In his pockets were found a number of state lottery bills and a piece of old netting, such as used by fishermen; he appeared to have been hanging several hours.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, May 17, 1808.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Shire of Sutherland.—Brigadier-General John Randoll Mackenzie, of Suddie, in the room of the Right Honourable William Dundas.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Emery and Readhill, Bickbury Mills, Glastonbury, Somersetshire, maltsters.—Sherbrook and Moxon, Leeds, linen-drapers.—Wilson and Allsop, Burton upon-Trent, brewers.—Beaumont and Co. Southonram, Yorkshire, stone-delvers.—Torbitt and Briscall, Nantwich, Cheshire, woollen and linen-drapers.—Sowter the elder, John Sowter, James Sowter, and Sowter the younger, Ashborne, Derbyshire, dealers in pigs.—Knight and Major, Folkestone, Kent, surgeons and apothecaries.—Wilson and Vaughan, Shrewsbury; linen-drapers.—Littlewood, Sorby, Jeffcock, and Booker, Intake, Handsworth, Yorkshire, colliery concerns.

BANKRUPTS.

Elliott Dawson, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier, to surrender May 30, at five, 31, and June 28, at eleven, at the Bull's Head Inn, Hinckley. Attornies, Mr. Jarvis, Hinckley; or Mr. Ware, Gray's-Inn.

Thomas Buxton, Langfield, Yorkshire, liquor-merchant, June 13, 14, and 28, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Halifax. Attornies, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mytholm, Yorkshire; or Mr. Wigglesworth, Gray's-Inn-square.

John Ogden, Oldham, Lancashire, hatter, May 27, June 14, and 28, at eleven, at the Roebuck Inn, Rochdale, Lancashire. Attornies, Mr. Townsend, Staple-Inn, London; or Mr. Bannister, Rochdale.

Richard Skaife, Liverpool, ironmonger, June 6, 7, and 28, at eleven, at the Star and Garter Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies Mr. Dawson, Castle-street, Liverpool; or Messrs. Shepherd and Addlington, Bedford-row.

John Hindle, William Hindle, Lawrence Kenyon, and Ashton Stansfield, of Scatecliffe within Accrington, Lancaster, calico-printers, June 3, at five, 4, and 28, at ten, at Rich. Barnes, innkeeper, Haslingdon, Lancaster. Attornies, Mr. Yates, Haslingdon; or Messrs. Wordsworth and Strickland, Staple-Inn.

William Piper, Chester-street, Kennington, Surrey, bricklayer, May 24, June 7, and 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Howard, Hare-court, Temple.

Frank Parkinson, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, June 3, 4, and 28, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Attornies, Messrs. Rouser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, London; or Messrs. T. and C. Frost, Hull.

Daniel Heeley, Birmingham, taylor, May 30, 31, and June 28, at twelve, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn; or Mr. Meredith, Birmingham.

John Bradley, Leeds, Yorkshire, June 1, 2, and 28, at eleven, at the Three Legs Inn, Leeds. Attornies, Mr. Thomas Lee, Leeds; or Messrs. Sykes and Knowles, New-Inn.

Samuel Fenning Parke, East Smithfield, liquor merchant, May 21, at twelve, 31, and June 28, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Smith and Setre, Great St. Helen's.

DIVIDENDS.

June 11. Richard Vaughan, Fore-street, linen-draper, at one, at Guildhall.

June 24. John Last, Brighton, Sussex, builder, at eleven, at Guildhall.

June 11. James Lebastian Willimott, Stamford, Lincoln, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 25. James Finden, the younger, Clipstone-street, St. Mary-le-Bone, carpenter, at Guildhall.

July 5. Francis Oliver, Tottenham High Cross, coach-master, at ten, at Guildhall.

May 28. William Heath, Chippenham, Wilts, clothier, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 25. Thomas Dixon, Godalmin, Surrey, timber-merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

June 13. John Vese, Preston, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, at twelve, at the George Inn, Preston.

June 8. Joseph Vipond, Penrith, Cumberland, flax-dresser and grocer, at eleven, at the New Crown Inn, Penrith.

June 14. Joseph Hill, Fountain-place, City-road, flour-factor, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 14. John Perkins and George Bethell, Oxford-street, woollen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 14. Robert Wright, and John Angell, Wardour-street, Soho, taylors, at one, at Guildhall.

June 11. Joseph Lomnitz and Wolf Risson, Fenchurch-street, merchants, at one, at Guildhall.

June 11. Richard Paley, Leeds, soap boiler, at ten, at the Hotel, Leeds.

June 14. Thomas Thomas, Camomile-street, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 11. John Clewett, Cecil-street, Strand, taylor, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 14. Moses Hare, Exeter, cabinet-maker, at three, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter.

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June 4. Richard Dyer, Bath, innkeeper, at eleven, at the Christopher Inn, Bath.

June 14. Anthony Davis, Stroud Green, Middlesex, cattle dealer, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 14. Thomas Eddels, Aldermanbury, warehouseman, at one, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, JUNE 7.

Edward Blyth, Louth, Lincolnshire, merchant.
R. Dyer, Bath, cornfactor.
J. Wright, Kenroyd Mill, Halifax, cotton-spinner.
N. Horn, Martin's-lane, merchant.
E. Kirkman, Portsmouth, linen-draper.
J. Bennett, Exeter, dyer.
J. Bancroft, Groppenhall, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

[The Gazette contains an account of his Majesty's ship Daphne, Capt. F. Mason, having cut out ten vessels from Flodstraad, on the coast of Jutland, laden with provisions, and supposed to be bound to Norway. The captures were made by three boats from the above ship, and the Tartarus two, all under the direction of Lieut. William Elliott. They were towed near the shore by the Forward gun-brig. They found the vessels moored close under the fort of the Castle, which mounts ten guns, with hawsers fast to the shore; and immediately on getting to them the alarm was given by some Danish boats; the Danes instantly forsook the vessels, and the Castle and three other guns began, and kept up a heavy fire of round, grape, and musketry: many of the shot went through the hulls and sails of the vessels; notwithstanding which the five boats cleared the harbour of all but two brigs, both light, and one of them with neither sails nor rudder. Only three men, and one by mistake, were wounded in the attack:

The Gazette also contains a letter from Capt. J. T. Curry, commander of the Royal George Revenue yacht, giving an account of his having captured the Passe Partout, mounting 16 guns, and manned with 44 men. The privateer had captured a brig and a sloop in ballast, and when discovered had just boarded a sloop.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Fletcher, jun. Fletcher, Ward, Carson, and Hutchinson, Liverpool, ship-chandlers. Lea and Co. Birmingham, grocers. Bennett, Cure, Coape, and Jrillcoe, London. Mills and Halliwell, Coventry-street, linen-drapers, Gibbons and Co. Millbank-street, coal-merchants. Smith and Lovell, Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, upholders. Johnson and Jones, Macclesfield, wine-merchants. Binns, Ogden, sen. Ogden, jun. and Ogden, Hightown, Liverpool, fulling-millers. Fry and Cunnington, Canterbury, wool-staplers. Castleman and Hursthouse, Holborn, shoe-makers. Bishop and Dicks, Clapham. Jones and Co. Burscough, Lancashire, pinnion and steel wire-drawers. Sanders and Co. Leighton-Buzzard, Bedfordshire, grocers. Lord the younger, Ashford and Cudworth the younger, Facit, Lancashire, calico printers. Jackson, Smith, Nutton, sen. and Eyre, jun. Newark-upon-Trent, starch-manufacturers. Sanford, Jones, Westron and White, Wellington, bankers. Mullowney and Co. Bristol, merchants. Wroe, Jones and Duncuft, Hollinwood, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.

BANKRUPTS.

John Perring, Chalford, Gloucester, clothier, to surrender May 27, 28, and July 2, at ten, at the White Heart Inn, Gloucester. Attorney, Mr. Chilton, Exchequer-Office, Lincoln's Inn; or Mr. Ward, Gloucester.

John Bell, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, June 22, at five, 28, and July 2, at eleven, at the George Inn, Trowbridge. Attornies, Mr. Williams, Trowbridge; or Mr. Williams, Red-Lion-square.

Richard Rutter, Blackburn, Lancaster, currier, June 9, 10, and July 2, at eleven, at the Dog, Preston. Attornies, Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street; or Mr Dixon, Preston.

Thomas Binford, Kent-road, Surrey, soap-manufacturer, June 1, at twelve, 14, at eleven, and July 2, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Syddall, Aldersgate-street.

Lewis Lazarus, Brown's-buildings, slop-seller, May 24, 31, and July 2, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Isaacs, Mitre-court, Aldgate.

Robert Rumbold, Burr-street, Wapping, merchant, May 28, June 7, and July 2, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street, Cheapside.

Benjamin Astwick, Flockton, York, corn-dealer, June 6, 7, and July 2, at eleven, at the George and Dragon Inn, Wakefield. Attornies, Mr. Evans, Thavies-Inn, London; or Mr. Crosley, Bradford.

James Jackson, Topsham, Devon, lime-burner, May 23, 28, and July 2, at eleven, at the Globe-tavern, Exeter. Attornies, Mr. Pidsley, Exeter; or Messrs. Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's-Inn,

John Byrne and Edward Lewin, Liverpool, spirit-merchants, June 15, 16, and July 2, at twelve, at the Globe tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Orred, Liverpool.

William Watts, Gloucester, victualler, May 25, 26, and July 2, at the Rummer tavern, Bristol. Attorney, Mr. Simmons, Bristol.

Robert Harkins Kendal, Little Carter-lane, Doctors'-Commons, sugar-refiner, May 28, June 4, and July 2, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Pearce and Son, Swithin's-lane.

John Shepherd, Horton-mills, Bucks, leather-seller, May 28, June 4, and July 2, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Davies, Lothbury.

Robert Abraham Mills, and James Harding, Sherrard-street, Golden-square, japanners, May 24, June 4, July 2, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Howell, Sion-college-gardens.

Owen Clotten, Tooley-street, corn-merchant, May 28, June 4, and July 2, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Broad, Union-street, Southwark.

Benjamin Wolfe, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars, colourman, June 1, at twelve, 14, at eleven, and July 2, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hatton, Dean-street.

Peter Le Normand and Mary Henry Dornant, Kent-road, soap-merchants, May 24, June 4, and July 2, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Rigby, Crown-office-row, Inner-Temple.

Thomas Tebb, Wardour-street, Soho, currier, May 28, June 4, and July 2, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Swinford, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

John Newell and Sampson Newell, Stoke, Stafford, carriers, May 24, June 7, and July 2, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Rose and Munnings, Gray's-Inn-square.

Robert Rowntree, Holderness, York, miller, June 9, 10, and July 2, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Attornies, Messrs. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, Messrs. T. and C. Frost, Kingston-upon-Hull.

DIVIDENDS.

June 18. John Thornton, Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 14. John Browne, Newman-street, Oxford-street, tailor, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 14. John Rickards, Colchester, draper, at ten, at the Griffin Inn, Colchester.

June 15. Robert Thompson, Brancepeth Parks, Durham, dealer, at eleven, at the Hat and Feather, Claypeth, Durham.

June 25. Richard Clark, Warminster, Wilts, horse-dealer, at ten, at the Lamb Inn, Warminster.

June 11. Richard Atkinson, Henry Watters, and William Ord, Fenchurch-street, wine merchants, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 1. John Grosvenor Bradley, Warrington, Lancashire, grocer, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

June 20. William Dicks, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier, at eleven, at the George Inn, Frome Selwood.

June 13. John Cartwright, Wolverhampton, druggist, at eleven, at the Jerningham Arms Inn, Shiffnall.

June 14. James Crossley, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 16. Luke Horner, Lancaster, common-brewer, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Lancaster.

June 14. Charles Cartwright, Compton-street, St. Ann's, leather-seller, at eleven, at Guildhall.

June 14. Gervas Hall, Bow-street, liquor-merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

June 18. George Davis, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-fields, linen-draper, at one, at Guildhall.

June 11. Daniel Inwood, Lower Thames-street, oil and colourman, at one, at Guildhall.

June 11. Thomas Scaife, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, at eleven, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

May 31. John Green, Reading, mealman, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Reading.

June 23. Jonathan Syms, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, at eleven, at the George Inn, Trowbridge.

June 23. Merritt Carter, Zeals, Wiltshire, linen-draper, at ten, at the Lamb Inn, Hindon.

June 14. Charles Stokes Dudley, Gracechurch-street, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

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CERTIFICATES, JUNE 11.

Joseph Halton, Stockport, cotton-spinner:
Samuel Spencer, Exeter, spirit-merchant.
James Lippard, Deptford, cheesemonger.
John Henstridge Hall, Finsbury-place, merchant.
Richard Clark, Warminster, horse-dealer.
William Ogilvy the younger, George Mylne, and John Chalmers, Jeffery's-square, merchants.
James Page, Needham-market, Suffolk, grocer.
Thomas Hulme Robinson and George Newman Hardey, Liverpool, provision-brokers.
William Easton and Robert Easton, jun. Bucklersbury, warehousemen.
John Christian Cook and Thomas Christian Cocker, Leadenhall-street, linen-drapers.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It may be necessary to inform *our Subscribers* that *leave London during the Summer Months*, that THE NATIONAL REGISTER can be forwarded to them *into the Country on the Sunday night*, so as to arrive in *any part of the United Kingdom* on the BLANK POST DAY. The Proprietors are induced to give this information, to prevent the Sets of this Paper being incomplete at the close of the Volume.

ADVERTISERS

Are respectfully informed, that Advertisements intended for insertion in the next Number of LE BEAU MONDE; or, LITERARY and FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE, must be sent to the Office of this Paper on or before Friday next. The Work has obtained an unexampled sale and popularity, and is particularly calculated to give publicity to Advertisements.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

RESIGNATION OF FERDINAND—RESTORATION OF CHARLES. ATTACK ON MURAT, AND MASSACRE AT MADRID.

The Dutch Journals up to the 18th, received late yesterday afternoon, contain a long article, translated from the *Moniteur* of the 11th, dated Bayonne the 6th instant. This article gives intelligence from Madrid, written on the evening of the 2d, by which it appears that violent disturbances had taken place in that capital. This French account begins by stating, that ever since the events at Aranjuez, the people of Madrid had been in a disturbed state: that offence was daily given to the French; that for two days there had been numerous assemblies, which appeared to have some certain object in view. The cool and prudent part of the French and Spanish saw that a crisis was approaching, and wished to bring the multitude to reason.—The Queen of ETRURIA and Don FRANCISCO wished to go to Bayonne—The Grand Duke of BERG attempted to reassure them. He was surrounded as he was going to the Palace, and defended himself long, but he was on the point of falling when ten grenadiers rescued him. At the same moment a second officer was wounded by another croud. The great street of Alcala, the Sun Gate, and the great Square were crouded. The Grand Duke gave the alarm, and flew to his post—and a battalion of the French marched to the Grand Duke at the Palace, with cannon, where the disturbers had assembled.

A firing took place from two ranks, and in a short time the multitude were dispersed. General GROUCHY was ordered to disperse the crowds in the street of Alcala—thirty pieces of cannon with grape shot, and a charge of cavalry, cleared all the streets. Yet the insurgents, though they fled from the streets into the houses, fired from them upon the French soldiers. Generals GUILLOT and DAUBRIN broke open the doors, and all who were found with arms in their hands were put to death. General DURESNIL made two charges with cavalry on the square, and had two horses killed under him. The insurgents made for the arsenal to seize the arms and cannon—they broke in, but General LEFRANC arrived in time to save the arms. All who were in the arsenal were put to death. The French garrison of Madrid were alone engaged in this affair. When the firing of cannon was heard in the camps outside the city, the troops marched immediately.

When the Emperor received the tidings of the above business he went to King CHARLES, and met him coming from the Empress's, where he had dined; and on telling him the news, the King said, "I have foreseen this evil; those who set the populace on think they can restrain them." The King instantly resolved to appoint the Grand Duke of BERG Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, and at the same time sent Patents to the Councils of Castille and War. The King afterwards called the Prince of ASTURIAS to him, and read the Grand Duke of BERG's letter. He observed to him, "that he now saw the result of his criminal conduct in flattering the prejudices of the people, and forgetting the sacred respect he owed to the throne, and the lawful authorities. Popular commotions were like fire, easily excited, but it required another mind and another arm than his to extinguish them."

The next article is a letter from BONAPARTE to the Prince of ASTURIAS, dated the 16th April, in which he defends the PRINCE OF PEACE. He addresses him "My Brother," at the beginning; but in the body of the letter styles him only "Royal Highness."

The next is a long letter from King CHARLES to the Prince of ASTURIAS, dated the 2d May, relative to his conduct. The 3d article is the following letter from the Prince of ASTURIAS to the Infant Don ANTONIO, at Madrid:—

"I have sent the following letter to my dear father to-day:—'Honoured Father and Lord, in order to give you a proof of my love and obedience, and in fulfilment of your desire, I resign my Crown in favour of your Majesty, wishing you may enjoy it many years! I recommend to your Majesty the persons who have served me since the 19th of March. I rely on your assurances in this respect. I pray to God to preserve you many happy days.

'I throw myself at the feet of your Royal Majesty, the humblest of your sons.

'*Bayonne, May* 6. 'FERDINAND.'

FERDINAND then recalls all powers he had given to persons to fill different offices.

Thus, after all the commotion and bloodshed that have for so many weeks distracted and deluged the Spanish realms, every thing is restored to its ancient condition, and the power of BONAPARTE is probably established more firmly than ever. CHARLES is King, and BONAPARTE is Viceroy over him!

By the foreign news, which we have given in another part of the Paper, our Readers will see that the Russians have obtained Sweabourg, in Finland, by capitulation.—The Morning Papers abound with the severest censures on Admiral CRONSTEDT, for having surrendered this important position, and some of them even go so far as to assert,

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that he has been bribed to the surrender. Perhaps it was wrong in the Admiral to capitulate; and as far as we have any right to give an opinion, on a subject which military men alone can be competent to decide, we certainly think that his conduct is to be blamed—but to our minds there is something excessively ridiculous in the constant allegations of treachery that follow our defeats and those of our allies. Is England really as invincible as the modern plays represent her, and has she, like the load-stone, not only a virtue in herself, but a faculty of imparting virtue to those that are in contact with her, so that she and her allies can be conquered only by treachery? Let not the English people lay this flattering unction to their souls. We and our allies want skill, not courage, nor honesty. When we have placed our military system on such a footing that we may bring up good officers of our own, and gain the means of properly assisting our allies, we shall see no more instances of Russian and French gold prevailing against British, Austrian, or Swedish steel. Private letters state, that the Swedes have been defeated in Norway, and driven back to their own frontier. For the truth of this statement we do not vouch.

The Soleby frigate is arrived at Plymouth from Rio de Janeiro. She has brought intelligence that the PRINCE REGENT had arrived at the Brazils. Commodore MOORE, who went out with him, had been knighted; a new order of honour had been instituted, and the people were altogether in good spirits. Before she sailed the Surveillante frigate had arrived from England, having on board Mr. HILL, our Secretary of Legation.

In Portugal the condition of the people seems very pitiable. The following is an extract of a private letter:—

LISBON, APRIL 28, 1808.

"It is impossible for any person, unless he is an eye-witness, to form an opinion of the miserable state of this place. Since the departure of the Royal Family 19,000 inhabitants have left the country. Numbers have destroyed themselves; and others when reduced to the extremity of distress, have become prostitutes. All those, with the exception of a few who were employed in the Erario, Custom-house, and other public tribunals, have been discharged; and even the few who remained have had their salaries reduced to half what they earned before. The soldiers are put into the convents, and the officers quartered on the inhabitants. The church plate has been carried to the Mint, and coined, and is to constitute a part of the contribution of forty millions. The French troops are reviewed every Sunday, in the Rocio, by the General in Chief. The Portuguese arms are all abolished, and those of France now only appear; this is the present situation of things here."

Portuguese Journals received on Friday, announce the elevation of General JUNOT to the dignity of Marquis of Abrantes. The title is taken from a road through which the General effected a painful but glorious march. He has issued a Decree relating to the Emigrants, and forbidding all communication with the British Squadron.

The Portuguese Minister in this country is said to have communicated to Mr. Canning the agreeable information that his Government holds itself responsible to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty for all the losses which they sustained by the acts of the Portuguese Government prior to the Prince Regent's quitting Lisbon, but particularly for those which were occasioned by the decree of the 8th of November last. This is certainly very noble conduct on the part of our worthy ally, and we hope that the sufficiency of his means will keep pace with the honourable tenor of such an engagement.

The following is the account circulated of the pending negotiation between Mr. CANNING, and the American Minister, Mr. PINCKNEY:—

"Mr. CANNING offered to place America on the footing of the most favoured nations, in her commerce with and through England; that an arrangement should be made respecting the carriage of the produce of the West India colonies to European ports, without touching in Great Britain; but, lastly, that there would be no relinquishment on our part of the right of searching merchantmen for deserters."

Mr. PINCKNEY, it is said, having no authority to conclude a treaty on these terms, transmitted them to his Government. It is still reported that the differences are in a fair way for adjustment.

Considerable progress has been made in the House of Commons, in a Committee, upon the Local Militia Bill; one new clause of importance has been proposed and agreed to; the compulsory service is to extend to all the male population between 18 and 30, instead of 35, as originally intended; but volunteers, up to the age of 40, may enter into this force. Lord Castlereagh said, that it was not the intention of Government to train the men raised under it for 20 days successively, but to divide the space into two or more periods, to suit local and other conveniences, and to be fixed at the discretion of the Lords Lieutenants of Counties.

We understand that it is the intention of Government to reduce a considerable portion of the British Cavalry, which are now useless as to Continental service, and since the general establishment of Volunteer Corps are almost so in England.

The Merchants and Ship Owners of Liverpool have, it is said, been informed, that an Order from the Customs has been obtained, for the removal of foreign cotton wool coastways, under proper certificates; and also, that in consequence of an Order of the Privy Council, directions are forwarded to the Collector and Comptroller of the port of London, *not to require* the bonds hitherto demanded of 20*l.* per ton for British ships bound to the Brazils.

The Osage, with Mr. Pinckney, junior, and Mr. Lewis, charged with dispatches for the American Government, was delayed at Falmouth by an unpleasant circumstance. Her stores were seized, and it was not until after an explanation between Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Canning that they were restored, and the vessel sailed.

By the Hope cutter, which is just arrived in England from St. Domingo, we learn, that information having reached Jeremie, about the middle of last March, that Petion's forces were in possession of Port de Paix, an illumination immediately took place in that town, and its vicinity, upon the occasion. The Captain of the Hope, however, states, that immediately before his sailing, which was on the 30th of March, the cause of this rejoicing was discovered to be unfounded, as Port de Paix still continued in the possession of General Christophe.

We learn that a sort of hemp has been produced in General Christophe's provinces in St. Domingo, very little inferior to, and capable of answering all the purposes of the best Russian hemp. Government is said to have made an experiment upon both kinds on Thursday last, and to have found that the Russian hemp did not exceed that grown in the Haytian dominions in point of strength by more than one eighth. A great extent of country around Cape Francois will be sown next season, for the use of the British nation.

The Princess of Wales has a large new room fitting up in the complete Chinese style, at her house on Blackheath, for which the most eminent artists are employed. Her Royal Highness assisted in planning the arrangements, and, when completed, it will form a room of the most whimsical description.

The Pope's Nuncio arrived in town on Friday se'nnight. The Archbishop of Nisibi is nearly related to the Prince Regent of Portugal. The venerable Prelate, who is upwards of 70 years of age, sailed from Lisbon in a Portuguese ship, bound to the Azore Islands, with the intention of proceeding, as soon as possible, to the Brazils; but the vessel having been much damaged, the Nuncio, with other passengers, and the owner of the ship, thought it advisable, for the safety of their lives, to return to Portugal; fortu-

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nately, however, the Mediator met them at some distance from Lisbon, when Capt. Blamey welcomed them on board, and carried them to Plymouth, where the Mediator arrived on Wednesday last.

SINGULAR CHARACTER.—A man died a few days ago at a public-house in High-street, Lambeth, between 60 and 70 years of age, where he lodged 25 years: he was a painter and plumber's labourer. During the time of his being in his lodging he would not suffer a woman to enter the same, nor was it ever cleaned or swept during that time. Upon his being found dead by the people in the house his brother was sent for, when 10*s.* 9*d.* in money, 42 old shirts, 62 pair of stockings, 49 hats, coats, waistcoats, boots, and shoes, as many as would fill a common hay-cart. He always paid his rent regularly, behaved very quietly, and was looked upon to be an honest man; but there were found in baskets 75lbs. of old lead, and 32lbs. of iron, and a half bushel basket of broken flint glass, linen rags, &c.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor, where he was received by the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cumberland. At two o'clock his Majesty held a private levee.—The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

Lieut.-Gen. Leslie, on his promotion; Lieut.-Gen. Drummond, on being appointed Colonel of the 11th Regiment of the Veteran Battalion; Lieut.-Gen. Milner, on his promotion; Lieut.-Gen. Lord Paget, on his promotion; Admiral Domet, on being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty; General Lawson, on his promotion; Major-General Ward, on being appointed to the command of the First Brigade of Guards; General Watson, on his promotion; Lieut.-Gen. Cartwright, on his promotion; the Earl of Harrington, on his return from Ireland; Capt. George Parker, on his return from the Baltic, and on his being appointed to the command of his Majesty's ship the Aboukir; Lieut.-Gen. Barton, on his promotion; Brigadier General Campbell, on his return from the West Indies; Major-General Loft, on his promotion; Mr. Connell, on being appointed Procurator for the Church of Scotland; Captain Chetham, of the Navy, on his promotion; General Fox, on his promotion; the Rev. Dr. Inglis, on being appointed Commissioner from the Church of Scotland; General Durham, on his promotion; Baron Hompesch, on being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

His Majesty held a Privy Council; likewise a Council to receive the Recorder of London's report of the convicts capitally convicted the two last Sessions, at the Old Bailey; also the case of Bullock, the bankrupt; when, we understand, His Majesty was pleased to respite them all during pleasure.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Cabinet Ministers, and to Mr. Ryder, the Judge Advocate. Soon after six o'clock his Majesty set off for Windsor.

Thursday her Majesty compleated her 64th year, which was agreed to be celebrated in a private manner, by the assembling of the whole of the Royal Family, and a select party of friends, at Windsor. The Duke and Duchess of York, the Dukes of Cumberland, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, Lords Somerville and St. Helens, Generals Garth, Harcourt, and Dakin, arrived on Wednesday evening, and early on Thursday morning.

At ten o'clock his Majesty, the Dukes of York, Cumberland, Kent, Cambridge, Princesses Augusta, Sophia, and Amelia, accompanied by Lords Somerville and St. Helens, Mr. Buckley and Lady, Generals Garth, Gwynne, Harcourt, Fitzroy, and Dakin, rode on horseback, in Windsor Park, till past twelve, when his Majesty returned to dinner.

The Royal Dukes and Princesses went to Frogmore to meet her Majesty, the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary; they remained there till past three, and then returned to the Palace to dinner at four o'clock, when the Prince, the Princess, and Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Duke of Clarence, had arrived.

THE FAUX PAS IN HIGH LIFE.

An event has just taken place in high life, which has excited more interest than we ever recollect any similar occurrence to have produced. The Lady, who was long the envied object of her own, and the toasted *belle* among the other sex, first charmed her seducer, by the exhibition of her picture in the midst of a groupe of portaits of beautiful women, painted on one piece of canvas, expressly for a great personage, by a celebrated Artist. How long the amorous flight was in agitation is not known, but from the preparatory steps taken by the Lady, it is supposed her mind was long since made up. To give facility to her departure, her waiting woman was discharged three days previous to her going off: and all her cloaths were secretly conveyed away. About an hour before Lady B——'s departure, Sir A—P—, (not the Hon. Mr. J——), called at Lord B——'s house, and finding, on enquiry, that the husband was absent, he sent up his name; the servant was desired, after some hesitation, by the Lady, to admit Sir A. Shortly after, a few minutes only, they walked out of the house together, and have not since been heard of. The absence of the Lady did not excite any surprise until the hour of dinner. Lord B. was then much agitated. Lord M——th dined with him, to whom his Lordship communicated his suspicions, after having ascertained that his wife had not been detained at her father's house. Their Lordships devoted that night and the following day in endeavouring to discover the place of their retreat. Couriers were dispatched to all the post-masters and hackneymen in the neighbourhood. The fugitives could not be found, but there are good grounds to believe that they have not left London.

CITY.

Tuesday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, which was attended by the Lord Mayor, 15 Aldermen, the Recorder, Sheriffs, &c.

BREAD.—The Court inspected the Mealweighers' Reports, and ordered the price of Bread to be raised half an assize, or a penny in the peck loaf; the quartern loaf of wheaten will be sold for 11½*d.* and household 10*d.*

Mr. Wm. Howell, elected by the Court of Common Council to the office of Water-Bailiff, was sworn for the due execution thereof.

Thanks were voted to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury and the Rev. Mr. Dodd, for their Sermons preached at Christ Church, Newgate-street, on Easter Monday and Tuesday last; and to the Lord Mayor's Chaplain, for his Sermons on Plow Monday, the Fast Day, and the first Sunday in Easter Term.

The Billingsgate Duties were settled for the ensuing year.

Precepts for a Common Hall on Midsummer Day, for the Election of Sheriffs, Chamberlain, &c. were ordered to be issued.

The Lord Mayor, in pursuance of the Act of Common Council, nominated the following Gentlemen to be publicly put in nomination to the Livery of the several Companies, for Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, viz.

Alex. Champion, Citizen and Fishmonger.
John Cowley, ditto and Clothworker.
Christ. Taddy, ditto and Grocer.
Thos. Poynder, ditto and Tyler and Bricklayer.
Thos. Whipham, ditto and Goldsmith.
Martin Pearkes, ditto and Goldsmith.
Jos. Leigh, ditto and Glover.
Chas. Wright, ditto and Goldsmith.
Wm. Hammon, ditto and Draper.

And the Common Cryer was directed to give them notice of such nomination directly.

Wednesday at a Court of Common Council, which was held at Guildhall, the Committee of City Lands reported the state of the proceedings in Parliament, relative to Smithfield Market, which was read, and the Committee were instructed not to proceed further in the said Bill during the present Sessions.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captains Heming and Ross, of the Earl Spencer and Carmarthen, took leave previous to departing, the former for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal, the latter for Bombay.

The undermentioned ships were thus stationed: nd timed, viz. Davaynes, Bombay, to be afloat 8th June, sail from Gravesend 8th July; Tottenham, General Stuart, and Union, Madras and Bengal, to be afloat 24th June, and sail from Gravesend 24th July. The Court adjourned till Wednesday next.

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THE THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Although it is not usual for Newspapers to give any accounts of the performances exhibited for benefits, yet when such a tragedy as Shakspeare's *King Lear* is acted, and acted in so admirable a style as it was on Wednesday evening, we feel that we should do an injustice to our Readers in passing even a benefit unnoticed. The principal Characters were thus cast:—

King Lear, ... Mr. Kemble.
Duke of Albany, ... Mr. Claremont.
Duke of Cornwall, ... Mr. Jefferies.
Earl of Gloster, ... Mr. Murray.
Earl of Kent, ... Mr. Cooke.
Edgar, ... Mr. C. Kemble.
Edmund the Bastard, ... Mr. Brunton.
Oswald, ... Mr. Farley.
Goneril, ... Mrs. Humphries.
Regan, ... Mrs. St. Leger.
Cordelia, ... Miss Smith.

This play is certainly to be ranked among the most splendid productions of Shakspeare's genius. Perhaps, indeed, here, as in his other plays, the story is not conducted in what we now call a dramatic manner; that is to say the main effects are not regularly disposed in such a way as to relieve the minds of the spectators by an artificial alternation of incident and dialogue. Tate, by his alteration, has much improved the order of Shakspeare; but it is to be wished that he had inserted less new matter. We are glad to see the dreadful catastrophe of Shakspeare's original softened into a pleasing conclusion; but the loves of *Edgar* and *Cordelia* are exceedingly heavy and uninteresting, and are too like the other loves that one finds upon the stage, to be very like nature. Love is indeed a passion, which, when naturally and simply represented, is capable of exciting a stronger, a more various, and a more universal interest, than, perhaps, any other affection of the mind: but the magic lies in the nature, not in the name; and love, when it does not resemble nature, is the stop-gap, not the assistant of the fable. To persons who have not been in the habit of considering these subjects, it may perhaps seem a little extraordinary, that audiences, who so perpetually express the loudest disapprobation at unnatural representations of any other passion, should not detect and denounce false expressions of love. We answer, that audiences have no mode of estimating the truth of the exhibitions that are presented to them, except the comparison of those exhibitions with the feelings of their own hearts. If then a passion be described to a spectator, of which he has no prototype in his own heart, how shall he judge whether the description be accurate? No man can decide on the likeness of a portrait, who has never had an opportunity of seeing the original. Such is constantly the difficulty that an audience must encounter in judging the representations of love. Hope, and fear, and anger, and joy, all have felt, and all may judge in representation: but love is a passion too exalted for vulgar minds, composed of particles too fine to be caught by common senses: a passion that few have ever beheld in its purity, and that fewer still have, in its purity, ever felt within themselves. But love, when feelingly represented, touches so many of the springs of the human heart by its association with other passions, as jealousy, despair, joy, or grief, that it has an effect even upon the minds of those whom, when it is unmixed, it cannot move. If it be naturally conceived itself, it will blend readily with the annexed passion: if it be conceived by a poet who has studied it only from books, it will with difficulty be joined to the associated feeling. Thus the grief of true love is universally interesting: not because every body has felt true love, but because every body has felt grief, and the added hue of true love, like the first tints of a picture, gives brightness to the other colours, though it be not in itself perceived by the unpractised eye. On the other hand the griefs of love that is not real, move no sensation in the mind. The love is nothing, and the grief seems causeless. The uninformed spectator does not see more beauty here than the most feeling metaphysician: but he does not condemn, because he does not discern the fault. The general effect is cold: the scenes produce no emotion in any body: and the piece goes off flatly.

Such is the case with the love-scenes of *Edgar* and *Cordelia*. But whatever we may say of the manner in which the plot of this tragedy is connected, whether by Shakspeare or by Tate, we cannot but speak of the poetry with enthusiasm. The sublimity both of intellectual and descriptive writing, the discriminative delineation of character, the keen conception of satirical insanity, the illustration of filial and parental feeling and duty, in short, all the noblest excellences of Shakspeare's mind blaze gloriously through this splendid tragedy.

Mr. Kemble, in the character of *Lear*, had wound himself to the top of his compass; and he exhibited, in a manner admirable and astonishing, all those touches of nature, and all those bursts of poetry, that combine in so remarkable a degree to render *Lear* the most sublime of dramatic characters. If in any expression Mr. Kemble fell beneath that exalted excellence to which the representation of such a part required that he should adhere, it was in his attempts at a tremulous tenderness. The tones of his voice are not well adapted to convey tender feeling; and perhaps he would do better in laying less stress upon those passages which, however admirably he may conceive them, his physical powers will not enable him to express. Mr. Kemble is not the zephyr, but the storm: sublimity is the characteristic of his genius, not sweetness. His curse on *Goneril*, at the conclusion of the first act, was one of those mighty bursts of magnificent passion, which immortalize the actor, by elevating and transporting the audience. The imagination of the spectator is uphorne into the grandeur of infinite expanse; and the judgment of the critic, though not overthrown, is hurried away. Perhaps the effect of this passage was heightened by the air of infirmity which Mr. Kemble threw into the whole character.

Mr. Cooke was a little too sly for the plain, blunt *Kent*; but a good deal of his acting was very forcible. His first dress was handsome; but his disguise made him look like *Bobadil*.

Mr. C. Kemble acted *Edgar* with judgment and with genius. His rapid and impassioned utterance in those scenes where *Edgar* affects madness, formed an admirable contrast with the real and quiet insanity of *Lear*. He who assumes a passion generally expresses it more loudly than he who truly feels it.

Miss Smith was the *Cordelia*. *Cordelia* should be more tender and more passionate than Miss Smith represents her. Miss Smith has a habit of acting from her ear, rather than from her feeling, and perpetually throws the emphasis of a sentence on those words where the harmony of the passage seems to want energetic tone, rather than on those where the passion requires a rapid, forcible, or tender utterance. It seems to us that she would do wisely if, in preparing herself, she were to study the sense before she learns the words, instead of letting the beauty of the words get the previous possession of her imagination, and exclude the sense.

An interlude was then performed, called *The Day after the Marriage; or, the Wife's first Lesson*. It is a pretty little drama, and has a good deal the air of a French piece. A lady of violent temper is, on the second day of her honey-moon, completely cured by her husband, who, counterfeiting a similar vehemence of disposition, does so much mischief, as fully to convince his bride that she had better correct herself. Mr. and Mrs. C. Kemble played these parts in a lively manner, and the interlude went off very agreeably.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

63. *Iris communicating to King Priam Jove's commands, that he should go in person to solicit from Achilles the dead body of his son Hector.*—B. West, R. A.

Then down her bow the winged Iris drives,
And swift at Priam's mournful court arrives;
Where the sad sons, beside their father's throne,
Sate bath'd in tears, and answered groan for groan;
And all amidst them lay the hoary sire,
(Sad scene of woe!) his face, his wrapt attire
Concealed from sight—with frantic hands he spread, &c.
Pope's Homer's Iliad, Book xxiv. *v.* 195.

This picture is one of the most remarkable examples that we ever remember to have beheld, of executive science wasted upon weak conception. No man, unless he knows the art of painting, and can estimate the difficulties of expressing by little touches of light and shadow all those *lesser effects*, which though not individually observed by the ordinary spectator, yet contribute in an incredible degree to the production of the *great effect*, will be likely to find out the smallest merit in this feeble work.

On the left hand of the gazer is Iris, with a wand in her hand: next to her is Priam, covering half his face with his robe: and on the right hand, and in the back and fore grounds, the old king's sons are occupied in lamentation. But among all these figures there is not one that deserves to be remarked for any of those excellences that constitute the poetry of painting. Iris is almost an ideot. Her right hand, holding the caduceus,

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gives one the idea of nothing but a steward at a public dinner with his wand, exhibiting his politeness by his affectation of grace. The left hand is spread with an expression of the most thorough imbecility even to the tips of the fingers. The figure of Priam is painted almost as big again as the figure of any one of his sons: a very forcible illustration indeed of the complaints which Nestor was always making about the degeneracy of the human race. But even this single figure does not preserve its proportions: for the foot is fitted to the bodies of the smaller figures in the same picture. In short, we can find no one point on which to praise this work of Mr. West, except the mere execution, which certainly has a great deal of neatness and flourish. But the picture at best is only like a writing master's copy, a long word of nonsense, beautifully penned.

7. *Zara, deserted by Hassan the Camel Driver.*—S. WOODFORDE, R. A.

Farewell the youth whom sighs could not detain,
Whom Zara's breaking heart implored in vain:
Yet as thou goest, may every blast arise,
Weak and unfelt as these rejected sighs, &c.
Collins's Second Oriental Eclogue.

To dwell on this charming picture would be some relief, after vexing ourselves with a contemplation of that which we last mentioned. But it unfortunately happens that what is really excellent affords little room for amplification. Where no faults are to be found, it is impossible to furnish such shadows as shall lend a contrast to the lights of criticism: and a mere enumeration of beauties would be no longer criticism, but description. We can therefore say but little of Mr. Woodforde's Mourner. The exquisite beauty of this interesting girl, the melancholy of her expression, and the softness of the general effect, leave us nothing to wish, unless that like Prometheus, we could bring the fire of heaven, and animate a creature so fascinating as Zara.

107. *The Angels appearing to the Shepherds.*—J. NORTHCOTE, R. A.

And suddenly there was with the Angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God; saying, glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men.
St. Luke, Chap. II. v. 13, 14.

The Artist has here produced a painting, which if it do not soar to the glory of the sublime, has at least the merit of the burlesque. True humour, it is said, is scarce in our times: and therefore a droll artist ought to be commended, even though he may have been droll without intending it. The general effect of the picture is that of the blue smoke that boys make round a candle by squeezing wet orange peel upon the flame: and in the middle of this smoke float some chubby cherubs, exhibiting, for the edification of the Shepherds below, the divine promise, which is given in the motto of the picture. But what makes this more amusing is, that the promise is expressed, like the motto of the Garter, on a piece of ribband: and not only expressed on ribband, but expressed in Latin. Yes, in Latin has the painter expressed the message sent by Heaven to the poor peasants of Bethlehem: and in a blue storm has he arranged that soft season,

When Jordan hush'd his waves, and midnight still
Watched on the holy tow'rs of Zion Hill!—*Campbell.*

LAW REPORTS.

BISHOP'S COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS, MAY 20.

BISHOP (HIS MAJESTY'S PROCURATOR) *v.* STONE.

This day the Rev. Francis Stone, Rector of Norton, in Essex, was called upon by the Court (Sir W. Scott) agreeable to its directions, to appear and revoke his error, for having preached a Sermon at the Parish Church of Danbury, before the Archdeacon of the Diocese, wherein he maintained doctrine contrary to the established law of the Church of England, by denying the Holy Trinity, the Divinity of our Lord and Saviour, and the atonement by the death of Christ.

The Registrar of the Court then read a written paper, signed by Mr. Stone, to the following purport:—That he was not aware by preaching this Sermon before the Archdeacon, he was offending against the Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; that he was well persuaded that the Ordaining Bishop authorized him to preach as he did, and that he promised and engaged not to offend again in like manner. It was contended by the Learned Civilians, on the part of the prosecution, that this was no revocation of the Rev. Gentleman's error.

The Rev. Mr. Stone then addressed the Court at some length, the tenor of which rather affirmed and maintained such doctrine, instead of being a revocation of it,

The Court was of opinion, it was not in its power to accept this written paper, or this verbal declaration of Mr. Stone, as a revocation of his error, and therefore directed the Registrar to enter upon record, that Mr. Stone had declined to revoke his error, and persisted therein. The Court then informed the Rev. Mr. Stone, that the sentence of deprivation must be passed by the Bishop of the Diocese, agreeable to the Canon Law.

The Bishop of London and the Bishop of Lincoln, accompanied by other dignified Clergy, then entered the Court, and after being informed by Sir W. Scott that the charges alleged against the Rev. F. Stone were clearly proved and established by the evidence produced, the Bishop of London proceeded to read the sentence, and afterwards signed the same, which deprived the Rev. Mr. Stone of his Ecclesiastical Preferments.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

PAXTONS, COCKERELL, AND CO. *v.* SIR HOME POPHAM.

The Court decided, that the bond for 3,500*l.* given by the latter to the plaintiffs, for goods, &c. on board the El Etrusco, bound to Ostend from Calcutta, was void, the consideration being an illegal transaction.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

THE KING *v.* THOMAS APPLETON.

The defendant was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court, having been convicted of a breach of Quarantine Laws. The statute upon which he was tried affixes a penalty of 500*l.* for the species of offence he had been guilty of, and as he was not able to pay the fine, he was committed till the same should be satisfied and discharged.

THE KING *v.* WILLIAM HUTTON.

The defendant was the master of a coal ship, and was informed by the proper officer, while at Sunderland, that a general embargo had been laid upon all vessels in that port, and that he must not sail. The defendant, however, chose to put to sea, saying that his vessel was in ballast, and the embargo did not attach. The defendant was ordered to be imprisoned three months in the King's Bench Prison.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Booth, of the ship Harvey, from Petersburgh for London, dated Helsingburgh, 24th April, 1808.

"I arrived here this morning, and have made application to Sir Samuel Hood for convoy to go to Carlsham, which he has granted, and appointed a frigate and a brig to sail as soon as possible. It is reported the Danes have sunk some old wrecks in the passage of the Sound; but the Admiral is now surveying the Malmo Channel, and his intention is to pass the ships through them. Pilots are appointed at Falsterbo for the use of the men of war. The Admiral has given me orders to write to the ships at Carlscrona to come to Carlsham to join the convoy. The force here is six sail of the line, two frigates and brigs. Sir Samuel gives us a convoy no further than Gottenburgh, where we are to take the regular convoy; he meant to place a line of battle ship abreast of Cronburg Castle before we passed."

The following outward-bound fleets sailed on Sunday from Falmouth, viz. the West India fleet, under convoy of the Bellette; the fleet for Quebec and Halifax, under convoy of the Avenger; the Mediterranean fleet, under convoy of the Cambrian; and the fleet for the Brazils, under convoy of the Lightning sloop of war.

ON BOXING.

The custom of Boxing appears to have gained ground very rapidly in this country during the last ten years; and for the whole of that period the press has groaned with the invectives of authors, who, in the excess of their morality, have found this amusement productive of infinite mischiefs to virtue, and of deep disgrace to the national character. We own that we have never been able to discover these evils. Every body knows that the Boxers are usually people of loose character, and dissipated habits, and we do not mean to dispute that the fact is so; but when it is recollected that they were people of bad morals before they became Boxers, it seems a little unreasonable to say that their bad morals are the result of their Boxing. They are often the keepers and the servants of low ale-houses; the friends, protectors, and landlords of idle fellows, vagrants, and even thieves: but they would be all this, just as much if a subscription purse had never been known to them. Now we maintain, that, on the other hand, the Boxers actually do a considerable service, however unintentionally, to society at large. By accustoming all classes of persons (for young noblemen are now as

regularly taught to box as they formerly were taught to fence) to the occurrence of contests, the spirit, energy, and bodily vigour of the people is greatly promoted: athletic sports have been, in all ages, the characteristics of courageous nations: an early familiarity with danger, and a knowledge of those means by which danger may be most effectually obviated, give in great emergencies a confidence, an ease, and a presence of mind, which cannot but be productive of great comfort and advantage to the individuals who possess them, and consequently to that country of which those individuals are natives, and in whose service their energies are called forth. When every other quality of the mind, from memory up to genius, increases in strength and improves in conduct, by the frequency with which it is exercised, why should it be believed that courage is incapable of cultivation; or that a human being, whose progress toward excellence, by the laws of nature, is destined to be gradual and tardy, can in one moment, without the habitual excitations of a natural enthusiasm, without any of the coolness which custom alone can bestow, start up a hero at the exact instant when his heroism is wanted? The capability of great actions, the first principle of courage, is not perhaps to be created by training: but we conceive that it is to be rendered infinitely more tractable, useful, and disposable, by exercise and drilling, than it can have been formed by simple nature! and while manly contests can be kept up, as at present they appear to be, with little ill-will between the combatants or partisans, and with little bodily mischief beyond a bloody nose or a cracked rib, we cannot consent to join in the general outcry against a sport, which we must think so useful to the strength and spirit of the country, and consequently so creditable to the national character.

The vanquished Gregson arrived at Highgate on Saturday night, at which place he has taken up a temporary abode. He was visited by a vast number of Noblemen and Gentlemen Amateurs of the fist, several of whom made the fallen hero some handsome presents, the example having been set by the Marquis of T.—Gregson received a beating much more severe than that administered to him at Newmarket, and his face exhibited hideous marks of his adversary's death-like hits. He spoke in terms of enthusiatic praise of his conqueror's perfections in boxing, and said, that he never during the battle recovered the tremendous right-handed hit in the left jaw in the first round, which produced an effusion of blood, loosened his teeth, blacked his eye, and disordered his head in every part. The report that Gregson was neglected at Market-street, after the battle, is untrue. Several gentlemen called on him and left him presents, amongst whom was Capt. B. Gully's backer, who gave him five guineas. A considerable sum was also subscribed in the ring, which he immediately received. Gregson, it is said, will be matched against Crib. The following are other matches about to be made: Jem Belcher and Horton, Young Belcher and Cropley, and Dutch Sam and Nichols, the latter of whom beat Crib two years ago at Blackwater. The Game Chicken will again exhibit in a short time with any first-rate professor.

POLICE.

PUBLIC-OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

On Sunday evening, about half past seven o'clock, William Bacon, who has the care of Kensington Gardens, to keep out improper persons, received information that a young man genteelly dressed in black, was behaving in a very disorderly manner close to the Palace. In consequence of this information, Bacon went there and found a young man acting as he had been informed; he had thrown away his shoes and gaiters, had got a very black eye, and wanted to gain admittance into the Palace. —Bacon asked him what he wanted at the Palace? He made no answer. Bacon asked him if he wanted any of the Royal Family? To which he replied, he wanted to see the Queen, as he had been very much injured, and her Majesty could see him righted. Bacon then took him to the nearest public-house, searched him, and found in both his coat pockets a quantity of stones. He appeared in a melancholy state, and from his behaviour, Bacon suspected him to be insane, and took him to St. Paul's, Covent-garden watch-house, where he procured him a bed. Monday he was taken before Mr. Read. He appeared in a very low state. He said his name was Michael Smith, and that he was a Clergyman of Rochester. He proves to be the son of the late Dr. Smith, Curate of the Temple Church, and Lecturer of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

DARING OUTRAGE.—On Thursday, Margaret Carrol and her son were charged with an outrageous assault and highway robbery on Sunday evening. The prosecutor, Fossey, is a waiter at the Bedford coffee-house, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury. On the evening he left the coffee-house, about eleven o'clock, immediately after a Mr. B. a merchant in the city. This gentleman was somewhat inebriated, and the waiter suspected that he was gone to an infamous house in Phœnix-street, which being in his road home, he heard great rioting and confusion as he passed it. Impressed with an idea that the gentleman had got into this brothel, and it being his wish to give him his protection, he waited a few seconds and peeped through the front parlour window to ascertain whether he was there or not. The son, who is chiefly employed in looking after and protecting the prostitutes of the brothel, rushed out of the house with his mother, knocked the prosecutor down, and treated him in a most outrageous manner. Surrounded by the ruffians of St. Giles's, the prosecutor sought mercy in vain, and after the hostess of the bagnio and her son had done with their harsh treatment, she gave the young man in charge of a watchman, and whilst in custody he found that he had lost his money, amounting to 2*l.* 7*s.* The Magistrate did not think the evidence was sufficient to establish a highway robbery, but the assault was of a most unprovoked and outrageous nature. Two witnesses for the defendants, in giving an account of the transaction, strengthened the prosecutor's case, and the brothel-keeper and her son were held in substantial bail to answer the complaint at the Sessions.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

About ten o'clock on Friday morning a fire was discovered in the two-pair-of-stairs of Mr. Faulkner's, in Marchester-street, Soho. The alarm was so great, that some of the lodgers threw their furniture out of the windows in the upper part of the house into the street, and by that means there was almost as much injury done to the different articles of furniture as if the force of the destructive element had overwhelmed them. There were some fire-escapes made use of, and a number of engines attended, so that upon the whole there was very little damage sustained by the fire. It was extinguished by eleven o'clock.

A young lady, 16 years of age, of the name of Marsden, niece to Mrs. Broker, of Brompton-road, was run over on Tuesday morning, at Knightsbridge, by one of the Bath coaches, and so much injured that her life is despaired of. She was in company with another young woman and a child three years old, and the former had run across the road at the moment the coach was passing at a moderate rate, and on Miss Marsden attempting to do the same, she was knocked down by the wheel horse. The coachman stopped his horses as quick as possible, and no blame could be attached to him. The young lady had a leg broken, besides being bruised with the forewheel of the coach passing over her.

Wednesday morning, between four and five o'clock, the street door of Mr. Digoam, of Newcastle-street, was forced open, afterwards the bar door, and then the tills, one of which, containing a quantity of copper, was taken away, with what else of value they could get. It is to be regretted that the watchmen go off duty, in St. Clement's parish, between three and four o'clock. The thieves had nearly broke into the Bunch of Grapes public-house, in Houghton-street, just adjoining, at the same hour; but the landlord was alarmed and roused them.

A child about four months old was left at the door of Mrs. Mansel, in Mary-le-bone New Road, on Monday night, wrapped up in a flannel shirt, and deposited in a clothes basket. The family were retired to rest, and were disturbed by the cries of the infant at about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, when it was taken into the house and put to bed. The unnatural mother has not yet been discovered, but suspicion has fell on a late servant of Mrs. Mansel's, who has not been found.

MARRIED.

Friday, at St. Mary-le-bone Church, Lord Viscount Primrose, eldest son of the Earl of Rosebery, to Miss Harriet Bouverie, second daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie.

DIED.

On Monday last, at her house in Gloucester-place, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Cocks, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Lord Somers.

On the 14th instant, of a violent inflammatory fever, aged 39, the Rev. Thomas Percy, LL. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and nephew to the Bishop of Dromore.

Friday morning, after a long and painful illness, at Streatham, in Surry, Mr. Hector Mackay.

At Littlebourn, a few days since, Mrs. Mary Appleton, in her 100th year, who, to the very last, retained her faculties, and died without a wrinkle in her face.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.—This day we have received some fresh supplies of most grain, and a few Oats, Beans, Peas, and Seed, from abroad. Wheat and Barley remain as on Monday. Beans are full as dear as last day. Our Oat trade was dull to-day, but the sellers would not submit to less prices, and few were sold.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	64 a	74	Wheat	64 a	74
Fine ditto	75 a	78	Fine ditto	68 a	78
Rye (New)	46 a	51	Rye (New)	45 a	50
Barley	44 a	50	Barley	44 a	50
Malt (New)	68 a	72	Malt (New)	66 a	78
White Peas, boilers	145 a	155	White Peas, boilers	140 a	150
Grey Peas	58 a	63	Grey Peas	54 a	58
Beans	62 a	68	Beans	64 a	68
Tick ditto (Old)	60 a	66	Tick ditto	60 a	66
Oats	42 a	44	Oats	40 a	43
Poland ditto	46 a	47	Poland ditto	45 a	47
Rape Seed £36 a £40			Rape Seed £34 a £36		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	60 a	63	American Flour	43 a	50
Second ditto	50 a	56	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from May 7 to May 13—Total, 5,406 quarters, from 60s. to 81s.—Average 73s. 4½d. or 1s. 6½d. higer than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending May 14.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	72	11	Beans	57	6
Rye	50	7	Peas	66	8
Barley	41	4	Oatmeal	45	3
Oats	33	0	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, MAY 19.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	18 0 a	21 10	Oats, per qr.	2 8 a	2 11
Barley, per qr.	2 4 a	2 8	Beans, do.	2 16 a	3 3

Peas £0. 0s. a £.3 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 18th of May, 1808, is 1*l.* 16s. 2½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 4 a	5 15	Kent	4 8 a	6 10
Sussex	4 10 a	5 5	Sussex	4 10 a	5 16
Essex	4 10 a	5 0	Farnham	8 0 a	9 9

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 12 0 a	6 14 0	Average	6 3 0
	Straw	2 6 6 a	2 9 6		2 8 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 12 0		5 11 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 10 0		6 18 0
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 8 0		2 2 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 6 6		5 13 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 7 0		6 16 6
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 8 0		2 4 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 6 a	5 4	Beef	4 0 a	5 0
Mutton	4 6 a	5 6	Mutton	4 8 a	5 4
Veal	5 6 a	6 6	Veal	3 4 a	5 8
Pork	5 0 a	6 0	Pork	4 0 a	5 0
Lamb	6 6 a	7 4	Lamb	5 4 a	7 2

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 600—Sheep and Lambs, 5,100
Calves, 160—Pigs, 250

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	18½ a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb.		
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	per dozen	28 a	33
Dressing Hides	15 a	19	——— 50 a 70lb.	34 a	39
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22	——— 80 a 90lb.	32 a	35
Flat Ordinary	15½ a	19	——— heavy	24 a	26
Tanned Horse	21 a	23	Seals, small	39 a	43
			——— large, p. doz. 100s. a 160s.		

Oak Bark, p. ld. 34*l.* a 36*l.*—good, 40*l.*—Foreign dst. 28*l.* a 32*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	11 6 a	12 0
Middling	1 10 a	2 4	Engl. Horse	10 0 a	17 0
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10	Sheep Skins	0 9 a	0 0
			Lamb Skins	1 6 a	2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.—Benton, 46s.; Bigg's, 49s.; Beyard, 49s.; Charlotte Main, 50s. 6d.; Cowpen, 46s.; Denton, 48s.; Eighton, 47s.; Gateshead, 46s. 6d.; Hartley, 43s. 6d.; Hetton, 50s.; Hebburn, 50s. 6d.; Hawksworth, 49s. 3d.; Killingworth, 50s. 3d.; Kenton, 49s. 6d.; Pontop, 47s. 3d.; Park Main, 47s. 6d.; Percy, 50s.; South Hebburn, 50s.; Team, 48s. 6d.; Tanfield, 48s. 9d.; Murton, 42s.; Wall's End (Russell's), 51s.; Wall's End (Temple's), 51s.; Wall's End (Bell's), 52s.

115 Ships at Market, 65 sold, 25 sailed, 30 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	65 0 a	66 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	79 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	106 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	84 0
—— mottled	— 0 a	116 0	White, do.	— 0 a	80 0
—— curd	— 0 a	120 0	Soap,	80 0 a	92 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	13 0	Graves	00 0 a	42 0
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	14 0	Good Dregs	00 0 a	12 0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 8d. Clare, 0s. 0d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 8½d.—Average 4s. 8d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock		Holiday.	239½ ¼	239½	239⅜	239½
3 per Cent. Consol.	68½ ¼	Princess of Wales born.	68¼ ⅜	68¼ ⅛	68⅛ 7⅞ 8	68 7⅛ ⅞
3 per Cent. Reduced	67⅛ ⅜		67⅛ ⅜	67⅛ ½ ⅜	67⅛ ⅛	67⅛ 7
4 per Cent. Consol.	85⅛		85⅛ ¼	85⅛ 4⅛	84½ ⅛	84½ ¼ ⅛
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	99¼ ⅞		99⅛	99⅛	99⅞	99⅞ ½
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18⅝ 11-16		18 11-16	18⅛	18 9-16	18⅛ 9-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	66⅛		66⅛ ⅛		66⅛ ⅛	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years			7⅛	7 11-16		7⅛ 11-16
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock	179		179	178	178 7⅛	
Do. Bonds	2, 3 pm.		2, 4 pm.	3, 4 pm.	2, 4 pm.	2, 4 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	4, 6 pm.		4, 6 pm	1, 6 pm.	5, 6 pm.	5, 7 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£20 19s.		£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.
Omnium						
Consols for Account	68½ ⅜		68⅜	68½ ⅛	68⅛ 7⅞ 8	67⅞
Bank for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	36	1 2 U.	Bilboa	40½	
Do. at Sight	35	5	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	2 2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	34	9 2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	10 2½ U.	Venice	52 effect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16	Naples	42	
Do.	24	2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	24		Oporto	65	
Madrid	41	effec.	Dublin	10½ per Ct.	
Cadiz	41	effec.	Cork	11½	
			N. Dol. 5s. 8d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	1	0
Dublin	1	1
Waterford	3	0
Guernsey	0	1
Jersey	0	1

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 22. SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER TWENTY-TWO.

ON THE CATHOLIC PETITION, AND ITS RECEPTION.

The interesting and important claims of the Catholics, have once again been brought before a British Parliament, and by a British Parliament again rejected. As the reiteration of defeat, and the recurrence of circumstances that render even future conquest hopeless, must necessarily lead to the abandonment of the desired object, it seems probable that the question of Catholic Emancipation will not be again brought forward during the reign of his present Majesty: and therefore we are desirous of recording, in a work that professes itself to be a *National Register*, those sentiments which it has always been the pride of our hearts to entertain, and which it will always be the endeavour of our humble powers to promote. If ever there was a question of great, and we may almost say, universal interest, it certainly is the question of Catholic Emancipation. The country divides itself into parties about a hundred petty taxes, that if they were never heard of, would never be felt, and agitates itself about the conduct of Generals abroad, who are increasing or diminishing the national influence without effecting one atom of good or evil in the generality of the individuals that discuss that conduct: but this is a matter that comes home to the business, and to the bosoms of men: it addresses itself to their domestic feelings: it involves the rights of promotion, emolument, honour, character, freedom: it involves every thing which is dear to all British subjects by nature, and which is secured to some of them by law: it involves the claims of four millions of men directly, and it involves the interests of all England indirectly. Those who feel for their own exclusion are concerned: and they too are concerned, who feel that the general security depends in great measure on the protection of every part, who feel that human nature is alike human nature on this or on the other side of the Irish channel, who acknowledge the birthright of British subjects, and are willing to extend to their brothers the privileges of their countrymen. Yet further, it concerns those who, from a mistaken policy, an infuriated bigotry, or a despicable servility, have been induced to deny the sacred claims of their fellow subjects: who have assisted to perpetuate slavery in a land of freedom, to encourage discontent at home while hostility surrounds us abroad, to dictate to reason the course of religion, and to degrade the honour, faith, and lately spotless purity of the British name. It is impossible for us to comprehend all that we would say in a single disquisition: but we hardly think it necessary to apologize to our Readers for occupying them more than once upon the theory of a question, which is but too likely to occupy them for a very long time in practice.

For those who argue this question in the Houses of Parliament, or in any other place where they expect to give actual and sensible assistance to the cause of the Catholics, it is totally useless to say any thing about the justice of the measure proposed. Little enough do men attend to the admonitions of justice even in their individual capacity: and when they are collected in a body, her voice is completely drowned in the general din. Conscience is stifled by example, more readily than by any other power: and many persons even think themselves justified in doing that for a party which they would have been ashamed of doing for themselves. Before some tribunals, therefore, it seems useless to argue the question on any other grounds than those of expediency: but with impartial people, who, though they have no power, yet certainly have an interest, in the settling of this question, justice may perhaps be a topic by no means unimportant nor unnecessary.

We shall confine ourselves, in the present Number, to a historical account of the origin of these disabilities, and a statement of the disabilities themselves as they at present exist.

Immediately after the Reformation under Henry the Eighth, popery began to be discouraged in this country: and, although, in the reign of Mary, its triumphs were tremendously enforced, yet when that fiery tempest had blown over, the Catholics were again subjected to many deprivations, forfeitures, and punishments. It was an indictable offence to celebrate mass, or to attend at its celebration: and there was a heavy imposition on every subject of any religion, who omitted to attend the established Church, at least once every Sunday. During the reign of Elizabeth, there appear to have been some instances of severity in the execution of the laws to this effect: but mildness seems to have been certainly the general characteristic of their Administration. In Ireland they were little more than a dead letter. At that time the Catholics were not excluded from Parliament: nor fettered in the enjoyment or disposition of their property, in the rights of self-defence, or in the economy of their families. When in the reign of James the First the Protestants gained an ascendancy in Parliament, the laws were further enforced against the Catholics, and the severities of Charles occasioned the dreadful Rebellion in 1641. The soldiers of Cromwell expelled the Irish Catholics from their lands: and the Act of Settlement, after the Restoration, confirmed eight millions of acres to the Protestants who had seized them. The native proprietors, naturally eager to recover their lands, joined James the Second against King William, and during his short success, rescinded the Act of Settlement. William overthrew the last remnant of Catholic ascendency: and the articles of Limerick, which in 1691 concluded all hostilities, stipulated that "The "Roman Catholics should enjoy such privileges in the "exercise of their religion, as were consistent with the "laws of Ireland, or as they did enjoy in the reign of "Charles the Second: and that their Majesties, as soon

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"as they could summon a Parliament, would endeavour "to procure the Roman Catholics such further aid in that "particular as might preserve them from any disturbance "on account of their religion." This instrument, which was granted, not in a moment of weakness and terror, but in the pacification that succeeded victory, was during the fourth year of King William, ratified and published in letters patent, under the great seal: And three years afterwards, in direct contravention of this hope held out by the King, was passed the celebrated Act for preventing the growth of Popery, of which the following is the history related by Burnet, and other cotemporary writers: a history which will serve to throw much light upon the question, and proves the fallacy of many arguments employed by those modern opposers of Catholic Emancipation, who are always extolling the *steady policy* of our ancestors.

The disposition of the King was known to be decidedly tolerant: and his Ministers, of course, had adopted his principles. However, the recent troubles and contests had excited a great prejudice among the people against the Roman Catholics: and of that prejudice the Opposition resolved to avail themselves, in order to discredit, and, if possible, to displace the existing Administration. With this view they introduced a very severe and preposterous Bill against the Catholics, not so much from any fear or detestation of that body, as in the hope that the Court party would oppose it, and so subject themselves to the imputation of protecting popery. The courtiers, however, were not the dupes of this manœuvre: and, instead of opposing the Bill in the Lower House, they added a variety of cruel and absurd clauses, which they conceived would certainly occasion the Bill to be rejected by the Lords, or at least sent back with great alterations: and, considering the temper which then prevailed between the two Houses, this return of the bill must have been as good as a rejection, for the Commons would have been sure to withdraw the Bill altogether. In this expectation, however, they were unfortunately deceived. The dread of popery, and still more the love of popularity, deterred the Lords from opposing the Bill: and it appears to have passed, against the real wishes of a majority of both Houses. This is the history of the English Act at least, which was avowedly the model of that which was passed for Ireland. By this latter Act, and the statutes that followed it, Catholics were disabled from purchasing or inheriting land, from being the guardians of their own children, from having arms or houses, from serving on grand juries, from entering the Inns of Court, from practising as Barristers, Solicitors, or Physicians, &c. &c.

At the close of the reign of Queen Anne, when the liberties of Englishmen stood on so triumphant a footing—to two thirds of the Irish nothing was left which could distinguish them from slaves or aliens, but the right of voting at elections: and this too was taken from them in the reign of the succeeding Sovereign, although from the peace of Limerick they had lain prostrate and unoffending.

Some of these disabilities have in this reign been removed; but how much still remains to be done, our readers will see by the following precise statement of those disabilities which still oppress the Catholics.

The Catholics of Ireland cannot sit in either of the Houses of Parliament, nor be appointed to any of the following offices:—Those of Chief Governor or Governors of this kingdom, Chancellor, or Keeper, or Commissioner of the Seal, Lord High Treasurer, Chief Justice of King's Bench or Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Judge in four Courts of Admiralty, Master of the Rolls, Secretary of State, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Vice Treasurer or his Deputy, Teller or Cashier of Exchequer, Auditor General, Governor or *Custos Rotulorum* of Counties, Chief Governor's Secretary Privy Councillor, King's Counsel, Serjeant, Attorney or Solicitor General, Master in Chancery, Provost or Fellow of Trinity College Dublin, Post-master General, Master and Lieutenant General of Ordnance, Commander in Chief, General on the Staff, Sheriff and Sub-Sheriff, nor (unless the Lord Lieutenant grant a written dispensation for that purpose) to the offices of Mayor, Bailiff, Recorder, Burgess, or any other office in a City or Corporation. No Catholic can be guardian to a Protestant, and no Catholic Priest can be a guardian at all. Catholics are allowed to have arms only under certain restrictions: and no Catholic can be employed as a fowler, or have, for sale or otherwise, any arms or warlike stores. No Catholic can present to an Ecclesiastical living: although dissenters, and even Jews, have been found entitled to this privilege. The pecuniary qualification of Catholic Jurors is much higher than that of Protestants; and no relaxation of the ancient rigorous code is permitted, except to those who shall take the oath and declaration prescribed by 13 and 14 Geo. III. c. 3.

There is scarcely an instance of the license of the Lord Lieutenant granted for the admission of a Catholic into a Corporation; and in practice and effect, the Catholics are still as completely excluded from serving on juries as if the privilege of service had not been accorded to them.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XXII.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

IN a subsequent part of our Paper we have given some account of the dinner which was held on Monday last at the Crown and Anchor, to celebrate the anniversary of Sir Francis Burdett's Westminster Election. We will here say a few words of the speech which the Honourable Baronet delivered on that occasion.

The principal topic on which he dwelt was the necessity of a Parliamentary Reform. It is a little provoking to hear Sir Francis Burdett and so many of his followers exclaiming so loudly for a Parliamentary Reform, at a time when the dangers of the country are so great and so many, that it almost becomes a question whether we shall long have a Parliament at all. Sir Francis anticipates and denies this argument, declaring that times of great peril are most peculiarly the times for reforming what is wrong. He puts the case of a Captain of a ship, who when the vessel was going into action, should insist on keeping every thing on board in a state of confusion till the engagement was over. "What is it," says he, "that we, the stigmatised Reformers, say upon the present occasion? It is only this: Let the vessel be cleared out for action: let every obstacle that would encumber us in our defence be removed."—We will answer this case by another. What would Sir Francis Burdett think of a Captain, who in the midst of a dreadful storm, should take little care for providing against the immediate dangers menaced in the elements, but walk up and down the deck, holding curious consultations with his men about maritime niceties, and trying new experiments, Lord Stanhope's for instance, among the rigging and sails that ought to assist the ship in action? Yet such is exactly the conduct which Sir Francis Burdett prescribes to the Government of Britain. We are agitated by external storms, and he recommends it to us to enter coolly on the trial of domestic experiments.

Now, if the measure of Parliamentary Reform were a measure that to all parties seemed clearly advisable, and likely to be attended with no very material disadvantages, as is the case with the proposal for clearing decks before a battle, we should say at once, "Let us have a Parliamentary Reform." But when the great majority of thinking men are decidedly of opinion, that purity of Representation, however magnificently it may sound in theory, is absolutely impossible in practice: we own that we should be sorry to see a reform introduced, which would go to establish the influence of the rich in a degree much more dangerous than that in which their influence is at present exercised.

It is always to be remembered that the mischiefs which attend the present system of Parliamentary Organization, are balanced by certain very considerable advantages. As matters now stand, a great number of able and independent men come into the House of Commons by means of the Boroughs. Some of these Boroughs are entirely at the disposal of certain rich and great individuals: and of this Sir Francis Burdett and his friends very loudly complain. But it must be observed on the other hand, that these rich and great men, for their own sakes, are

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frequently induced to make that beneficial which in itself appears pregnant only with mischief, and mischief too of the most fatal and horrible description. For some of the powerful proprietors there are, who amid all their magnificence are in constant need of ready money: and these are glad to dispose of their boroughs to any body who is willing to buy them. Now it seems rather a paradoxical thing to assert: but the fact is that the most independent men in the whole House of Commons are for the most part the members for the rotten Boroughs: for they have paid so much money for their commodity; they wanted the importance or the conveniences that a seat in Parliament affords, and they have bought that importance and those conveniences for five or six thousand pounds. These men are dependent upon no creature. They are under no obligation to the great man who returned them, for he was paid for his goods. They are under no necessity of obeying the fictious rabble of a county, "the inconstant multitude, who like not in their judgments, but their eyes!" for their constituents are few and unimportant, the Mayors and Corporations of petty towns, people who know nothing and care nothing about politics, and whose concern with party goes scarcely beyond the knowledge of the separate interests that agitate two or three great families, distinguished by red, or blue, or orange cockades. What is the natural consequence? Why, that the members are more likely to vote freely. Certainly there are many of them who are willing to favour the schemes of Government: but of every political body it is fair and right that government should be assisted by somewhat more than half: and even if the proportion of these borough members who support government be in the ratio of three-fourths to one-fourth of those who befriend opposition, while Government has a proportion of seven-eighths among the county and city members, who approach, in their mode of election, much nearer to what is called a pure organization of Parliamentary representatives, even then the borough members are upon the whole a more respectable body than any other set of men in the House of Commons.

But the boroughs that are not sold by the great men whose influence reigns in them, are also attended with great advantages to the state: advantages which alone would, in our opinion, be sufficient completely to counterbalance all the mischiefs that the clamourous friends of constitutional purity are so perpetually and so factiously deprecating. These great men, having boroughs in their hands, are desirous sometimes of turning those boroughs to the increase of their reputation rather than of their wealth. Now every great man, from the time of Maecenas to the present day, has loved the credit of patronizing genius, though all great men have had not liberality enough to pay the due price for that credit. But those who prefer honour to money, or rather those who have already money enough, and want a little honour to grace it, are glad to gain, by the reflection of the talents of others, that lustre which perhaps they cannot shed from their own fires: and accordingly they put men into Parliament whose genius may be capable of exalting and publishing patronage. But for this system, we could hardly ever hope to see any man of talent in Parliament: for nobody who was not extremely powerful could expect to obtain the suffrages of his countrymen, if the full proportion of his countrymen had a right to vote at the election. Even for any one of the counties, where, according to the present system of election, every person possessing a forty shilling freehold has a right to vote, how difficult would it be for any man to gain a seat who had not great estates or family interest in that county! And how much must this difficulty be increased, if, as the Burdettites wish, each individual, whatever his property, were equally permitted to vote! Surely, if the whole country were placed upon this footing, the House of Commons must necessarily become a mere meeting of great merchants and country gentlemen. Now, among these country gentlemen it is not likely that we should find quite so many men of talent, as we find in the same number of Members constituting the Houses of Commons that are now organized. For it is not likely that six or seven hundred persons, picked out of the rich and landed gentlemen of the country, would afford quite so much genius as six or seven hundred men picked out of every class and denomination of the country. Besides, it cannot be denied, that at the present day the Merchants and country Gentlemen are by no means the independent persons they were formerly. They are now much attached to the Crown: and there is scarcely one of them that is not looking up to a Peerage, a Baronetage, a Colonelcy, a Lord Lieutenancy, or a County Receivership, if not actually to a place or a pension. It is very well known, that the persons who have a good deal, are not the persons that want least: and when we recollect how rapidly honours have lately been accumulated on rich Merchants, Aldermen, Bankers, County Members, and other people who seemed above the temptation of little offices or gewgaws, we cannot see much reason to wish for the adoption of a plan that must throw all the seats of Parliament, (with very, very few exceptions, in some districts where public spirit might be less inert,) into the hands of people so likely to be tempted, and so unable to resist temptation: while men of independent, but moderate property, who could pay a thousand a year for a seat, but who could not sustain the expence of popular elections, would be totally excluded: and not only these, but all the men of talent, who are now brought in at no expence to themselves, and who, having no money, could otherwise never be brought in at all.

In short, till Sir Francis Burdett can alter the nature of constituents, and prevent them from accepting bribes, it seems very improbable that Candidates, who are eager for success, will refuse to give those bribes; and if bribery is to be tolerated in the people, it seems almost a joke to rail so loudly against corruption in the Parliament. "Private vices," says Mandeville, "are public benefits;" and we think we have clearly proved, in spite of the Declaimers who hold forth at the Crown and Anchor, that the corruption of Parliament, like rotten manure, while it offends the senses, enriches the soil.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, DUTCH, AND GOTTENBURGH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 12.—*The Moniteur* of yesterday contains the following articles:—

BAYONNE, MAY 6.—The following particulars are contained in a letter from Madrid, dated May 2d, seven in the evening:

The people of Madrid, since the events of Aranjuez, have been constantly in a state of ferment. Their pride and presumption had arrived at the highest pitch of which it is possible to form any conception. The victory which they had obtained over their King, the trophies with which they were elated, having satisfied from the two hundred carabineers, who formed the life-guard of the Prince of Peace, inspired hopes that every thing must give way to their fantacies and licentiousness. Every day were injuries done to the French; sometimes the guilty were punished in an exemplary manner; but the French always discovered the coolness and tranquillity of the strong towards the commotions of the multitude. It is true, that the good sense of the great body of the respectable inhabitants of Madrid, confined this disposition on the part of the French.

"Within these two days, the assemblages of the people were more numerous, and appeared to have some determinate object in view. Reports and proclamations in manuscript, were dispersed over the country; cool spectators of those things, as well Spaniards as French, saw a crisis approaching, and saw it with pleasure, for without some severe lesson, it was impossible to bring back the misguided multitude to reason.

"The Queen of Etruria, and the Infanta Don Francisco, indignant at the affronts to which they were daily exposed, asked and obtained permission to set out for Bayonne. The Grand Duke of Berg sent one of his aid-de-camps with his compliments, and assurances that they should sustain no injury; having reached the Court of the Palace, the aid-de-camp was surrounded by the assembled mob, but he defended himself long, and at last was on the point of sinking, when ten grenadiers of the guard advanced briskly with charged bayonets, and rescued him.

"At the same moment a second Officer was wounded by another mob. The great street of Alcala, the Sungate, and the Great Square, were covered with the populace. The Grand Duke caused the alarm to be beat, and every one repaired to his post, while a battalion of the Grand Duke's picquet with two pieces of cannon, advanced near the Court of the Palace, where the seditious were the most daring, being drawn up in a line, a firing began from two ranks. The grape-shot flew through the different streets, the arrayed crowds were dissipated in a moment, and the greatest dismay succeeded to the most extravagant arrogance.

The Grand Duke had sent orders to General Grouchy to scour the street of Alcala, for the purpose of dispersing an assemblage of 20,000 men, who were in it and the adjacent squares. Thirty discharges of artillery with grape shot, with several charges of cavalry, cleared all the streets; though then the insurgents took refuge in the houses, and began to fire out at the windows. Brigadier-Generals Guilot and Daubrin broke open the doors, and all who were found with arms in their hands were put to the sword. A detachment of horse guards, at the head of which was Duminesil, Chef d'Escadron, made several charges in the square.

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This Officer had two horses killed under him, and General Grouchy had a horse wounded.

"While this was going forward, the insurgents made for the Arsenal to get possession of 28 pieces of cannon, and arm themselves with 10,000 muskets, which were there at hand; but General Lefranc, who, with his brigade, was quartered in the Convent of San Bernardino, advanced with his regiment by forced marches, so that the insurgents had scarce time to fire some cannon shot. All who were found in the arsenal were put to death, and fire-arms which they had begun to take from the chests, were again locked up in the armory.

"A great number of peasants from the neighbouring villages were summoned into the city before the grand attempt; but when they saw how speedily the insurrection was put down, they endeavoured to escape to the country; but they were watched by the cavalry, at the different outlets of the city, and all who were taken with arms in their hands were shot.

"The French garrison of Madrid were alone engaged in this affair, consisting of two battalions of fusileers of the guard, commanded by Colonel Friedrichs, a picquet of infantry, and five or six hundred cavalry. When the cannon was heard, and the alarm was given in the five camps, the divisions were formed, and advanced with rapid march towards Madrid: when they arrived, order was already restored; the garrison of Madrid, composed of 3000 men, was quite sufficient to bring all the insurgents back to their senses. Our loss is reckoned at 25 killed, and between 40 and 50 wounded. That of the insurgents amounts to some thousands of the lowest orders.

"The Junta, or Government Council, immediately gave orders for disarming the whole city; all good citizens rejoice at this regulation, and view with pleasure the punishment of those insurgents, who, had it not been for the presence of the French, would, by overturning the Throne of the late King of Spain, have annihilated the kingdom, and have plunged this brave nation into a state of headlong decay."

Letter from his Majesty the Emperor to the Prince of Asturias.

"MY BROTHER!—I have received the letter of your Royal Highness: in the papers which you have received from the King, your Highness's father, you must have found a proof of the interest which I have always felt for you. You will permit me, under the present circumstances, to speak to you with truth and frankness. I wished by my journey to Madrid, to draw over my illustrious friend to some necessary ameliorations of his States, and also to give a certain satisfaction to the public feelings. The removal of the Prince of Peace appeared to me to be necessary for the prosperity of his Majesty and that of his subjects. The affairs of the North retarded my journey. The events of Aranjuez took place. I pass no decision on what had previously fallen out, nor upon the conduct of the Prince of Peace; but I know well that it is dangerous for Kings to accustom their people to shed blood, or to seek to redress themselves. I pray God that your Royal Highness may never feel this by your own experience. It is not the interest of Spain to injure a Prince who has married a Princess of the Blood Royal, and who for a long time directed the affairs of the kingdom. He no longer has any friends; your Royal Highness will possess them no longer than while you shall be fortunate. The people willingly revenge themselves for that homage which they pay us. How can the process be drawn up against the Prince of Peace, without involving in it the Queen and the King your father? This process would give nourishment to hatred and factious passions, the issue of which would be fatal to your Crown. *Your Royal Highness has no other right thereto than that which you derive from your mother.* If this process degrade her, your Royal Highness destroys your own right. He who has leant an ear to weak and disloyal counsels, has no right to pass sentence on the Prince of Peace. His misdeeds, if he can be reproached with them, go to destroy the rights of the Crown. I have frequently expressed a desire that the Prince of Peace should be removed from affairs; the friendship of King Charles has often induced me to remain silent, and to turn away mine eyes from the weakness of his conduct. Unhappy mortals that we were! weakness and error, these are our mottos! But all may be arranged: namely, that the Prince of Peace should be banished from Spain, and I should invite him to a place of retirement in France. As to the abdication of King Charles the Fourth, that has taken place at a period when my troops were traversing Spain; and in the eyes of Europe, and posterity, I should seem to have sent so many troops [illegible] for the purpose of pushing from his throne my Ally and friend. As a neighbour Sovereign, it is fit that I should know his abdication, before I acknowledge it. I say it to your Royal Highness, to the Spaniards, and to the whole world if the abdication of King Charles has proceeded from his own will, if he was not driven to it by the insurrection and uproar at Aranjuez, I make no scruple to accede to it, and to acknowledge your Royal Highness as King of Spain. The circumspection which I have observed for this month past, must be a security to you for the support which you shall find in me, should ever party differences disturb you, in your turn, upon the Throne.

When King Charles made me acquainted with the events of last October, I was very much affected by them; and I think that by my efforts the affair of the Escurial received a happy issue. Your Royal Highness was much to blame; I have no need of any other proof of this than the letter which you wrote to me, and which I shall always desire to consider as not having come to me. Your Royal Highness must distrust all popular commotions and insurrections. *A few of my soldiers may be murdered, but the subjugation of Spain shall be the consequence of it.* I see with pain that some persons at Madrid have disseminated certain letters of the Captain-General of Catalonia, and have done every thing to excite disturbances among the people. Your Royal Highness perfectly comprehends my meaning. You perceive that I have touched slightly upon my points, which it would not be proper to enlarge upon.

You may be assured that I will conduct myself in every thing towards you, in the same way as to your Royal Father. You may rely upon my desire to arrange every thing, and of finding an opportunity of giving you proof of my perfect regard and esteem. Herewith accept, &c.

Bayonne, April 16, 1808.

Translation of a letter written in Spanish by the King Charles IV. to his Son, the Prince of Asturias.

MY SON!—The faithless councils of men who surround you, have brought Spain into a most distressing situation. The country now cannot be saved but by the Emperor.—Since the Peace of Basle, I have been always convinced, that it was the first interest of my people to preserve a good understanding with France, and I have considered no sacrifice too great to attain that object. Even when France was the prey of temporary Governments, I determined to repress my own inclinations, and be guided only by a regard to sound policy and the welfare of my subjects: but when the French Emperor had restored order in France, then my apprehension was in a great degree removed, so that I had then new reason for remaining faithful to my esteem of alliance. When England declared war against France, I had the good fortune to remain neutral, and thereby to afford to my people the advantages of Peace. England, soon after, captured four of my frigates, and made war upon me before war was declared. Thus was I compelled to repel force by force, and the evils of war were extended to my subjects.—Spain being surrounded by coasts, and being indebted for her greatest prosperity to her trans-marine possessions, suffered more than any other country by the war. The interruption of trade, and all the evils connected with that state of affairs were experienced by my subjects, some of whom were uncandid enough to throw all the blame on me and my Ministers. I had, however, at least the consolation that the country was safe, and had no reason to be alarmed for the preservation of my provinces. At the same time, I was the only King of Europe who lived in this security, amidst the convulsions of these latter times; and I should still have enjoyed tranquillity, had it not been for the advice which has turned you aside from the path of duty. You have been too easily led away by the hatred which your first wife cherished against France, and you have participated in her obstinate dislike to my Minister, your mother, and myself.

I resorted to the rights of a Father and a King, and arrested you when I found among your papers proofs of your guilt. But at the end of my career, about to become the prey of grief, I felt for the tears of your mother, and forgave you.

Meanwhile, my subjects were agitated by the false representations of a faction. From that moment the peace of my life was gone, and to the evils which had befallen my people, I had still to add, that distress which the disunion of my family had occasioned. Even my Ministers were slandered to the Emperor of the French, who, thinking he perceived that Spain wished to depart from her alliance, and seeing the disposition to disorder, even in my family, occupied, under various pretexts, my States with his troops: but so long as they remained on the right side of the Ebro, and appeared destined to maintain a communication with Portugal, I still hoped that he would return to those feelings of respect and friendship which he had always testified towards me. When I learned that his troops advanced towards my capital, I felt it necessary to assemble my army around me, in order to exhibit myself to my illustrious Ally in that state which became the King of Spain. Thus I expected

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his doubts would be removed, and my own interests adjusted. I recalled my troops from Portugal, and ordered those of Madrid to evacuate that capital, and directed them to assemble on several points of the Monarchy. This was not done for the purpose of abandoning my subjects, but, on the contrary, in order to maintain more worthily the glory of the Crown. My long experience convinced me that the Emperor of the French, consistently with his own interests, and the extended political system of the Continent, could entertain no wish prejudicial to my House. But in the mean time what was your conduct? You threw my whole Palace into confusion. You instigated my guards to turn against me. Your father was your prisoner. My Prime Minister, whom I had reared and adopted into my family, was dragged bleeding from dungeon to dungeon. You have disgraced my grey hairs; you have bereft them of a crown worn with lustre by my ancestors, and which I have preserved without a stain; you have ascended my throne, and have put yourself into the hands of the people of Madrid, who are instigated by the numbers of your party, and of the foreign troops that have entered the city.

The conspiracy at the Escurial was accomplished, and the acts of my Government were consigned to public contempt. Old, and loaded with infirmities, I could not withstand this new misfortune, and fled to the French Emperor, no longer as a King at the head of his troops, and surrounded with the lustre of the throne, but as an unfortunate and abandoned Prince. I have found a place of refuge and protection in the midst of his army. I am indebted to him for my life, for the life of my Queen, and for that of my Prime Minister. I have followed you to Bayonne. You have brought affairs to such a state, that every thing must depend upon the arrangement and protection of this great Prince. To have recourse to insurrections of the people, to plant the standard of faction, would be the ruin of Spain, and would reduce yourself, my kingdom, my subjects, and my family, to the greatest wretchedness. I have opened my whole heart to the Emperor. He is acquainted with all the insults I have received, and the usurpation imposed upon me. He has declared to me that he will never acknowledge you as a King, and that the enemy of his father can excite no confidence in the breast of a stranger. He has besides shewn me letters which contain proofs of your aversion with France.

Under these circumstances it is evidently my right, and still more evidently my duty, to spare the blood of my subjects, and not at the end of my days to adopt a course which would expose Spain to fire and sword, and reduce the country to the most wretched condition. Assuredly you ought, faithful to your duty, and to the feelings of nature, to have rejected the traiterous councils given you. Had you constantly appeared by my side, ready for my defence, and had waited till the usual course of nature had raised you to the Throne, then the political interests of Spain might have been brought to coincide with the interest of all. For these six months circumstances have been very critical; but such as they were, I should not have feared to meet them, supported by the good conduct of my subjects, and even my own feeble efforts, but, above all, with the moral power which I should have possessed in proposing to my ally an arrangement calculated to reconcile the interests of my subjects and my family. In depriving me of my crown, you have broken your own in pieces; you have stripped it of all that was illustrious, of all that rendered it sacred in the eyes of men. But your conduct towards me, and your intercepted letters, have erected a brazen wall between you and the throne of Spain. I am a King in the right of my ancestors. My abdication was a consequence of compulsion. I have, therefore, nothing to receive from you. I can consent to no meeting. I will consent to nothing that may occasion a civil war or insurrections. Every thing ought to be done for the people, but nothing by them, and to forget this principle is to make ourselves guilty of all the consequences which its neglect occasions. I have, through my whole life, sacrificed myself for my people, and, at the years at which I am arrived, I shall never do any act repugnant to their religion, their tranquillity, and their prosperity. But all my sacrifices will be forgotten whenever I am informed that the religion of Spain, the inviolability of my provinces, and their privileges and independence are secured; I shall then lie down in my grave, forgiving you all the sorrow which in my latter years you have occasioned me.

CHARLES.

Done at Bayonne, in the Imperial Palace, called the Government, May 2, 1808.

MAY 13.—The disturbances which took place at Madrid, in the beginning of this month, extended to other towns of the kingdom, but have, however, been less serious. On the 21st April, towards evening, the people of Toledo began to assemble in great numbers on the plain, crying long live Ferdinand the Seventh. The disorder reached such a height that the respectable part of the citizens could not suppress it. Furniture and property belonging to the Corregidore and other persons of distinction, were burned and destroyed. These disturbances continued all night, and next morning the Staff of the Corregidore, was taken and carried about in a procession, with a flag affixed to it, on which was the portrait of the Prince of the Asturias. The mob afterwards proceeded under the direction of two of the most worthless young men of the town, to the great plain, where they erected a statue of the Prince of the Asturias on a throne. They then directed their course towards the Council House, where the Cardinal and the Infanta came to the windows, and endeavoured to restore tranquillity. The insurgents, however, still kept up the cry of "Long live Ferdinand the Seventh," and compelled the quiet citizens to join them. Towards the night they attempted to attack other houses, but fortunately, at last, some Reverend Churchmen and brave Citizens prevailed on the rabble to disperse, and peace was restored; but it was necessary to patrole the streets night and day. Gen. Dupont, however, arrived on the 27th of April, with a corps of French troops. He was received with great joy by the citizens, and the tranquillity of the town was completely re-established.

The Official Journal of this day contains the following articles from Spain:—

"This day we have official intelligence from Madrid, of the 6th. Two days before, on the 4th of May, the Junta of the Government, in consequence of a letter received from the Grand Duke, and, in consideration of the difficult and extraordinary situation of public affairs, conferred on his Highness the Office of "President of the Junta." On the 6th, the following Proclamation was addressed to the army by the Grand Duke:

"SOLDIERS—On the 2d of May you were compelled to draw your swords and repress force by force; you have behaved well—I am satisfied with you, and have transmitted an account of your conduct to the Emperor. Three soldiers allowed themselves to be disarmed; they are declared unworthy of serving in the French army. All have now returned to order, tranquillity is restored, the criminals are punished, the misled have seen their error, a veil shall cover the past, and confidence must be restored. Soldiers, resume your former friendly relations with the inhabitants; the conduct of the Spanish troops merits praise. The harmony and good understanding which subsists between the two armies must be more and more confirmed.

"INHABITANTS OF MADRID.—Inhabitants of Spain, be tranquil; remove from your minds all that anxiety which the evil-disposed wish to excite; return to your wonted occupations, and see in Soldiers of the Great Napoleon, the Protector of Spain, only friendly troops—only faithful allies. The Inhabitants of all classes, of all ranks, may as usual wear their cloaks; they shall no longer be detained or disturbed.

"*Madrid, May 6.* "*JOACHIM.*"

The Emperor has ordered that the names of the three soldiers, mentioned in the above Proclamation, shall be inserted in the Orders of the Day of the army. They shall, during a month, appear at the parade with a stick instead of a sword. His Majesty has imposed only this slight punishment, because these soldiers are youths, and he is persuaded that they will take the first opportunity of retrieving their character. Had they been old soldiers, they should have been dismissed from the army, for a French soldier who allows himself to be disarmed, has lost that which is most essential to a soldier—his honour.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, MAY 6.—Our newspapers contain the following particulars respecting the journey and arrival of the Prince of Peace:—

"The Prince of Peace was, on his arrival, accompanied by Colonel Maries, Aide-de-Camp of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Berg; he appears to have suffered much during his imprisonment. Not a day passed by during which persons did not come to his dungeon, and tell him he would soon be led to the scaffold. When he was taken from prison, in order to be delivered over to the officer who was to take him to Bayonne, he had a long beard; during a whole month he had no clean shirt he had no person to wait upon him. On the road, he had the consolation of receiving a letter from King Charles IV. and the Queen, full of testimonies of their affection. It is said, that on the King's letter, there were the marks of his tears. When Prince received this, he said, 'See there, the only consolation have had this month; every one abandoned me except my K the ungrateful, whom I had loaded with benefits did not

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to raise a voice in my favour. The *Gardes du Corps*, who sold their King, will sell his son also. I have no other ambition now, than to find an asylum in France, and have my children about me.'

"The officer who accompanied him shewed him on the way the newspapers which affirmed that he possessed a fortune of 50 millions. The Prince answered—'Slander will never cease to stain my actions; yet I dare challenge my bitterest enemies to lay any thing to my charge in this respect. Nothing further could be found by me than the sums necessary to discharge the daily expences of a house like mine. I possess no funds in England, France, Italy, or Genoa; and I can appeal to the Merchants of those countries. I have employed the benefactions which I have received from my Sovereign, in purchasing estates in Spain, which every one knows, and which have now been taken from me by injustice and arbitrary power. Having now witnessed the horrid deeds which I foretold, I wish now for nothing but peace and repose. The approbation and friendship of Charles IV. are enough for my conscience."

The following important document has been published here:

"By authority, travellers and the public are informed, that all passports, and other instruments, issued by the Spanish Government in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh, since the 19th ult. will not be acknowledged by French civil and military officers."

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, MAY 13.—The English expedition is arrived, and all the ships, nearly 300 sail, safe at anchor; it is said they will wait the dispositions of the King of Sweden.

The remainder of the gun-boats and other vessels given up to the Russians by the convention of Sweaborg, is said to amount to between 2 and 300, which will furnish the means of transporting a great number of troops, and place the capital (Stockholm) in imminent danger. It is reported, that some English ships of war are going thither; but it will be almost impossible to prevent the Russians from coming over within the innumerable rocks lying across the coast of Finland.

TURKEY.

BELGRADE, APRIL 17.—The hopes which had been formed of seeing peace re-established between Russia and Turkey without a fresh effusion of human blood, are from day to day diminishing, and all the disposition which we see, indicate the resumption of hostilities are very near. On the 16th of March, the Russian Counsellor of State Rodofinikin, residing in this city, received a courier from Bucharest, by whom he learnt, that since the the Porte refused to accede to any of the proposals made by Russia, and to make the renunciation of Servia and the other provinces required of her, and the truce agreed upon at Slobodja being about to terminate at the end of March, hostilities would immediately recommence. M. Rodofinikin imparted this intelligence immediately to the Servian Senate, requiring that all the necessary preparations should be made in Servia, for the prompt opening of the campaign. The demand of the representative of the Emperor Alexander was instantly complied with, and the greatest activity reigns at this instant in all Servia. Every where the troops are in motion; transports of artillery and ammunition are met on all the roads, and great activity prevails in the arsenals. The General in Chief, Caesar Georges, is returned to this city, from the journey he made to his estate at Topola, where he resided but a short time after the review of his troops. In order to facilitate the provisioning the fortresses of Servia, and that of the armies who are about to enter the field, the Senate has passed a resolution, prohibiting every kind of exportation of cattle. We have since learnt from Wallachia, that the head-quarters have been transferred again from Jassy to Bucharest; that Prince Prosorowski has issued an order, indicating to each corps its destination, and the General under whom it is to be placed in the next campain.

[Here follow some minute statements concerning the positions of the regiments.]

Intelligence from Bucharest informs us, that General Miloradowitz has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Russian army in Moldavia and Wallachia, in the place of Prince Prosorowski, who is obliged to return to Russia, in consequence of ill health.

BUCHAREST, APRIL 2.—The number of Russian troops in Wallachia is increasing daily. All the measures taken by the Russians there resemble the act of taking possession. The Russian General Milloradowitz has just notified to the Divan of Wallachia, that Prince Ypsilanti will have no further authority in those provinces; and he has nominated, provisionally to supply the place of this ancient Hospodar, a Committee of four principal Boyards.

It appears that Prince Ypsilanti had been but an instrument of which the Russians availed themselves to establish their power, and which they break as soon as they need no longer. This is the reward which the Hospodar who invited the Russians into the principality, receives for his attachment.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

The Cork Duty Bill, the Child Stealing Bill, and several private Bills, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

THE EARL OF SUFFOLK observed, that on a former night he had expressed a wish to know the amount of the Droits of the Admiralty, which being now ascertained, he was satisfied on that point; but seeing a Cabinet Minister (Lord Camden) in the house, he was anxious to be informed, whether Ministers intended to comply with his second wish, namely, to communicate the purposes to which so large a sum of money had been applied. He conceived it of the utmost importance that the public should be acquainted with the use to which those very large sums had been converted; if appropriated in a way beneficial to the public, Ministers surely could not hesitate to answer his question; he hoped, therefore, to hear a satisfactory explanation on this important subject.

No answer was given.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

THE INDICTMENT BILL.

A debate took place upon the Order of the Day for committing the Indictment Bill.

LORD ERSKINE objected to that part of the Bill which enables the Attorney General, in *ex-officio* informations, to proceed without personal notice to the party, and said it was calculated to invade the rights and liberties of the subject; and should a bad man fill the office of Attorney General, might be converted into a dreadful engine of oppression.

LORD STANHOPE said no one could support the Bill; in short it was a "*blasted*" Bill, as it not only invaded the liberties of the subject, but was peculiarly oppressive to that class of people who most needed protection, namely, the destitute and friendless.

LORD HOLLAND said, it was so infamous in its principle that he should divide the House upon it.

A division then took place, for going into a Committee, 15—Against it, 6.

The Bill was then committed, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

The House met at two o'clock, and it was agreed that Counsel should be heard in the Banbury Peerage Cause on Tuesday next.

On the motion of Lord Stanhope, the 3d reading of the Indictment Bill was fixed for Monday next, and the House ordered to be summoned.

Twelve private Bills were brought from the Commons; after which Mr. Harrison was heard at the Bar on Major Blunt's Divorce Bill, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 26.

The House did not meet this day, it being Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

THE CATHOLIC PETITION.

LORD GRENVILLE rose, in pursuance of his notice, to move that the Petition from the Roman Catholics, recently presented to the House, praying that the disabilities under which they labour may be removed, may be fully considered in a Committee of the whole House, and to that end he should first move, that the Petition itself be read. This was accordingly done by the proper Officer, and the boon prayed by the Catholics was, that they may be permitted, in common with the rest of his Majesty's subjects, to fill the highest stations of the State, should they be found deserving, both with regard to the Military, Judicial, and Political Departments of the Empire. His Lordship then proceeded to enforce the claims of the Petitioners. He dwelt with great strength of argument upon the propriety of the present

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time and season for agitating the question. He said there was no doubt of the loyalty and patriotism of the Petitioners, and that the granting the boon they required would be the means of uniting and knitting together the hearts and hands of all his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in one bond of union and concord. It would unite the cottage and the cabin with the palace and the mansion, and by dispensing the required boon to the more elevated, it would remove all cause of distrust and dissatisfaction from the bosoms of the low and indigent. Many of the disabilities had been removed, under which the Roman Catholics had at one time laboured, and the beneficial effects of such conduct had long since been manifest. That the Roman Catholics were deserving of that boon was apparent, or the Government would not have granted it. If, then, they had done nothing to forfeit that good opinion, it was time the Parliament of the United Kingdom realized the promises it had long since held out to them, and removed the further disabilities under which they laboured. It was time they enjoyed the same political freedom that others of his Majesty's subjects did, and as they were disposed to spill their last blood in defence of the British Constitution, it was but just they should enjoy its blessings in common with their fellow-subjects. If, however, his Majesty's Government should not grant the required boon to its full extent, he trusted something would be conceded, and the Petitioners convinced that the British Government were not wholly indifferent to their claims. His Lordship, after stating that the worst condition the Roman Catholics could possibly be placed in under the British Constitution, was ten times better than the most elevated station the Tyrant of France could give them, moved that the Petition be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The Earl of Roden considered the Catholics to be in a state of oppression galling to their feelings; they were made objects of suspicion, in consequence of religious prejudices. He was attached to the Established Church as firmly as any man, but he never would flatter the Church when it expressed opinion contrary to the true interest of the nation. He gave his support to the measure.

Lord Hawkesbury regretted the agitation of the Catholic question at the present period, and he felt it his duty to oppose it. In doing that, he wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not mean to charge the Catholics with the illiberal opinions that were generally imputed to them. The progress of science and civilization had now eradicated these opinions which had proved so disgraceful to the votaries of the Catholic religion at early periods of our history. He should always feel it his duty to oppose the extension of a religion, which denied the supremacy of the Sovereign, and maintained doctrines contrary to what was enjoined by the laws of the land. It was essential to the existence of the British Constitution that the subjects should abjure the authority of all foreign powers, and those who maintained a contrary opinion could not reasonably complain of the laws that required it.

The House divided on the question. Non-contents 161. Contents 74.—Majority 87. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

A new Writ was ordered to be issued for a Burgess to serve for Ryegate, in the room of Lord Royston, deceased.

Petitions were presented from the Chamber of Commerce in Glasgow, from the county of Norfolk, from Colchester, from the county of Surry, and from the neighbourhood of Rumford, against the Distillation of Spirits from Sugar.

Mr. Lethbridge brought in Mr. Palmer's Annuity Bill, which was read a first time, and was ordered to be read a second time on Thursday, and printed.

Mr. Rose moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent British ships captured by the enemy, and afterwards purchased by British subjects, from being entitled to the privileges of British ships.—Leave granted.

The Orders of Council Amendment Bill, with respect to Goods Warehoused, was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday, and printed.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Mr. Grattan presented a Petition signed by a great number of Catholics, praying to enjoy the same rights as others of his Majesty's subjects, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Montague Mathew presented a similar Petition from the Catholic Freeholders of the county of Tipperary, which was also ordered to be laid on the table.—[Both Petitions were of an enormous length, and were signed by upwards of 100,000 persons.]

DOVER PILOTS.

Mr. Jackson presented a Petition from the Pilots of Dover, against the Pilots' Bill, stating, that the increasing their number would extend the patronage of the Lord Warden, and would be injurious to the freedom and independence of election. The Petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Rose moved, that the Pilots' Bill be committed, for the purpose of filling up the blanks, and having the report further considered. The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Wharton in the Chair.

Mr. Rose observed, that a copy of the Bill had been sent to the Members of all the maritime counties, with whom he had held communications on the subject, and availed himself of the information he received. Every Gentleman with whom he communicated approved of the measure, as there was a great scarcity of Pilots. The number now was precisely the same that it was in 1792, though British shipping was increased three-fold, and foreign ten-fold, that entered the port of London. The object of the Bill was to increase the number of Pilots sixty more than they were at present, employed between Dover and the Isle of Thanet. With respect to the Petition presented, he thought its allegations were unfounded, as the friends of the Lord Warden actually tormented him in their application not to make any addition to the Dover Pilots, which was a proof that his Lordship did not wish for the patronage so much apprehended.

After a few observations from several Members, the Report was received, and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLY.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, in which the following sums were voted:—

147,179*l.* for the extraordinary expences of the Army, incurred from the 25th of December, 1806, to the 24th of December, 1807.

2,650,000*l.* for the extraordinaries of the Army for the year 1808.

500,000*l.* for the deficiencies of the extraordinaries of the Army in Ireland, for the year 1808, and

100,000*l.* towards the repairing of Henry the VIIths Chapel, to be paid without any deduction.

SUGAR DISTILLERY.

Lord Binning moved the Order of the Day for the House going into a Committe on the proposition for allowing Distillation from Sugar; which being read, he then moved, that the Speaker do leave the Chair.

Mr. Coke (of Norfolk) opposed the motion, on the grounds that to suffer the Distillation from Sugar would be injurious to the landed interest, as it would discourage the agriculture of the country, which had now arisen to that height of perfection as to prevent large sums from being sent, when the ports were open, to the Continent for a supply of grain. He cautioned the House to beware how it countenanced a measure which would be destructive in its effects, and therefore opposed the Speaker's leaving the Chair.

Mr. Ross supported the propriety of permitting the Distilleries to use Sugar for a time to be limitted, as recommended by the Committee, after the most patient and laborious investigation.

After several members had spoken, the question was loudly called for from all parts of the House, and a division took place. The numbers were, for the Speaker leaving the Chair 163, against it 127, majority 36.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved three Resolutions, conformable to the Report of the Committee.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

This day being appointed to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Petition of Mr. Charles Morgan, complaining of an undue Election for the Borough of Sandwich, and there not being a sufficient number of members eligibly to make a ballot, an adjournment of course took place.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

Sir Samuel Romilly brought in his Bill for limiting the number of capital punishments, which was read a first time.

Ordered, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Bill for the better Collection of the Assessed Taxes be printed.

An account pursuant to order, was presented of the per centage of two and a half per cent. of the sum received at the Post Office, over and above 240,000*l.* per annum, which was ordered to be printed.

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WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Sir Francis Burdett said, the proceedings respecting the verdict given against him in the Court of King's Bench, in which the High Bailiff of Westminster was Plaintiff, had now arrived at that stage when, he was informed, from high authority, that he might with propriety, submit the subject to the consideration of the House, if he conceived it a breach of privilege. He felt no sort of interest in the business, but thought it a matter worthy of the serious consideration of the House, if they conceived that it infringed the privileges of Parliament. He was nominated a candidate for the City of Westminster at the last general election, without his knowledge or consent He was returned and took his seat accordingly, which he could not refuse without incurring the displeasure of the House, and he was therefore, by a charge of the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, held liable to the expences incurred at the election, though without his knowledge or consent in becoming a candidate. The House would consider the fact, and determine, if it thought fit, whether in such case its privileges were violated or not.

Sir Arthur Pigot observed, that it was necessary before the House proceeded, that it should be put in possession of the fact.

Sir Francis said, an execution had been put in his house for the expences attending the erection of the hustings, in consequence of the action brought for the same in the Court of King's Bench.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that to bring the matter forward on the grounds of a breach of privilege, the business must come in some tangible shape before the House. If the Counsel of the Hon. Baronet had taken a Bill of Executions, or had brought a Writ of Error, then the Record might be laid before the House, on which occasion it could deliberate whether its privileges were violated or not. On the contrary, the Counsel of the Hon. Baronet moved for a new trial, and the rule was refused, and consequently there was no proceeding of which the House could take cognizance on the subject.

Mr. Speaker referred to what had occurred on a former night. He did not then presume to direct the Hon. Baronet, but observed, when any practical consequence ensued, then he conceived that it was his duty to make a complaint to the House, if he thought its privileges had been violated or infringed. In such case the rule to be pursued was to move for a Committee to consider the subject, who, if they thought it not worthy to be entertained, would either proceed or not, as in the case in the complaints made against certain parties in the reign of Charles II.

Sir Francis Burdett said his sources of information were from the report of his Counsel, and from the notes of a short-hand writer. The Learned Judge on hearing the application said he was liable to the claim because he had taken his seat. This was the only point connected with the privileges of the House, because he would have violated these if he did not take his seat, and he was nominated as a candidate for Westminster without his knowledge or consent. He therefore having discharged his duty, left it to the House to determine what line of conduct it would pursue.

CATHOLIC PETITION.

Mr. Grattan moved, that the Petition which he presented from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, be now read. He began with observing, that the petitioners formed a very considerable portion of the electors of Ireland; they possessed a great share of political power, and they applied through the constitutional organ for a legal object. The Petition prayed for admission into the State and to the privilege of seats in that House. The Act of the 33d of the King gave the Catholics admission to political power; it admitted them to the constituency, and rendered them eligible to all offices, with a few exceptions. The removal of these exceptions, and the power of legislation, were also wanting, to place them upon a level with the rest of their countrymen. It was the policy of all nations but this to admit persons of every religious description into the service of the State. It was the practice in France, before the Revolution. In America, it had long prevailed. During the war which terminated in the independence of that country, the American Catholic was seen fighting by the side of the American Protestant, and not in unity with France, of which the religion was Catholic. England was at present without one ally in the world but Sweden the Protestant religion did not supply us with one, and would they then give up the only ally which they had at home? The objection therefore, on the score of political incompatibility, was as absurd as the argument in support of a moral incompatibility. But it was said the religion was to be considered as symbolical of the political sentiment. To this he would answer, that society had no right to impose an arbitrary test, and that the religious tenet was not to be considered as evidence of foreign attachment. But even if it were, it could not be made available in this case, for the object of it had ceased. The power of the Pope was now a name only; his authority, but a shadow. They were abjured, not only in all temporal, but in all mixed cases. The Catholics were charged with denying the right of the Established Clergy to tithes; they were charged with claiming them for themselves. They were charged with denying a legal existence to the Established Church; they were accused of a design to make their own the religion of the State; now, against all these charges, they have protested in the most solemn public manner. They renounce, in the most unqualified manner, the temporal power of the Pope, and they explain the extent of the spiritual authority which they recognize in him. With respect to their Bishops, they say the Pope only institutes, and gives a spiritual capacity, and that they nominate. But if this should be thought dangerous, he was authorized to make a proposition which must remove the possibility of any apprehension respecting the abuse of such a power. The Catholic Clergy were willing that his Majesty should exercise a negative upon the affirmative of their Bishops; so that no person could be elevated to that rank without the previous approbation of the Sovereign. If, therefore, there was any truth in the assertion that Bonaparte influenced the Pope—that the Pope influenced the Clergy—that the Clergy influenced the people, and that, by means of this gradation of influence, a great part of the army and navy was devoted to Bonaparte, here was an opportunity to get rid of all this influence, and the danger resulting from it. By the fundamental laws of this country, the Catholics form a part of the Constituent body. If they looked to the Constitution, they must agree with the Petitioners; if to the principals of the Revolution or the Declaration of Rights, they must agree with them; and if they looked to the duration of the Constitution, they must agree with them, because whenever danger should arise, where were they to look for assistance and support, but to the Petitioners. It is said, that if the Catholics are admitted to the privileges of legislation, they would endeavour to establish their own religion. But how were they to establish it? Circumstanced as property was, was there any likelihood that the Catholics would become the majority of that House; and if they were not, how were they to pull down the Protestant Establishment, and erect their own in its place? To hear some of the opponents of the Catholics, one would suppose that they were a race incapable of any virtue, and capable of every vice. He entirely agreed that the two Churches should be separate, and that the Catholics should pay their own Church. It is said, the oath of the King is incompatible with the admission of the Catholics. Their enemies first condemn the religion of the Catholics, and next apply to the piety of the Sovereign. The King, he would admit, was sworn to maintain the Constitution in Church and State, but he was not sworn to the eternal maintenance of the penal laws. He was sworn as to his executive, but not as to his legislative capacity. When Henry VIII assented to the Reformation, he departed from his oath. So did Elizabeth. So did his present Majesty, when he gave his consent to the Quebec Act—when he admitted the Catholic to the right of inheritance in 1782—when he admitted him to the professions in 1791—when he admitted him to the constituency in 1793—so that, according to the mode of reasoning employed by the opponents of the Catholic, all the best and the most gracious acts of his Majesty's reign were but a succession of perjuries. The experience of a century had shewn how foolish it was to think of governing such a country by a system of bigotry, or any system but the principles of a legitimate, constitutional Government. The Catholics did not come before that House as a few individuals, but as a people. They did not come with affected humility, to implore a favour, but to claim what they conceived to be a right. If, in stating their case, he had represented them in any other light, he had done them wrong, and he begged their pardon. They apply to you as freemen should to freemen. Austria had deserted you; Russia is your enemy. What do they ask but to share your dangers, and to go to the grave with you, should the fate of the battle be against you? It was upon these grounds he would move that the Petition be the table be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, he must agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman in all the abstract principles which he had laid down, of the necessity of civil concord and union, and more particularly in the present situation of the country, and the circumstances of the war; but he could not agree with him entirely as to the practical result of those principles. That it would be happy now, and that it was desirable at all times, to come to practical unanimity, was a question that no man could doubt. He must say, that he saw serious obstacles and objections to the measure at the present period, and so did the Right Hon. Gen-

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tleman who brought it forward. He appeared to despair of success, and therefore took a second course—that of giving advice and admonition to the Gentlemen of Ireland. His advice and admonition was, undoubtedly, of the highest value and importance; and he had no doubt, but that if it was followed, it would produce more real good than even the penal statutes now in force. If, however, the obstacles to the Petition were insurmountable, or if they could not be surmounted without objections greater than any practical good which could now be derived from the measure, he thought the Right Hon. Gentleman would do well to return the Petition to those from whom he received it; and he could now return it unsullied with any improper observation, and certainly without any injury having been sustained by the cause from the manner in which it was brought forward. The cause of his clients was certainly not deteriorated in his hands; and if the example of the Right Hon. Gentleman was followed by his friends, the discussion, if it did no good, would certainly do no mischief. Although he felt it his duty on the present occasion, to vote against the motion, yet he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would not suppose him actuated by any spirit of illiberality, or that he did not sincerely wish the question to remain as it is now, and without prejudice, to a future and more favourable opportunity. He gave the Right Hon. Gentleman credit for having stirred a dangerous question in a manner as little dangerous as possible, and concluded by deprecating a protracted discussion.

Lord Castlereagh said, that he must, on public grounds, strongly deprecate the present discussion of this question, as tending, in the present state of the country, to inflame and irritate the public mind when every means should be taken to appease it, and prepare it for the trial it might expect. It was highly impolitic and indecorous to make a question at such a crisis, whether the Irish Catholics were depressed, or participators in the benefits of that Constitution which it was their imperious duty to defend. He had set his face against the discussion of this measure before, as tending to create ferment, without any hopes of success, and on the same principle he should oppose it now.

After several Members had spoken, a motion was made to adjourn the debate, but it was negatived by a majority of 180. Upon the division on the main question, that the House resolve itself into a Committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Petitions of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, there were, for the Committee, 128—Against it, 281—Majority for the Motion, 153.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 26.

The Military Commissioners' Bill was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

The Honourable Mr. Ward moved for several accounts respecting the cloathing of the army, the furnishing them with great coats, and the prices charged by the Contractors, which were ordered.

Ordered on the motion of Mr. George Vansittart, that there be laid before the House an account of the sums paid into the hands of the Receiver-General, and levied in lieu of substitutes and personal service in the Militia, by persons ballotted for under the 44th of the King.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Huskisson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Commissioners for Auditing the West-India Accounts more speedily and effectually to investigate the said Accounts.

Mr. Baskes embraced the present opportunity to state, that the accounts of the army were 24 years in arrear, and it was absolutely necessary that something should be done to facilitate their investigation

Mr. Huskisson obtained leave to bring in his Bill, and also a similar Bill with respect to the Revenue Department.

MR. PALMER'S CLAIM.

Mr. Bankes moved, that the Account presented from the Post Office, respecting the per centage of the Post Office, be referred to a Committee to report thereon to the House, which was agreed to, and a Committee was accordingly appointed.

In a conversation across the table, it was understood, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on Monday next, on the Local Militia Bill, and that no other business should interpose to prevent it.

The House then proceeded to hear evidence in a Committee on the Orders of Council, and afterwards adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

Mr. Thomas Grenville reported from the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Sandwich Election, that Mr. Hanier, the sitting member, was duly elected, and that the Petition against him was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

The New Brighton Road Bill was read a third time and passed.

FISHERIES.

Mr. Rose, after adverting to the Bounties granted for the encouragement of the Fisheries, said it was necessary to make some alterations for the benefit of the Fisheries, which were of the first importance to the country, as not less than 230,000 men and their connections, including boat builders, &c. were employed in consequence of the British Fisheries. He therefore moved, "That 6*l.* per ton bounty be granted to the owners of every vessel of not less than sixty tons burthen, employed in the Fisheries of Ireland and Scotland; and that 2*s.* bounty be granted on every barrel of herrings caught in the British Fisheries."—Which motions were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

STEALING ANCHORS AND CABLES.

Doctor Lawrence said, as the House had been just engaged on the subject of the Fisheries, he now wished to call its attention to the fishing for anchors and cables in the Goodwin Sands. These were in the first instances secret, and the marks obliterated from the anchors, which were sold as old iron, and the cables were disposed of as junk. It was true, great deligence was used for the purpose of seizing them, but when the Inspector went into the district where he had jurisdiction, they were removed to another where he had none, and the Magistrates had not the power to interfere.—Men of great opulence, and who held their heads high, trafficked in cables and anchors, which was an encouragement to fellows at night to cut the cables and let the vessels drift to sea, to the great peril of the parties on board. The object of the Bill which he would propose to bring in was, that all persons dealing in marine stores should be obliged to give notice accordingly. The second object of his Bill was to prevent the obliterating the marks; and the third object was to extend the jurisdiction of the inspectors, and to make an alteration with respect to the salvage. The Hon. Member concluded by moving, "For leave to bring in a Bill to prevent Frauds practised on Merchants, Ship-Owners, and Underwriters, in the Cinque Ports, by Boatmen and others, and for regulating Salvage."—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

ANNUITIES.

The House, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of the resolution, respecting the granting annuities in the public funds, to persons not under the age of 50. Mr. Wharton in the Chair.

The resolutions were severally put and carried, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.—Adjourned to Monday.

PROVINCIALS.

So great a change in the face of Nature within the last fortnight is perhaps scarcely within the recollection of any man living. At the commencement of this beautifully recorded month, the cold chilling blasts produced a cheerless prospect; at present every meadow is covered with a rich and beautiful verdure; the fruit trees have burst into blossom; and the corn lands, rendered to all appearance sterile, by the severity of a long and dreary winter, have assumed the most luxuriant and promising aspect of a plenteous year.

The season shews fine for large crops of grass, grain, and fruit, &c. all over the country, particularly in Berks, Bucks, Oxfordshire, Hants, and adjoining counties, &c. There is one very fine peach tree in full bloom, and the fruit all well set, in a gentleman's garden at Colnbrooke, which last year produced 130 dozen of fine fruit, and by the gentleman's account of this year's, is very likely to produce three times that quantity.

Manchester, May 25.—In consequence of the rejection of the Bill for fixing the *minimum* of wages, a very great agitation has been excited amongst the weavers in this town and its vicinity. Yesterday and this day many thousands of them assembled in a field near St. George's Church, by Newton-lane, and appointed delegates to attend the Magistrates with a statement of their grievances, which they assert arose not so much from a scarcity of employment, as from the unparalleled reduction which the prices of their work have recently experienced; insomuch, that, after labouring for six days, at the rate of fourteen or fifteen hours per day, they cannot possibly earn more than seven or eight shillings! a pittance which will not support nature. Their employers, on the contrary, insist that, owing

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to the stagnation of trade, they cannot afford to pay higher prices, and promise to increase them to their wanted standard as soon as a restoration of peace shall enable them. Be this as it may, a very serious alarm has been excited. The people have this day flocked hither from all the circumjacent townships, viz. Stockport, Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Ashton-under-Line, Eccles, &c. and became so formidable, though certainly at first orderly and quiet, that the military from the Barracks (4th dragoons) were drawn out, and all the Volunteer Corps assembled. The Magistrates repeatedly requested the people to disperse, and used every possible means to appease them; but as they persisted in their right to assemble, and remained unmoved on the field, the Riot Act was at length read, and the soldiery made several apparently furious charges, merely with a view to enforce compliance, at the same time carefully avoiding any serious injury. Notwithstanding this forbearance, however, the mob persisted, and considerable mischief has been done; one man is killed, and many wounded. About twenty persons have likewise been apprehended, and committed to prison. The utmost consternation still (at eight o'clock, *p. m.*) pervades the town, and every one dreads the result.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, May 24, 1808.

A letter has been received by the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, from Mr. John Kinsman, commander of the Active Excise cutter, dated at Falmouth, the 19th inst. stating that on the 17th, he had captured in the said cutter, after a chace of some hours, the Deux Freres French privateer of St. Maloes, armed with two carriage guns, and manned with twenty-nine men. She had been out four days, and had taken two vessels, one of which was retaken by the Active, and the other by the Betsy privateer of Plymouth.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hiskey and Kenny, Worcestershire, carvers. Roberts and Buckley, New Delph, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners. Shafforth, and Co. Berwick-upon-Tweed, bankers. Price and Lutey, jun. Buckleasbury, warehousemen. Lumdie and Bradley, Glamford Briggs, Lincolnshire, builders. Phillipson and Taylor, Croydon, Surrey, linen-drapers. Newton and Chambers, jun. Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, farmers. Walton and Sheldon, Manchester, linen-drapers.

BANKRUPTS.

John Scoles, Manchester, dealer, to surrender June 24, 25, and July 5, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Swale, Great Ormond-street, London; and Mr. Nabb, Manchester.

Henry Holdsworth Schorey, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant, June 14, 15, and July 5, at eleven, at the White Swan Inn, Halifax. Attornies, Mr. Coulthurst, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Swainson, Halifax.

James M'Kinnell, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, linen-draper, May 31, at four, June 1, and July 5, at eleven, at the Bull and Mouth Inn, Leeds. Attornies, Mr. Evans, Thavies-inn, London; and Mr. Carr, Gomersal, Leeds.

Joseph Bland and John Satterthwaite, Fen-court, insurance-brokers, May 28, June 7, and July 5, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Paruther and Son, London-street.

John Harris, Redman's-row, Mile End, cooper, May 28, June 4, and July 5, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

James Dunsmure and John Gardner, Broad-street, merchants, May 31, June 14, and July 5, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Spottiswoode, Tokenhouse-yard.

Daniel Blachford and Richard Blachford, Lombard-street, gold and silver lacemen, May 31, at twelve, June 14, and July 5, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Druce, Billiter-square.

DIVIDENDS.

June 16. William Horn and Richard Jackson, Red-cross-street, Southwark, rectifying distillers, at one, at Guildhall.

June 27. William Kennerley, Hull's Chapel, Cheshire, mercer, at three, at the Hotel, Macclesfield.

June 20. James Kay, John Watson, sen. Paul Caterall, and David Ainsworth, Preston, machine-makers, at eleven, at the Legs of Man, Preston.

June 23. Henry Coleman, Mere, Wiltshire, butcher, at twelve, at the Lamb Inn, Hindon.

July 5. John Somerville, Chancery-lane, cabinet-maker, at one, at Guildhall.

June 25. Horn Giles, Canterbury, grazier, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

June 15. Isaac Israel Nunes, North-street, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 18. Thomas Ashmore, Swithin's-lane, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 23. William Bushy and Isaac Hill, Strand, hatters, at twelve, at Guildhall.

William Booth, Manchester, cotton-spinner, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester.

June 18. Mary Walford, Old-street, soap-boiler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 14. Thomas Forse, Little Guilford-street, Russell-square, haberdasher, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 15 John Moore, Manchester, and Thomas Smith, Wych-street, Middlesex, cheesemongers, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester.

June 16. William Mander, Burslem, Staffordshire, linen and woollen-draper, at eleven, at the Legs of Man, Burslem

June 14. James Denison, William Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday-street, Cheapside, warehousemen, at one, at Guildhall.

June 18. William Marsden, Manchester, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 14. Charles Wright, Aldgate, tobacconist, at one, at Guildhall.

June 14. James Dalton, Brasted, Kent, mealman, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 17. John Hodgson, Birmingham, merchant, at eleven, at the Stork Tavern, Birmingham.

June 16. John Wild and William Wild, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinners, at five, at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Stockport.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

[The Gazette contains an account of his Majesty's ship Unite, Capt. Campbell, having captured, on the 18th, the French Xebeck, Etoile de Bonaparte, of 16 guns, and 21 men, and having on board an Aid-de-Camp of General Berthier, with Dispatches from Corfu to Ancona; the dispatches were destroyed previous to her capture: also, Letters from Capt. Harvey, of his Majesty's ship Standard, stating his having captured, on the 26th ult. in company with the Active, the Italian brig of war, Friedland, of 16 long 12-pounders; and from Capt. Sir Thomas Livingstone, giving an account of the boats of the Renommée and Grasshopper, having, on the night of the 6th of November last, attacked and captured two armed vessels which lay at anchor under the protection of the Terre de Estacio. The Gazette also contains a Letter from Capt. Usher, of his Majesty's sloop Redwing, stating his having captured seven armed merchantmen, and sunk four others, which success was not effected without the loss of one seaman killed, and three wounded.]

Downing-Street, May 27, 1808.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint James Montgomerie, Esq. Brigadier-General in his Majesty's Army, to be his Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Dominica, in America.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Sharp and Co. Portsmouth, wine-merchants, Hollinrake and Co. Horsfall, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners. Kirby, Waterhouse, Elliot, Hodgson and Kirby, Sheffield, silver-platers. Pendall, Evans, Jelf, Pocklington and Stroud, Swansea, bankers. Shafto Hawks and Reed, Pellingshore, Durham, paper-manufacturers. Sutton and Slater, Birmingham, thuplate-workers. Cox and Pride, Battle-bridge, tallow-chandlers. Mathews and Taylor, Basinghall-street, factors. Harden and Powell, Macclesfield, silk-throwsters. Fisher and Mumford, Birmingham, grocers. Lloyd, Robley and Barlow, jun. Salford, brewers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

James Connelley, Manchester, linen-merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Elizabeth Washington and George Currell, Chester, milliners.

BANKRUPTS.

Richard Stubbs, Leek, Stafford, butcher, to surrender, June 17, at five, 18, and July 9, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Leek. Attornies, Messrs. Cruso, Jones, and Porter, Leek; and Mr. Townsend, Staple-Inn, London.

John Hamper, Stone's-End, Southwark, shopkeeper, June 4, 14, and July 9, at eleven, at Guildhall, Attorney, Mr. Field, Friday-street.

David Wilby, Osset, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer, June 15, 14, and July 9, at eleven, at the Stafford Arms

Inn, Wakefield, Yorkshire. Attornies, Messrs. Clarkson, Essex-street, Strand, London; and Mr. Clarkson, Wakefield.

William Canne, Otley, Yorkshire, stationer, June 17, at four, 18, and July 9, at eleven, at the Star and Garter Inn, Leeds. Attornies, Mr. Thomas Homer Granger, Leeds, and Mr. Edmonds, Lincoln's-inn.

William Perry, Eaton-bishop, Hereford, miller, June 9, 10, and July 9, at eleven, at Lane's Coffee-house, Hereford. Attorney, Mr. Joseph Woodhouse, Hereford.

William Wakefield, Manchester, Lancaster, warehouseman, June 15, 16, and July 9, at four, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Samuel Edge, Manchester, and Mr. Edge, Inner-Temple.

John Moss, Kingston-upon-Hull, boat builder, May 31, June 1, and July 9, at eleven, at the White Hart, Kingston-upon-Hull. Attornies, Mr. Munby, York; Mr. Sandwith, Hull, and Mr. Evans, Thavies-Inn, London.

Thomas Young, Bartlett's-passage, Holborn, jeweller, May 31, June 14, and July 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Joshua Mayhew, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-Lane.

Edward Hunt, Duke's-row, Pimlico, St. George's, Hanover-square, painter, June 2, 11, and July 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Barton Greenwood, Manchester-st. Manchester-sq.

Robert Soapes, Mark-lane, provision-merchant, June 7, 14, and July 9, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square.

Joseph Dunn and Charles Robinson, Wood-street, factors, May 31, and June 7, at twelve, and July 9, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. T. T. Rigby, Crown-office-row, Temple.

Edward Morris, Carmarthen, inn-keeper, June 6, 13, and July 9, at eleven, at the White Lion inn, Carmarthen. Attornies, Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New-Inn, London; and Mr. Brown, Carmarthen.

William Brown, King-street, Bloomsbury, grocer, May 31, June 14, and July 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Bolton, Lane, and Lane, Lawrence-Pountney-hill.

Elizabeth Biddell, Ratcliffe-cross, Stepney, haberdasher, June 7, 14, and July 9, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Payne, Basinghall-street.

Jeremiah Parkinson and John Stork, St. Saviour's Churchyard, Southwark, hop-factors, June 4, 11, and July 9, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Abbot, Old Broad-street.

Henry Gill, Spitalfields-market, victualler, June 4, 11, and July 9, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Rivington, Fenchurch-street-buildings.

William Watts, Little Carter-lane, Doctor's-Commons, wine-merchant, June 11, 14, and July 9, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hamilton, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden.

Andrew Iter, and John Holding, Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, sugar-refiners, June 4, 11, and July 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Rutson, Wellclose-square.

Benjamin Heseltine, Beech-street, oil-merchant, May 31, at one, June 14, at twelve, and July 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hindman, Dyer's-court, Aldermanbury.

DIVIDENDS.

June 20. Samuel Braddock, Macclesfield, Cheshire, inn-keeper, at two, at the Bull's Head inn, Macclesfield.

July 8. Richard Weaver, Hardwicke, Herefordshire, miller, at three, at the Bowling-green, Worcester.

June 21. Richard Groves, Town-Malling, Kent, grocer, at one, at Guildhall, London.

July 5. John Bowman, Water-lane, brandy-merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

June 18. George Kettle, Birmingham, toy-maker, at eleven, at the Shakespear Tavern, Birmingham.

June 18. William Hance, Tooley-street, Southwark, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

July 2. John Pendred, Brook-green, Hammersmith, dealer, at one, at Guildhall.

July 9. James Parker, Oxford-street, goldsmith, at eleven, at Guildhall.

June 21. Peter Alderley, Liverpool, grocer, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

July 9. Thomas Kirkpatrick, Oxford-road, silk-mercer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 21. John Jowett, Manchester, manufacturer, at four, at the Dog Tavern, Deansgate, Manchester.

June 20. Thomas Stansfeld, of Lindley, and T. Littlewood, Oldfield, Yorkshire, merchants, at ten, at the Green Dragon, Huddersfield.

June 18. Charles Kirby, Watford, Hertfordshire, dealer, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

July 2. Thomas Corlett, Friday-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, at ten, Guildhall.

June 15. Philip Phillips, Marshfield, Monmouthshire, coal-merchant, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

June 21. William Brettargh, Liverpool, merchant, June 21, at ten, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

June 25. James Steven, James-street, Oxenden-street, corn-dealer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

July 2. John Berriman, Brewer-street, Pimlico, florist, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 4. John and Thomas Auther, Great St. Helen's, insurance-brokers, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 25. John Last, Brighton, builder, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

July 9. William Tinney, Cambridge, surgeon, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

June 22. Richard Thursfield, Liverpool, dealer in earthenware, at eleven, at the Bull and Punch Bowl, Liverpool.

June 23. William Surman and Ephraim Ford, Cheltenham, linen-drapers, at eleven, at the Boothall Inn, Gloucester.

CERTIFICATES, JUNE 18.

William Traynor, Jermyn-street, Westminster, taylor.
John Hall and William Dunlop, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants.
James Taylor, Newgate-market, salesman.
William Mosely Heginbotham, Manchester, cotton-spinner.
Thomas Spring, jun. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, ironmonger.
John Lloyd, Liverpool, brewer.
Robert Wright and John Angell, Wardour-street, Soho, tailors.
Alexander Anderson, London, insurance-broker.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It may be necessary to inform *our Subscribers* that *leave London during the Summer Months*, that THE NATIONAL REGISTER can be forwarded to them *into the Country on the Sunday night*, so as to arrive in *any part of the United Kingdom* on the BLANK POST DAY. The Proprietors are induced to give this information, to prevent the Sets of this Paper being incomplete at the close of the Volume.

DISCOVERIES IN POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM.

The recent Discoveries in Pompeii and Herculaneum, illustrated by Historical Descriptions, Classical Analyses, and highly finished Engravings, will be introduced into every future Number of LE BEAU MONDE; OR, LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE. The first Plate will represent the TEMPLE OF ISIS, portrayed in the exact situation that it was discovered, by an exquisite Engraving from an *original Drawing, designed under the superintendance of the late Sir William Hamilton*. An Engraving in the same splendid style will be published in every future Number of the above Magazine, all of which will be engraved from the same authority; and therefore no doubt can be entertained of their accuracy and originality. It may be necessary to observe, that the above will be given in addition to the usual Embellishments of the Magazine. The TWENTY-SECOND NUMBER of the Magazine will be published on WEDNESDAY next, *Price Half-a-Crown*—it will be conspicuous for its Splendour and Magnificence, and will be the most original and unrivalled Work that has ever been published.

The following is the List of Embellishments, which will be published on WEDNESDAY NEXT:—

1. *Portrait of the* RIGHT HON. EARL MOIRA.
2. *The Temple of Isis*, engraved from an Original Drawing, designed under the superintendance of SIR WM. HAMILTON.
3. *Characteristic Whole Length Portrait of* MR. BANNISTER, as *Echo*, in the Comedy of *The World*.
4. *Three beautifully coloured Costumes of Ladies and Gentlemen.*

The Impressions of the Plates will be delivered in the order they are subscribed for.

Its Literature, among many other interesting Articles, will contain:—The LIFE of the EARL of MOIRA—The ARBITRATOR, No. VIII. on the Evangelical Magazine—On Epic Poetry among the Romans—Advice to Painters—On the Effects of Adversity on different Minds—La Bonne Bouche—Copious Review of Mr. SCOTT'S Marmion—as the fame of Mr. Scott has called the attention of the public in a particular manner to this Work, a considerable number of pages are devoted to it: and the Proprietors have no fear of placing it in competition with that which has appeared in the most celebrated review of the day—Herculaneum and Pompeii—Original Poetry—Public Amusements—Politics—Miscellanies—Le Beau Monde—Memoirs of Mr. BANNISTER, and a masterly Criticism on his general Performance.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

It will be remembered that when, in our Political Disquisition on the affairs of Spain, we took a view of the causes of the Revolutions that have occurred there, we ventured to select, as the most probable of those causes, a principle of action which few of our cotemporaries were willing to consider. We conceived, that though it was by no means improbable that BONAPARTE had by his intrigues set the first Revolution in motion, yet the most likely supposition was, that the people were themselves inclined to revolt, and did so, without foreign investigation. But we all know BONAPARTE so well, that it is no matter of surprise to us, to see him already writing a letter to the PRINCE of ASTURIAS in the style of a Master. We cannot wonder to see him taking instant advantage of commotion, though he may not have originally raised it. Some of the last measures we can scarcely doubt, have been effected by his immediate interposition: and we are amply inclined to believe, that he has intentionally sacrificed some of his troops, for the sake of gaining an excuse for the oppression of Spain, and the ultimate sequestration of all its authority into his own hands.

Dispatches have been received from Admiral PURVIS, which are thought to relate to a proposal from Cadiz, for surrendering the French and Spanish Fleets in that port, the former as prize, and the latter in trust: or for allowing England to occupy Cadiz, which is considered by some to be a post defensible against the Continent. To these dispatches an answer was sent by Ministers on Friday. For the sake of the Spaniards themselves, we hope that no surrender of the ships is likely to be made. It will not enable us to assist them: and it will excite the most signal vengeance of BONAPARTE. As to the occupation of Cadiz, we consider that report as a little too romantic to be believed.

The accounts from Gibraltar by the Townshend packet, just arrived, relate chiefly to the late events in Spain. It is stated, that BONAPARTE had given directions to his troops to strip all the Spanish arsenals, disarm all the inhabitants, and send all the arms and stores to France, and it was in the execution of these orders that the French troops met with that formidable popular resistance, which has been already described; the people, however, appeared to continue unanimous in their determination to resist their oppressors. In Cadiz, the French were compelled to take refuge on board the ships of war lying in the harbour.—The Duke DE MEDINA CELI, with a number of the principal Nobility, and several Archbishops and Bishops, had gone to Bayonne, at the desire of BONAPARTE, and it was supposed they would be retained by him as hostages.

The following letter, by the Townshend packet, gives an account of the late Insurrection at Madrid, somewhat different from those already given:—

"On the 2d inst. General Murat (Grand Duke of Berg), entered Madrid, and intimated to the Infant Don Antonio, that his presence was requisite at the conferences about to be held at Bayonne, between Bonaparte and the King, and that it was expected he would issue a Proclamation declaring him (Murat) Regent during his absence. To this the Infant answered, "That he had received the Regency from the King his Nephew, into whose hands only he would resign it; and, that as the duties of the Regent of Spain were incompatable with a journey to Bayonne, he should remain at Madrid." Murat finding the Infant immoveable in his determination, ordered a large body of troops, which he had a few days before withdrawn from Madrid, to re-enter that city, intending, as is supposed, to seize the person of Don Antonio, and to declare himself Regent. However, the inhabitants got intimation of it, and being alarmed at the return of the French, they collected in the streets, attacked the French army with vigour and resolution, took their cannon, which they turned against them, and drove them out of the town with great slaughter. It is supposed that at least 10,000 persons lost their lives in the conflict. The French force was originally 80,000, and rivulets of blood were running through the streets. When this account came away, the greatest confusion prevailed, but nothing farther had transpired."

The Swedes appear to have been much discouraged by the surrender of Sweabourg, and have amused themselves with many false hopes concerning its safety. However, there appear to be no good grounds for supposing that any accident has prevented it from passing over to the enemy, according to the terms of Admiral CRONSTEDT's capitulation. The KING of SWEDEN has issued a Proclamation to console the people.

The intelligence that we collect from the Swedish papers is of a nature generally favourable. An advantage has been gained by the Swedes, near Revolaz, in Finland, on the 27th of April, when the Russian General BOULATOFF, seven officers, and four hundred men were made prisoners, and a considerable quantity of artillery and arms captured. From another place, however, called Bjorneby, news was brought, that on the 24th of April, Colonel GAHN had been compelled to surrender, with the remains that were left out of a corps of two hundred men, after a gallant conflict against a superior force. General KLINGSPOR, on the 25th of April, drove the enemy from Revolaz with considerable loss. General ARMFELDT had met with some trifling successes: and a slight victory had been gained at Pulkila, by Colonel SANDELS. The KING of SWEDEN has advanced General KLINGSPOR to the dignity of a Field Marshal, and published a Proclamation, exulting in the successes of the Swedish arms.

All this, however, establishes but little. We must wait to hear something concerning the operations of our Expedition, which has safely arrived in the North, before we can form any rational conjecture as to the probable result of the hostilities between Russia and Sweden.

As has long been expected, a rupture has broken out between Russia and the Porte. The arrangements for the partition of that Empire will soon begin to be developed. We have no doubt that the force which France requested to have permission to march through Turkey, for the invasion of India, whatever its ultimate object might be, was destined, in the first instance, for the overthrow of the Divan.

We understand, from authority, that the owner of a transport has received intelligence from the master, dated from the Straits of Gibraltar, stating, that he had arrived at Gibraltar, with the Transit, empty, and was immediately directed to take on board troops, which he did, and joined a fleet of 21 sail of transports bound for Cadiz.

The King and Queen of Spain, the Queen of Etruria, the Infanta, Don Francisco, and the Prince of Peace, are expected at the Palace of Fontainbleau by the 20th of May. The Prince of Asturias will, in a short time, arrive at the estate of Valancy, in the department of Judre, which belongs to his Highness the Grand Elector.

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Admiral Gantheaume has succeeded in victualling Corfu with provisions for two years. The magazines have also been stocked with a large quantity of powder, ball, and ammunition of all kinds, and the garrisons of the Seven Islands have been reinforced with several thousand troops.

The Swedish Commander at Sweaborg gave up to the enemy a spirited and numerous garrison, and a flottilla of 180 sail! Among these were many galleys carrying between 24 and 30 guns, and fitted up for the navigation of the shallow parts of the Baltic. These vessels, when well manned, are extremely formidable; in calm weather they are dangerous even to ships of the line, laying comparatively low in the water, almost every shot from them tells on their lofty oponent, while the fire of the larger ship flies, as it were, over their heads. It is in this way that the Spanish gun-boats have proved so destructive to British merchantmen, and so troublesome to British ships of war. Such is the force which Admiral Cronstedt has made over to the invaders of his country.

It is a most painful and melancholy spectacle to behold the profligacy of the town, and in no street is it more apparent that in Catherine-street, Strand, in which there is a house of notorious ill fame. The disgusting scenes that are *daily* exhibited at *the doors of the* house alluded to, are horrid indeed. In the middle of the day, even the most depraved scenes are constantly to be witnessed.—If the Magistrates of Bow-street cannot have house shut up, they would do well to place an officer before the house, to prevent, at least, the inhabitants from being disgusted with the depravity of the Fountain of vice.

A gentleman, who was going to the masquerade in Dublin, on Monday se'nnight, in the character of a piper, was stopped by the populace near Carlisle-bridge, to whom he very politely exhibited himself, and, in the spirit of his character, played them a tune on his bagpipes, which they were so well pleased with, that a party of coal-porters and flour-porters, who ply in that neighbourhood, insisted on taking him into a house on Aston's-quay, where they made him play for them until four o'clock in the morning; when, falling out among themselves, and having got drunk, they broke his bagpipes and piper's mask, and being thus treated with "piper's wages," he retired to rest without the enjoyment of a ball or supper, for which he had purchased a ticket of admission.

Bullock, the bankrupt, whose case was reported the other day by the Recorder, and who was then respited, has received his Majesty's pardon, upon condition of his being transported to New South Wales for life.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, His Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor, and after partaking of an early dinner, held a private Levee, which was attended as usual.

The following had the honour of being introduced to His Majesty, upon their promotion, &c.

The Earl of Conyngham, upon his being appointed Major-General. Capt. Dillon of the Royal Navy, upon his promotion, by Lord Mulgrave, in consequence of an action he had off the coast of Norway, with a Danish man of war of superior force. The Earl of Camden, upon his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, in the room of the Earl of Romney, resigned. Mr. Adair, by Mr. Canning, upon his return from his Embassy at the Court of Vienna.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which Earl Camden was sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and about seven o'clock he set off on his return to Windsor.

On Saturday se'nnight, the *four-in-hand* Club, consisting of seven open barouches, with two servants in the rear *dickey* of each, went in procession down to *Epsom*, in order to inspect some favourite horses that were to start at the races! These distinguished *amateurs of the whip* dined together at the Sprea. Eagle, and having *wet their whistles* in the true *Jehu style*, the set off for town, when some curious manœuvres of coachmanship were displayed, in one of which the hind wheels of Mr. B——'s vehicle were canted into a ditch; after which, however, the whole cavalcade returned over Westminster-bridge, with only one *broken knee*, and two *cracked pannels*. Lord S——— declined joining in this exhibition.

FASHIONABLE ELOPEMENT.

The subject of this unhappy affair is still the prevailing topic in the higher circles, and a variety of stories are in circulation. The Lady seems as much the object of pity as of censure, if it be true that she gave her hand at the altar with great reluctance, not on account of an attachment to any individual, but because she was wholly indifferent to the bridegroom. What heightens the sentiment of compassion in her favour is, the report that the husband was known to have a Lady under his protection, from whom he had absolutely refused to separate. It is wonderful that a marriage should have taken place under such inauspicious circumstances, and though nothing can justify the dishonourable course which the Lady has adopted, yet these circumstances, if truly stated, will but too well account for the unfortunate consequences which have arisen. Another consideration which operates in behalf of the Lady is, the unfortunate fate that most probably awaits her from the inconstancy imputed to her gallant, who, it is confidently predicted, will be satiated in a short time, and will "cast her like a loathsome weed, away."

Among other rumours, it is said that the Lady, very shortly after her marriage, found a letter from the fair idol of her husband, and an intended answer, full of the tenderest expressions. The wife hastened to her Noble Father, who advised her to return to her husband, and wait with patience for a happier period. This remedy, however, did not seem so efficacious as that suggested by the gallant, and unhappily she adopted the latter.

The retreat of the fugitives is said to have been discovered by an intercepted letter sent to the discarded waiting maid, telling her where to go, as her dimission was only a temporary expedient. The maid, in agitation and alarm, carried the letter to the wife's father, but he positively declined to take any part in the unhappy affair. The abode of the Lovers is said to be in the vicinity of Portman-square.

It is impossible to describe the unhappiness that prevails among the friends and relations of all parties, and there can be little doubt that the misguided fair will too soon endure her full portion of the misery that her fatal error has occasioned.

CITY.

Tuesday, a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, which was attended by the Lord Mayor and fourteen Aldermen.

BREAD.—The Court ordered the price of bread to remain the same as before, viz. 11½*d.* the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 10*d.* household.

The Lord Mayor laid before the Court a Letter he received from the Lords of the Admiralty, announcing the discharge of Horatio Houlgate, a Freeman and Liveryman, who was impressed, which was read.

The Lord Mayor laid before the Court Letters he had received from Thomas Rowcroft and Richard Lea, Esqrs. Aldermen of the Wards of Walbrook and Coleman-street, requesting leave to resign their Gowns, which was agreed to, and the Lord Mayor was requested to issue his Precepts for the election of others in their room.

John Cowley, Thomas Poynder, Thomas Whipham, and Martin Pearkes, Esqrs. have paid each their fines of 400*l.* and 20 marks, to be excused serving the Office of Sheriff.

THE LOAN.

Friday, the Bidders of the Loan had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Huskisson were also present. Mr. Perceval informed the Gentlemen, that the sum of eight millions would be wanted for England, and two millions and a half for Ireland; that he left it to the option of the Contractors to say, whether the bidding should take place in the 3 per Cent. Consols, redeemable at 80, in the 4 per Cent. Consols, or in both jointly. The Gentlemen declared, without hesitation, that as the 3 per Cents. were to be redeemable at 80, they would prefer making the bidding in the 4 per Cent. Consols alone, which was agreed to. The Chancellor of the Exchequer signified, that 1,200,000*l.* was to be borrowed of the Bank of Ireland, at 5 per cent. and it was also his intention to raise 750,000*l* in Ireland, by open loan; besides that, there would be a vote of credit in Exchequer Bills, 4,500,000*l.* to replace the like sum of last year, and 1,500,000*l.* raised by Exchequer Bills to pay the East India Company. The bidding is to take place on Tuesday next. The Lists are as follow:

Walsh and Nesbit; Smith, Payne, and Co. Wright and Cat; Herries and Co.; Gordon and Murphy; Boldero and Harper;

Bosanquet and Co. Messrs. Goldsmids. Robards, Curtis, and Co.; Thellusson, Brothers, and Co.; George Ward. John Barnes, David Ricardo, and C. and J. Steers. Baring, Brothers, and Co.; Battye; J. J. Angerstein; Ellis; Ayton. Four per Cent. discount to be allowed as usual. The period of payments as under:—

June 3	£10	Oct. 14	£15
July 15	15	Nov. 18	10
August 19	15	Dec. 16	10
Sept 16	10	Jan. 13	15
			£100

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

On Thursday evening Miss Pope took her final leave of the Public. Having played for the only time the character of *Deborah Dowlas, Lady Duberly*, in Mr. Colman's diverting comedy of *The Heir at Law*, she stepped forward as *Audrey*, to deliver a farewell address. Whether it was her philosophy, or the wretched poetry of the address, that kept down her feelings, we are not able exactly to determine; but certainly she made her last exit with as much firmness as an Indian ever exhibited at the moment of death. Perhaps a little weakness on this occasion would have been more amiable: but we cannot blame Miss Pope for her indifference. Of the individuals in the house, for whom she had a private friendship, she was not about to take a final leave; it was the public only that she was to part from. And what mighty services have the public ever done to the actors, for which the actors should be grateful to the public? If the spectators like a performance, they applaud it; if they are displeased, they hiss it: they pay so much money for a certain commodity, and the matter is as much an affair of bargain and sale, as any transaction between man and man. The obligation, if there be any, is certainly mutual. The actors are obliged to the public for their maintenance, and so are men in all other professions and trades: the public are obliged to the actors for their pleasure, and if they were not better pleased by going to the play than by staying at home, they would not go. The public have been truly called by the poets, a many headed monster. They are easily offended, but with difficulty pleased: they have feelings as individuals, but they have no feeling as a body.

Miss Pope was an actress of repute at a very early age, and Churchill has spoken of her merits in his Rosciad:

"With all the native vigour of sixteen,
"Among the merry groupe conspicuous seen,
"See lively Pope advance in jig and trip,
"Corinna, Cherry, Honeycomb, and Snip.
"Not without art, but yet to nature true,
"She charms the town with humour just, yet new."

In our times Miss Pope has not ventured on the youthful performances which the poet commemorates: but we can have no doubt, from the concurring testimony of those who recollect her earlier efforts, that she was an actress well deserving the encomium here bestowed.

Her peculiar merit, ever since we can recollect her acting, has been the expression of pertness; whether the low pertness of *Mrs. Heidelberg*, in *The Clandestine Marriage*, the lady like pertness of *Mrs. Candour*, in *The School for Scandal*, or the half genteel and half vulgar pertness of *Flippanta*, in *The Confederacy*. When Churchill said she was true to nature, he spoke of a girl; but it has been the praise of Miss Pope to continue at sixty as natural as she is described to have been at sixteen. And it must be observed that her delineation of nature was natural, because it was exquisitely assisted by art: for of all the actresses we ever remember to have seen, Miss Pope appears to have possessed in the most eminent degree the knowledge of effects and the practice of the stage: and Churchill would perhaps have spoken more accurately if he had said,

"Not without art, *and thus* to nature true."

Art, when it does not improve nature, is not so properly art, as pedantry: its use is to adorn nature, not disguise her. If this excellent kind of art, which is founded upon a knowledge of principles, were a little more universal in this country, we should not hear, amid the abundance of comic talent that we possess, a perpetual superiority allowed to the comic acting of the French. It is not that they have more capability than we, but that they improve their capability better. When we succeed, we commonly succeed by chance; they succeed always, because they proceed upon principle.

COVENT-GARDEN.

A new comedy, called, *Match-making*, or, *It's a wise Child that knows its own Father*, was performed for the first time on Tuesday last. We have not room to enter minutely into the details of this very amusing piece: but we have no hesitation in speaking of it in general with lively panegyric. It must be observed, indeed, that this comedy has rather too much plot, a fault not very usual with the plays that have lately been exhibited: not that the fable becomes confused by its own weight, but that there are two serious interests in the comedy, and one is in fact enough. There is a good deal of new character; and the dialogue is exceedingly sprightly and laughable, containing much excellent satire on fashionable manners, the Newspapers, and other subjects, peculiarly well selected for the lash of legitimate comedy. Perhaps we shall give to this piece the highest praise, by declaring, that though it constantly amuses, it is a comedy, and not a five act farce. Mr. Liston's acting deserves to be particularly commended. He acted a modern fine gentleman: and his lounging conceit was of a nature most entertaining, if possible, than his manner in *The Widow's Choice*.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Capt. Jamieson was sworn into the command of the General Stuart, destined to Madras and Bengal.—The Court adjourned till Wednesday next.

The following ships, outward-bound, arrived off Madeira, the 28th April last, under convoy of the Thetis, viz. Europe, William Pitt, Lord Castlereagh, Sovereign, Lord Keith, Sir William Bensley, Euphrates, Northumberland, and Alexander. The seven first mentioned ships parted from the Northumberland and Alexander on the 28th April, and proceeded on their voyages; and on the 30th April the Northumberland and Alexander went into Madeira, and were expected to sail from thence the 15th May.

DINNER OF THE WESTMINSTER ELECTORS.

Monday the Electors of Westminster met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, to celebrate the anniversary of the Election of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. as one of their Representatives in Parliament, which the dinner tickets designated as "the Triumph of Westminster, or the Purity of Election." Sir Francis took his seat at the head of the table. On his right and left sat Mr. Byng, the Member for Middlesex, Major Cartwright, Colonel Wardell, Messrs. Sturch, Richter, Adams, and the rest of the Election Committee. A band of music was placed in the orchestra, and the great room of the Tavern was completely filled.

After the cloth was removed, and several toasts had been drank, Sir Francis Burdett addressed the Electors to the following effect:—

Gentlemen, I find difficulty in expressing to you my sense of the honor you have this day done me, but more particularly I experience a difficulty in expressing my sense of the honor you have done yourselves. If any thing could afford a glimpse of hope to my mind, in the present melancholy condition of the country, it would be the spirited conduct of the Electors themselves, rather than any return I can make for the honor they have conferred upon me. Yet as far as a steady and inflexible adherence to the principles that first recommended me to your notice, can compensate the hope you have placed in me, so far I can pledge myself to a faithful return.—(*A cry of bravo!—it is all we want.*)—I am well aware that any little weight I may have obtained with the country, is that which emanates from the Electors of Westminster, rather than from my own intrinsic merits. To speak the voice of my Constituents, and to represent their feelings and interests, will be my first object and chief duty of my life. Yet I am not prepared to say that it will be of much use, as a single voice can be of little effect with the majority. But this I am prepared to say, that let our present dangers be external or internal, nothing in my mind can produce any rational hope in effectually warding off the dangers that threaten the land, unless it is in checking internal corruption, which I presume to be the only real source of external danger. I need not say, by checking internal corruption, that I mean a reform in the representation of the people. It is childish to suppose that a representation, out of which one hundred and fifty Peers and powerful personages return whom they think proper to Parliament, can be looked up to for a redress of grievances. I have therefore no hesitation in saying, that a reform in the Representation of

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the Commons House of Parliament is as necessary to the real defence of the country as arms and men (*loud applauses*). There are persons who speak the language of the people to flatter and support the Court Party, and hold out minor points of reform to mislead the public: yet no other spirit prevails with them than to heap additional burthens upon the people. You have had Commissioners appointed to correct public abuses; but no public plunderer has been brought to justice—no saving made in the public expenditure. On the contrary, additional charges have been made to provide for the encreased expence of those Commissioners of Enquiry.—There are those in the country who have compared persons in power to *leeches*. This comparison, in my opinion is extremely erroneous—as leeches, when sated and full, will fall off; but the rulers of the present day are insatiable—the more they get the more they desire; and the people have the melancholy reflection, that they never drop off or suck less hard. (*Applauses.*) In proposing a redress of grievances, and the correction of abuses, there are those who will always try, it is not the time in difficulty, distress, and war, to agitate such questions: now I say that such is peculiarly the time: for what would be thought of a Captain of a ship of war, who was ordered to clear for action, if he should say, leave all things in confusion till the action is over—(*applause.*)—The argument of those who say that the present is not the period for reform, is in the same way; the liberties of the people, and the freedom of the country, is endangered and threatened with annihilation; and, I say, unless these are restored, the country must eventually be lost: and if you would save the country, make that country worth defending—(*loud applause*)—make the people feel they have something worth defending, and they will willingly unite in its defence, but do not let them be deluded by mock parties. A reform of abuses is to the Constitution what the soul is to the body; effect it, and the soul and body of the land will unite. It must be effected to make the country secure. We have seen mercenary states sink beneath foreign subjugation, rather than defend their own rights: and the people of England, since they have no chance of being saved by their Ministers, should think of saving themselves.—(*Reiterated applause.*)—But unless the spirit is felt by the people generally, the patriot few can produce no radical benefit. Therefore, gratified even as I am, by the exertions of the Electors of Westminster, I should be deceiving them were I not to thus publicly assert, that one voice in the aggregate number that compose the House of Commons can be of little or no avail. We have frequently been told of domestic enemies, and I will give the people an infallible rule of knowing those enemies. We do not usually plunder our friends, therefore those who get the plunder are the enemies spoken of; and in future, instead of asking who is the Minister, let the people ask where is the plunderer? and where he is, there is the enemy also.—(*Applauses from all parts of the room.*)

"It is to get rid of that enemy all my efforts are and shall be directed. The present sessions has added much to the burthens of the people—nothing to their liberties: and here I have to apologise for sitting in the House, and suffering acts to pass without my opposition, that entrench upon the liberties of the subject; but one's body must be made of iron, and one's mind quick as lightning, to attend and understand the multifarious business that passes.—I take shame to myself that I should not have opposed the Indictment Bill, as it affects the rights and liberties of the people. But there is another Bill (I mean the Local Militia Bill) that I pledge myself to oppose, and I hope it will not pass into a law, at least without reprobation; for I also trust that the people of this country are not yet so degenerate and subservient, to submit to this last of human degradations. Ministers having broken down the spirit of the people by taxation, now seek to take their persons by force.—(*General bursts of applause*)—I shall conclude with requesting the Electors to bear in mind, that there is one measure more that can effectually relieve the People—I mean a Reform in the Representation of the People; all other minor expedients are trifling and nugatory.—A Reform in Parliament is the master-key—it would tend to destroy peculators, and introduce that economy which is best calculated to secure the country. The want of that reform is the source that poisons the stream that England drinks; it is the cause of all our present evil—it is the cause of the present calamitous war—and will be the final cause, if not prevented, of the eventual subjugation of the country."

Sir F. Burdett also pledged himself to take the sense of the House upon the question whether the Admiralty Droits belonged to the Crown or the People. Parliament might decide the question as they pleased, but he would demand the decision on the part of the public. (*This speech was followed by a tumult of applause.*) Sir Francis retired about ten o'clock, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the utmost harmony.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN BETTESWORTH.—The Tartar frigate, belonging to the squadron under the command of Admiral Vashon, at Leith, returned to that anchorage on the evening of the 20th, after having sustained a very gallant action off Bergen. It appears that the frigate was lying off that place on the 16th inst. watching the motions of some Danish vessels, when it was deemed possible to cut some of them out by means of the ship's boats. They accordingly proceeded, under the direction of Mr. Sykes, the First-Lieutenant, when four Danish gun-boats and a schooner made a sudden and unexpected attack upon her. The action continued upwards of an hour, during which time Lieutenant Sykes succeeded in capturing one of the boats, but was obliged to relinquish his prize. By the very first shot the Captain was unfortunately killed, while in the act of firing off one of the guns. Mr. Fitzhugh, a Midshipman, and several of the crew, were also slain. The enemy, however, had reason to repent of their attack, for one of their vessels was sunk, and the remainder dispersed, having sustained considerable damage. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be great in killed and wounded. Captain Bettesworth was lately married to Lady Hannah Grey, sister to Earl Grey, and had just fitted out this frigate, in which he has so prematurely lost his valuable life.—Aged 28 years.

Dispatches were on Tuesday received at the Admiralty from Lord Collingwood, dated off Sicily, the 26th of April. The Rochefort and Toulon squadrons continued blockaded in the latter port, and the Carthagena squadron was closely watched at Port Mahon. General Sir J. Stuart had arrived at Palermo, and taken the command of the troops in Sicily.

By a vessel arrived at Plymouth, from the Havannah, intelligence is received that his Majesty's ship Muros, of 22 guns, Capt. Duff, struck on the Callonedos Rocks, on the Island of Cuba, on the 5th ult. from which situation it was found impracticable to get her off, and she was set on fire, but did not blow up. The officers and crew were all saved.

Brooke and Co. 237, Piccadilly, respectfully inform the Public, that the ensuing State Lottery consists of only 25,000 Tickets, and is the only Lottery that ever contained six Prizes of 20,000*l.* two of 10,000*l.* two of 5000*l.* three of 2000*l.* and five of 1000*l.* besides an equal number of other Prizes to any former Lottery; these are objects of attraction beyond any thing of the kind, since the commencement of Lotteries, and they recommend the Public to purchase immediately. Brooke and Co.'s Office has been established 60 years, and has been particularly fortunate in selling Capital Prizes. In the Lottery just finished, 24,206 and 24,209, both prizes of 500*l.* were sold in Shares.

In the Grand and Last State Lottery for 1807, which begins Drawing the 28th of June, 1808, behold the following Capital Prizes, all floating! namely, six of 20,000*l.* two of 10,000*l.* two of 5,000*l.* three of 2,000*l.* five of 1,000*l.* seven of 500*l.* and only 25,000 Tickets. For such Capitals, buy Ticket or Shares of Sir James Branscomb and Co. at their Temple of Good Fortune, No. 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, or 38, Haymarket; where, in the last State Lottery were sold, in 162 Shares, the following Capitals:—Nos. 14,223, a Prize of 20,000*l.*; 12,909, 10,000*l.*; 10,276, 1,000*l.*; 12,862, 1,000*l.*; 5,800, 1,000*l.*; 12,197, 1,000*l.*; 18,200, 500*l.*; 1,814, 500*l.*; 3,744, 500*l.*; 5,798, 500*l.*; 22,230, 500*l.*; 17,949, 500*l.* &c. &c. Likewise, No. 2,570, the only grand 40,000*l.* prize ever known, was sold at the above Offices, in 16 Sixteenths, in the preceding Lottery.

BIRTH.

On Thursday, the 5th instant, at the Poor-house, in Stoke-upon Trent, Hannah Bourne, a deformed dwarf, measuring only 25 inches in height, was, after a very tedious and difficult labour, safely delivered of a female child of the ordinary size, measuring 21½ inches, being only three inches and a half shorter than the mother.—The child was in every respect perfect, but still born; the mother, contrary to expectation, is likely to do well. This very singular instance furnishes the Medical World with an extraordinary case, that will throw some additional light on the obstetric art.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Arthur Bold, Vicar of Stoke, near Windsor, John Howell, Esq. of Carmarthen, M.P. to Miss Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Reader, of Brunswick-square.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, at Seaton Delaval, Northumberland, the Right Hon. John Lord Delaval, at an advanced age. His Lordship is succeeded in his estates, which are very large, in Northumberland, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, by Sir John Astley, Member for Yorkshire.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.—Since Monday last our supplies of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, have been middling. There are a good many Beans fresh in. Wheat obtains higher prices than at the beginning of the week. Barley remains without alteration. Beans are dull, but their rates are nearly maintained. Oats were not very lively to-day, but the prices are full as high.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	56 a	76	Wheat	65 a	76
Fine ditto	78 a	81	Fine ditto	80 a	83
Rye (New)	48 a	53	Rye (New)	48 a	53
Barley	43 a	49	Barley	44 a	49
Malt (New)	66 a	76	Malt (New)	66 a	76
White Peas, boilers	145 a	155	White Peas, boilers	137 a	147
Grey Peas	60 a	65	Grey Peas	63 a	68
Beans	66 a	72	Beans	70 a	75
Tick ditto (Old)	68 a	69	Tick ditto	65 a	70
Oats	42 a	46	Oats	42 a	46
Poland ditto	46 a	47	Poland ditto	47 a	48
Rape Seed £40 a £44			Rape Seed £40 a £44		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	60 a	63	American Flour	43 a	50
Second ditto	55 a	60	per barrel of 196 lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from May 14 to May 20—Total, 4,592 quarters, from 50s. to 80s.—Average 75s. 0¼d. or 8¼d. higher than last return

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great-Britain, for the Week ending May 21.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	72	11	Beans	57	6
Rye	51	2	Peas	62	9
Barley	31	9	Oatmeal	47	2
Oats	34	1	Big	0	0

DERBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, MAY 26.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	16 10 a	22 0	Oats, per qr.	2 8 a	2 11
Barley, per qr.	2 4 a	2 8	Beans, do.	2 16 a	3 5

Peas £0. 0s. a £.3 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 25th of May, 1808, is 1*l.* 18s. 6¼d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 4 a	5 15	Kent	4 8 a	7 10
Sussex	4 10 a	5 5	Sussex	4 10 a	5 16
Essex	4 10 a	5 0	Farnham	8 0 a	9 9

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 10 0	a 6 10 0	Average	5 10 0
	Straw	2 2 0	a 2 8 0		2 5 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 10 0	a 6 10 0		5 10 0
	Clover	6 6 0	a 7 7 0		6 16 6
	Straw	1 18 0	a 2 8 0		2 2 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 0 0	a 6 6 0		5 13 0
	Clover	6 6 0	a 7 7 0		6 13 6
	Straw	2 0 0	a 2 8 0		2 4 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcass.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 6	a 5 4	Beef	3 8	a 4 10
Mutton	4 8	a 5 6	Mutton	4 4	a 5 0
Veal	5 6	a 6 6	Veal	4 0	a 6 0
Pork	5 4	a 6 2	Pork	4 8	a 5 8
Lamb	6 4	a 7 6	Lamb	5 4	a 7 0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 850—Sheep and Lambs, 8,000
Calves, 200—Pigs 420

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	18½	a 23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	28	a 33
Merchants' Backs	18	a 20	—— 50 a 70lb.	34	a 39
Dressing Hides	15	a 19	—— 80 a 90lb.	32	a 35
Crop Hides for cutting	17	a 22	—— heavy	24	a 26
Flat Ordinary	13½	a 17	Seals, small	39	a 43
Tanned Horse,	21	a 23	—— large, p. doz. 100s. a 180s.		

Oak Bark, p. ld. 34*l.* a 36*l.*—good, 40*l.*—Foreign do. 28*l.* a 32*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6	a 2 10	Market Calf each	— 0	a 12 0
Middling	1 10	a 2 2	Engl. Horse	10 0	a 17 0
Ordinary	1 4	a 1 10	Shearlings	1 0	a 0 0
			Lamb Skins	1 6	a 2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.—Benton, 47s. 6d.; Bigg's, 49s.; Bryan's, 46s. 3d.; Croft's, 44s. 3d.; Murton, 42s.; Heaton, 50s. 3d.; Hebburn, 50s. 6d.; Holywell, 46s. 3d.; Killingworth, 49s. 6d.; Pontop, 47s. 3d.; Park Main, 47s. 3d.; South Hebburn, 50s.; Tanfield, 48s. 6d.; Wall's End (Russell's), 51s.; Wall's End (Temple's), 51s. 6d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 52s.; Walker, 48s. 9d.; Bourn, 45s.; Eden, 45s. 6d.; Biddick, 42s.; Primrose, 40s.; Rectory, 41s. 9d.; Wear Wall's End, 40s. 3d.

70 Ships at Market, 42 sold, 50 sailed, 28 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	65 0	a — 0	Town Tallow	— 0	a 82 0
Soap, yellow	— 0	a 106 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0	a 84 0
—— mottled	— 0	a 116 0	White, do.	— 0	a 80 0
—— curd	— 0	a 120 0	Soap,	— 0	a 82 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0	a 13 0	Graves	— 0	a 14 0
—— mould, do.	— 0	a 14 0	Good Dregs	— 0	a 14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 10d. Clare, 4s. 10d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 10d.—Average 4s. 10d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock				Holiday.		
3 per Cent. Consol.	67⅛ ⅜ ⅞	67⅛ 8 7⅞	67⅛ ⅜	Ascension Day	68 ⅞ ⅞	67⅛ ⅜ ⅜
3 per Cent. Reduced	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛ ⅜		67⅛ ⅛	66⅞ ⅛ ¼
4 per Cent. Consol.	84⅜ ½	84⅜ ½	84⅜ ½		84⅜ ⅜ ½	82⅝
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	99⅜ ⅝	99⅜ ⅝	99⅜ ⅝		99⅝ 100	99⅛ ⅞ ½
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18½ 11-16		18½ 9-16		18⅛ 9-16	18⅞ 16½
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	66		66⅛ 66		66¼	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years		7 9-16				7½ 9-16
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock					78¼	
India Stock	178	177	176½		176¾	
Do. Bonds	3, 4 pm.	2, 3 pm.	3, 2 pm.		2 pm. P.	P. 1 dis.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	6, 8 pm.	6, 8 pm.	6, 8 pm.		6, 9 pm.	6, 7 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£20 19s.	£20 19s.	£20 19s.		£20 19s.	£20 19s.
Omnium						
Consols for Account	67⅛	68⅛ 9⅛ 9	68⅛		69⅛ 79	68⅜ ⅞ ½
Bank for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	36	1 2 U.	Bilboa		40⅛
Do. at Sight	35	5	Palermo		92d. per oz.
Rotterdam	11	2 2 U.	Leghorn		49⅛
Hamburgh	34	9 2½U.	Genoa		45½
Altona	34	10 2½U.	Venice		52 ineffect.
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16	Naples		42
Do.	24	2 U.	Lisbon		60
Bourdeaux	24		Oporto		67
Madrid	41	effec.	Dublin		10½ per Ct.
Cadiz	41	effec.	Cork		11½

Agio of Bank on Holland 5⅛ per Cent.

N. Dol. 5s. 3d. p. oz.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	0	1
Dublin	1	1
Waterford	0	2
Guernsey	0	1
Jersey	0	1

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 23. SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER TWENTY-THREE.

ON THE CATHOLIC PETITION, AND ITS RECEPTION.

(Continued from our last.)

Whenever the rulers of this nation have occasion to make a demand upon the people, it is their custom to exclaim, that the British Empire is placed in a situation of unprecedented peril, and that it behoves all classes of men to make sacrifices for the defence of their country. But if the times in which we live, be indeed times of difficulty and danger, which we are sorry to confess is the case, does it not become necessary for the Government to take all the possible means of surmounting its difficulties, and obviating its dangers, of increasing rather than diminishing its natural strength, and conciliating rather than disgusting the minds of the people at large? Yet at this period of acknowledged calamity, Great Britain is content to deprive of their natural rights, four millions of men, the natives of one of her islands, the subjects of her Government—men who might be an army fighting her battles, but whom she is exasperating to be an army arrayed against her existence. The old watch-word still rings in our ears, "Britain must exert herself to weather the "storm." And how does Britain make her exertions? Why by venturing to swim on this tempestuous ocean with one of her limbs bound uselessly to her side. Her Roman Catholic subjects, a fifth of her whole population, are excluded from the common interests of Britons. And why? for a crime? No; but because, three hundred years ago, Roman Catholic councils have passed ecclesiastical decrees, repugnant to the spirit of the mode of worship now established in Great Britain.

There are some persons who admit the value of the assistance that such a population may afford, but who expect that this population will afford its assistance without previous motive or subsequent reward. These are not the principles of human nature. No man will serve another, unless from attachment in the first instance, or from the hope of recompence after the service is performed. The Irish have now neither attachment nor hope to engage them in our service. So far from entertaining attachment to us, they have been long nourishing discontents of a very alarming description: discontents which it is the imperious duty of our Government to allay. This is an argument that always terrifies the antagonists of Catholic Emancipation: and they seek consolation from their fears in arguments by no means consistent with each other. Sometimes they deny that any great discontent does exist among the Roman Catholics of Ireland in general. But if no great discontent does exist among the Roman Catholics of Ireland in general, why have rebellions deluged that unfortunate country for twelve years past with the blood of her children? Why is a military force maintained there, and why has military law been enforced? Why have the foes of Catholic Emancipation so constantly employed, as one of their arguments, a declamation on the disaffected spirit which they assert to be inherent in the Popish profession? It is but too plain that discontent does exist; and it is equally plain that this discontent should be allayed. Since attachment has been stifled in the bosoms of the Irish, it becomes necessary that we endeavour to conciliate them by hope. But the opposers of their claims contend, that their discontent is unreasonable, and would not be stilled by the measures proposed. Unreasonable, the discontent of freemen deprived of the rights of freedom! Unreasonable, the discontent of brothers defrauded of the heritage of nature! If these be unreasonable discontents, then where is the reasonableness of the boasts that the happier members of the community are so constantly uttering about their own invaluable freedom, and their own unrivalled constitution? But it is said that the concession of the immunities now solicited would not allay these discontents. If indeed the want of these immunities be not a reasonable *cause* for discontent, the concession of these immunities will not perhaps be an adequate *cure* for discontent: but we think that we can easily prove the alleged causes of uneasiness to be fully adequate to the effects that we see in some mode or other existing among the Irish Catholics. There are people who say, "Oh, it is impossible that the "poor people, the peasants, and the mechanics, should "expose themselves to the dangers of rebellion, merely for "the sake of procuring to two or three hundred rich men, "the chance of seats in Parliament, or of certain high "offices in the civil and military departments. And then "so few persons at any rate would be able to gain "these great offices, that the difference would never be "sensibly discerned even by the higher orders of people." It must be observed that most of the prohibited offices are offices of high dignity. The people of consequence who would aspire to these offices have a weight which makes their mortifications become a matter of general interest in society: their relatives, their friends, their tenants, their dependents, down to the lowest ranks of the state, are influenced by the temper of their chief, and moved perhaps more violently than himself, inasmuch as their understandings are less cultivated. They have a pride in the dignity of their leader: they have a mortification in his discredit: the cause of the chief is the cause of the party: and that power which is felt to operate upon the great, operates downward, even to the remotest individual who stands linked in the order of society. The stone that falls upon the water, not only makes a ring round the little spot where it drops, but extends the undulation of the surface in a hundred circles, one beyond another, each wider than those which have preceded it.

But the middling classes of society feel the operation of the existing disabilities, not merely through the medium

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of their superiors, but as that operation directly affects themselves. For though the numbers of those Catholics who actually stand so high, as to knock at the gate and hear their admission refused, be actually very inconsiderable, yet the exclusion is considered a grievance by all those who hope at any future time to attain high situations. What parent can send his son to the bar, without hoping to see him a judge? and yet there can be but twelve judges. What spirited youth ever entered the navy, without hoping to become an admiral? and yet there are few admirals. What ensign ever waved a pair of colours, without the hope of advancing to the staff? and yet there are but few generals. To all such persons, therefore, the exclusion of Catholics to great offices becomes necessarily a matter of complaint: and though the hopes of nine hundred and ninety-nine aspiring minds in a thousand must necessarily be blighted at last, yet those hopes, as long as they endure, sustain the vigour of the human frame amidst all its adversities, and are the cheap reward which the country bestows upon her servants. Destroy the possibility of success, and hope of course must wither: but allow the existence of the possibility, even in the remotest degree, and a thousand exertions will be made to obtain the prize which only one can ultimately gain. Our statesmen and legislators, who for the most are the sons of noblemen, bred in affluence, and placed without their own exertion in the high road of honour, little know the influence of proud hopes in bearing up those souls on which poverty sits with a heavy oppression, and whose wings are clogged by unfavourable connexions. Many and many a youthful mind, expanded by education to a painful consciousness of its own strength, and opposed by obstacles that sicken the sense as they rise, overcomes its impediments by continued vigour, and though death or misfortune at length cut off the wished reward, yet have triumphed as far as they have gone, and assisted to exalt their country, by their struggles for their own exaltation. But a Catholic, born amid adversity, has no motive for contending against it. Honour is not permitted to the reveries of his fancy: or if it ever become a portion of his hopes, it is hoped only when revolution shall have cleared the way for his advancement. When he can gain nothing by the existing frame of things, is it not too natural that he should wish to change that frame?

Nay, the very lowest ranks of the state have a direct, as well as an intermediate motive for murmuring against the exclusions under which they labour. It is natural for them to conceive, that their situation, which at present is in many instances deplorable almost beyond belief, would be amended if persons of their own religious faith were admitted to the two houses of parliament, to the bench, to the magistracy, to the army, and to the navy. At any rate, even the mass of the people must feel that the condition of the whole body would be more honourable; for this principle of honour, though it is often stifled by fashion and by habit, and by the proffigacy of civilized society, does in fact exist often most powerfully among men who, from the humility of their situation, would hardly be supposed capable of so refined a sentiment. Though the niceties of personal honour are not often found except in polished and courtly company, yet this kind of honour, this broad principle of party pride, which in higher circles is generally subordinate to selfish views, glows among humbler individuals, in all the fervour of nature, and with a fierceness which it is dangerous to resist. And perhaps of all the nations of the world, the Irish are generally the most tenacious of what they call their honour, whether real or imaginary. Any insult to that honour, is an injury which they resent: and we beseech our country to redress her injustice, before rebellion become necessary resistance, and massacre be again called self-defence. The Catholics are by the Legislature designated as obnoxious persons: is it to be wondered at if they suffer materially from individual insult? An excellent author, in treating this subject, has said: "When any order "of men is directly degraded by the law, and placed, "though in matters of inconsiderable moment, in a contemptible or humiliated position, the consequence infallibly will be, that they will become objects of contempt "and distrust in all things, and will be subjected to the "insults and oppressions of those who are placed above "them. The multitude of men are naturally disposed to domineer and insult their inferiors. If the law gives "them this licence in any degree, they are sure to abuse "it; if it countenance their insolence in any thing, it will "be unable to check it in any other: and the sanction "which it affords to a certain measure of oppression, will be "made the warrant and pretext for unmeasured usurpation. "In all cases, indeed, of inequality of conditions, the "laws only lay the foundation on which usage erects the "superstructure; they set the example, on which practice "improves, and only give the first local impulse to that "vast undulation which embraces the whole expanse of "society."

It seems then to be tolerably clear, that the insult and oppression which the Irish Catholics suffer, are caused by the degradation to which they are condemned by the legislature: and that this degradation, this insult, and this oppression, united, are the causes of the discontents which prevail among the Irish. But the effect, in all probability, must be destroyed by the destruction of the cause: so that if we put an end to the disgraceful inferiority which has been stamped by the Government on the unfortunate Catholics, we shall probably put an end also to the insults and oppressions which that inferiority superinduces, and the Catholics, like the rest of his Majesty's subjects, will have no misfortunes to lament, but the evils incident alike to all human nature, those evils which Providence may be pleased to inflict upon them. When the laws that are the root of Catholic displeasure shall have been plucked up, Catholic displeasure must fade and die. If the Catholics had never been held forth to vulgar prejudice, by legal exclusions and disabilities, they never would have been invidiously distinguished from the other subjects of Great Britain: and the invidious distinction itself must surely cease, when Catholics shall be pronounced by the Government to be trustworthy persons: when they shall be seen in the senate, on the bench, and in the army: when their noblemen shall share the honours which the Sovereign bestows on other peers: and when their merchants and their country gentlemen, by obtaining situations in corporate bodies, and exercising the functions of the magistracy, shall acquire that influence which every man of fortune and respectability is entitled by the customs of these kingdoms to possess.

In our next Number we shall speak more largely and definitely of the dangers that are to be apprehended from a continuation of the existing laws.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XXIII.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

Mr. Cobbett, in *The Political Register* of the 21st of May, speaks at large of the application made by Sir Francis Burdett to the House of Commons on the subject of the Westminster Election, an application concerning which we have already delivered our sentiments at considerable length. But in the course of that article Mr. Cobbett takes occasion to inculcate some of those apparently just and reasonable principles which are so much the fashion in the Junto to which he belongs: and as those principles to us appear as flimsy and futile after due consideration as they appear admissible and even laudable at first sight, we shall devote as much room as we can spare, to the refutation of an author whose theories are fit for no place less pure than Utopia, but whose style of inculcating those theories is suited generally to nothing above the fish-market or the hustings. In many of his writings he exhibits, dramatic-like, a vulgar and dirty strength: but in the article to which we now allude, he gives us, not as usual, powerful arguments cunningly conveyed, but a string of false premises and illogical conclusions, recommending in practice what is utterly impracticable, and preaching a purity in politics which will never be attained while every thing else is impure. In the present state of society

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the fanciful dreams of Mr. Cobbett cannot be realised. Where purity becomes possible, by all means let purity be preached; but in these times political disinterestedness would be of little use: and to propose it is but to cheapen the decayed garment with a patch which the tatters are not strong enough to hold together.

Mr. Cobbett, in panegyrizing the Electors of Westminster, makes use of the following sentences:—

"The Electors of Westminster want no pay for voting; they "do not desire to thrive by the distresses and miseries of the "nation at large: *they desire representatives who will seek no "emolument from the national purse:* and of course they desire "that those representatives should be loaded with no burden "but merely that of the duties imposed upon them.—Surely "nothing was ever more reasonable than this."

Now really we think that nothing was ever more unreasonable. The Electors of Westminster, of course, like all other independent Electors, expect a man that will perform all his duties fully, and they expect him, it seems, to perform them for nothing. Justice Blackstone in the Introduction to his *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, has most justly said, concerning the careful education necessary for a Member of Parliament: "It is really amazing that there should be no other state "of life, no other occupation, art, or science, in which some "method of instruction is not looked upon as requisite, except "only the science of legislation, the noblest and most difficult "of any. Apprenticeships are held necessary to almost every "art, commercial or mechanical: a long course of reading and "study must form the divine, the physician, and the practical "professor of the laws: but every man of superior fortune "thinks himself *born* a legislator. Yet Tully was of a different "opinion: It is necessary, says he, for a senator to be "thoroughly acquainted with the Constitution: and this, he "declares is a knowledge of the most extensive nature: a matter of science, of diligence, of reflexion: without which no "senator can possibly be fit for his office."

A knowledge of this kind it requires many years to attain: and during those years the expences not only of attaining the knowledge, but also of actual maintenance, must necessarily amount to a considerable sum. When a sufficient knowledge has been attained, and the senator is in every way fitted for discharging his duty as a representative of the people, his whole time, during the session of Parliament, must needs be devoted to the interests of his constituents and of the country at large: and when he has devoted the whole of his time, he will not have been able to study half the measures that pass through the house. And what is the motive that must induce him to take all these pains? Why, a love of his country. But who are the people that constitute a man's country? Certainly his family and his friends. They are the ties that bind him to his native soil: for man has not the attribute which natural philosophers ascribe to is seen in the cat, that attaches herself not so much to the persons who have reared her, as to the place in which she was lived. A man's country then are his family and friends: for himself and for them it is his duty to exert his talents: and when every man does (*honestly*) that which is best for himself, his family, and his friends, every man will have done the best possible service to his country. John Nokes and Thomas Stiles and several millions of other Johns, and Marys, and Thomasses, and Elizabeths, are of no sort of consequence to any individual unconnected with them: they have no peculiar claim upon his services, merely because they happen to be born only fifty or a hundred miles from his residence. But how is a man to do good to his country, or in other words to provide honestly for himself, his family, and his friends, if he is to receive no reward for his public works? It is certainly necessary that there be persons who will provide for the public at large: but will any body do this out of attachment to the public at large? Certainly not—he would be doing an injury instead of a benefit to his country, if he were to devote his time to public business, when he ought to be maintaining himself, and his family, and his friends.

There is no one who would not laugh if it were proposed to him to devote his whole time, or even a few years of his life, without hope of recompence, to the service of any individual whom he had never seen. Then why should any body devote the same period to the service of many individuals whom he has never seen, constituting what is called the public? In our opinion, a Member of Parliament who takes an active part in the affairs of the public, has a right to receive emolument from the public. For surely he who is delegated to fight a nation's battles as a soldier, does not more amply deserve his remuneration, than he who is delegated to guard her interests in the senate. What have the public ever done for me, in return of which I am expected to do so much for the public? Will it be said that they have given me protection and freedom? Certainly they have: but is not every individual entitled to protection and freedom, who pays his contributions, holds himself subject to levies, and performs all the private duties that individuals owe to the State? Does it follow, that because any one man may happen to be gifted with talents particularly formed for the service of the State, therefore he is bound to employ those talents gratuitously for the State? If that were the case, his talents would be a misfortune to him rather than a blessing, for they would prevent him from maintaining himself.

But perhaps it will be urged that none but rich men, who can afford the time, ought to be Members of Parliament. What? will you select the representatives of the poor exclusively from the rich? Then the democratic branch of your Government becomes an aristocracy.

Besides, even among the rich, no man would serve the public for nothing. If he did not want money as his reward, he would expect honour: and even that, Mr. Cobbett, in the zeal of pure patriotism, wishes to withhold from the benefactors of the State; for after declaiming upon the misfortunes that must accrue to the country from the corruption of Parliament, he draws to a conclusion by declaring:

"Some may prefer *baubles* to hard solid cash: but the effect, "as to the nation, will be pretty nearly the same in the end."

Is Mr. Cobbett as ignorant of human nature as he boasts himself to be of the learned languages? For he actually seems to think that men will make great efforts without a motive. But those who have studied mankind most deeply, decide otherwise; they allow that the love of money and the love of distinction, are the two great spurs of active life: the only spurs that can generally and permanently goad the natural indolence of human beings to a proper exertion. Does Sir Francis Burdett declaim in Parliament, and on the hustings, from pure love of his country? No! it is from the love of distinction. Did the ancient Romans, of whom so many vaunts are constantly uttered by people of Mr. Cobbett's way of thinking, did they perform their acts of public service from motives purely patriotic? No! their adulation in a thousand instances displays that the love of their country, in the general sense of that phrase, was but another way of denominating their love of distinction.

When the fabled age of gold returns, and all men are good, and live in constant plenty, then we may expect the disinterested greatness that Mr. Cobbett requires. In the mean time we are content to get greatness at any rate, and do not trouble ourselves to enquire whether it be disinterested. It is one of the wise dispensations of Providence that great actions shall not be unattended with the rewards of wealth and distinction. By this dispensation, virtue becomes lovely from the associated charm: and many a man who would never have exerted himself without a hope of reward, is by that hope rendered a valuable member of the community. As long, therefore, as the world goes on in its present course, we shall never be sorry to see merit rewarded either with profit or with fame.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, DUTCH, AND GOTTENBURGH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 17.—The Official Journal already begins to throw aside part of the veil which concealed the negociations, whereof Bayonne was the centre, by announcing the conclusion of a treaty between the Emperor and the different Members of the Spanish House.

By the Constitution of our Government, it cannot be made public till it has been communicated to the Senate. But we perceive by the Proclamation of the King of Spain, and that of the Prince of Asturias, that the Emperor Napoleon is clothed with all the rights of the House of Spain. King Charles, Queen Louisa Maria, Queen Maria Louisa, and the Infant Don Francisco, dine to-day with the Emperor, and set off to-morrow for Bourdeaux. They will make this journey in four days, and will repair to Fontainbleau, whence they will go to Compeigne. It is believed that this residence has been destined by his Majesty to King Charles, that he may spend the remainder of his days there. The Prince of Asturias, the Infant Don Carlos, and the Infant Don Antonio, spent the evening yesterday with their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. They will spend two days at Bourdeaux, and will afterwards proceed to Valencey, whence it is probable they will go to Navarre. It is believed that his Majesty has ceded to them that superb domain, and the forest appertaining to it.

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"It is said that many Spaniards of distinction are on the road to Bayonne, where, it appears, that the Emperor is about to hold a general Junta. It is presumed that he will be occupied, not only in regulating the succession to the Throne, but also in fixing certain ameliorations, which all good Spaniards call for. Every thing is entirely tranquil in Spain. Things are on the best footing there."

To the above article were joined, a mandate from King Charles to the Junta of the Government, announcing the nomination of the Grand Duke of Berg, Lieutenant-General of the kingdom; and a Proclamation addressed to the Spaniards, both dated on the 4th of May; a Proclamation of the 5th of May, from the Junta to the inhabitants of Madrid; a circular (proclamation) sent on the 5th by the Inquisition, to all the Tribunals of the kingdom; and finally, a letter from the King, to the Supreme Council of Castile, and to the Council of the Inquisition. The first two of these pieces are to the tenor following:—

TO THE SUPREME JUNTA OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"Having judged it expedient to give one same direction to all the forces of our kingdom, in order to maintain security of property and public tranquillity against enemies, as well exterior as interior, we have thought it fit to nominate our cousin, the Grand Duke of Berg, Lieutenant General of the kingdom, who, at the same time, commands the troops of our ally the Emperor of the French. We command the Council of Castile, and the Captains-General and Governors of our provinces, to obey his orders. In the same quality he shall preside over the Junta of the Government.

"*Given at Bayonne, at the Imperial Palace, stiled the Palace of the Government, 4th May*, 1808.

(Signed) "*I THE KING.*"

PROCLAMATION.

"Spaniards—my beloved subjects, perfidious men. seek to mislead you. They would put arms into your hands against the French troops; they seek alike to arm you against the French, and the French against you. The sacking of all Spain, calamities of every kind would be the result. The spirit of faction, the sad effects of which I have already felt, is still in motion. In the midst of these important and critical circumstances, I am occupied in concerting with my Ally, the Emperor of the French, all that concerns your welfare. Beware of listening to the enemies of it. All those, who speak to you against France, thirst for your blood; they are either the enemies of your nation, or agents of England, who are busily availing themselves of circumstances, and whose intrigues would involve the loss of your colonies, the separation of your provinces, or a series of years of trouble and calamity for your country.

"Spaniards! trust to my experience, and obey that authority which I hold from God and my fathers; follow my example, and think that in the position in which you stand, there is no prosperity and safety for Spaniards, but in the friendship of the Great Emperor, our Ally.

"*Given at Bayonne, from the Imperial Palace, stiled Palace of the Government, May 4*, 1808.

(Signed) "*I, THE KING.*"

MAY 19.—The Conservative Senate has just been convoked to an extraordinary meeting on Friday next. After the important documents relative to Spain, published by the official Journal, there is every reason to suppose that this extraordinary meeting must be connected with the affairs of that kingdom; and it is probable that the treaty by which the Emperor Napoleon has just acquired all the right of the House of Bourbon to the Throne of Spain, will be communicated at this Sitting to the chief public body of the State. We are also assured, that there will be presented for the sanction of the Senators, the project of a *Senatus-Consulte*, relative to the union of Tuscany with the Empire; and that the Government General of those departments which heretofore composed the kingdom of Etruria, will be erected into a great dignity of the empire, and given to General Menou. It is added, that in this case there will be established in that country a Junta, over which a Governor-General will preside, and which will be composed of three Masters of Requests, and an Auditor of State Council, performing the functions of a Secretary-General. Besides the official papers relative to Spain, published in the *Moniteur*, and the *Moniteur* has publ hed also a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Spain, by the Prince of Austurius, and the other Princes of the Royal Family: wherein their Highnesses announce to the Spaniards, that they have ceded all their right to the Crown of Spain to the Emperor Napoleon. The third of the papers in question is the following:

THE SUPREME JUNTA TO THE INHABITANTS OF MADRID.

"INHABITANTS OF MADRID.

"Your tranquillity will be from henceforth unalterable. You will owe it to the loyalty of your own character; but it will be still more assured to you by the confidence, which is inspired by the laws, and by the prudence of zealous Magistrates, to whom their execution is committed. It is in this conviction that the Supreme Junta of Government proclaims, that in obedience to the dictate of humanity, the allied army has suppressed the Military Commission, established only for one day, as a necessary, though severe measure, which would not have been etabled, but for the perverseness of some individuals; that, from henceforth, every inhabitant, whatsoever may be his rank, who shall have given cause for being seized by the French troops, provided he has not borne arms against them, shall be immediately given over to his proper Judges, and tried by them. And even in the only excepted case, viz. that of having borne arms against the French troops, a Judge nominated by the competent Tribunal of the Nation, shall always assist in regulating the whole of the process against the accused, till sentence is pronounced. No countryman domiciliated in the town, nor strangers shall be molested on account of the peculiarity of his dress; and still less the Ecclesiastics. The carriers employed in bringing provisions to the town, shall henceforward be subject to no vexation, or detention of their carriages or mules. Every individual who shall have just complaints to make, on addressing himself to the Judge of Police, may rest assured, that he will on the same day obtain full justice and reparation, for whatever damage he may have sustained. As to the Muleteers, who are likewise employed in bringing provisions to town, and who generally stay there a few days, only one half of their cattle shall in future be put in requisition, even under the most urgent necessity; and in no case shall they be detained longer than three or four days, for which they shall be paid at the prices already given out. Orders shall be given at those gates of the town, where carriers have suffered arbitrary detentions, in order to be searched and stripped of their arms, that this abuse be in future prevented. But it is also necessary to repeat the order against introducing fire-arms, or other prohibited weapons into the city; they ought always to be deposited at the gate.

Given at the Palace, by order of the Supreme Junta of Govern-
"*ment, May 5*, 1808,

The Compte CASA VALENCIA, Secretary."

PARIS, MAY 19.—The Prince of Asturias and the Infant Don Carlos and Don Antonio, have repeated their renunciation of all their rights to the Spanish throne (already expressed by their assent to the treaty previously known to have been concluded), by a solemn Proclamation addressed to the Spaniards from Bourdeaux, on the 12th inst. and which is published in this day's *Moniteur*. This document is to the following effect:—

"The Prince of Asturias, and the Infants Don Carlos and Don Antonio, deeply sensible of the attachment and fidelity displayed towards them by all the Spaniards, with the utmost grief behold them on the point of being plunged into anarchy, and threatened with all the dreadful calamities consequent thereupon; and being aware that these might, in a great measure, proceed from the state of ignorance in which they now are, both as to the principles of the conduct hitherto pursued by their Highnesses and the plans already formed for the benefit of their country, their Highnesses find themselves under the necessity of making an effort to open their eyes, by that salutary counsel which they require, in order to prevent any obstruction to the execution of those plans; and thus to give them the dearest proof of the affection which they cherish for them.

"Their Highnesses cannot, therefore, abstain from informing them, that the circumstances under which the Prince, upon the abdication of the King, assumed the reins of government; the occupation of several provinces of the kingdom, and of all the frontier fortresses, by a numerous body of French troops; the actual presence of more than 60,000 of that nation in the capital and the environs; in short, the knowledge of many other circumstances known only to themselves, convinced them that, surrounded by difficulties, they had only chosen, among various expedients, that which was likely to produce the least evil; and that, as such, they resolved upon a journey to Bayonne.

"On the arrival of their Royal Highnesses at Bayonne, the Prince, then King, was unexpectedly apprised that his father had protested against his act of abdication, declaring that it was not voluntary. The Prince, who accepted the crown only under the impression that the abdication was voluntary, was no sooner informed of the existence of such a Protest, than his sense of filial duty instantly determined him to give back the throne

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But a short time after, the King his father abdicated it in his own name, and that of his whole race, in favour of the Emperor of the French, in order that the Emperor, consulting the good of the nation, should determine the person and race which should hereafter occupy it.

"Their Royal Highnesses, in this state of things, considering the situation in which themselves stand, and the difficult circumstances in which Spain is placed—considering that, under these circumstances, any attempt on the part of the inhabitants of Spain for the maintenance of their rights, would be not only useless but ruinous, and could tend only to make streams of blood flow, and to render certain the loss of at least a great part of her provinces, and that of all her trans-marine colonies;—Being further convinced, that the most effectual means of preventing these evils, is that their Royal Highnesses, for themselves, and all connected with them, should assent to the renunciation of their rights to the throne, a renunciation already executed by the King, their Father; taking also into consideration, that his Majesty the Emperor of the French engages, in this case, to maintain complete the independence and integrity of the Spanish Monarchy, and its transmarine colonies, without retaining the smallest of its dominions for himself, or separating any part from the whole; that his Imperial Majesty engages to maintain the unity of the Catholic religion, the security of property, and the continuance of the existing laws and usages which have for so long a period of time, and in so indisputable a manner, preserved the power and honour of the Spanish nation—their Highnesses conceive that they afford the most undoubted proof of their generosity, and their affection towards it, and their eagerness to return the ardent attachment which it bears towards them, by sacrificing, to the utmost extent of their power, their individual and personal interests for the benefit of that nation, and by this present instrument to assent, as they already have assented in a particular treaty, to the renunciation of all their rights to the throne. They accordingly release the Spaniards from all their duties in this respect, and exhort them to consult the common interests of their country, by conducting themselves in a peaceable manner, and by looking for their happiness to the power and wise arrangements of the Emperor Napoleon. The Spaniards may assure themselves that by their zeal to conform their conduct to those arrangements, they will give their Prince and the two Infants the strongest proof of their loyalty; in like manner as their Royal Highnesses give them the greatest example of their paternal affection, by renouncing all their rights, and sacrificing their own interests for the happiness of the Spaniards, the sole object of their wishes.

(Signed) "*I, The Prince.*

"*Bourdeaux, May* 12, 1808. "*Carlos and Antonio.*"

TO THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF CASTILLE, THE COUNCIL OF INQUISITION, &c.

"In the present extraordinary circumstances, we have resolved to give a new proof of our affection towards our beloved subjects, whose happiness, during the whole course of our reign, has been the constant object of our solicitude. We have therefore abdicated all our claims upon the Spanish kingdoms in favour of our Friend and Ally, the Emperor of the French, by a treaty which has been signed and ratified, and which stipulates for the integrity and independence of the Spanish kingdoms, and the preservation of our Holy Religion, not only as the predominant, but as the sole and exclusive religion in Spain.

"We have therefore thought proper to send you this letter, that you should conform yourselves thereto, publish its contents, and make every exertion in support of the Emperor Napoleon. Display the utmost frankness and friendship towards the French, and above all, direct all your care to preserve the country from insurrections and tumults.

"In the new condition upon which we are entering, we shall frequently turn our eyes towards you, and happy shall we be to know that you enjoy peace and contentment.

"*Given at the Imperial Palace, the 4th of May,* 1808.

"*I, The King.*"

MAY 24.—Their Spanish Majesty's are daily expected at Fontainbleau, where every thing is in preparation. Several baggage-waggons have already been sent home from hence thither, and a squadron of Chasseur Cavalry of the Imperial Guard arrived yesterday, which will be followed by a detachment of the horse-guards. According to letters from Tours, his Majesty was to arrive on the 21st. The Queen, Maria Louisa, was not expected till the 25th.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 13.—The Grand Duke of Berg resides now in the Palace. The public service goes on as usual. Perfect repose reigns in the city. We expect every moment tidings of the choice of our new King. The abuses of every kind which exhausted our country, would at last have brought it to destruction, and without doubt we should not have escaped the horrors of a bloody revolution. Now we entertain the hope that our new Sovereign will gradually, and without violence, restore our old Monarchy to its youth again, and that our longing for amelioration and reform will be at length gratified.

ITALY.

ROME, APRIL 28.—The Senator, Lucien Bonaparte, quitted Rome on the 14th of this month, to repair to Florence, where, it is understood, he descended first at the Black Eagle, and afterwards settled in the Hotel Ximenes, where General Fiorella lodged. His Holiness persists still in the same disposition with respect to the concessions which have been required of him. Towards the end of the last month, his holiness addressed, through his Secretary of State, the following circular letter to all the Cardinals who had received orders to quit Rome, conceived in these terms:—

"His Holiness, our Master, has commanded his Secretary of State, Cardinal Doria Pamfili, to make known to your Eminence, that his heart has been penetrated with the most poignant grief, on being informed of the order given by the French General to so many members of the Sacred College, to quit Rome within three days. His Holiness, who clearly sees that this measure tends to overthrow the empire of the Church, since those members are removed from his person who are necessary to the direction of his affairs, and at last his minister, his Vicar, cannot in conscience permit this departure. He prohibits, therefore, every one upon his oath of obedience to remove from Rome, unless absolutely compelled by force: and his Holiness, foreseeing this case, that after having torn your Eminence from his bosom, you might be left at a certain distance from Rome, is of opinion, that you should not continue your journey, unless compulsion should be used, to the place designated to you; in order that it may be a matter of public notoriety that your removal from the head of the Church has not been voluntary, but from compulsion. The virtues of all the individuals who have received the order to depart, alone support the afflicted soul of his Holiness, and are a pledge to him, that, according to his example, they will support those persecutions with patience, and that the sentiments of the Sacred College, far from being weakened, will be strengthened."

Though this piece had been sent to the Cardinals before their departure, it did not prevent some of them from going voluntarily to the places pointed out to them. M. Lefebre, who, after the departure of M. Alquier, remained in this city, in the quality of *Charge d'Affaires* from France to his Holiness, has just set out to Paris, carrying with him all the papers and archives of the legation.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 30.

Lord Auckland, after some general observations upon the ruinous consequences of the late Orders in Council, and the distressing effects they had had upon the trade and commerce of the country, moved that the returns of the Exports and Imports, and of the duties and drawbacks for the four months beginning with January, in the year 1807, and also for the four months corresponding in the present year, be laid before the House.

Lord Bathurst made no objection to the required production, provided the accounts for the whole year were laid upon the table, as the House were not able, he said, to draw a correct conclusion from partial statements; he therefore moved for some further accounts, and both motions were agreed to.

Lord Stanhope rose to discharge the order of the day for the third reading of the Indictment Bill, which included Lord Ellenborough, who complained of the Noble Lord's attack upon him on a former night, in terms as warm as were severe. Lord Stanhope replied, that he had talked of arraigning judges, but he intended no allusion what ever to the Lordship.

Lords Holland, Erskine, Lauderdale, and the Lord Chancellor severally spoke upon the merits of the Bill, which was eventually read a third time, after a division, in which there appeared thirteen Contents and six Non-Contents.

The Irish Curates Residence Bill, and the Irish Glebe Bill were severally committed; and the Chancellor having affirmed the decree of the Court of Session, in the appeal of Duke of Hamilton against Scott the House adjourned.

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TUESDAY, MAY 31.

The Vauxhall and Henley upon Thames Bridge Bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Irish Curates' Residence Bill, and the Irish Glebe House Bill were reported, after some conversation as to the amendments the former received in the Committee the preceding evening.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Duchess of Brunswick's Bill, the Irish Fees Bill, and several other Bills.

The Bills on the Table were forwarded a stage each, after which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

The Irish Militia Bill went through a Committee.

Mr. Wharton, Colonel Ellison, and others of the House of Commons, brought up the Pauper Lunatic Bill, and several private Bills; all of which were read a first time.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

The Commissioners of Military Enquiry Bill, and eight private Bills received the Royal Assent by Commission. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Walsingham, and Lord Dartmouth.

Mr. Wharton and several other Members of the House of Commons brought up the additional Bill for continuing the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, which was read a first time.

After a short conversation between the Marquis of Buckingham and the Lord Chancellor, the Kingston Small Debts Bill was read a second time.

The Wreck Interment Bill, and the Irish Militia Volunteering Bill were read a third time.

The Judges were ordered to be summoned for Thursday next, to attend the Committee of Privileges in the Banbury Appeal.

The House then adjourned till Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 30.

Colonel Desborough reported from the Downpatrick Election Committee, that the sitting Member, Mr. Croker, was duly elected, and that none of the petitions were frivolous nor vexatious.

The Report of the Committee on the Plan for improving Holyhead Harbour, was laid before the House by Sir A. Wellesley, and ordered to be printed.

The Vauxhall Bridge Bill was passed, and ordered to the Lords.

Mr. Sheridan presented a Petition from Mr. James Tandy, a wine-merchant, in Dublin, who had been taken into custody and examined before the Privy Council at the Castle, where he answered the questions put to him, and was afterwards confined twelve months without being brought to trial, and then discharged, after undergoing great hardships, and to the great loss of his business. Mr. Sheridan also presented a similar Petition from Mr Barney Coile, Mr. Ridgeway, and another, which were laid on the table. Mr. Sheridan said he should have other Petitions to present, and would move that the whole be referred to a Committee.

Mr. Wharton brought up the report of the Committees for granting annuities in the Three per Cents, which was agreed to, and a Bill was ordered thereon.

THE SMALL-POX.

Mr. Fuller rose, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the spreading of the infection of the small-pox. His object was to render a service to his fellow-creatures, as the mortality increased a fourth in consequence of inoculated patients and others infected with the disease having been exposed to public view. The disease was more fatal to the robust than infants, and to lovely woman pregnant the chance was twenty to one against them if they took the disease. His object was not to propose general vaccination, and did not wish to impose any mode of inoculation on the parents. His object was to have a mark put upon all houses where there was infection, and those that did not do so to be subject to a penalty, to be expended by the removal of those who took the diseased to an insulated place, to be provided for the purpose. He observed, that such a measure was not without precedent, as a Bill to prevent the spreading of the contagion was passed in the reign of James II.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Rose gave notice that, he would make a motion to have the Vaccine Matter distributed throughout the country.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Sir John Newport rose to move, that persons be admitted to become Governors and Deputy-Governors of the Bank of Ireland, without taking the Oath of Supremacy. He observed, that in no country, except Ireland, was there any such distinction, as that the religious tenets of any man should interfere with his commercial pursuits, nor did he see any reason why the religious tenets of any man should be a bar to his rendering a service in commercial concerns to the subscribers to the Bank. As the charter of the Bank of Ireland was about to be renewed, he was anxious that the disabilities to serve to which he alluded, should be done away. He therefore moved, "That it was the opinion of the House, that any person professing the Catholic religion should be deemed eligible to become a Governor or Deputy-Governor of the Bank of Ireland, if he was otherwise qualified with respect to property.

Mr. Forster observed, that the Charter of the Irish Bank was copied from the Charter of the Bank of England, and did not see any necessity for disturbing the question at present. The Hon. Member concluded by moving the Order of the Day. The House divided, when there appeared, against the resolution, 64—for it, 61—majority 3.

LOCAL MILITIA.

On the clause requiring the Oath of the party to the amount of the Bounty received, there was a pretty long discussion between Sir Samuel Romilly, Lord Castlereagh, and some other Gentlemen relative to the propriety of the clause; and it was at length agreed that the words respecting the oath should be struck out. On the clause respecting the rotation by which a man might be balloted for a second term of service, there was some discussion. Lord Castlereagh acquiesced in the motion, and it was agreed to.

Lord Temple objected to that clause of the Bill which subjects men called out under the Act to corporal punishment; and proposed that no man should be so punished, unless the regiment was called out for actual service, and in consequence of a sentence of a Court-Martial approved by his Majesty.

Lord Castlereagh could see no inconvenience from the power given by the Act, as it was not likely to be exercised except the men were called out for actual service. He deprecated the interference of Parliament with the discipline of the army.

After some observations from Mr. R. Dundas, Sir G. Warrender, Mr. Frankland, and Mr. Lyttleton, the Committee divided.—Ayes 14—Noes 101—Majority 87

The report respecting the Charter of the Bank of Ireland was brought up and agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in thereon.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 31.

Mr. Fuller brought in a Bill to prevent the spreading of the Infection of the Small-Pox.

A Message was delivered from the Lords by two Judges, informing the House that they had agreed to the Duchess of Brunswick's Annuity Bill without any amendment.

A Message was delivered to the House by two Masters in Chancery, from their Lordships, that they had agreed to the Assessed Taxes Bill, the Tanners Bill, and several private Bills.

Mr. Wharton obtained leave to bring in a Bill to permit the Exportation of Sugar and Coffee from the British West-India Settlements to the South of Europe, beyond Cape Finisterre.

Lord Binning brought up a further report of the Committee on the Distilleries, relative to the preventing the importation of Foreign Spirits, and for equalizing the duty on Rum, which was ordered to be printed.

The Hon. Mr. Ward moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the price charged for cloathing the Artillery and the German Legion, for the year 1805 and 1806; and also for cloathing the Horse Artillery and Corps of Drivers, for the same period, which were agreed to.

Mr. Huskisson presented a Petition from the Veterinary College, praying Parliamentary aid, which was ordered to be laid on the table.

Doctor Lawrence brought in a Bill to prevent the failing of anchors and cables, and for appointing Commissioners, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time and printed.

SIR HOME POPHAM.

Mr. Lyttleton rose to bring forward his motion respecting Sir Home Popham. He said, the subject was first suggested by the motion of an Hon. Baronet, (Sir Francis Burdett,) relative to the Droits of the Admiralty. On that occasion, he followed the Hon. Baronet out of the House, with whom he had not any previous personal acquaintance, and recommended to him to

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move for certain papers respecting the Droits of the Crown. On perusing the latter, he observed that the Hon. Captain had embarked in illegal transactions, and on a memorial he succeeded in having the cargo of the ship Etruria restored, and the gallant Admiral who had a right to prizage did not receive any. He observed, that in 1791 Sir Home Popham was on half pay, and applied to the Admiralty for leave to proceed to the East Indies, but was refused. He then resided at Ostend, and contrary to law traded to the British East India settlements, though he said that his object was to trade alone to a Danish settlement. The Hon. Member charged him with trading to almost every settlement in the East Indies, and having afterwards touched at Crook-Haven, in Ireland, and of having smuggled five chests of tea off Dungeness. He proceeded to read a variety of extracts from the papers laid on the table, to prove the illegality of the transactions, and condemned the Lords of the Treasury in complying with the memorial of Sir Home Popham, with respect to the restoration of the cargo. He concluded by moving a resolution agreeing with the documents laid on the table, and concluded with moving that Sir Home Popham acted in a manner contrary to the character of a British subject, and disgraceful to that of a British Officer.

Sir Home Popham entered at some length into a detail of the business. He stated, that he had a great abhorrence to remain idle, and was anxious to improve himself in his profession. He had sailed to the East Indies, and resided for some time at the Prince of Wales's Island, and afterwards went to Calcutta, and for the important services which he rendered, he obtained the approbation of the Government abroad, and also of the East India Company at home.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Duchess of Brunswick's Annuity Bill, and several other Bills.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that they had agreed to the Irish Glebe House bill, with several amendments, to which they desired the concurrence of the House.

GAME LAWS.

Mr. Chapman obtained leave to bring in a Bill for repealing the Act with respect to the penalty of killing Hares, and also that part of an Act which imposed a penalty of 20*l.* for depuing a person to kill Game.

The Lunatic Paupers Bill was passed, and ordered to the Lords.

IRISH UNION.

Sir John Newport read a letter from Messrs. Mahony, of Cork, stating that they had shipped goods, which arrived at Liverpool, consisting of stuffs, which they directed their agents at Liverpool, Messrs Simmonds, to re-ship for the Brazils, which they did not do, because the Collector charged a duty amounting to 40*l.* on three bales of goods, of the value of 200*l.* contrary to the Act of Union, and even a duty was charged on sending them back to Cork. Their agents sent a memorial to the Commissioners of the Customs in London, but received no redress on the subject. He therefore concluded with moving, that a copy of the said memorial be laid before the House.

Mr. Foster and *Mr. Percival* said, that they did not apprehend that it was done willfully, and that it could not be supposed that the Collectors comprehended clearly the Act of Union, on which the most enlightened Members of the House differed in opinion.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

PROPERTY OF FOREIGNERS.

Mr. Baukes gave notice that he would make a motion on Friday se'nnight to take away the exemption from the Property Tax in favour of foreigners who had money in the British Funds.

TRADE WITH AMERICA.

Mr. Rose said, the object of the motion which he would have the honour to submit to the House, was to shew America that this country was desirous of placing her in the same situation as the most favoured nations; and to manifest to the United States our friendly disposition. He was also anxious to shew them on what grounds we would enter into a treaty with them at a future period, without anticipating any such treaty at present. He therefore concluded by moving, "That it was the opinion of the Committee, that, for a time to be limited, that the goods and manufactures of the United States of America be permitted to be exported into this country in American or British ships, on payment of the lowest duties from any other foreign country. And that tobacco and snuff, the produce and manufacture of the United States of America, imported in American or British ships, be permitted to be imported into Great Britain on paying the lowest duties of the most favoured countries.

The motions were severally agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Percival said, before he stated the terms of the Loan he would recapitulate the Supply, as he had done on a former night, and afterwards state the Ways and Means to meet the supply.

SUPPLY.

For the Navy	£17,496,047
Army of Great Britain and Ireland, including Barrack Department, excess of Extraordinaries, &c.	19,089,180
Ordnance for ditto	4,334,571
Miscellaneous Services	1,750,000
To the East India Company	1,500,000
Vote of Credit	2,500,000
Deficiency of Malt, with other particulars, would make the total supply	54,573,000
Leaving to be provided for Great Britain	48,319,807

WAYS AND MEANS.

Malt Duty	3,000,000
Bank Advances	2,500,000
Surplus Consolidated Fund	728,000
Estimate surplus of ditto	3,500,000
War Taxes	25,000,000
Lotteries	300,000
Loan for Great Britain	8,000,000
Issue of Exchequer Bills	1,000,000
These, with other advances, would amount to	£48,441,087

which would leave a surplus in favour of Great Britain.

The Loan contracted for was 8,000,000*l.* for Great Britain, and 2,500,000*l.* for Ireland. The Contractors agreed to take 118*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* in the 4 per Cents. which would create a capital, with the vote of credit, of 9,114,000*l.* for Great Britain, and the total amount of the charge would be 475,536*l.* bearing an interest of 4*l.* 14*s.* 6½*d.* He then proceeded to state the remainder of the Ways and Means arising from the issue of Exchequer Bills, and the Assessed Taxes that were to meet the Supply, and pointed out the operation it would have on the Sinking Fund, and concluded by moving resolutions conformably to his statement.

Mr. Tierney and *Lord Henry Petty* made a few observations on the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after which the resolutions were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the motion of *Sir F. Turton*, the adjourned debate on the Carnatic question was resumed, and after a long discussion, four resolutions, condemning the conduct of the Marquis of Wellesley, were separately put—when the numbers were, for the first 18—against it 102: and the remaining three were negatived by a greater majority.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

Mr. Parnel gave notice, that he would move, on Wednesday se'nnight, that the Petitions praying for a Commutation of Tythes, from the counties of Kerry and Tipperary, be referred to a Committee.

SCOTCH JUDGES.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland moved, that the Speaker do now leave the Chair,

Mr. Banks expressed a wish that the Bill should be postponed for a week, that the House might receive further information on the subject. He was anxious for its being deferred, for certain documents appertaining to the measure were now investigating before the Committee of Finance. The report, however, respecting the business before the House, could be separated, and presented in the course of a couple of days, and for this reason he was anxious to delay the measure. He could not avoid embracing the present opportunity of stating his objections to have the Annuity granted out of the Consolidated Fund of this country, when there was a large balance in hand of a Fund in Scotland, which was appropriated to the pensions granted in that part of the United Kingdom. He therefore moved, that the word "now" be left out of the motion, for the purpose of inserting the words "this day se'nnight."

The Lord Advocate of Scotland defended the Bill, but did not think it by any means necessary to postpone the Bill until the report alluded to was laid before the House. The Fund in Scotland mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman depended

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on the life of the King, and any annuity or pension granted thereout was at pleasure, consequently the Judges would be dependant on his Majesty, contrary to the principle of the annuities granted to Judges in this country. For these reasons he could not agree to the amendment moved by the Hon. Member.

The House divided for the Speaker's leaving the Chair, Ayes, 62—Noes, 32—Majority, 30.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, Mr. Wharton in the Chair.

An amendment was proposed to exempt the minor Judges of the Exchequer from the provisions of the Bill, on the ground that the Court had scarcely any judicial business to transact, and that one out of the five was sufficient to sign his name in the affairs of the revenue.

The amendment was negatived, and after some further conversation, the report was ordered to be received.

The Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Military Commissioners' Act, and several private Acts.

The Land Receiver of the Revenue Bill was passed, and ordered to the Lords.

Mr. Chaplin brought in a Bill for repealing the Act for inflicting a penalty for the killing a hare, and for the appointment of Gamekeepers, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday.

The Three per Cents. Annuity Bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Thursday next.

The House in a Committee went through the Small Pox Prevention Bill, and made several amendments, Mr. Wharton in the Chair.

Lord Folkstone considered the Bill of very great importance, and thought it should be deferred till next Session.

Mr. Fuller said, when he moved for leave to bring in the Bill he intimated that such was his intention.

The report was ordered to be received this day three months, and the Bill printed.

The Ale Licences Bill was ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.

INLAND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Mr. Harrison rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to restrain the circulation of Inland Promissory Notes, and Bills of Exchange of small value. He observed, that notes were issued under 20s. in the potteries and other manufactories, and in the collieries, some of which were more taken and of no value, and the existing act did not empower the offenders to be taken before a Magistrate, and many of them were forged. He therefore moved, "For leave to bring in a Bill to restrain the negotiation of Promissory Notes, or Bills of Exchange under 20s. in that part of Great Britain called England." The motion was put and agreed to.

HACKNEY COACHES.

Mr. Huskisson observed, that according to an Act which had passed there was a per centage when oats were at a guinea a quarter, but it was difficult to calculate the per centage, and consequently great mistakes occurred, and the fare was sometimes over-charged. He had also to remark, that there were from 4 to 500 carriages plied between London and the neighbouring villages, who took up passengers and dropt them in another place within the limits prescribed, but it was difficult to proceed against the owners for such offence. He therefore moved, "For leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Rates taken by Licensed Hackney Coachmen, and establishing others in lieu thereof, and for other purposes, which motion was agreed to."

The Secretary at War obtained leave to bring in a Bill to oblige the Clerks of sub-divisions to account for the money in hands, and to enable the Secretary at War to sue for and to recover the same.

The report on the Scotch Judges Annuity Bill was brought up, and the amendments agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

MILITARY COURTS MARTIAL.

Mr. Lyttleton rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to assimilate Military to Naval Courts Martial. The Hon. Member observed, that nothing was further from his intention than to entrench on the prerogative of the Crown. In the reign of Henry the VIIIth the power of the King over the army was first recognized, and in the reign of William, who marched his Dutch regiments to quell an insurrection, the Mutiny Bill passed, which gave the Commons a power annually of passing it or not. His Majesty at present had the appointment of all the Officers of a Court Martial, and the prosecution was conducted by an Officer of the Crown, but what he complained of the most was, the power of the Crown to alter the sentence of a Court Martial from acquittal to actual censure. The Hon. Member then proceeded to notice the Petition of the Hon. Cochrane Johnstone, presented in a former Session, who was acquitted by a Court Martial, but the sentence was reversed, and he was passed over in the list of promotions. In the Navy, the sentence of a Court Martial was never altered, and he could not conceive why there should be any difference in the two services. There was another hardship under which an Officer tried laboured, and that was, that he could be kept under arrest for an unlimited time, as there was no period mentioned within which his sentence could be made known. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill "To expedite the trial of Military Courts Martial, and to prevent any undue interference in the proceedings or any alteration of the sentence."

The Secretary at War and *Sir A. Wellesley* were of opinion, that any such Bill could not be entertained, as the Mutiny Bill was passed, and could not by a clause contained therein be altered. His Majesty, in repeated instances, where an Officer was ordered to be remanded, dispensed with the carrying the sentence into effect, and the Bill would be so far nugatory, as, though the King could not alter the sentence, he may dismiss the Officer, which was a prerogative that no person would think it proper or wise to infringe.

Sir F. Burdett spoke in favour of the motion, on the grounds that it would prevent any evil adviser of his Majesty succeeding in recommending the alteration of the sentence of a meritorious officer who had been acquitted, which had been the case in several instances.

Mr. Lyttleton consented to withdraw his motion, after which the orders of the day were disposed of, and the House at a late hour adjourned.

PROVINCIALS.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The sowing of all sorts of spring or Lent corn crops, even those of the late Barley kinds, in most of the northern districts, has been some time finished; and, from the complete manner in which they have been put into the ground, and the warm showery weather which has since succeeded, they cannot but have come forward in a rapid and vigorous manner; while all those crops of both the grain and pulse kinds which were put into the soil at a more early period, have an unusually healthy and promising appearance. The influence of the uncommonly fine growing weather during the whole of the month, has even been considerable on the sown Wheat crops, so as to have rendered the aspect of those which had been greatly injured by the alternations of frost and thaw, in the preceding months, in some cases highly favourable; consequently less mischief than was at first apprehended will probably be sustained in such crops. The same causes have likewise had the happiest effects in obviating the unusual scarcity of fodder, which was almost every where experienced by farmers about the close of the last month, by the sudden spring which has been given to vegetation, and the luxuriant flush of grass, which has been the consequence. This has been more particularly the case in the midland, western, and southern grazing districts. In the bay districts, likewise, the effects of the same circumstances have been equally evident. The grass, which had every where the most backward and unpromising appearance the last month, has experienced a most sudden change, now appearing, in most instances, not only favourable in its aspect, but the crops more forward and full than could possibly have been supposed; so that the quantities, when cut, will most probably be as large, if not more so, than is usually the case. The prices of most sorts of store stock have been kept down hitherto, by the scarcity of all kinds of fodder; but it is probable they will now be higher. Fat stock, of all descriptions, has been sold at high prices, but the late sudden flush of grass may, perhaps, have some effect in lowering them.

MANCHESTER, JUNE 1.—I am sorry to inform you that the numerous body of cotton-weavers in this town and neighbourhood are yet still dissatisfied with the proposals which the master manufacturers have agreed on at their meeting last night at the Bull's Head Inn here, which is 10 per cent. advance on all kinds of cotton goods weaving, to take place this day (June 1), and 10 per cent. again advance, to take place on the 1st of August next—this makes a full 20 per cent. which does not meet the approbation of this great body of useful men. Their demands are, and they do stand out and persist in having 5s. 6d.

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to the pound sterling advance, an advance which is 33 1-3d per cent. so that between the manufacturer and weaver there is just 13 1-3d per cent. and I am sorry to add, at this moment, not any of them will go to the loom, neither here nor any part of the neighbourhood, and upon a moderate calculation there are not less than 60,000 looms, in the cotton trade only, standing still in this town and neighbourhood of 12 miles. If any of them are at the shuttle, parties rush into the house, cellar or garret, and take it from them. This, I am sorry to say, is too true. Great numbers of weavers walk in small parties about the streets, and in a peaceable manner.—I am happy to say all is regularly quiet.—Wednesday night, June 1.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, May 31.

Inclosure from Vice-Admiral Whitshed, Commander in Chief on the Coast of Ireland, to Mr. Pole, dated at Cork, the 24th inst.

His Majesty's ship Virginie, at Sea, 20th May, 1808.
Latitude 46 North, longitude 14 West.

SIR,—I beg leave to detail for your information, the capture of the Guelderland Dutch frigate of 36 guns, commanded by Captain Pool, Knight of the Order of the Kingdom, who is wounded. She was manned with 257 men, and had 23 passengers; a fortnight from Bergen.

It was after an hour and a half's gallant defence, in a night action, on the 19th instant, that he surrendered; his masts being shot by the board, 25 of his men killed, and 49 severely wounded. The enemy wore three times, and in his effort to come round the fourth, fell on board the Virginie, and did her the only damage worth notice; for I have been fortunate, having only one man killed and one badly wounded. The night was extremely dark, and the swell so great, that the boarders could not act.

If any credit is attached to this transaction, I entreat you to bestow it on the officers and men; who, under every circumstance in service, merit my warmest commendation; in this I include the Officer of the Royal Marines, and the gallantry of his party.

Could any thing surpass the courage of the people, it was their dexterity in working the ship, which enabled me to keep close to the enemy; and their exertions in getting the boats out to rescue the men of the Guelderland from the flames, that ship taking fire soon after she struck; but through the firm discipline of the enemy, it was put out.

Allow me to mention the First Lieutenant, Mr. John Davies, a good Officer, of eleven years standing; and Mr. Nathaniel Norton, a Mate that has passed for a Lieutenant.

Vice-Admiral Whitshed. *E. BRACE.*

A List of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's ship Virginie, in Action with the Dutch National Frigate Guelderland, on the 19th May, 1808.

William Little, able seaman, killed.
John Woodcock, able seaman, wounded.
William Blanchard, landman, slightly wounded.

(Signed) *E. BRACE, Captain.*

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Matchet and Yates, Birmingham, button-makers.—Thomas and John Ollivant, Manchester.—Wood and Innell, Long Acre, colourmen.—Filby and Rust, Norwich, factors.—Mills, Dallou, and Waterhouse, Oldham, cotton-manufacturers.—Thomas and John Hope, Stockport, hat-manufacturers.—Hammond and Brown, Holborn Bridge, haberdashers.—Thomas and Francis Hildick, Walsall, farmers.—Mary, Thomas, and Francis Hildick, Walsall, mercers.—David and Benjamin Green, Yorkshire, graziers.—Gornall, Corry, and Pemberton, Preston, Lancashire, painters and gilders.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Gill, Brown Hill, Gloucestershire, clothier, to surrender June 18, at five, 14, and July 12, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Attornies, Mr. Evans, Thavies Inn, London; and Mr. Lamburn, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Joseph Dods, Commercial Chambers, Minories, ship and insurance broker, June 2, 11, and July 12, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Allan, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

John Evans, Cardigan, linen and woollen-draper, June 16, at five, 17, and July 12, at eleven, at the Christopher Inn, Bath. Attornies, Mr. Rotton, Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire; and Mr. Ellis, Hatton Garden.

James Unwin, Wandsworth, miller, June 4, 14, and July 12, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Druce, Billiter-square.

John Millington and Joseph Millington, Houndsditch, glaziers, June 11, 18, and July 12, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Rooke, Armourers'-hall, Coleman-street.

DIVIDENDS.

June 25. Francis Allen, late of Pall Mall, milliner.

June 25. Thomas Winder and William Jewhurst, Westminster Bridge Road, iron-founders.

June 21. William Absolem, Leicester-street, straw-hat-manufacturer.

June 28. Edward Roser, Lindfield, soap-manufacturer.

July 12. Anthony Beck, Oxford-street, sadler.

July 30. Joseph Hawkey, Piccadilly, army-accoutrement-maker.

June 30. Christopher and Thomas Shaw, Southampton, bankers.

June 22. Joseph Neave, jun. late of Poole, merchant.

June 21. John Pencock, late of Kingston-upon-Hull.

June 21. John Wild and Thomas Brownsword, Stockport, cotton-manufacturers.

July 2. William Hartridge, Cheapside, haberdasher.

July 2. John Vincent, Seething-lane, carpenter.

July 16. Thomas Hughes, Norfolk-street.

July 2. John Jones, Threadneedle-street, warehouseman.

July 1. William Potter, Kenton, Devonshire, taylor.

June 25. William Layton Winter, Albion-place, Blackfriars Road, stationer.

June 21. George Harrison, Globe-street, Wapping, carpenter.

June 22. Joseph Hesketh and William Jones, of Liverpool, grocers.

CERTIFICATES, JUNE 21.

James Barlow, late of Monmouth-street, tallow-chandler.
James Chard, late of Anchor and Hope Alley, St. George's in the East, painter.
James Swann, Hinckley, Leicestershire, currier.
John Elliot and John Thomas Dagnall, Upper East Smithfield, flax-dressers.
Samuel Redfern, Stockport, cotton-spinner.
Thomas Simpson, William Taylerson, John Sanderson, and Joseph Granger, late of Stokesley, Yorkshire, bankers.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

[The Gazette contains a Letter from Mr. James Dowie, acting Commander of the Prince William Henry Revenue cutter, giving an account of his having captured the Wovelhausen, of four 4-pounders, two swivels, a number of small arms, and 38 men: one of which was killed, and the Commander and three men, wounded. Six of the crew of the Revenue cutter were also wounded, though not dangerously.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Mudy and Tabbs, Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, hair-dressers. Griffith and Kent, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, surgeons. Robertson and Landbeck, Broker-row, Moorfields, brokers. Mabb and Porter, Kingston-upon-Hull, porter-merchants. Bush and Jones, jun. Buckingham, woollen-drapers. Sharp and Pitt, Birmingham, factors. Aspinall, Davies and Aspinall, Birmingham, gun-barrell-makers. Clarke, and Landor, Tildsley-Bank, Lancashire, merchants. Brohier and Dienaide, Southampton, dealers. Winch and Nelson, Gateshead, Durham. Sullivin and Royal, Millbank, boat-builders. Hobson and Roe, Sheffield, dealers. Mann and Richardson, Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit-merchants. Catnach and Davison, Alnwick, printers. Formby, Barton, Birley, Stitt, Hammond and Birley, Rio de Janeiro, merchants.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

George Machan, Huddersfield, grocer, from May 14 to July 2, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

Paul Lister, Slater-Ing, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, from June 14, to August 2, at ten, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester.

William Bickford Jackson, Exeter, merchant, July 20, at eleven, at the Globe Inn, Exeter.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Lee, Islington, timber-merchant, to surrender, June 11, 18, and July 16, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Jackson, Hatton-garden.

Thomas Crump, Westminster-road, tinman, June 11, 18, and July 16, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mr. Mangnal, Warwick-square.

Joseph Harrison, Eller-Car, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, June 20, at four, 21, and July 16, at eleven, at the Devonshire Arms Inn, Kighley, Yorkshire. Attornies, Messrs. Ex-

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ley and Stocker, Furnival's Inn, London, or Mr. Metcalfe, Ilkley.

Joseph and John Thackery, Manchester, cotton-spinners. June 16, 17, and July 16, at eleven, at the Palace inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. S. Edge, Manchester, or Mr. Edge, Inner-Temple, London.

Isaac Railton, Egremont, Cumberland, draper, June 17, 18, and July 16, at eleven, at the King's Arms inn, Egremont. Attorney, Mr. Wordsworth, Cat-Gill-hall, near Egremont.

William George Weddell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shopkeeper, June 29, 30, and July 16, at eleven, at the Fleece inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, London, or Mr. Thelfall, Manchester.

Richard Rayner, Birmingham, button-maker, June 17, 18, and July 16, at eleven, at the Shakespear Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Messrs. Lee and Corrie, Birmingham, and Mr. Alexander, Bedford-row, London.

John Whittingham, Liverpool, grocer, June 28, 29, and July 16, at one, at the Bull and Punch Bowl inn, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Blackstock, Saint Mildred's-court, London, and Mr. Murrow, Liverpool.

Meyer Cohen, Devonshire-street, Queen's-square, exchange-broker, June 7, 25, and July 16, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Mills, Ely-place.

Thomas Middleton, Maiden-lane, Battle-bridge, blue-manufacturer, June 11, 18, and July 16, at twelve, at Guildall. Attorney, Mr. Hackett, Chancery-lane.

Thomas Annis, South-end, dealer, June 14, 21, and July 16, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Williams, Staple's-inn.

John Dawson, Aldgate, Linen-draper, June 11, 21, and July 16, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Nind, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's Fields.

Samuel Lee, Bradford, cotton-manufacturer, June 14, at six, 15, and July 16, at ten, at the Talbot inn, Bradford. Attorneys, Mr. Edge, King's-Bench-Walks, London, and Mr. Brodgen, Bradford.

William Gore, Aldgate, manchester-warehouseman, June 14, 18, and July 16, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Courteen, College-hill.

Benjamin Hugman, Battersea, fellmonger, June 11, 18, and July 16, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Broad, Union-street, Southwark.

James George Rose, Buckingham-place, Marybone, money-scrivener, June 11, 18, and July 16, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Steventon, Chequer-court, Charing-cross.

Thomas Dearing and Michael Forster, Litchfield-street, Soho, tavern-keepers, June 7, 14, and July 16, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Oakley, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

DIVIDENDS.

June 25. James Stevens, James-street, Oxendon-street, corn-dealer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

June 28. William Moffatt, Queen-street, Long-acre, iron-monger, at one, at Guildhall.

July 5. George Marks, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, woollen-draper, at one, at Guildhall.

June 28. William Richmond, Mark-lane, auctioneer, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 14. William Rattray, King-street, Deptford, cheesemonger, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 1. Abraham Stott, Robert Fitton, Richard Bowker, and Robert Hartley, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, at two, at the Dog Inn, Manchester.

July 5. Thomas Gray, Rumford, Essex, innholder, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

July 2. James Jones, Bishop's-Stortford, Hertfordshire, shopkeeper, at one, at Guildhall, London.

July 2. William Cuff, Upper East Smithfield, Aldgate, cheesemonger, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

July 2. Wm. Nicholls, Minchinhampton, clothier, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stroud.

June 27. Samuel Hall, Sheffield, hat-manufacturer, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Sheffield.

June 27. Morris Powell Everall, Tenbury, Worcestershire, plumber, at twelve, at the Angel Inn, Ludlow.

June 29. Richard Smith, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, mercer, at eleven, at the Hind Inn, Lutterworth.

June 30. Christopher and Thomas Shaw, Southampton, bankers, at one, at the Coach and Horses Inn, Southampton.

June 28. John Norman, Bristol, coal-merchant, at eleven, at the White Lion, Bristol.

June 25. James Moore, Walworth, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

June 25 Charles Regnart, Clevelan[illegible]-street, Fitzroy-square, statuary, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 21. James Robinson, Liverpool, silversmith, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES, JUNE 25.

James Wain, Mount-street, Lambeth, Merchant.
William Johnson, Edgeware-Road, collar-maker.
Sarah English, Charing-Cross, hosier.
Alexander Foreshaw, Whitechapel High-street, victualler.
John Pearson, Pudsey, Yorkshire, clothier.
John Wood, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer.
Humphry Pope, Ratcliff-Cross, victualler.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The American President has published two official documents on her disputes with England and France. One is a letter from Mr. ERSKINE to the American Government, on the Orders in Council; the other a letter from M. CHAMPAGNY to General ARMSTRONG, on the same subject. It seems now almost necessary that America unite either with England or with France: for the Frenchman's letter amounts to a command that America shall declare war against us. It even asserts, that the Emperor considers war to have been "declared from the day on which England published her decrees." But if the Americans should not view the matter in the same light, all their vessels, which have yet been sequestered, are to be condemned. Thus we ascertain what was long ago suspected, that BONAPARTE had insisted on America's going to war against England.

Mr. ERSKINE's letter points out the exceptions which the Orders of Council contain, in behalf of the Americans. They are, by these Orders, allowed to carry on a direct trade with the Colonies of France. They are allowed either to retain the produce of those same hostile Colonies for home consumption, or to bring it to England, and from hence to re-export it even to France, on the payment of such a duty only, as will place French and British colonial exports on the same footing in the Continental markets. Flour, grain, tobacco, the growth of America, they are allowed to export from hence into France, without paying any transit duty whatever.

In another communication the President had laid before Congress the last French and Spanish Decrees against the Neutral Commerce. To him they are arguments for the further continuation of the Act of Embargo.

There are also published certain instructions sent to Messrs. PINCKNEY and MONROE, on their conduct of the Treaty with Lords HOLLAND and AUCKLAND. As this Treaty was never enforced, the directions respecting it are scarcely interesting, except as they shew the sentiment that America entertained when they were given. This one thing is remarkable: Mr. MADDISON, after instructing the negociators to procure an exemption of merchantmen from a search for deserters, adds, that an article to the above effect had actually, at a prior period, been acquiesced in by Lord HAWKESBURY and Mr. ADDINGTON, but had been frustrated by an exception of Lord ST. VINCENT.

The disturbances in Spain still continue to occupy the principal part of the public attention. BONAPARTE has at length completed the humiliation both of the KING and of

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the Prince of the Spanish Royal Family; the King having, in imitation of the Prince, absolutely resigned his power. It is supposed that Murat, the Grand Duke of Berg, will now become the Sovereign of Spain.

Some of our cotemporaries have spoken largely of the advantages that England will derive from assisting the Spaniards in any attempts to shake off the French yoke, and urged our Ministers to be strenuous and early in affording all possible encouragement and aid to the people of Cadiz, Madrid, and those other places in which a disposition for insurrection is manifested. For our own part we are not inclined to be so sanguine in our expectations on this subject. It was long ago our opinion, which we do not hesitate to assert, that no efforts which Spain is likely to make will have much effect for the general interests of Europe, or for our particular advantage. And how can we do any good to Spain by the small number of troops which our utmost efforts could collect for her assistance? Would not Bonaparte be able to bring ten soldiers to bear upon every one of ours? And in the mean time, what shall we have done? Why, we shall have made a powerful diversion in favour of France. We shall have left our own coasts unguarded, for the sake of helping the Spaniards: and Bonaparte, seeing our strength dispersed, which if retained at home might defy his efforts, will have an opportunity of carrying into effect his long nurtured and favourite project of an English invasion. We wonder that the Editors of the Newspapers have not yet learned the futility of these partial and hasty coalitions. Certainly this country has had the advantage, or rather, the misfortune, of examples enow upon this subject.

The Gotteuburgh Mail, due on Sunday, arrived on Thursday. From Finland and Norway there is nothing new. The Russians have been obliged to surrender in Aland: but they still keep possession of Gothland, *the Eye of the Baltic*. This is a station much more important than Aland, which is of consequence only as being near to Stockholm.

But now that our Expedition is arrived on the Swedish coast, it seems that the leaders of it do not know what to do. Instructions, it is said, will be sent from England.—War carried on upon this system can be but of little avail against an enemy so prompt and vigorous as he with whom we have to deal. Probably a desire of accounting for this *abeyance* of our Expedition, has occasioned the recent reports of an Armistice having been concluded between Russia and Swedeh, which is said to be preparatory to a pacification.

Turkey is supposed to have joined France against us. The insurrection at Constantinople about the end of March is believed to have been one of those insurrections which the Janissaries are so often in the habit of exciting, either to attain their arrears of pay, or to force the Government to make fresh concessions to them.—But the Turkish Government, though it may side with France against us, will not thereby purchase security from French oppression. The dismemberment of Turkey has long been arranged by the destroyer General, and the moment he has settled the affairs of Spain, we shall find him carving out the Turkish Provinces.—Russia is already taking steps to secure Moldavia and Wallacia to herself.

We understand that a communication was on Friday made to the Lord Mayor by the Lords of the Admiralty; and it is said, that in the expected event of the surrender of the fleet at Cadiz, the River Fencibles and others will be allowed to volunteer their services to bring the ships to England.

The Hamburgh Papers are said to contain a Russian Ukase, resembling the Decree published some time ago in Holland, enacting provisions to regulate the foreign commerce. No ship, whether neutral or otherwise, shall be permitted to sail from a Russian port, without first giving security that she is not destined to an English port; and the parties will not be released from their bond, until it is legally proved that the vessel has actually arrived at the port for which she cleared out.

Accounts to a late date were received on Thursday from Lisbon. Junot is raising troops by a military conscription in Portugal, which includes every male from 15 to 30 years of age. The Portuguese, as may naturally be expected, express all the discontent which they dare at this measure.

The Ladies of the fugitive Bourbon Family are expected soon in this country, and the Marquis of Buckingham is constructing additional apartments at Gosfield for their reception. Louis XVIII. as the fugitives call him, is at this time on a visit to the Prince of Conde, at Wanstead.

A person has undertaken, for a trifling wager, to hop round Lincoln's Inn-square, without resting or assistance, and afterwards to devour five pounds weight of rump steaks at a neighbouring public-house; the whole to be accomplished in half an hour. To-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, is the time fixed to decide it.

MR. PITT'S BIRTH-DAY.

Saturday se'nnight, the anniversary dinner in celebration of Mr. Pitt's Birth-Day was held at Merchant Taylor's Hall. After the healths of the King, Queen, and Royal Family, had been given in the usual way, an Ode was delivered from the head of the table.—The Duke of Beaufort, who was in the Chair, gave, according to the last line of the Ode—"The Immortal Memory of Mr. Pitt"—which was drank and accompanied with acclamations; and Mr. Gibbon gave a song adapted to the occasion.—Mr. Fitzgerald recited some verses in praise of Mr. Pitt, which were encored. The Army and Navy of England followed, with their usual patriotic reception. The Duke of Beaufort then gave the King of Sweden; and Mr. Canning, in the name of the Swedish Ambassador, returned thanks by observing that the spirited conduct of his countrymen, the Swedes, found in the meeting of that day an additional impulse, from the loyalty and patriotism with which the assembly were inspired. Several other toasts were given, which were received with enthusiasm; among them were—"Success to the Spanish nation in their struggles against Bonaparte; and may the Royal Family of Portugal establish in the Brazils that independent empire which they could not preserve in Europe." "May the landed and commercial interests of this country ever continue as united as at present."—The toasts and sentiments given were accompanied with appropriate songs, catches, and glees. "Success to the Administration" being given, the Lord Chancellor returned thanks; but from the occasion of its being the celebration of Mr. Pitt's birth-day, who was his most intimate friend, his feelings overpowered him, and he spoke in a tone so feeble and inaudible, that his utterance was very indistinctly heard. It is calculated that not less than 900 persons, among whom were a number of the nobility, were on this occasion entertained.

The ingredients which compose *Ninon de Lenclo's Tooth Powder*, have been examined by two eminent Physicians of the Metropolis, and Members of the College, who have approved of its good effects in preserving the enamel, strengthening the relaxed gums, eradicating the scurvy, and causing them to retain their natural colour to the last; it prevents or cures the toothach, stops their decay, fixes those that are loose, has an agreeable taste, and totally expels a bad or offensive breath. This elegant Composition is sold, at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. a-box (duty included), only by the most respectable Houses; such are, Messrs. Bowlog, Walker, & Co. 36, Blackman-street; Golding, Cornhill; J. Overton, New Bond-street; Bacon & Co. Oxford-street, &c. &c. For general orders, apply to the Proprietors of Ninon de Lenclo's Tooth Powder, at Mr. C. Law's, Bookseller, Ave-Maria-lane.

At last the First Number of the Dramatic Appellant has made its appearance. The plays contained in this Number were rejected by Managers during the course of this season, and the letters of rejection are printed with them. *The Barons of Elsenberg* and *William Tell*, two original tragedies, *Albert and Rosalie*, a melodrama, and *The Wager*, a musical entertainment, form a highly interesting variety of good pieces, and the sixteen pages of theatrical criticisms, stage sketches, &c. entitled The Panegyrist, will amply gratify the taste of every discriminating reader.

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THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Tuesday, at two o'clock, His Majesty held a private Levee, at the Queen's Palace, which was attended by the usual Officers of State.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, of the First Guards, upon his promotion.

The Bishop of Down, upon his translation to that See.

Admiral, the Earl of Northesk, upon his promotion.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

Yesterday our gracious and beloved Sovereign entered into the 70th year of his age, with the best wishes of every class of his Majesty's subjects, for a long continuance of that life which is deservedly so precious in the estimation of every good subject:

"*Sero in Cœlum redeat!*"

The tower and park guns were fired at noon, as usual; and the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy.

Their Majesties received the junior part of the Royal Family at Buckingham House in the morning, where they breakfasted, and congratulated their Royal Parent on the return of the day. Soon after one o'clock, the Queen and the Princesses prepared to leave Buckingham House, and they arrived at St. James's at a quarter past two, escorted by a party of Life Guards. Her Majesty was ushered into the Council Chamber by his Grace the Duke of Portland, with whom she conversed for some time. The Princesses formed, as usual, on the left of the Queen, agreeable to seniority. The Lord Chamberlain waved his wand for the performance of the Ode, under the direction of Sir W. Parsons:—

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

Not with more joy, when gathering round,
Dark mists the face of Heaven deform;
When howls the wind with hollow sound,
Preluding to the rising storm;
We thro' the severing clouds descry
Of cheering light a golden gleam,
And hail awhile the clearing sky,
And feel awhile the genial beam;
Than now, when spreading wide and far,
Roars the tremendous peal of war,
We bless of peace and joy the ray.
That gilds the happy hours of GEORGE'S Natal Day.

From regions wrapp'd in endless snow,
Eternal Winter's drear domain,
To where Sol's fervid axles glow
Incessant o'er the arid plain,
The Muses look with anxious eye
To see the clouds of discord fly,
That the loud clarion's warlike sound,
Which awes a trembling world, may cease,
And all their tuneful choir around
May strike the lyre to notes of Peace;
The scenes of horror and of death be o'er,
And feel Ambition grasp her iron rod no more.

Vain are their hopes, their vows are vain;
War still protracts his bloody reign;
And when these halcyon hours are past
That lull awhile the stormy blast,
The Muse again, in martial lays,
Must bid her voice the Song of Battle raise;
Must shew that all the joys that smile
On Britain's Heaven-protected Isle,
Call on her Sons with tenfold might
To stem the threatening waves of fight,
Whelm in the ensanguin'd tide their Country's foes,
And guard with giant arm the blessings Heaven bestows.

The performers were Messrs. Sale, Neild, Knyvett, &c. and Mr. Knyvett played the piano forte. Neither the Prince of Wales nor the Princess of Wales had arrived at half past two o'clock, but they were at the Drawing-Room. Her Royal Highness slept at her new residence at Kensington Palace on Friday night, and the Princess dressed there for the Drawing-Room yesterday. After the performance of the Ode, above thirty persons were presented to her Majesty, who continued conversing with the assembly until near five o'clock, when her Majesty retired.

The Drawing-Room was well attended, and the dresses were particularly beautiful. His Majesty was not present. In the evening the public offices, &c. &c. were illuminated as usual.

COURT DRESSES.

LADIES.

HER MAJESTY.

A yellow and silver tissue train, trimmed with blond lace, and the petticoat yellow and silver tissue, covered with blond, and draperies of diamonds; sleeves and body to correspond.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES

Displayed the elegance of her taste in a superb Court train and petticoat of pink and silver tissue, the train richly embroidered with beautiful coloured foil border, and silver bullion forming vine leaves, corn-flowers, and silver shells, interspersed with rich coloured stones; the petticoat fancifully embroidered with foil and silver in wreaths and shells to correspond; the drapery of Brussels point lace, looped up with diamonds, forming roses and stars; the body and sleeves ornamented with point lace and diamonds. The head-dress of diamonds, and ostrich feathers.

DUCHESS OF YORK.

A white crape petticoat, most richly embroidered in Arabic stripes of gold and silver, the ground richly covered with bunches of wheat; the train of rich gold tissue, embroidered in silver; sleeves trimmed with beautiful point lace, and looped up with diamonds; head-dress, a handsome plume of feathers, and a profusion of diamonds.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

An amber-coloured sarcenet petticoat, completely covered with a rich silver net, ornamented with antique chains of massy silver, interspersed with double yellow narcissus, and wreaths of silver oak and cyprus; train of amber and silver tissue; head-dress of diamonds and white feathers.

PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

A white crape petticoat, with an elegant border of lilies and cocoa shells, fanciful drapery on the right side, formed of rings and mellons; the left side nearly the same; the middle of silver foiled stripes with spangles; silver border of pine-apples, ornamented with rich silver tassels.

PRINCESS MARY.

A superb dress of silver tissue, richly embroidered with the same. The ground-work of the dress white crape over satin, studded with large silver rings, and terminated with a handsome vermicella border with bouquets of garden grass and Guernsey lilies; the right side of the dress a magnificent drapery of silver tissue, with a massy border of foil shells, fossils, and stones, studded in festoons, from which bunches of oak and acorns were interwoven, and suspended; light drapery tastefully arranged, with handsome borders in scollop; shells formed the coup d œil of this truly elegant and magnificent dress; the whole furnished with handsome cords and tassels. Robe silver tissue, trimmed with silver vandykes, point lace, and diamonds.

PRINCESS AMELIA.

A white satin petticoat richly striped with gold India embroidery; the draperies on the right side richly embroidered with silver, and tastefully ornamented with wreaths of the wings of India flies, supported with sprigs of diamonds; the left side a square drapery to correspond: the bottom of the petticoat richly ornamented with real gold fringe: the whole supported and relieved with real gold cord and tassels; train of white satin, with a border of tissue and gold fringe. Head-dress, a superb turban, in gold, with diamonds and feathers.

PRINCESS SOPHIA OF GLOUCESTER.

A white sarsnet petticoat, richly embroidered with silver, and elegantly ornamented with wreaths of ivy and silver tassels; white sarsnet train, superbly embroidered with silver fringe and wreaths of ivy; head-dress, diamonds and feathers.

Duchess of BEDFORD—White satin and crape with wreaths, and branches of white roses and point.

Duchess of RUTLAND—A most elegant petticoat of white crape, richly embroidered in real gold draperies, embroidered in loma, tastefully looped up with branches of gold hoops; train of rich gold tissue, trimmed with gold fringe; sleeves of point lace, looped up with diamonds; the bosom enriched with diamonds, girdle and stomacher of diamonds, diamond necklace and cross; head-dress of the most beautiful diamond plumes ever seen—the whole had a superb effect, and her grace was particularly noticed at Court.

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The Marchioness of DOWNESHIRE—A silver grey satin petticoat, embroidered with a costly silver wheat border, with elegant silver gauze draperies; the train of the same satin as the petticoat, and ornamented the same. Head-dress, a diamond bandeau, with silver grey ostrich feathers.

Countess of CHOLMONDELEY—A petticoat of primrose colour with a drapery of rich lace, tastefully drawn up with diamonds, and numerous plumes of ostrich feathers; body and train of primrose sarsnet, ornamented also with diamonds—the whole forming a dress of that elegant novelty which her ladyship usually displays.

Countess of ORMOND and ORRERY—In an elegant dress of pale blue satin and crape, drapered in a superb style.

Countess of CLARE—A white lace petticoat thrown over yellow sarsnett, beautifully drawn up with draperies, and supported with bunches of libunum; at the bottom a wreath to correspond; body and train of the same trimmed with Brussels point lace; head dress, feathers and diamonds.—The *tout ensemble* of this dress evinced as usual the peculiar elegance of her Ladyship's taste.

Countess of SELKIRK—A petticoat of rich lilac nett, very beautifully *applique*, with a nouvelle silver border of shells and sea-weed; on the left side a sash fastened up with a large cluster of the same, from which are suspended massy chains and tassells, at the bottom a border corresponding with the drapery; train and body of lilac nett, trimmed with very fine point, and finished by a border of shells: head dress, feathers, and a profusion of diamonds.—Her Ladyship's dress for taste and elegance was unequalled, and attracted that universal admiration it so justly merited.

Countess of CAMDEN—A yellow satin petticoat, covered with a rich Brussels point lace, with an elegant border; the train of yellow satin; the sleeves ornamented with rich lace.

GENTLEMENS DRESSES.

HIS MAJESTY,

In the morning, wore his review dress, and in the evening, the Windsor uniform.

THE PRINCE OF WALES,

A full dress Field Marshal's uniform.

THE DUKE OF YORK,

A full dress Field Marshal's uniform, and the Order of the Garter.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE,

A dress coat of the 2d regiment of foot guards.

DUKE OF SUSSEX,

In full dress uniform of the North Briton Volunteers.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER,

A dress coat of the 3d regiment of foot guards.

The Duke of GORDON—A blue figured velvet coat and breeches, and embroidered waistcoat.

The Duke of RUTLAND—A regimental suit of the Leicestershire militia, with a very brilliant star.

The Marquis of WATERFORD—A full dress of the Waterford Militia.

Earl of TYRCONNELL—A beautiful rich embroidered Aid-de-camp coat, of the Commander in Chief, and a uniform waistcoat and breeches.

Lord LAKE—A full dress uniform of the 1st regiment of foot guards.

Lord BERESFORD—A full dress uniform of the 2d, or Queen's bays.

Lord DURSLEY—In a most superb dress of the Gloucester militia.

Lord ERSKINE—A dress coat and waistcoat of forest green Marino cloth, lined with white silk, and rich steel buttons, and black silk breeches.

The visit of the Royal Family, on Friday, to the British Museum, being made public, attracted a vast concourse of people. Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, and the Princesses, arrived in three carriages, about a quarter before one o'clock.—They were received by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Dartmouth and Aylsford, Lord St. Helens, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sirs J. Banks, and W. Scott, Mr. Planta, the Librarian, and several others, who conducted the Royal Family to the new wing added to the building, and shewed them the curiosities, with which they appeared highly amused; it is twenty years since her Majesty was there. The Royal Party partook of some refreshments, and left the Museum at three o'clock.

THE THEATRE.

DRURY-LANE.

SIGNORA STORACE—HER FAREWELL-ADDRESS ON RETIRING FROM THE STAGE—HER MANNER OF MAKING HER EXIT—HER GENERAL MERITS AS A SINGER, AND AS AN ACTRESS.

On Monday evening Signora Storace performed the part of *Floretta*, in Mr. Dibdin's opera of *The Cabinet*, and after the opera and the string of songs that is so frequently made a part of the benefit entertainments, she came forward to sing an address to the audience on her final retirement from the stage. This musical adieu had been written by Mr. Colman, and was delivered with a good deal of feeling by Signora Storace. In singing the first verse she appeared to be so overcome by her sensibility, that she actually seemed weeping: but the illusion of these tears was destroyed, when in the next verse she had occasion to say,

"No studied tear I've taught to glisten."

If nothing had been said, we might have been deceived: but this assertion betrays itself: and reminds us only of the country boy in Mr. O'Keefe's farce, who having opened a letter directed to his master, delivers it to the old gentleman, saying of his own accord with great earnestness, "I assure you, Sir, I have not "opened it."

However, it is some compliment to the acting of the Signora, that we were at first deceived into a belief that her tears were real. The principal misfortune that she derived from the awkward contrivance that we have been blaming, was that when she came to the conclusion of her address, and was carried off the stage in a swoon by Mr. Bannister and Mr. Braham, a suspicion stole upon the minds of some among the audience, that the swoon was as carefully studied as the tear had been before. Accordingly great disputes arose, whether this swoon were a *faint* or a *feint*: and many persons were unable to decide whether the Signora had been *very much affected*, or only *very affected*. If the *sensibility* were not the result of *sensibility*, but mere acting, then Signora Storace unquestionably kept up the character of an actress most completely to the last moment, and deserves to be praised for adhering to the excellent rule of *Qualis ab incepto*—but we are rather inclined to think that the feelings which agitated her on taking leave of the stage, joined to the heat of a crowded house, and the exertions which she had gone through in the course of the evening, did really conquer her so far as to render her incapable of supporting herself. She retired amid the universal plaudits of a thronged audience.

Signora Storace has been an actress for a great number of years: and as a singer has, from her early youth, enjoyed a very high reputation. Her voice was strong and clear: and her science has always been held in esteem. With two such assistants, indeed, as the late Mr. Storace, her brother, and the present Mr. Braham, it is no wonder that she has acquired great celebrity for her musical skill. As an actress, she never was particularly good. She had always a want of manner, not to say a vulgarity, which rendered her by no means pleasing on the stage. She mistook boldness for archness, and never knew the point where gaiety borders on ill-breeding. However, in the parts of servants, and in similar characters requiring nothing but confidence, jollity, and good singing, Signora Storace was always a favourite: and though every body must commend her prudence in anticipating rather than yielding to the decay of her powers, and leaving her audience, rather than waiting to be deserted by them, yet we have no doubt but there will be some persons who will regret the loss of so good a singer, and so sprightly an actress.

THE LOAN.

On Tuesday the Gentlemen inclined to bid for the Loan, attended the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his Office in Downing-street, at ten o'clock. No conversation took place. The Gentlemen merely gave in their Biddings, which were as follow:

Sir Francis Baring and Co.	£118	3	6
Messrs. Robarts and Co.	118	18	0
—— Goldsmid and Co.	118	19	0
—— Walsh and Nisbett	120	10	0
—— Barnes, Ricardo, and Co.	120	14	0

Whereupon Sir Fran. Baring and Co. were declared the highest Bidders. The price they have given is near 2 per cent. above what the highest price of Monday would warrant, so as to allow a profit to the subscribers; notwithstanding which the *Omnium* was sold at 2 per cent. premium, on its being announced at the Stock Exchange. The bargain is very favourable to the public, who have saved near half a million by the competition of the different lists.

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CITY.

Tuesday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, which was numerously attended.

Previous to the Lord Mayor holding the Court, his Lordship ordered the price of Bread to be continued at 11½*d.* the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 10*d.* household.

The Committee appointed to examine the Petition of John Christey, an impressed freeman, reported to the Court the proceedings thereon, which was read and ordered to be printed, and a copy sent to every Member of the Court.

They also reported their proceedings on the case of Nathaniel Young, another impressed freeman, that an application had been made to the Court of King's Bench for a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, to bring him up, which the Court refused to grant; upon which a long debate took place, and the Committee were directed to take every step in their power to assert and support the ancient rights and privileges of the Citizens of London.

Same day Sir Thomas Hardy attended at the Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall, where he was presented with the Freedom of the City, and an elegant sword, voted him by the Corporation of London. He was attended by Alderman Shaw, in whose mayoralty the vote of thanks passed, Mr. Alderman Birch and Mr. James Dixon, the mover and seconder, with two other naval captains. The baronet expressed his gratitude to the City of London for the favour conferred upon him.

Friday the Lord Mayor held an especial Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, when the following Gentlemen were elected Rulers of the Watermen and Lightermens' Company for the ensuing year: Messrs. John Hamer, Richard Rowed, Henry Grey, William Devy, Abraham Sanderson, William Chapman, Thomas Blackstone, and James Betts, Water Rulers.—Matthias Lucas, John Finkald, Jun. and Francis Theodore Hay, Lighter Rulers.—Messrs. Hamson, Yates, Jolenstone, and Opey, were re-elected Bendles of the Court of Requests.—A dividend of two per cent to the Orphans, due the 5th of July, was ordered to be paid on the 12th of July next.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

On Tuesday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the ships Asia and Walthamstow were taken up for India this season; they were ordered to be afloat the 24th instant, sail to Gravesend the 7th of July, and to be in the Downs the 13th of August.

The ships Sir S. Lushington, Ocean, Devaynes, General Stuart, Tottenham, and Union, were ordered to be afloat the 7th of July, and to sail from Gravesend the 7th of August.

The Warren Hastings, Capt. Larkins, was appointed to be in preparation for a voyage to Bengal and China.

Capt. M'Taggart was sworn in to the command of the Ocean. The Court adjourned till Wednesday next.

LAW-REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, MAY 25.

FREEMEN OF LONDON LIABLE TO BE IMPRESSED IN COMMON WITH THE REST OF THE COMMUNITY.

Mr. Garrow moved for a Writ of Habeas Corpus to bring up Nathaniel Young, an impressed man, he claiming exemption on the ground of his being a Freeman of the City of London. The City of London claimed exemption of their Freemen from Impress, not only upon the immemorial use and understanding that such exemption was secured to them by their Charter, but upon the Grants of the 15th of Edward II. and of Edward III. the former of which set forth, that in consequence of the gratuitous aid afforded his Majesty by the Citizens of London, at the Castle of Leeds, in Kent; such Citizens in future should not be compelled to go out of their walls for the purposes of war, &c.

Lord Ellenborough.—"That grant only means that the Citizens of London having in that instance given voluntary aid to the King, the fact should not establish a precedent for calling them out of their walls on every occasion. I fancy that the Statute of Array, which recognizes the right of the Crown to call out the subjects for the general defence of the Realm, applies as fully to the Citizens of London as to any other class of his Majesty's subjects."

Mr. Garrow said it was a question of great importance to the City, and perhaps the Court would grant a conditional Rule, so as to bring that question fully before the Court.

Lord Ellenborough.—"If, Sir, you could lay before us reasonable grounds for supporting your claim to exemption, then the Court would attend to it; but it is giving a consequence to the application that does not belong to it, to grant a Rule in the absence of such grounds. The Court see nothing in the present case to take the party out of the common liability."

Mr. Justice Grose.—"The exemption claimed would only enable the City of London to sell more freedoms."

Mr. Garrow took nothing by his motion.

MAY 30.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

This was an action against the Defendant, the Projector of a new Distillery Company; the case has excited much alarm, because if the allegations could be sustained, a considerable number of beneficial associations, established by the most respectable persons, would be dissolved. The affidavit stated, that one John Baker, clerk to a corn distiller, having seen the Defendant's advertisement of a public distillery company, went to the Defendant's office in 'Change-alley, paid 2 per Cent. for two transferable shares, and obtained a receipt to *it*. The latter was concerned in the distillery. This Distiller's Clerk conceiving the project illegal, by the Statute of the 6th of George I. afterwards thought proper to promote the interest of his employers by preferring a prosecution against the Defendant for breach of the statute.

Lord Ellenborough delivered the judgment of the Court, in the King v. Dodd. His Lordship said, that the question, which was a very important one, had occupied a considerable portion of their time, and had been fully considered of by the Court. The result of their deliberation was, that the criminal information against the Defendant ought to be granted, and the grounds for thinking so were, first, because the Statute of the 6th of Geo. I. chap. 18, had not been acted upon for 88 years; and secondly, because the person applying for the information did not appear to have been injured, or in the words of the Act "bubbled." The Court, his Lordship said, had looked into the Defendant's prospects for establishing his projected distillery, and they found, amongst other mischievous circumstances, one particularly delusive, namely, that of holding out to the subscribers that they were only liable to the amount of their shares. The Company as between themselves might make such an agreement, but with respect to third persons, the smallest subscriber in the partnership was liable to the full extent of all the debts contracted by the Company in carrying on the concern. One beneficial consequence, his Lordship said, would result from the present decision, namely, that the statute in question would be fully known and comprehended; and probably the mischiefs provided against would be avoided in future. At the same time, if the Officer of the Crown thought proper to interfere in his official character for the existing violations of that statute, the Court were ready to entertain his suit, and the party then before the Court had the power of appealing to the Grand Jury if he thought proper. His Lordship concluded his observations by saying that he wished it clearly to be understood that Companies, such as he was contemplating, were expressly illegal, and *that the Defendant must not proceed in his speculation.* When he had said that he trusted his observations would operate as a caution to Companies of a similar nature, and prevent them from holding out the like delusion to the public; and the Court were further of opinion, that an increase of such establishments was pregnant with great mischief to society, and could not be countenanced by those whose duty it was to watch over the welfare of the community. His Lordship then ordered the Rule to be discharged without costs.

OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

This day the Sessions commenced, before Sir Nash Grose, Baron Graham, the Recorder, and City Officers, when 14 prisoners were tried, five of whom were capitally convicted; six were convicted of felony, and three acquitted, but the trials were totally devoid of interest.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

Margaret Rainey, a dissolute female, living in Parker's-lane, Drury-lane, was capitally indicted for assaulting and robbing Edward Stephens, on the 9th of April, putting him in fear, and forcibly taking from his person a one-pound note and two seven-shilling pieces. The prosecutor stated himself to be a coach-maker, having a wife and five children. He was passing through the lane where the prisoner resided in a cellar, when he was prevailed upon to go in; after some time he found the prisoner's hand in his breeches pocket, and she drew out a one-pound note and two seven-shilling pieces. He struggled with her, and got back one of the seven-shilling pieces, and on demanding the remainder she struck him on the head with a poker, and laid him flat on the ground. When he got up again, he succeeded in get-

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ing the poker away; upon which she pulled a knife from her pocket, and swore she would murder him if he did not go about his business. The prosecutor persisted in the struggle to get back his money, when the prisoner blew out the candle, and cried murder, and was drawn through a trap door into the street. The prosecutor was left in the dark by himself. He groped his way up stairs, and got into the street, where he found the prisoner, and gave her in charge to the patrole. The parties were both extremely bloody, the prisoner having torn the prosecutor's face with her nails, and her own arms having been cut in struggling for the knife. On being taken to the watch-house, only sixpence was found upon the prisoner, and the watch-house-keeper being asked by the Judge why he did not search the prisoner's room, replied, "that they were afraid to go, she lived "in such a desperate place."

Mr. Justice Grose observed, that it was highly disgraceful that such a place should be suffered to continue in its present state. This was all the evidence on the part of the prosecution, and the prisoner, in her turn, insisted that she took no money from the prosecutor, and that he attempted to murder her by choaking her. Mr. Justice Grose proceeded to sum up, and observed, that to make it a robbery the prisoner must have taken the money by force; now by the prosecutor's own shewing she took it from his breeches pocket before he was aware of her intention. He was afraid too that a great deal of colouring had been given to the transaction, for if the prisoner was convicted of the robbery, the prosecutor would be entitled to 40*l.* from the county. Besides he presented himself in no very favourable light. A married man, with a wife and five children, frequenting the habitation of infamy, was entitled to no favourable opinion from a Jury. The Jury consulted together and *acquitted* the prisoner, and the Judge refused the prosecutor his expences.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

MURDER.—Sacchaar, Glosse, and Sayou, three Malay seamen, were indicted for the wilful murder of Imambacchus, on the 21th of April, by giving him divers violent blows on the head, of which he languished till the following day, and died. It appeared that the three prisoners and the deceased were drinking together at the Blue Gate public-house, at Shadwell, when Glosse asked Sarah Williams, who was also present, to let him go home with her. She refused, and presently after went out with Imambacchus, with whom she had cohabited some time; Glosse and his two companions followed, a fighting with sticks ensued, and Imambacchus came by his death. Sarah Williams was so drunk at the time, that she could recollect little or nothing that passed on the occasion.

Deamaar, Ismael, and Amear, three of the Lascar tribe of Indians were next examined, and sworn upon an illuminated Alcoran, provided by the East India Company. The ceremony was extremely impressive, for on being told that the book produced was the Koran of Mahomet, they bowed most reverentially over the book, then taking it by turns in their hands, they placed it three times upon their head, removing it from their head to their lips alternately, and at last gave their evidence holding the sacred volume upon their head all the time. Their evidence was translated from the Malay into the Arabick, and from the Arabick into English, so that the trial occupied a most unusual space of time, nearly the whole day.

Mr. Justice Grose said, the Jury had but a very imperfect account of the origin and nature of the quarrel that led to the death of the deceased, and it was difficult for him to say that the blows were not given from sudden provocation. If so, the prisoners were not guilty of murder in the eye of the law, and must be found guilty of manslaughter.

The Jury coincided with the Judge, and found the Prisoners *Guilty of Manslaughter.*

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Isaac Dewberry, committed for ravishing Margaret West, in a stable near Lincoln's-inn-fields, was put to the bar, when Mr. Pooley moved to put off the prisoner's trial till next Session, on account of the unavoidable absence of the surgeon who had attended the young woman during her subsequent illness. The Court acquiesced in the motion.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—According to the reports up to the present day, there are in commission 800 ships, of which 151 are of the line; 25 from 50 to 44 guns; 174 frigates; 229 sloops of war, 218 gun brigs, &c.

The following Letter was on Friday received at Lloyd's:—

FOWEY, CORNWALL, MAY 31.—A pilot boat of this port being at sea, in Loutick Bay, saw a bottle floating close to her, and, on taking it up, saw a paper in it, which he took out, and found written thereon:

"English Brig Mary and John, lat. 47. 40. long. 5. 25.

"Chased by a fleet of five ships, which captured and burnt the Mary and John, of London, Charles Jephson, Master—took the opportunity of writing this and putting it in a bottle—the Frenchmen all steering E. N. E.

May 1, 1808. *WM. THOMPSON, Chief Mate.*"

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A shocking accident happened on Wednesday afternoon last, four miles beyond Romford:—As a Gentleman's carriage was driving at a great rate, a cart with a man and his wife in it, who, in pulling up to make way, were thrown over, and unfortunately killed on the spot. They have left nine children to lament their melancholy fate. They were conveyed to the village of Brook for the Coroner's Inquest, which met yesterday. The Gentleman's carriage did not stop, nor were any enquiries made from it about the casualty, but the driver is known.

Early on Thursday morning, as one of the men in the employ of Mr. Rhodes, the cow-keeper, was going to attend the cows in a field at the back of the Queen's Head and Artichoke public house, leading to Camden Town, he found a man, genteelly dressed, who appeared to have been shot; he made the circumstance known, and the body was in a short time after owned by the disconsolate widow of the deceased. He proved to be a Mr. Joachim, of Pratt-place, Camden Town. He left his home in the afternoon to visit Mr. Moss, who resides at Cumberland-place, Lisson-Green, and received some money. When he left Mr. M. he said he was going to Salisbury-place, where he stopped to see some persons play at skittles till a late hour. The report of a pistol and the cry of "Murder!" was heard, at which time it is supposed Mr. Joachim was attacked by some robber, or robbers, and he being a resolute man, had resisted the attack. In corroboration of this, the stick that he had with him was found with some large marks upon it, as if it had given some violent blows. His watch is stolen, and it is supposed he had Bank notes about him to the amount of 100*l.* of which it is conjectured the villains had by some means got information. A surgeon opened the body, and found that a large bullet had entered the left side through the ninth and tenth ribs, and passed through his heart. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body on Friday, when the Jury brought in a verdict of *Wilful Murder against some Person or Persons unknown.*

Six Prizes of 20,000*l.*—To begin Drawing 28th of June. Richardson, Goodluck & Co. Bank Buildings, Cornhill, and facing the King's Mews, Charing-Cross, respectfully acquaint the Public that the New State Lottery Tickets and Shares are now on Sale in Variety of Numbers; the Scheme contains Six Prizes of 20,000*l.* two of 10,000*l.* two of 5,000*l.* three of 3,000*l.* five of 1,000*l.* seven of 500*l.* twenty of 100*l.* and 5,030 other Prizes amounting in the whole to 25,000*l.*

New State Lottery.—Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Pounds, besides the usual number of 10,000*l.* 5,000*l.* 2,000*l.* &c. &c.—Swift and Co. No. 11, Poultry, and No. 12, Charing-Cross, are selling the Tickets and Shares of the above Lottery, to begin drawing on 28th June. The Scheme contains the same number of Tickets as the last Lottery, with double the number of Twenty Thousands, a circumstance never before known in so small a Lottery. The following Prizes were sold in shares at Swift and Co.'s Offices in the last Lottery, viz. No. 8,824 a Prize of 20,000*l.*; 6,895, 1,000*l.*; 8,417, 1,000*l.*; 10,231, 1,000*l.*; 11,387, 1,000*l.*; 13,835, 1,000*l.*; 24,884, 500*l.* also in the preceding six months, No. 11,070 Prize of 20,000*l.*; 184, 10,000*l.*; 5,899, 10,000*l.*; Nos. 5,899, 15,078, and 17,624, Prizes of 1,000*l.*; with others of 500*l.* &c. &c.—N. B. Lists of the Prizes in the City Freehold Lottery may be received gratis at the above Offices.

MARRIED.

Capt. E. M. Murray, of the 15th Dragoons, to Lady Eliz. Murray, youngest daughter of the Duke of Athol.

DIED.

On the 21th ult. the Right Hon. Lady Anne Lumley Sanderson, daughter of Thomas, the third Earl of Scarborough, and aunt to the present Earl of Scarborough, and to Earl Ludlow. Her Ladyship was in her 80th year.

Yesterday se'nnight, at Hartlebury Castle, Worcestershire, aged 78, the Right Rev. Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Worcester.

On the 17th ult. at Ballygurteen, county of Kilkenny, at the extraordinary age of 110 years, Dennis Carroll, farmer.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.—Since Monday last our supplies of Grain have been tolerable good. Wheat is dull in sale and the prices of Monday are hardly supported. In Barley no alteration. Beans fully maintain the prices of last market day. There was a free sale for Oats to-day, at the rates of Monday, but more money could not be obtained.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	70 a	82	Wheat	65 a	79
Fine ditto	84 a	88	Fine ditto	80 a	83
Rye (New)	48 a	58	Rye (New)	40 a	50
Barley	44 a	49	Barley	44 a	49
Malt (New)	66 a	74	Malt (New)	65 a	76
White Peas, boilers	137 a	147	White Peas, boilers	137 a	147
Grey Peas	60 a	65	Grey Peas	63 a	68
Beans	68 a	74	Beans	66 a	72
Tick ditto (Old)	62 a	67	Tick ditto	65 a	68
Oats	46 a	48	Oats	42 a	46
Poland ditto	49 a	50	Poland ditto	47 a	48
Rape Seed £40 a £44			Rape Seed £34 a £40		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	65 a	68	American Flour	43 a	50
Second ditto	55 a	63	per barrel of 196 lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from May 21 to May 27—Total, 9,401 quarters, from 70s. to 81s.—Average 74s. 10½d.—or 2d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending May 28.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	75	2	Beans	58	1
Rye	52	6	Peas	61	5
Barley	42	9	Oatmeal	44	4
Oats	34	10	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, JUNE 2.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	20 10 a	24 0	Oats, per qr.	2 8 a	2 14
Barley, per qr.	2 5 a	2 8	Beans, do.	3 3 a	3 12

Peas £0. 0s. a £.0 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 1st of June, 1808, is 1*l.* 19s. 2d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 4 a	5 15	Kent	4 8 a	7 10
Sussex	4 10 a	5 0	Sussex	4 10 a	5 8
Essex	4 10 a	5 5	Farnham	8 0 a	9 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 10 0 a	6 6 0	Average	5 8 0
	Straw	2 5 0 a	2 11 0		2 8 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 18 0 a	6 6 0		5 12 0
	Clover	6 8 0 a	7 10 0		6 19 0
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 8 0		2 2 0
Smithfield,	Hay	4 15 0 a	5 15 0		5 5 0
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 0 0		6 10 0
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 8 0		2 4 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 6 a	5 6	Beef	4 0 a	5 0
Mutton	4 6 a	5 8	Mutton	4 8 a	5 4
Veal	5 0 a	6 0	Veal	5 0 a	6 0
Pork	5 0 a	6 0	Pork	4 8 a	5 8
Lamb	6 0 a	7 0	Lamb	5 0 a	6 8

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 500—Sheep and Lambs, 8,700
Calves, 260—Pigs 250

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	18½ a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	28 a	33
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	——— 50 a 70lb.	34 a	39
Dressing Hides	15 a	19	——— 80 a 90lb.	32 a	35
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22	——— heavy	24 a	26
Flat Ordinary	15½ a	17	Seals, small	39 a	43
Tanned Horse,	21 a	23	——— large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 34*l.* a 36*l.*—good, 40*l.*—Foreign do. 28*l.* a 32*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	— 0 a	12 0
Middling	1 10 a	2 2	Eugl. Horse	10 0 a	17 0
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10	Shearlings	1 0 a	0 6
			Lamb Skins	1 6 a	2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.—Benton, 45s. 3d.; Bryan's, 45s. 9d.; Croft's, 43s. 9d.; Heaton, 48s. 6d.; Hebburn, 49s. 6d.; Murton, 41s. 9d.; Killingworth, 49s.; Kenton, 47s. 9d.; Pontop, 45s. 6d.; South Hebburn, 48s. 9d.; Tanfield, 47s. 6d.; Wall's End (Russell's), 50s. 3d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 50s.; Wall's End (Bell's), 50s. 9d.; Willington, 48s. 6d.; Wortley, 43s. 6d.; Wylam, 44s. 9d.; Bourn, 44s. 6d.; Eden, 45s.

40 Ships at Market, 37 sold, 17 sailed, 40 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	65 0 a	— 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	87 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	106 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	89 0
——— mottled	— 0 a	116 0	White, do.	— 0 a	90 0
——— curd	— 0 a	120 0	Soap,	0 a	84 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	13 0	Graves	— 0 a	14 0
——— mould, do.	— 0 a	14 0	Good Dregs	— 0 a	14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 0½d. Clare, 5s. 0d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 2d.—Average 5s. 1d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturday
Bank Stock	Holiday.	239	239 8			Holiday.
3 per Cent. Consol.		67⅛ 8¼ ⅛	68⅛ 8	68¼ ⅛		
3 per Cent. Reduced.		67⅛ ⅛	67⅛ ⅜	67⅛ ¼	68⅜	King's Birth Day.
4 per Cent. Consol.		82¼ ⅞ ⅜	84⅛ ¼ ½	84⅛ ⅜ ½	84⅜ 5⅛ 5	
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.		99⅛ 100	100⅛			
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities		18⅛ 11-16	18⅛ 11-16	18 11-16⅛	18⅜ 13-16	
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.		65⅜ 66¼	66⅛ ⅜	66¼	67⅜	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years						
Irish 5 per Cent.					96⅛ 97	
South Sea Stock						
India Stock		178	178½ 8	178		
Do. Bonds		1 dis. P.	P. 1 pm.	P. 1 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm	
Exch. Bills, 3½d.		3, 6, 4 pm	2, 6, 4 pm	2, 6 pm.	3, 6 pm.	
Lottery Tickets		£21	£21	£21	£21	
Omnium				3¼ 3 pm.	3 3¼ pm.	
Consols for Account		68⅞ 9⅛ ¼	69¼ ⅜ ½	69⅜ ½	69⅞	
Bank for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	36	1 2 U.	Bilboa	40½	
Do. at Sight	35	5	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	4 2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	34	9 2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	10 2½ U.	Venice	52 ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16	Naples	42	
Do.	24	2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	24		Oporto	67	
Madrid	41	effec.	Dublin	10 per Ct.	
Cadiz	41	effec.	Cork	11¼	
			N. Dol. 5s. 3d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	1	0
Dublin	0	2
Waterford	1	1
Guernsey	1	0
Jersey	1	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 24. SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR.

ON THE CATHOLIC PETITION, AND ITS RECEPTION.

(Continued from our last.)

We have pointed out some of the chief advantages to be derived from the Emancipation of the Catholics; let us, in this Number, say a few words of the dangers that attend a continuance of the present system. But first we beg leave to observe, that we do not urge this Emancipation as a certain mode of instantly removing every evil which their degradation has occasioned. The work of good must probably be gradual and slow. A body that has long been the prey of disease, requires a considerable time, even after the malady itself has been expelled, to recover the tone and strength of its former habit. But we must not, therefore, refuse to attempt the cure.

The dangers then, which we have principally to apprehend, are the dangers that must generally threaten every Government that sways by force instead of ruling by justice; and the dangers that in a more particular manner menace this unhappy country, from the insidious attempts of foreign powers. We have to deal with no common enemy; with no puny retailer of half-measures, who begins to-day what he trembles to accomplish to-morrow.—We are not engaged against a foe whom conscience, policy, or cowardice, can withhold from the adoption of those vast plans which he conceives will be conducive to the ends of his own magnificent ambition: he will spare no prejudices of education, he will respect no niceties of religion, he will draw no practical distinction between the professors of one religion and those of another, between religious people and people who have no religion at all. No plea will avail his subjects as an exemption from service: all alike must be called into the actual business of their country's warfare. The English Government has no such summary methods of fortifying itself. We are not, thank Heaven, a nation of slaves, except only in the imaginations of ignorant declaimers: the Ministers cannot yet drag every Englishman from his home, and force him into the operations of their hostility. What then remains for England, what hope is left to her, except the concentration of the largest possible body of British subjects, in opposition to the threats of our enemies? The spirit of the Constitution does not permit us to recruit our military powers by violence: let us then employ conciliation to recruit them, for recruited they must be, or the downfall of England is at hand!

And when at last that awful hour arrives, (against which it becomes every man to provide, however confidently he may look forward to its events) in what part of the United Kingdoms can we suppose that the main attempt of Bonaparte will be made? In England? or in Scotland? or in Wales? No: we have too great a confidence in the natives of those districts, to believe that they would join the foe of their country. They enjoy the Rights of Britons: and those rights are too valuable to be thrown away. All these have something to lose; little to gain. But these are not fit subjects then for the experiments of an enemy; Bonaparte knows that his best chance of assistance must be with those who have nothing to lose, and may gain every thing, and where will he find these people? Why, he will find them among the Roman Catholics of Ireland. The Catholics who petition, desirous of avoiding every thing that can look like a threat to the Government of which they make their request, say nothing of this dangerous disposition among the people: but the enemies of the Catholics are very ready to own it; and that is sufficient for our purpose. We will not here discuss the question: "Would not the Catholics be blameable in joining the Invaders of their country?" because that question has nothing to do with the present affair. We certainly think that they ought by all means to avoid such a step: but we are reasoning now, not from the propriety, but from the probability of their avoiding it. If it appears, and we think it has most fully appeared, that the Catholic Priests, who labour under dreadful restraints and embarrassments, are, on all occasions, eager to stir up revolt among the misguided people whom they govern; if it appears further, that these people are not only goaded by their guides, who cannot brook exclusion from clerical benefits, but stung by their own civil injuries also, surely it becomes us to consider, and to guard against the probable effects of so general an exasperation.

It was the intention of the late Administration, avowed by Earl Grey, then Lord Howick, in his speech in vindication of the principles which had led to the removal of his party from power, to have followed up the measure of Catholic Emancipation by regulations for the improvement of the condition of the Catholics with regard to tythes. There can be little doubt that if to the salutary measure of Catholic Emancipation a relief from the Tythe Laws were superadded, Ireland would rapidly recover her tranquillity. The priests would no longer have a ground for inflaming the minds of the people, and the people would no longer have a pretext for insurrection. Some turbulent spirits must necessarily remain, who would be desirous of continuing the original acrimony: but such persons must gradually become extinct, when a pretence for insurrection was withdrawn: and the mass of the people, who care little for the schemes of tyrants on one hand, or of desperadoes on the other, as long as their humble comforts are not abridged, will not trouble themselves to co-operate with insurgents, nor leave the peace and safety of the spade for the riots of the market-place, or the triumphs of the scaffold.

It is fortunate for the friends of the Catholic cause, that they have a striking and undeniably analogous case already in their favour, we mean the case of Scotland. During the reigns of Charles II. and his successors, the Presbyterians of Scotland, who were, as the Catholics are in Ireland, a large majority of the whole population, not only bore the burthen of an Episcopal Establishment, but endured the most cruel persecutions for their non-conformity. Ancient and hereditary prejudices, prejudices powerful among all nations, but perhaps particularly powerful among the gallant and nobly-spirited Scots, were all in favour of

the reigning family: but the persecution was not to be tamely suffered. The peasants were hunted and murdered at their meetings: in revenge, the military force was perpetually thinned by the ambuscades of the exasperated people. As complete a civil war was carried on in Scotland, as lately raged among the Irish: and in all probability the Scotch would not at this day be the subjects of the English King; if the revolution had not restored the allegiance of the oppressed, by removing their grievances. It has been argued that the Catholic Religion is dangerous in its principle, and we shall presently speak of that question: but in the mean time we assert, that there is not more vehemence or plausibility in the arguments of those who maintain the danger of the Catholic spirit, than there was formerly in the arguments of the people who opposed the claims of the Presbyterians, as a class of men, that in every tenet, form, and proceeding, had had proved itself evidently hostile to monarchy. But what has been the result? The Presbyterians were no sooner delivered from persecutions and disabilities, than they became the most loyal subjects of the island. The army and navy are filled with staunch Presbyterians: the descendants of men who struggled against an oppressive government are the warmest defenders of that government now that it has ceased to oppress: and to this day the most devoted adherents of the Court Party are certainly found among the Scotch. Surely this example is most thoroughly analogous: and after reasoning abstractedly on the necessity of relief to the Catholics, and enforcing our reasonings by an instance so directly in point, we shall expect to have some very very strong proof of the dangers to be apprehended from the concession of such relief.

Among the foremost of these proofs are the ecclesiastical decrees that Catholic Councils used to pass, two, or three, or four centuries ago. We should not have believed that any body would have used such an argument, if we had not heard it with our own ears: for what connection there can be between the despotism of a Catholic Establishment three hundred years ago, and the Emancipation of Catholics dissenting from the establishment of the present day, it is difficult to form a conjecture. Are we to be told again about fires in Smithfield? Will men be sacrificed to religion in these times, as they were when religion was only another word for superstition? Is there any resemblance between the dispositions of the people in the two periods of which we speak? Is there any resemblance in the customs of society? If there be any argument that for a moment can make one think the renewal of religious martyrdoms a probable event, that argument is certainly the bigotted barbarity with which the Catholics of Ireland have been treated. We, we, the Protestants, are the oppressors: we are the upholders of intolerance: we are the friends of persecution, and the perpetrators of animosity! If the Catholics cannot be trusted as allies, they cannot be trusted as subjects: why do we allow, in the heart of our country, the existence of a body, whom we believe, from the inherent vices of their religious faith, to be persons unsafe amid plenty itself, and ungrateful even in the fullness of indulgence? Why do we not at once exterminate a race of beings so dangerous to our properties, our liberties, and our lives? Because we know that they are dangerous, not from nature but from circumstance: we know that the Catholics, when their grievances shall be redressed, can no longer have a motive for hating us. When we have given them what they ask, and placed them on a level with ourselves, where is the further danger? They will see nothing more to fight against us for. If they were governed by a Catholic King, they could but procure the ways of power and honour to be laid open to them, and if those ways are laid open by us, a Catholic succession is no longer a matter to be coveted by them. For as to the other idle notion that we so often hear, a notion that the Catholics wish to murder all the Protestants in the King's dominions, by way of getting their property, we should be glad to know how their Emancipation would facilitate such a scheme, even if they were mad enough to wish it. Or thus: *The Catholics would hold commissions on [illegible], and be able to turn the arms of the country against the country itself.* But already the Catholics have been permitted to hold situations in the army, by their own act of 1793, which enables a Catholic regiment to act in Ireland, where the seat of all the discontents is supposed to be; it is in England that such regiments must not be seen. This is politic indeed! But even if the foes of the Catholics would allow them to hold subordinate commissions in England, they never would consent to admit them to the staff. A man of courage and skill is pointed out to the King as a person fit to be trusted with a high command. He has proved alike his patriotism and his ability, and he is about to be promoted, when suddenly he is discovered to be a Catholic. Promote a Catholic! impossible. He has fought in defence of his country, at the head of a regiment, but give him an army, and he directly fights against her. And of course the whole army, touched as it were by a stroke of magic, go over to the same way of thinking, and join their new leader to burn all the Protestants alive! And all for the love of the Pope, to whom they must needs be so much attached. And the Pope will help Bonaparte and them to overthrow England; because the Pope has so much reason to love Bonaparte, and has so great a power in raising recruits. To be sure he never thought of employing his power among his Catholic friends in Ireland when Bonaparte overthrew his dominions: but though he did not call out the Catholics for his own use, he will be certain to call them out for the use of Bonaparte!

And these are the dangers which deter us from restoring Britons to their rights! In our next number we will conclude our observations on this question.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL PAMPHLETEERS.

No. XXIV.

THE EARL OF SELKIRK'S PAMPHLET ON THE NECESSITY OF A MORE EFFECTUAL SYSTEM OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, AND THE MEANS OF ESTABLISHING THE PERMANENT SECURITY OF THE KINGDOM.

We have so often had occasion, in our Review of Political Declaimers, to creep among brambles, and work a laborious way, that we are particularly happy when an occasion presents itself of marching along a good regular high road. Though in former Numbers we have been obliged to blame, we are almost entirely relieved from that necessity in the present instance; and we are eager to recommend Lord Selkirk's pamphlet, as one of those broad, useful, and even admirable systems which have but seldom been offered to the government of any country, and which being offered in these times of difficulty and danger, appear to deserve a more than ordinary consideration.

The first section of this pamphlet treats of the inadequacy of our present state of defence.

The second proposes an organization of local militia upon a new and extensive principle.

The third demonstrates the advantages which such an institution is likely to produce for the security of the kingdom.

The fourth enters into a comparison of this local militia with the volunteer system, and with the plan proposed for a general array.

The fifth suggests a measure for the defence of Ireland: and contains a general disquisition on the militia establishment of these kingdoms.

In the last, and concluding section, the expence of the plan here proposed is discussed, and with some general observations the body of the work is then terminated. There is an Appendix containing tables, calculations, and other details.

In the prefatory advertisement the Noble Earl apologizes for discussing some military topics, without having had direct experience of such affairs: but he declares his reasonings have received the sanction of men highly distinguished for their military talents. He also deprecates a confusion between the local militia proposed in this pamphlet, and the local militia instituted by Lord Castlereagh.

As this publication has excited a more unusual, but not unre-

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rited interest, we are sure that our Readers will rejoice in receiving an account of it; and we therefore subjoin an analysis of the principal reasonings, together with such observations as it may seem necessary for us to add, in our capacity of Reviewers.

There are in this kingdom a great number of persons, who deem our naval superiority to be so infallible a safeguard, as to place us beyond the necessity of any military provision at home. Lord Selkirk argues most forcibly against such a hypothesis: and he cites the authorities of Lord Nelson and Sir Sydney Smith. It is indeed perfectly true that invasion has often been threatened, and never seriously attempted, and we are among the number of those who think invasion an event by no means probable; but we do not go the length of declaring that we think it by any means impossible. A successful invasion of England would not be at all more extraordinary than many other of the great political events which the last few years have set before our eyes. Four years ago, invasion was less probable than it is now: for at that time Bonaparte must have risked both his power and his personal safety on the success of the enterprize: now his situation is such, that neither of these two great objects will be staked, and neither, of course, will suffer by a failure. We are opposed against an enemy, who not only bears to us a hatred the most rancorous and implacable, but possesses a genius the most magnificent, a force the most formidable, every advantage, in short, and every motive, that can render hostility tremendous, and teach Great Britain the necessity of exerting every muscle to its highest tension. No sacrifices will be deemed too great, if they can purchase our destruction: the lives of an hundred thousand men will be estimated as an inconsiderable price: and to an enemy thus desperately determined, it is but too probable that some opportunity must occur.

We are certainly inclined to place a strong reliance on the maritime force of Great Britain: but we see the difficulties that may fall in the way of our naval exertions. Not only may our fleets, by contingencies of weather, be disabled from intercepting the passage of the enemy, but it may by some unfortunate accident occur, that bad judgment may prevent the proper operations of those fleets. English Admirals are not apt to neglect or mistake their duty; but instances of error have been known, and when the misconduct of one man, the mismanagement of a single day, may open our country to that foe who has already overrun the Continent, we cannot think it unnecessary to provide ourselves against the consequences of invasion.

"Since then," says Lord Selkirk, "the obstacles to the passage of the enemy are not physically insuperable, it is at least "a possible supposition that they may succeed in landing an "army of 100,000 men on the coast of Kent or Essex. It becomes us to consider coolly whether our means of defence are "now sufficient to afford a certainty or even a fair probability, "that we may overcome such an invading force. No one I "presume, will venture to assert, that our regular forces are "adequate to the contest, even with the addition of the militia. "Of the numerous army maintained by this kingdom a great "part is detached into distant colonial stations, while those at "home have so extensive a tract to guard, that there is much "difficulty in collecting any considerable number in one place."

It would therefore, (as Lord Selkirk argues at greater length than we can afford to do in our narrow limits) it would therefore be probably the wish of our commanders to avoid a decisive action. But in a small country highly cultivated like England, protracted warfare could not be as successful as it sometimes has proved itself to be in an extensive territory thinly inhabited, and full of forests, morasses, or mountains: so that our army would most likely be unable to avoid an engagement for any very long while. The regular force being thus insufficient, we must rest our hopes on the support that our army may obtain, from the voluntary zeal of the nation at large. We are willing to hope that the nation at large are not yet convinced by their demagogues, that they have nothing to fight for. He then argues thus:—

"In the history of the most courageous nations in the world, instances are recorded of the effects of panic; and what is so likely to produce a sensation of this nature, as a state of things so unusual; one which the people are not prepared to meet, one which of late years they have even been sedulously taught to believe remote from all probability? If the struggle were to be of long duration, the inherent spirit of the nation might overcome every disadvantage; Britain has had her Alfred and her Wallace: and such would yet again appear, if the circumstances of our times were similar; but we have not now to expect a protracted struggle. We have an antagonist rapid and decisive in his movements, vigilant to preserve every advantage which he gains; and before the nation "would have time to discover around whom they might rally "with confidence, the struggle would be at an end. Against an "enemy such as we have to contend with, the natural resources "of the country can be of little avail, unless they be in full readiness for immediate employment."

It is on the necessity of this constant readiness that Lord Selkirk seems chiefly to ground the arguments for that excellent plan which he then proceeds to disclose, and which we shall lay before our readers in the next Number of THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH AND GOTTENBURGH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 25.—On Monday, at noon, the King and Queen of Spain arrived at Fontainbleau, accompanied by the Prince of Peace and a numerous retinue. Every preparation was made for their reception, under the direction of the Prefect of the Imperial Palace, and the Inspector of the Houshold of the Crown, both of whom had arrived at Fontainbleau a few days before, to give the necessary orders. A squadron of Horse Chasseurs, and a detachment of the Imperial Foot Guards, had also arrived some days before; and, notwithstanding the present time of the year is not the proper season for hunting, the Emperor, who knows the predeliction of his Royal Guests for this enjoyment, has sent the whole Imperial hunting *etât* to Fontainbleau.

Their Majesties reside in the apartments intended for the King and Queen of Holland, and known under the appellation of the Pope's apartments. It is in the same part of the palace where Charles V. lodged in 1559, when he passed through France to quell the insurrection at Ghent.

The Prince of Asturias and his brother Don Carlos arrived on the 19th inst. at the Castle of Valencey, belonging to the Prince of Benevento, and situated in the department of Indre, at five leagues distance from the town of Loureux.

Several persons of the first rank rode to Fontainbleau, yesterday, to pay their respects to the King of Spain.

In the sea-ports the following decree has been published, which was issued by the Emperor at Bayonne, on the 20th of April:—

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c. considering that the French ships, have, for a long time past, not found any safety or protection on the coast of Sardinia; that several of their vessels have been captured by English ships of war and privateers, in sight of the Sardinian shore, without any exertion being made on the part of the Government to cause its neutrality to be respected by the enemy; that English privateers are publicly fitted out in Sardinia; that the warehousing of provisions for Malta and Gibraltar is constantly permitted there; that the Sardinian Government, after having engaged, by an agreement concluded on the 10th November, to make good all violations, and to prevent them for the future, has absolutely refused to fulfil its engagements: we have decreed, and it is hereby declared, that an embargo shall be laid upon all Sardinian ships in the ports of our dominions, and of the countries occupied by our armies."

It is asserted that Marshal Kellerman has obtained the title of the Duke of Valmy, after the village in Champagne, whence, in 1792, he compelled the Prussian army to retreat.

MAY 26.—The letters from Madrid, of the 14th instant, state, that the hot weather having set in, has rendered the encamping of the French troops impracticable. Several large houses and public buildings were preparing at Madrid, to serve as barracks.

In old Castile, of which his Excellency Marshal Bessieres is Governor, all is quiet.

Twelve Portuguese regiments are on their march to Bayonne. The first regiment of Portuguese cavalry had already arrived there on the 21st instant, and passed in review before his Imperial Majesty. The said *corps d'armée* is commanded by the Marquis d'Alorna, and will proceed to Languedoc to receive a new organization, and then to be employed on an important expedition, together with an equal number of French troops.

This day the heart of Marshal Vauban was conveyed to the Church of the Invalids, in military state, and placed in the tomb there erected for him.

The Persian Ambassador, who is shortly expected at Paris, is loaded with valuable presents from his Sovereign for the Emperor Napoleon: amongst them are two sabres, one of which belonged to Tamerlane, and the other to Nadir-Shah; 200 Cashmere shawls, a carpet of the same stuff, and a casket with pearls, jewels, rubies, and diamonds.

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MAY 29.—They write from Bayonne, the 23d instant, that his Majesty the Emperor and King had set off on the preceding day for St. Jean de Luz. The Emperor had visited the port and the old fortifications, and minutely inspected every thing.

The Colonel, Prince Wolkonsky, Adjutant to the Emperor of Russia, is on his way to France, being charged with a special mission from his Sovereign to the Emperor Napoleon. Four waggons, loaded with the presents which the said Emperor sends to our Monarch, arrived at Frankfort on the 24th of this month, accompanied by Lieutenant Prozinsky.

No one can be mistaken with respect to the views of the English Government, when it caused to be inserted in its daily papers of the 30th of April, that an insurrection had broken out in St. Petersburgh, and that the Emperor Alexander was either killed or sent into confinement. It is easy to perceive, that the English Ministers, being excluded from all communication with Russia, want to make people believe, that they still preserve some relations there, and for that reason they make mention of calamities which have not the least foundation. We should think it an insult to the reader, seriously to give the lie to such fictions. At Paris we receive, every day, letters from St. Petersburgh; and every thing announces, that the greatest tranquillity prevails in those countries, that there exists no faction whatsoever, and that the Emperor of Russia bears the sole away of his extensive dominions.

General Dupont has been appointed Governor of Cadiz.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 2.—Murat has published the following Proclamation to the Spaniards on the events that lately took place in this capital:—

BRAVE SPANIARDS,

The Second of May will be a day of mourning as well for me as for yourselves.

Our common enemies having first provoked me in a manner to wear out my patience, have concluded by exciting a part of the people of Madrid and of the adjacent villages to such excesses, that in the end it has been necessary to employ the irresistable force confided to my command.

I was previously informed of the efforts of the ill-intentioned, but I still wished to persuade myself that nothing would disturb the public tranquillity. I was prepared for the worst, but still trusting that my precautions would be superfluous. This morning the storm I had long apprehended has burst, A number of circumstances and incendiary libels had prepared me for it, by informing me of the means that had been employed to mislead the populace. The signal for the blow was the departure of the Queen of Etruria and the Infant Don Francisco, who were called to Bayonne by the King their father. One of my aid-du-camps, who was at the time in the Palace, was on the point of perishing by the hands of the seditious, at the same time all the French who were found alone in the different quarters of Madrid were assassinated. I was at last compelled to give orders to punish such enormous offences.

With what horrible joy will the enemies of France and Spain contemplate a day in which generous Frenchmen were compelled to wound deluded Spaniards. The common enemies of both countries will continue to use their efforts to obtain other triumphs, not less horrible, in other parts of this beautiful kingdom. Their futile hopes shall be frustrated through my frankness and your sound judgment. Brave Spaniards, I speak to you with sincerity, upon an event not less painful to your bosoms than to mine; and at the same time I will explain to you your situation. Charles the Fourth and his Son are now met together at Bayonne, with the Emperor Napoleon, to settle the fate of Spain. The Emperor does not think proper to wait the issue of such a momentous decision, to make known to you the feelings that animate him in behalf of a magnanimous nation, which he is desirous of preserving from a revolutionary crisis; and to call on her to establish such political institutions as are best adapted to her character.

He therefore assures you, and charges me to repeat to you, that he wishes to maintain and secure the integrity of the Spanish Monarchy, which shall not be dismembered of the slightest part of its territory; it shall not even lose a village, nor suffer any of the contributions, the levy of which are authorised by the laws of war in conquered countries, but which the ill-intentioned only will suppose applicable to an Ally.

Will you not unite, brave Spaniards, with me, to prevent the evil-minded from disturbing such a happy prospect. I will not suppose you capable of such blindness, as to suffer yourselves to be misled by [illegible], who wish to conduct you to your [illegible]

When the public repose is the object of our care, is not the interests of the army which I command also that of those who have dignities and properties to preserve? Do not the disturbances of the multitude, which insult the majesty of the laws, threaten both.

Noblemen, Proprietors, Merchants, Manufacturers, use your greatest influence to prevent every species of sedition, this exercise of Magistracy is the right and duty of your station.

Ministers of Religion—your duty calls upon you to stem the delusion of the people, because you know the secrets of their consciences, which your voices direct with so much authority.

Depositaries of the Civil and Military Power—the most direct responsibility lies on you, if you neglect using your power, with vigour, to crush sedition in its cradle, or to check it in its first movements.

If French blood should be spilt again, you in particular shall be accountable to the Emperor Napoleon, whose wrath or clemency no one ever provoked in vain. Your weakness would be the more inexcusable, after I have recalled to your memory, with the greatest diligence and earnestness, the most important duty which you have to fulfil.

But I promise myself a better futurity, trusting that the Ministers of Religion, the Magistrates, Spaniards of the highest rank, in one word, that all Classes will endeavour to avoid the disturbances that might be prejudicial to the improvement of Spain. To all General Officers and Military Men employed in the different Provinces of the Monarchy, the conduct of which has been observed by the troops of the Royal Houshold, and of the garrison of Madrid, and the Spanish military quartered in the Court, is a model worthy of imitation on this lamentable occasion. Should my hopes be frustrated, my vengeance will be indeed tremendous; but if realized, I shall be happy in announcing to the Emperor, that his judgment respecting the natives of Spain (to whom he extends his esteem and affection) has not been erroneous.

Head Quarters, Madrid, the 2d May, 1808.

(Signed) *JOACHIM,*

By his Imperial and Royal Highness the General of the Staff

AUGUSTIN BELLIARD.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 5.—Bernadotte is said to have, in his conferences with the King of Denmark, heavily complained of his remissness in completing the warlike preparations in Zealand, and adding, that as he did not find any of the measures carried into effect, which were indispensably required for the execution of the plan with which he was charged, he should not only quit Zealand, but also Funen, and retire to Colding, in Jutland.

MAY 25.—His Majesty received yesterday the following Report from Major-General Baron Anckarsward, touching the transaction in the Isle of Gothland:—

"I received this moment by Assessor Dublee, a Report from Admiral Baron Cederstrom, that your Majesty's fleet, consisting of three sail of the line, two frigates, two armed brigs, the yacht Fortuna, and several transports, dropped anchor on the 14th instant in Sandwich Road, and that the same evening, the Swedish troops, infantry and artillery, were disembarked. On the following day, the 15th, a Swedish flag of truce arrived in Wisby, with the annexed articles of capitulation, which were signed on the 16th. The Swedish vanguard, composed of chasseurs, entered the town the 17th, as the Russian troops had already marched to Slito. The Chief of Brigade, Lieut.-Colonel Baron Fleetwood, marched with the main body to Slito, on account of the Russians having, contrary to the capitulation, spiked several guns, spoiled a large quantity of gunpowder, and not paid the debts which they had bound themselves to discharge. The 18th, Admiral Baron Cederstrom intended to weigh anchor and proceed to Slito, in order to prevail on Admiral Bodisco to fulfil the terms of the capitulation."

[The articles of capitulation state, that the Russians were to retire in two days, and not to serve against Sweden for twelve months. They were also to surrender their arms.]

The Russian troops who were made prisoners of war, in the Isle of Gothland, consisted of 62 officers, 78 non-commission officers, 999 rank and file, and 64 artillery men.

MAY 28.—His Majesty has received a Report from General Baron Armfeldt, Commander in Chief of the Western Army, dated Head-quarters, Holmedal, 20th inst. stating, that the first brigade of the right wing were attacked on the 18th inst. by the enemy, far superior in number; but that, nevertheless, the Danish troops were repulsed with considerable loss, and that our army in Norway still maintains its former position.

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GOTTENBURGH, MAY 30.—Some persons arrived here to-day from Hamburgh, which they left on the 14th instant, state, that the last English letters, which were brought thither from Heligoland, were not only seized, but the persons to whom they were addressed arrested, and the bearers of them hanged. All intercourse with England and Sweden was forbidden upon pain of death. The English expedition, commanded by Sir John Moore, still lies in our harbour, waiting orders from England. A few days since, the Tribune frigate sailed hence with a convoy for the Baltic, three of which were taken by the Danish gun-boats near the Sound. By advices from Konigsberg, received to-day, we learn, that the whole Prussian army is nearly disbanded, and that the soldiers have retired to their homes: not more than 5,000 men remain of this once great and flourishing force.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, MARCH 30.—According to public notice given to the States of Hungary, the cordon of Austrian troops to be formed on the Turkish frontiers west of Turkish Croatia, is to extend from the Saxe and Danube, to Transylvania, and from thence in a Northward direction by Buckonina to the frontiers of Gallicia, as the great extent of the cordon requires a much larger corps than was at first destined on that service; several other regiments have received orders to join it. General Duka arrived at Temeswar, where he has established his head-quarters; Field Marshal Bellegarde, Commander in Chief of the cordon, is also shortly expected.

TUSCANY.

LEGHORN, MARCH 19.—An official letter from Palermo, of the 19th February, states, that the Court has ordered all Danish ships to be sequestrated, and the rudders taken out, after the necessary search had been made. The masters and crew obtained leave to come on shore. The former were left at liberty, and the latter sent to the citadel. The Danish Consul, having inquired into the cause of this proceeding, received for answer, that it was found necessary to adopt the measure against the Danes, on account of their being in alliance with France.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

This day the House met pursuant to adjournment. After some private Bills were brought from the Commons, and some routine business transacted, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

MAJOR BLAND'S DIVORCE.

THE CHANCELLOR this day delivered the judgment of the House upon Major Bland's application for a divorce from his wife, upon the ground of her adultery. His Lordship took an elaborate view of all the facts in the case, and while he considered the adulterous conduct of the wife, he said it was impossible to overlook that of the husband, who was himself living in a systematic course of adultery previous to his wife's disgrace and his own dishonour. His Lordship also inferred, that it was necessary that a husband, before he obtained a divorce, should not only prove his wife's adultery, but that his own conduct was such as to entitle him to their Lordships consideration and interposition. His Lordship concluded with expressing his opinion, that the Bill ought to be rejected.

The question was then put, and the House concurring in his Lordship's opinion, the Bill was thrown out.

The Bills on the table were then forwarded in their respective stages, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

A Message was delivered from his Majesty, informing the House, that he had concluded a Treaty of subsidy and alliance with his Sicilian Majesty; and that copies of the Treaty were laid upon the table.

The Orders in Council Warehousing Bill, the new Irish Glebe House Bill, and the Woolwich Water-works Bill, were severally committed, and the Bills on the table forwarded in their respective stages.

After some further routine business the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

The Pilchard Fishery Bill, and the Copper Duty Bill were passed and ordered to the Lords.

Ordered, on the motion of Mr. Rose, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the trade to the Cape of Good Hope and the Southern Whale Fishery.

Mr. Brand presented a Petition from Major Cartwright, against the Local Militia Bill, stating at length that it infringed on the rights and liberties of the subject, and praying that it may not pass into a law. Ordered to be laid on the table.

SUPPLY.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Wharton in the Chair, and voted, on the motion of Mr. Huskisson, the following sums:—

68,760*l.* for Secret Service Money,
54,000*l.* for the Buildings on Tower-hill.
1,913*l.* for Salaries of Officers of the House of Lords and Commons, for the Session 1808.
6,000*l.* for bringing Fish to the London market,
51,000*l.* for Inland Navigation in Scotland.

The following sums were afterwards voted:—

12,100*l.* for Public Works done to both Houses of Parliament,
5,000*l.* for extra Messengers.
3,000*l.* for the Board of Agriculture.
1,000*l.* for the Veterinary College.
9,500*l.* for Printing and making an Index to the Journals, for 1808.
20,000*l.* for the suffering Clergy and Laity of France, for 1808, and
22,000*l.* for Repairing and Building Forts on the Coast of Africa.

Mr. Dundas deferred his motion respecting a Loan to the East India Company, from Friday till Monday next, in consequence of the report on the subject not being ready.

PLYMOUTH DOCK POLICE.

Mr. Tyrwitt moved "for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to establish a Police in Plymouth Dock."

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

IRISH BUDGET.

MR. FOSTER said, he would call the attention of the House to a brief statement of the Finances of Ireland, for the year beginning at the 1st of January. He then proceeded to state the expences of Ireland, including the interest of the funded debt, at 9,767,000*l.* the ordinary revenue he took at 4,800,000*l.* There was, he observed, 2,700,000*l.* to be borrowed for Ireland, which, with the money to be advanced by the Irish Bank for its charter, would make a sum of 9,768,000*l.* leaving a surplus of 68,000*l.* He then proceeded to state the terms of the loan contracted for Ireland, in the three and a half per cents. which were the same as the terms of the contract for the loan in this country. He next stated that frauds were committed in the distilleries in the malt duties, as the distillers used raw barley, and therefore he would propose laying a duty on that, and regulating the duties paid per gallon on Irish spirits; and concluded by moving a long string of resolutions. The resolutions were agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the other Orders of the Day, and adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

Mr. Ashley Cooper presented an account of the Ordnance and Stores taken at Copenhagen, and their condition, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Lethbridge brought up the report of Mr. Palmer's Annuity Bill, to which Mr. Bankes moved an amendment, and strangers were ordered to withdraw, a division being called for but we understand that the House did not divide, and after a long conversation, while the gallery was shut, the report was agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Long moved the Annual Account respecting the British Museum, of the number of persons, from June to January 1808 which was ordered accordingly.

The report having been brought up by the Chairman of Committee on Mr. Palmer's account, it was ordered to be printed.

Sir Thomas Turton gave notice, that he would move against Mr. Palmer, agreeably to the report, in the Committee of the whole House on Monday.

Mr. Western brought in a Bill for the protection of the Fisheries, which was read a first time, and was ordered to be read a second time on Monday, and printed.

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Mr. Beresford presented a Petition from certain Protestants Freeholders and others, in the County of Waterford, in favour of Catholic Emancipation.

Mr. Jenkinson presented a Petition from the Dover Pilots against the Pilot Bill now before the House, and praying to be heard by their Counsel, which was ordered.

Mr. Rose deferred the consideration of the report on the Bill till Monday next.

ALTERATIONS IN WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Long brought up the report of the Committee, appointed to consider of improving the access to Westminster Hall, which stated that they had investigated various plans, and it was necessary to complete the improvements, that a sum of 75,000*l.* should be voted to purchase houses and grounds East and West of the Hall. The report was ordered to be printed.

VACCINATION.

Mr. Rose said, he rose pursuant to the notice he had given, to bring the subject of Vaccination before the House, and to submit a proposition for the extension of the best virus, as much mischief was done by inoculating with spurious and bad matter. A circumstance occurred some time ago at Ringwood, of persons who had been vaccinated, who were said to have afterwards taken the small-pox—as the report had gone abroad, he thought it necessary to have the matter investigated, which was done with patience and attention at the suggestion of an hon. friend of his and himself. It appeared that in one lot, 17, who had been vaccinated, took the small-pox ten or eleven weeks afterwards, and died. In consequence of this circumstance he wrote to the Jennerian Society, not knowing at the time that there was any other society for vaccination, and gentlemen of professional eminence went to Ringwood and enquired into the business. It appeared to them, after patient investigation, that the patients had undergone vaccination with spurious and imperfect matter, and therefore it occurred to him, that it became an object worthy the attention of the House, to have a national institution for providing the public at large with pure and good matter. He understood that there were two other instances of a similar nature, and on enquiry he found that the subscriptions to the Jennerian Institution had so fallen off that they had not the means of providing vaccine virus for all those who applied to the Establishment. He then proceeded to read the report of the Royal College of Physicians on vaccination, and the communication made to them from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Dublin and Edinburgh. The College of Physicians stated generally that it was safe, and that out of 100,000 persons vaccinated, but five took the small-pox; that there was no reasonable objection to vaccination, and therefore recommended it as highly beneficial to the public. The College of Surgeons estimated, that there was a failure in the proportion of one to three hundred, but contented themselves with stating facts without recommending vaccination. He had himself known an instance where a child, that had been vaccinated by a Surgeon of eminence, took the natural small-pox. His object was not to oblige any person to inoculate with the vaccine matter, but to supply those who preferred it, to have it good and genuine. He therefore concluded by moving the following Resolution:

"That this House having taken into its consideration the Report of the Royal College of Physicians, and the communications made by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Dublin and Edinburgh, is of opinion that great benefit would arise from the establishment of a central Institution in the City of London, under the direction of a certain number of the Royal College of Physicians, for the purpose of Vaccination, and that they should have the appointment of persons to be employed for that purpose."

Mr. Fuller seconded the motion.

Mr. Rose said, the establishment was for the purpose of extending *genuine* vaccine matter, and would not be attended with more than an expence annually of 1500 or 2000*l.*

Mr. Fuller observed, that in Calcutta, Bengal, and Madras the small-pox was unknown since the introduction of vaccination. The Bramins previous to its introduction used to inoculate annually, and spread devastation around. The object of his Bill was to prevent the spreading the disease.

The motion of Mr. Rose was at length put and agreed to.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Mr. Canning delivered a Message to the following effect from his Majesty:—

"*G. R.*—His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that he has entered into a Treaty of Alliance and Subsidy with his Sicilian Majesty, and that he had directed the same to be laid before the House, and trusted that it would enable his Majesty to make good the engagements contained therein."

Mr. Canning laid a Copy of the Treaty before the House, which he said would be printed and ready for delivery in the course of the evening, and gave notice that he would move that his Majesty's Message be referred to a Committee of Supply. He took the present opportunity of informing the House, that the treaty was not a new transaction. It commenced with the former Administration, who thought, under the circumstances of the time, that it was necessary to grant a subsidy of 300,000*l.* to his Sicilian Majesty, and the present treaty was the completion of the business.

Mr. Rose brought in a Bill for regulating the trade between Great Britain and the Portuguese Settlements in South America, which was read a first time.

SPAIN.

Mr. Sheridan gave notice that he would on Monday make a motion on a subject that required explanation. It was a matter of general notoriety that an important communication had been recently made to his Majesty's Ministers from Spain. It was the object of his motion to receive some information on the subject, but he would not require any that they might deem improper to grant.

LICENCED PUBLICANS.

Mr. Sheridan rose for the purpose of moving for leave to bring in Bill to explain and amend the 32d of the King, as far as related to the granting Licences to Victuallers and Publicans. He embraced the present opportunity of calling the attention of the House, to a meeting of gentlemen, which had been held for the purpose of regulating the price of posting, held at a place of great political notoriety, and at which meeting none but Lords and Commoners were admitted. He was an enemy to this *new Parliament*, where persons associated, and held out men to public odium as being guilty of fraud, who did not comply with its regulations; such meetings ought to be discouraged by those who passed the Act against Journeymen, for combining to raise the price of wages, while this new Parliament combined against men for charging what they thought fair and equitable. The Bill which he proposed, was for the relief of Publicans who were grieviously oppressed, by having their licences taken away without any reason assigned; and if he was informed correctly, one of the Members for Sussex held out a threat, that those Publicans who did not agree to the terms proposed by this newly created Parliament, should have their licences taken away. He concluded by moving "For leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Act of the 32d of the King, as far as related to the granting of Licences to Victuallers for the sale of wine, ale, or spirits."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had said a good deal on other subjects, but scarcely any thing with respect to the motion before the House. He had given notice the last Session that he would bring in his Bill early the present, but he thought proper to defer it until this late period, and therefore he must object to his motion, as there would not be time to have the Bill printed and sent to the Magistrates in the country, so as any steps could be taken during the present Session.

Mr. Sheridan said there was no objection made to the principle of the Bill, and he was therefore surprised at the resistance given by the Right Hon. Gentleman. The publicans, it was said, could have recourse, if aggrieved, to the Court of King's Bench, but such application would be nugatory, as the Magistrate was not bound to assign any reason for taking away a licence, and the Magistrate could not be convicted without he assigned a reason, and that reason was considered insufficient by the Court. As to the idea that the Session was far advanced, that was paltry in the extreme, as Ministers were bringing Bills in daily, and there was business sufficient before the House to keep it sitting till Michaelmas. There was one object of the Bill which every Gentleman would approve, which was, that no brewer should be suffered to let a house to a publican. He would not press the House to a division on his motion, but withdrew it, on throwing out this challenge to Ministers, that they would agree to a Committee of Enquiry next Session, he would pledge himself to substantiate the facts.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Muriatic Acid Bill, it was opposed by Mr. Fuller and Sir John Newport, who wished it to be deferred till next Session, which was agreed to by Mr. Hiskisson.

LOCAL MILITIA BILL.

Lord Castlereagh moved the third reading of the Local Militia Bill. Some new clauses were proposed to the Bill, which were agreed to, and others negatived.

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The Speaker put the question, that the Bill should then pass; when

Mr. Windham made a very long and eloquent speech, wherein he contrasted the different provisions of his Bill with those of Lord Castlereagh's Bill, and maintained, that the new system was a complication of absurdity, and inefficient in its operation.

Sir Francis Burdett considered the Bill oppressive and harassing to the public, and incapable of producing any beneficial effect. The Bill ought to be called a Bill of pains and penalties; it enacted eleven new penalties, besides subjecting the people to imprisonment and transportation. When the House considered this to be a measure to secure the country against the influence of the Emperor of France, with a population of two hundred and forty millions, a force double the population of the British Islands, the measure must appear inadequate. The state of the country required some means of organizing the population, to give it a chance of defeating the danger that threatened. It could not be safe to trust to a standing army, because such means of defence had failed in other countries. He did not know to what cause the late conquests of France over the world were attributable; or the conquests of the Romans of old, unless they were owing to loss of public liberty; and he concluded, that the despotism which prevailed in conquered countries, previous to subjugation, occasioned them to be easily overcome. From these reflections it was obvious to him that we ought not to depend on military force. When he saw tax-gatherers swarming through the land, and the present Bill formed to make the people liable to further compulsion, he was alarmed for the consequence. He would put it to the House, whether any people could be placed in a situation more oppressive and degrading than by this Bill, which placed a man in a situation where he could be flogged. This execrable mode of punishment, according to the best authorities, was incompatible with good discipline, and in the French armies it was not known. It appeared by a recent publication, that several French soldiers, for an offence, were ordered, as a punishment, to attend on parade with sticks instead of swords. They were young men, and this punishment was resorted to in order that they might be induced to wipe off their disgrace. If they had been old men they would have been dismissed the service. He was sorry that he was compelled to make degrading comparisons with a foreign military government, but he was forced into such observations by the provisions of the Bill. By the influence of this Bill, the poor countrymen might be compelled to enter into the army, or the volunteers; but his great objection to it was, that it would be inefficient and unconstitutional. To take men from the cottage and their families, to render them subject to flogging and punishment, was so disgusting in his idea, that he could not find terms to express his detestation. From the number of Officers, Clerks, &c. to be employed in the operation of the Bill, he had great hope that it would prove impracticable. One clause also appeared so ridiculous, that it was evident the Bill could not pass without some alteration. The clause which related to fines, enacted that persons should pay a fine not exceeding twenty shillings, or less than five pounds. With all the dreadful consequences to be apprehended from the measure, it was some consolation to the people of England to know that the draught was administered by those who had administered similar remedies in Ireland—it came from the same chalice. The Noble Lord called the severities exercised in Ireland an unhappy system of coërsion. The Noble Lord supposes that a delicate subject required a delicate name, and the present Bill was softly termed a system of recruiting; but it was his duty to warn the people of the danger they stood in, and to tell the Noble Lord to keep his delicate hand off the people of England.

The Secretary at War expressed a hope that the worthy Baronet would leave the people of England to judge for themselves. It was a fact acknowledged, that armies under military discipline had gained great honour and victory, and the military punishments inflicted in England were neither unjust nor impolitic. None would believe that the punishment of French soldiers, as described by the worthy Baronet, was confined to wearing a stick. The Emperor of France was too well known, and discipline was more severe in the French army than in any part of Europe.

The question was then called for, and the House divided on the question; that the Bill do pass, the numbers were—Ayes 104—Noes 26—Majority 78—The Bill accordingly passed.

The third reading of the Distillery Bill was fixed for Monday. The other orders of the day were then postponed, and the House adjourned.

STATE PAPER.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE AND SUBSIDY,

BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE TWO SICILIES, SIGNED AT PALERMO, ON THE 30TH OF MARCH, 1808.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, being equally animated by a sincere desire of strengthening more and more the ties of friendship and good understanding which so happily subsist between them, have judged that nothing could contribute more efficaciously to that salutary end, than the conclusion of a treaty of alliance and subsidy:—For this purpose their said Majesties have named their respective Plenipotentiaries, viz. his Britannic Majesty, the Right Hon. William Drummond, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his said Sicilian Majesty;—and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, the Right Illustrious and Right Excellent Thomas de Somma, Marquis of Circello, his Gentleman of the Chamber, Field-Marshal of his Armies, Knight of his Royal Order of St. Januarius, his Councillor of State, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Superintendant General of the Posts; who, after having communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Article I. There shall be a continuance of the sincere and constant friendship between his Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, their heirs and successors, which has always subsisted up to the present time.

Art. II. The two High Contracting Parties shall afford to each other, during the present war with France, every succour and assistance, in proportion to their respective forces, and shall prevent, by common consent, every thing that can cause them trouble or detriment.

Art. III. His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies engages to grant to the troops of his Britannic Majesty, stationed in the fortresses of Sicily and to all British ships of war, an exemption from all duties belonging to him, upon every thing of which the British squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the troops of that nation may stand in need, and which the country can furnish, in provisions, food, and in military and naval stores.

Art. IV. His Sicilian Majesty, being desirous of giving an additional proof of the sentiments by which he is animated, also engages to exempt from all duties belonging to him upon such provisions as may be requisite for the British ships of war at Malta, as well as all military stores which are to be found in the country, on condition, however, that each vessel or vessels of war be furnished with a requisition from the Governor of the said island, which shall specify the articles, and the quantity required.

Art. V. His Sicilian Majesty further engages, in virtue of the present Treaty, never to allow the enemies of Great Britain to bring into any of his ports during the present war, any British ships taken by the enemies of Great Britain.

Art. VI. His Sicilian Majesty also engages to open the ports of the Two Sicilies, during the present war, to British squadrons, as well as to all merchant and other ships belonging to British subjects, without any restriction whatever, referring to the Third Article, with respect to exemption from duties.

Art. VII. His Britannic Majesty engages in return, to defend, during the present war, the fortresses of Messina and Augusta, and to maintain there for that purpose, at his charge and expence, a body of troops, which, in the present war, shall consist of ten thousand men, and to augment their number, if the case shall require it. The disposition of which troops in the said fortresses, shall be in such manner and proportion as the Commanding Officer (to whom every requisite facility shall be given,) shall judge expedient; and his Britannic Majesty stipulates, that the said General Officers shall have the power of exercising martial law in the above-mentioned garrisons, with respect to their British troops, in the same manner, and according to the same rules, as are observed in other English garrisons. Quarters for the said troops shall be provided in the above-mentioned fortresses by his Sicilian Majesty.

Art. VIII. His Britannic Majesty further engages to pay to his Sicilian Majesty, during the continuance of the present war, an annual subsidy of three hundred thousand pounds sterling, (to commence from the 10th of September, 1805, when the British and Russian troops landed in the Neapolitan territory,) payable at the rate of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling per month; which payment shall always be made one month in advance, computing from the date of the signature of the present Treaty.

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His Sicilian Majesty purposing to employ the said subsidies for the use of his marine, and of his land forces, shall regulate the distribution of them in such proportions as these two services may require, for the defence of his states, and for operations against the common enemy, and an account shall be given every three months to the British Government, of the manner in which his Sicilian Majesty shall have employed the subsidies paid to him by Great Britain.

Art. IX. The two High Contracting Parties desiring to strengthen more and more the ties which unite the two nations, and to extend their mutual relations, will employ themselves, as soon as possible, in concluding a Treaty of Commerce, the articles of which shall be equally advantageous to the subjects of both states.

Art. X. His Sicilian Majesty engages not to conclude with France a peace separate from England; and his Britannic Majesty, on his part, also engages not to make a peace with France, without comprehending and saving it in the interests of his Sicilian Majesty.

Art. XI. The present Treaty of Alliance and of subsidy, shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged in due form in London, within the space of four months, from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, furnished with full powers from our respective Sovereigns, have signed the present Treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of our arms.

Done at Palermo, this 30th Day of March, 1808.

W. Drummond. (L. S.)
Thomas de Somma, (L. S.)

PROVINCIALS.

Cambridge, June 4.—The crops of peas having for several years past been greatly injured in this county, and last year almost wholly destroyed, a Correspondent is induced to offer the following preservation from what the farmers term the *Green Lice*. Take a chaldron of fresh burnt lime, unload it in the field where it is to be used, make a floor and spread alternately a layer of lime and a layer of moist sand, or fine earth; when the lime is expended, round up the whole in a heap, and in about 10 hours it will be fit to turn over; and if the whole of the lime is found slacked, and in a fine powdered state, it is then proper for immediate use. The method of dressing the crop is done by two men, a boy, a cart, and horse; when the cart is loaded, it is slowly moved in the furrows, (always against the wind,) whilst the two men, with corn shovels, cast the lime right and left, much in the same manner as they cast corn, observing to take a small quantity at a time; this operation should only be performed early in the morning upon a heavy dew, or after a gentle shower of rain, taking care to powder or dust all the plants slightly over; when it will be found that the caustic quality of the lime will have destroyed the insects, without the slightest injury to the crop; on the contrary it will much improve it. A chaldron of lime would cover several acres. The same application is equally destructive to the slug and small white snail, on the young clovers, &c. in the spring.

Manchester, June 9.—The utmost tranquillity prevails in the town, and has done so ever since the 26th ult. The races, it was apprehended, would produce some disturbances; but, I am happy to say, nothing of the kind has occurred during the first two days.—The assemblage of people upon Kersal Moor this day was immense, but the utmost harmony prevailed.—Upwards of thirty persons were taken into custody on Monday last, at a public-house in Ancoat's lane, some of whom are said to be the Delegates of the weavers; and nine others were that day brought hither in a manufacturer's caravan, guarded by dragoons, from Bury. Several of these persons have since been discharged; and I believe only 12 now remain in custody. In many parts of the country, particularly at Bury and Bolton, acts of extreme violence have been committed on respectable manufacturers, some of whom were threatened with death in the event of their refusal to sign papers for an advance of wages. Every little occurrence, however, is so much exaggerated by the busy tongue of rumour, that I am disinclined to state many things I hear, lest they should prove unfounded. The great body of the weavers, as I said before, are perfectly satisfied with the offers made them, and hundreds have in consequence resumed their employment. In the course of the last three days, three different regiments have arrived here, viz. the 5th Dragoon Guards, the 89th Foot (late Gen. Whitelocke's), and the 45th Foot.

Perhaps there is one of the greatest curiosities in a ye at Grasford, in North Wales, eight miles from the city o Chester, that ever was recorded in the annals of histo this church-yard they are 19 yew-trees; one of which h an evergreen in that baptised sacred ground upwards years (as handed down by ancient father to son of its ag circumference of which was taken by a curious travelle tive antiquity, on Wednesday, May 11, 1808, and la following dimensions:—one foot from the ground, its cir ence is seven yards eighteen inches; and five feet fr ground, it is the enormous size of nine yards nine inches of its arms are gone dead, and two more are following v pidly; yet there still remains a sound body and seve arms, that is supposed will pilot old age through anot century, before it pays its debt to nature, and drops i amongst the ancient dead it has so long shaded.

The steam of water is recommended as a cure for e state of irritation from defluxion of humours, for eyes b inflamed, or for those already in a state of disease and in tion, by holding the open eye over the steam for two minutes, five or six times. The vapour, it is said, will e eye, and supply the place of the natural secretions wh are defective, and dilute those which have become acr concentration.

A shocking circumstance occurred in the neighbour Wolverhampton, on Wednesday se'nnight. Mr. W Moseley, was married, on the preceding Sunday, to an young lady, of that place; and only a few hours after, nished the family with symptoms of insanity. In this s he on Wednesday destroyed several sheep, and obtain of loaded pistols, with which he alarmed the neighbou threatening to fire upon many persons. He next got p of a razor, and first cut his wife's throat, and then h almost every person who attempted to secure him was Neither he nor his wife is expected to recover.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Rogers and Burgess, Higher Hardwicke, Manchester manufacturers.—Hardcastle and Reyner, the Old Sw don, merchants.—T. Clark, Keswick, Cumberland, J Morton, York, and Hanks, Kighley, York, nursery Hawes, B. Hawes, W. Randall, and N. Randall, church, Surrey, soap-manufacturers.—J. Lyne, L. L Yoggler, Liverpool.—R. Walker and J. Walker, Ma timber-merchants.—Byfield and Ware, Craven-street architects.—Bridges and Simpson, jun. Maldon, Es mon-brewers.—E. Gauntlett, C. Gauntlett, and W. Winchester, wine-merchants.—Ker and Robertson, L commission-merchants.—John Hartley, James Hartley Barley, cotton-twist-spinners.

BANKRUPTS.

William Pope, Westbury-upon-Severn, Gloucester in pigs, to surrender June 17, at five, 18, and July 19, at the Bear Inn, Newnham. Attornies, Mr. Luca ham; and Mr. George Edmunds, Exchequer-Office Lincoln's-Inn, London.

George Danson, and John Walmsley, Liverpool, r June 29, 30, and July 19, at one, at the Globe Tavern street, Liverpool. Attornies, Messrs. Stanistreet a Leigh-street, Liverpool; and Mr. Thomas Windle, Jo Bedford-row, London.

William Lowe, Drury-lane, cabinet-maker, June 1 July 19, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mess and Flandgate, Norfolk-street, Strand.

DIVIDENDS.

June 28. James Hudson, Watling-street, merchant, Guildhall.

June 14. John Carleton, Hilbeck Hall, Westmor ton-spinner, at one, at Guildhall.

July 9. Thomas Tuck, Bethnal-green, dealer in one, at Guildhall.

June 25. John Auther and Thomas Auther, Great S insurance-brokers, at eleven, at Guildhall.

July 5. Timothy Perkins, Blue Anchor-road, Be tanner, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 28. Joseph Coatsworth, Dundee Arms, Wap tualler, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 30. William Morton, Lancaster, corn-dealer, the King's Arms, Lancaster.

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July 2 J. Taylor, Newgate-market, salesman, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 2. Joseph Sheriff, Blackfriar's-road, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

June 28. Charles Cowlishaw, Ashbourn, grocer, at one, at Guildhall.

July 2. James M'Donall, South-street, Mary-le-bone, stone-mason, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 4. Joseph Morton, Bath, victualler, at eleven, at the Christopher Inn, Bath.

June 28. William Butt, Page's Walk, Bermondsey, hair-merchant.

July 5. Edward Byrne, jun. Liverpool, merchant.

July 1. Hudson Fox, Kingston-upon-Hull, watch-maker.

July 2. Thomas Broster, Liverpool, stationer.

June 30. Edmund Armistead, Giggleswick, York, cotton-spinner.

June 28. John Gilder, jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.

June 29. Richard Smith, Lutterworth, mercer.

June 30. Christopher and Thomas Shaw, Southampton, bankers.

CERTIFICATES, JUNE 28.

T. Cotton, Cornhill, stockbroker.

Thomas Cassidy, Waltham Abbey, Essex, shop-keeper.

Charles Gustave Gabriel Kierrulff, Prudence-square, dealer and chapman.

George Davies, Cranbourne-street, linen-draper.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

The Gazette contains an Order in Council, prohibiting the exportation of gun-powder, salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, during the space of six months, to commence from the 6th of June last.

There is also a Letter from Lieutenant Price, of his Majesty's sloop Falcon, giving an account of the destruction of several of the enemy's vessels on the Island of Samsoe, and different parts of the coast; and of the cutting out, by the boats of that sloop, under the direction of Mr. Ellerton, Master of the Falcon, from under the batteries of Landholm, two vessels, laden with a thirteen-inch mortar each, and a quantity of shells.

A Letter from Lieutenant Lucas, of the hired cutter Swan, states, his having blew up and sunk a Danish cutter, with the loss of all her crew. The cutter appeared to be a vessel of about 120 tons, mounting 8 or 10 guns, and apparently full of men.

A Letter from Captain Argles, of his Majesty's ship the Diamond, gives an account of his having captured, on the 29th of February last, the Spanish letter of marque Nuestra Senora de los Dolores, Capt. Don Vincento Pica, of two guns and 23 men, bound from Vera Cruz to the Havannah, with a cargo of flour, &c. and having on board about one thousand nine hundred dollars in specie.

A Letter from Capt. Farquhar, of his Majesty's ship the Ariadne, gives an account of his having, on the 29th of May, captured the Danish sloop privateer Kjokke, commanded by Sigismund Richelieu, mounting six carriage guns, and 50 men.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Elton and Cock, Leicester, brandy-merchants. Lewis and Co. Birmingham, factors. Harrison, Oliver, Kitelee and Gwinnett, Tipton, Staffordshire, coal-masters. Michaut and Davies, Plumtree-street, Bloomsbury, goldsmiths. Alcock, Angus and Taylor, colour-manufacturers. Sowter, Hopkinson and Sowter, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturers. Chrisp, Ashton and Hinckley, Mark-lane, wine-merchants. Moffat and Galloway, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers. Lee and Jenney, Great Yarmouth, brewers. Hill, Newcombe and Co. Coventry, shag-manufacturers. Hitchcock and Co. St. Martin's-lane, liquor-merchants. Harvey, Bryant and Maydwell, Gray's-inn, attornies. Fidlin and Watson, Liverpool, oil-refiners.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Thomas Satterthwaite, Kendal, Westmoreland, tanner.

Patrick Kennifick, Bristol, merchant.

John Round, Sedgley, Staffordshire, factor.

BANKRUPTS.

Cornelius Charlton, East Farleigh, Kent, dealer, to surrender June 14, 25, and July 23, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Burr and Pope, Maidstone, and Messrs. Debary and Derby, Temple, London.

Richard Briggs, Liverpool, corn-merchant, July 1, 2, and 23, at one, at the York Hotel, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Sutton, Liverpool, and Mr. Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.

Thomas Hibbert, Liverpool, wine and spirit-merchant, July 4, 5, and 23, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, London, and Mr. Cukit, Liverpool.

John Aston, Manchester, liquor-merchant, July 5, 7, and 23, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Law, St. Ann's Church-yard, Manchester, and Mr. Hurd, King's Bench Walks, Temple, London.

John Lorenz Reyh, Paddington-street, Mary-le-bone, musical instrument-maker, June 14 and 25, at one, and July 23, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Flashman, Ely-place, Holborn.

Benjamin Williams and Harvey Crakenthorp, St. Swithin's-lane, merchants, June 18, 25, and July 23, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thompson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

DIVIDENDS.

July 2. Edward Davies, Ivy-lane, furrier, at ten at Guildhall.

July 2. William Pullen, Wells-row, Islington, butcher, at one, at Guildhall.

July 6. John Jackson, Liverpool, merchant, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

July 7. Michael Robinson, Liverpool, money-scrivener, at eleven, at the Star and Garter Tavern, Liverpool.

July 2. Nathaniel Ward and William Bowers, Cannon-street, comb-makers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

August 13. Joseph and William Spraggon, Gravesend, slop-sellers, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

July 2. Joseph Carless, Maidstone, Kent, corn-merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall, London,

July 2. Edward Hammond, Tottenham-court-road, painter and glazier, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 8. Richard Blakemore, Birmingham, tailor, at eleven, at the Swan Hotel, Birmingham.

July 4. John Macfadzen, Liverpool, merchant, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

July 7. William Kirby, Manchester, merchant, at ten, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester.

July 5. James and Francis Balls, Barton Mills, Suffolk, carriers, at eleven, at the Six Bells Inn, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

July 7. Thomas Chambers, Wigton, Cumberland, shop-keeper, at ten, at Cumming's Inn, Wigton.

July 5. George Allen, Fenchurch-street, upholsterer, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 16 Houghton Spencer, West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, maltster, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

July 4. John Holtham, Gloucester, wine-merchant, at ten, at the Boothhall Inn, Gloucester,

July 6. William Hancock, Sheffield, grocer, at eleven, at the Hotel Inn, Sheffield.

July 5. George and John Robinson, Paternoster-row, booksellers, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

July 2. Cornelius Bland, Lamb-street, Spitalfields, grocer, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 2. Joseph Mackenzie, Old Bailey, bookseller, at twelve at Guildhall

CERTIFICATES, JULY 2.

Charles Stokes Dudley, Gracechurch-street, merchant.

Edward Wilson, St James's-street, hatter.

Solomon Lyon, Ormond-House Academy, Chelsea, dealer.

John Thornton, Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchant.

Isaac Thorp and W. Paul, sen. Reddish Mills, calico-printers.

William and John Horrocks, Stockport, cotton-spinners.

State Lottery, containing Six Prizes of 20,000*l.* and no fixed Capital, begins Drawing 28th June, 1808. Scheme: Six Prizes of 20,000*l.* Two of 10,000*l.* Two of 5,000*l.* Three of 2,000*l.* Five of 1,000*l.* Seven of 500*l.* Twenty of 100*l.* Thirty of 50*l.* One Thousand of 22*l.* and Four Thousand of 15*l.* Tickets and Shares are Selling by Hazard, Burne, and Co. Stock-brokers, at their State Lottery Office, 93, under the Royal Exchange, and no where else in London on their account.

Grand State Lottery, to begin Drawing 28th June, 1808.—Tickets and Shares are on Sale by Hodges, Paine, and Co. Stock-Brokers, 149, Oxford-street, and 2, Cornhill. The Scheme contains Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Pounds each, also Prizes of Ten Thousand, Five Thousand, Two Thousand, One Thousand, Five Hundred, &c. &c. and only Twenty-five Thousand Tickets. Hodges and Co. beg leave to observe that this is the only Lottery that ever contained Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Pounds, they therefore recommend an early purchase.—N. B. Prizes to any amount paid on demand.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

Two Spanish Noblemen, Viscount Materosa and Don Diego de la Vega, have arrived in London from Spain—they are deputed by the provisional governments of the provinces of Asturias and Gallicia to solicit the assistance of this country for a supply of arms, particularly ammunition and field artillery; and to point out the most effectual mode in which we can serve them, and distress the enemy. In Catalonia numbers of the French troops have fallen victims to the patriotic rage of the Spaniards. The French Officers who have been slain on the occasion are estimated at 400; and some accounts state, that the ports of Gijon, St. Andero, and Bilbao, have been opened to Great Britain. The following are further particulars:—

"The above Noblemen landed at Falmouth, from the Stag privateer, to which vessel they had made their way in an open boat from Gijon, a sea port in the province of Asturias, and offered the Captain five hundred guineas to convey them to England. The intelligence which they bring confirms all the intelligence which has hitherto been published respecting the disposition that prevails throughout almost the whole of Spain, to resist the treacherous invasion of the French. It appears that the whole of the province of Asturias had risen in open resistance, and 40,000 men had been embodied into an army. They had abundance of arms, but ammunition was rather scarce. The same spirit prevailed in Gallicia, where the population were rising *en masse*, and Commissioners had been sent there to organize a regular military force. So general was the detestation against the French in these provinces, that even the women were desirous of taking up arms in defence of their country. The inhabitants of St. Andero had manifested their determination not to submit to French usurpation, in the most decisive manner, and had actually issued a formal Declaration of War against the French. Mr. Hunter, the British Consul had been sent by General Murat from Madrid, as a prisoner to Saint Andero, with directions that he should be detained in close confinement there. As soon, however, as Mr. Hunter's arrival at St. Andero was known, the inhabitants rose instantly, liberated him, and to testify their sentiments in a still stronger manner, they committed the French Consul to prison in his stead. Viscount Materosa and Don Diego de la Vega were both in Madrid during the dreadful scene of slaughter which took place on the 2d of May, and they state, that in their opinion the number of French who were killed did not fall short of 4000 men, among whom were a very large proportion of officers, who were particularly singled out by the inhabitants as objects of vengeance. It was very generally supposed that the inhabitants of Catalonia and Biscay would follow the noble example which had been set them by those of the Asturias and Gallicia; indeed there appeared to be but one sentiment in the mind of the people of Spain with respect to the treacherous and atrocious conduct of the French. The Noblemen left Gijon on Monday, the 25th ult.

Our Readers will remember, that from the first moment when intelligence arrived of a change in the affairs of Spain, we treated as vague and unfounded the hopes of those, who from such alterations were induced to expect advantages to the cause of Great Britain, or of Europe at large. It now appears that our Ministers, roused by the application of the two Noblemen of whom we have spoken, are determined to send assistance to the unfortunate inhabitants of Spain. Already this question has excited a considerable ferment in this country—or rather the *Editors of the Newspapers* have made it an occasion of exciting a ferment. One party, the friends of the Ministers, extol the liberality and wisdom of Government; while the adherents of Opposition have in some of the Journals condemned Administration for tardiness. For our own part, we retain our original opinions, and feel no inclination to approve the conduct either of the one party, or of the other. We feel it our duty to enter our protest against the measures by which it is confidently reported, that our Ministers intend to give assistance to the populace of Spain. The history of all ages, and of all countries, affords a thousand proofs, how little can be done by a population, armed on the emergency of a moment, in opposition to veterans confirmed in courage and disciplined by experience. But it is not necessary to refer to distant proofs, and search the records of antiquity for the precedents of our conduct: precedents are in the recollection of us all: precedents abound in the narrative of the events that have followed the French Revolution: precedents live in our memories, and still act upon our feelings. The state of Europe, the overthrow of every continental coalition, the destruction of all the vain hopes held out by former Ministers, the slaughter of our soldiers, the weight of our taxes, these are precedents striking in their example, and tremendous in their pressure! We shall send to Spain, it is said, five or ten thousand men. And in the name of prudence, what good is to be effected by five or ten thousand men? Will they not be cut off like grass? Will they be able to oppose one moment's resistance to the unnumbered legions that BONAPARTE can sweep upon them? There is no intermediate hostile country through which the French troops must pass into Spain: the line of communication is easy and direct, and myriads of men can be wheeled to any quarter at a word. We send our little army to certain slaughter. But suppose that Ministers should even determine to send a really large and operative force into Spain, what must be the consequence? Why, that our own shores will be left completely defenceless: and BONAPARTE, finding all our strength employed on a foreign service, may gain an opportunity otherwise almost hopeless, of invading these Islands, and, we fear, of invading them but too successfully.—His superiority of numbers is of little avail against us while our regular troops remain at home, because the regular force, if it be but backed by a properly disciplined population, is sufficient to operate against an invading army, which must necessarily be disabled from bringing any vast numbers to bear at one time upon this country; but when our regular troops are removed, BONAPARTE will be able to oppose them abroad by an equal or a greater power than they possess, and to send another army of no less magnitude, against these Islands, which will then have become completely defenceless.—Under these circumstances, any accident of weather that should drive our navy from its stations, must lay us totally open to the military vigour of our invaders.

The more then we contemplate the state of affairs in Spain, the less ground can we perceive for any rational expectation of advantage. Small armies must perish. Great armies, in Spain, surrounded by inhabitants of different parties, and opposed by an enemy of infinite skill and bravery, must contend with no very bright prospect of success: and in the mean time England is left open. Let us not be told about generosity. Self-defence is a virtue far paramount to generosity. Let the Government spare the English people, rather than hurry [illegible] Spaniards. These are not times when Great Britain [illegible] take up her lance and gallop about, [illegible]

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Quixotism, defending every weak or foolish nation, that having in prosperity lost all claims to British alliance, thinks fit, in adversity, to throw herself upon British mercy. To oppress the unfortunate, we trust will never be the disgrace of Englishmen; but to botch the holes that folly has made in her own coverings, is an employment dictated neither by necessity nor by honour.

The advices that have arrived this week from Sweden, are not of a very important description; but as far as they go, their intelligence is favourable. The armies in Norway and Finland appear to have exerted themselves with success against the Danes and Russians; and great loyalty and courage have been displayed, not only by the armies, but even by the peasantry.

A Cabinet Council sat yesterday afternoon, in Downing-street, and the deliberations lasted several hours. The Foreign Ambassadors were present, and Messengers were dispatched to the sea ports.

His Majesty took a ride yesterday on the Maidenhead Road, with three of the Princesses; after which the Royal Party joined the Queen and the other Princesses, at Old Windsor.

The embarkation of troops at Dover still continues. A part of the 95th regiment, from Hythe, has embarked. The amount and destination of the force that is to sail from Dover is not yet ascertained. Some combining it in point of time with the arrival of Colonel Murray with dispatches from General Moore, conclude that it is intended to reinforce our troops in Sweden. Others conceive that it is part of a force of 4000 men, that is to join the 6000 now assembled at Cork, to the command of which Sir Arthur Wellesley is appointed.—This latter is the more probable case.

It has been asserted, that the Spanish Noblemen, Viscount Materosa and Don Diego de la Vaga, have already entered into an agreement with Government, by which all the Spanish prisoners in this country are immediately to be released and sent back to Spain. Ammunition in great quantities is also preparing to be sent off for the use of the Spanish Patriots.

The King of Spain, his Wife, and Minister, have reached Fontainbleau, where the *diversion of hunting has been prepared for the deposed Sovereign.* The Prince of Asturias and Don Carlos have likewise arrived at Valency, their place of destination; while he who has thus disposed of them is engaged in the subjugation of their country. With what contempt must this wretched family, if they have the feelings of men, view themselves! An account is given in the papers of the march of the Portuguese troops to Bayonne; but no mention is made of the dispersion of any part of them in their route through Castille. The other articles are not very interesting,

Several letters have been received from Stockholm, which contain intelligence of a very interesting nature. On the 23d ult. a number of British subjects arrived there from Russia; some of them had left Russia as late as the 10th ult. The effects of the war were very severely felt in Petersburgh and other parts of the Russian Empire. Government paper had fallen to a discount of 60 per cent. and the price of hemp and tallow had fallen above 75 per cent. All classes of people appeared to be dissatisfied with the war with Great Britain and Sweden. The French influence over the Russian Councils still continued unbounded, and General Caulincourt, in the name of an Ambassador, exercised, in fact, the functions of Prime Minister. The accounts which these letters contain of the operations in Finland, though not official, seem to be entitled to credit. They state, that the Swedes have been almost uniformly successful against the Russians, who have suffered dreadfully from the want of provisions. Great numbers of them perished in the snow, and the survivors were reduced to the necessity of feeding upon dogs, cats, and even roasted hides.

Accounts from Memel, of so late a date as the 17th ult. have been received. By these we learn the important fact of Silesia being in a state of insurrection against the French, and that immense bodies of troops were in consequence marching towards that country. French troops were also proceeding towards the Vistula, from a supposed apprehension, that the recent events in Spain had produced a change of sentiments in the Russian Councils.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Extracted from that unrivalled and splendid Publication Le Beau Monde; or, Literary and Fashionable Magazine.

LADIES' DRESSES.

Kensington Garden Dresses.—A rich India muslin dress, with a superb embossed border, worked in floss silk, white or coloured, made short, walking length; high in the neck, and drawn full round the throat with a turban collar falling over; the sleeves are long and full, and confined tight round the wrist; whilst the back of the dress is loose and drawn into the shape. The Arabian Tunic worn with this dress is composed of India shawl-work of a bright primrose, elegantly relieved with a turban trimming wreathed with green sarsnet. The Arabian hat is a graceful *melange* of the turban and gipsey forms, of a delicate straw or chip, confined under the chin, with a bow and tassels of green sarsnet. Gloves straw colour, and half boots of green jane.

A short train dress of white net, bound with white satin round the bottom: the back of the dress is made square and low as also the front to match, with a deep rich lace falling over; a French body of pink satin, confined close under the bosom; the sleeves are short and full, and bound with white satin to correspond with the bottom; the Catalani tippet of white lace drapery, finished at one end with a rich white lace tassely is thrown negligently across the shoulder, whilst the other end hangs down plain, and without ornament. The Flora bonnet is made of white chip, trimmed with pink sarsnet and ornamented in front with a bunch of various coloured flowers. Necklaces of emeralds, or imitations of the same, are much worn with this dress; the gloves and shoes are of white kid.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES.

Morning Walking Dress.—A dark blue double-breasted coat, with large gilt basket buttons; white India dimity waistcoat and trowsers, and white silk stockings with a narrow clock; shoes with strings.

The most fashionable coats for Evening still remain dark blues, with full size gilt buttons, and black velvet collars, or forest greens, with buttons covered with cloth, and collars of the same; white waistcoats, and clear light drab kerseymere breeches, with silk strings at the knee. Light coloured mixtures or drab coats are again resuming their station for Morning Dress—these are made single-breasted, and, after buttoning on the breast, slope regularly away to the skirts—they are also something shorter in the skirt than the evening coat, have flat plated buttons, and collars of the same; quilting Marseilles waistcoats, single breasted, in a variety of small stripes on a white ground; white corduroy breeches, made rather long, with pearl buttons at the knees; and boots with brown tops.—White India dimity trowsers; also Nankin trowsers and gaiters. Some few striped trowsers we have seen worn, but they are considered as only adapted for dirty weather, or for wearing at the watering places.

ETON MONTEM.

On Tuesday was the Triennial Meeting, or Montem, of the young Gentlemen of Eton School, previous to a number of them being elected to College. Upon this occasion, as usual, they laid the travellers and others in the neighbourhood under contribution, to make a purse for the Captain of the School.

Their performance at this School was honoured with the presence of the Royal Family.

Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, went in a barouche and four.

The Salt Bearers were very elegantly attired in fancy dresses.

The young gentlemen were most of them dressed in military uniforms. The Royal Family alighted from their carriages and went into the College, where they remained upwards of an hour. At one o'clock they returned to their carriages, and, immediately after the procession commenced through the playfields to Salt-hill. Her Majesty's carriage led the way. When the Scholars arrived at the Mount on Salt-hill, an elegant flag was waved by the Ensign as a signal, and immediately after an oration was delivered by the Senior boy. They then retired to the Windmill Inn at Salt-hill, where a sumptuous dinner was provided for them. At five o'clock they returned to the College.

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CITY.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised one assize, or two-pence in the peck-loaf, which took place on Thursday last, when the quartern loaf of wheaten sold for 1s. and houshold 10½d.

AMERICAN CONSULATE LONDON,

JUNE 6, 1808.

The following official communication to this Office, this instant received, I have deemed an incumbent duty to make public, for the information of all American Merchants and others affected thereby.

(Signed) *Wm. Lyman.*

St. Petersburgh, (14) 26, 1808.

SIR—I herewith hand you a copy of a Note I have lately received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which will acquaint you, that measures similar to those pursued by France, with respect to Neutral vessels trading between England and her Ports, have been adopted here. All intercourse by means of our flag is thus stopped between Great Britain and Russia. You will please to communicate this intelligence to all those whom it may interest, and believe me respectfully,

Sir, your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) *Levett Harris.*

Wm. Lyman, Esq. American Consul, London.

"In order to prevent the possibility of any communication whatever between Russia and England, his Imperial Majesty has judged it advisable to order that no vessel coming from an English port, even if it belongs to a nation friendly to Russia, and shall not be laden with any merchandize, shall be admitted into the ports of Russia. Every vessel, however, which shall not have been in England, may freely enter the Russian ports, and export the productions of the Empire, with this proviso, that the commercial houses to which such vessels shall be addressed, shall undertake in writing, that such vessels shall not go to England, but that they will consign their cargoes to some port belonging to a power friendly to Russia. The undersigned thinks it is duty to communicate this new arrangement to Mr. Levett Harris, Consul General for the United States of America, and seizes this opportunity to renew the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) *Count Nicholas de Romanzoff.*"

Petersburgh, 10th April, 1808.

Mr. Levett Harris.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Monday the dispatches by the Lord Eldon, Earl Spencer, Travers, Monarch, and Camarthen, were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to their respective Pursers.

INOCULATION.

By the Bill to prevent the spreading of the Small Pox, it is to be enacted,

1. That no one shall Inoculate for the Small Pox within the distance of three miles of any City, Town, or Village, under a penalty of 50*l.*

2. That in every place destined for Inoculation by the Suttonian method, the words "Small Pox Hospital," or "Pest House," shall be posted up in large and legible characters.

3. That if any person shall be taken ill of the Infectious Small Pox, they shall be removed to a distance from all other habitations, at the expence of the Parish, if their own relations are not able: and all Masters of houses where the infection may appear, shall write up on the outside of their houses in large and legible characters "Small Pox here," under a penalty of 20*l.*

4. And every Master or Mistress of a house where the Small Pox breaks out, shall within 24 hours send notice thereof to the Churchwardens and Overseers under a penalty of 10*l.*

No such penalty to be levied till after two months, and in case the infection has not spread, then the Magistrates to be empowered to remit the penalty.

We are happy to announce Mr. R. J. Thornton's National Botanical Works, just published—*The new Illustration of the Sexual System of Carolus Von Linnæus*, with Botanical coloured Plates of Select Plants, price 30*l.* and Vol. I. of *The Philosophy of Botany*, which also contains many plates, price 15*l.* Published by R. J. Thornton, M. D. No. 1, Hind-street, Manchester-square; R. D. Symonds, Paternoster-row, and J. White, Fleet-street. These works are peculiarly important, and will, no doubt, be sought after with avidity.

THE THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN.

THE WONDER. MR. COOKE'S DON FELIX—MR. FAWCETT'S LISSARDO—AN ODE ON SHAKSPEARE—MRS. MATTOCKS'S FAREWELL ADDRESS ON RETIRING FOR EVER FROM THE STAGE—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE MERITS OF THIS ACTRESS.

On Tuesday evening the comedy of the *Wonder* was performed for the benefit of Mrs. Mattocks; and the part of *Don Felix* was acted by Mr. Cooke. The character of *Don Felix* is a character of very lively comedy: but we never before Tuesday night considered it as a character of burlesque. As novelty is so much the fashion of the present day, and people love to see rather that which is uncommon, than that which is good, perhaps Mr. Cooke was quite right in attempting something uncommon in this performance. It is said that the distinguishing and proud prerogative of genius is creation: that is, in acting, the production of some striking effect not exactly set down by the author. If this be the case, Mr. Cooke's *Don Felix* was certainly a performance of extraordinary genius. And Mr. Cooke did not content himself, like the mere pretenders to genius whom our foolish fathers have admired, with creating very *surprising* effects in certain individual passages or even scenes: but with a novel and magnificent boldness, turned the whole current of the character from the channel in which we have been accustomed to suppose that it ought to flow into a direction perfectly unknown before the present day. Of Miss Smith's *Violante* we are disposed to think most favourably. Mr. Fawcett in *Lissardo* is rather too gross. He has not that light foppery, nor that die away conceit, one or the other of which seems to be absolutely necessary for imparting comic effect to such characters as these. Mr. Lewis would play it admirably in the light style, and a more languishing affectation would be perfectly represented by Mr. Liston. Mr. Brunton's *Colonel Briton* has few faults, except that fidgetty littleness, that insignificantly-looking jerk of the shoulder, by which so many otherwise praiseworthy performances of this actor are perpetually marred. Mrs. Mattocks played the lively chambermaid: and her excellent performance served only to make us the more sensibly feel the loss that we were about to sustain in her retreat from the stage.

Between the play and farce was recited and sung an entertainment (if the name of entertainment may be given to a thing not at all entertaining) entitled an *Ode on Shakspeare*. This was little else than a selection of one or two detached verses from some of the most favourite compositions in honour of Shakspeare, such as Garrick's *Flow on Silver Avon*, and *The Mulberry Tree*. Mr. Cooke read two or three lines, and the singers repeated those lines to music: as a clerk gives out the first words of a psalm and the boys of the choir chaunt them.

Mrs. Mattocks then came forward, conducted by Mr. Cooke, and delivered a farewell address. She spoke it in plain prose, and we highly approve her judgment: for a lady or gentleman, who appears upon a stage to take leave of an audience, appears there, no longer as a performer, but as a private individual, bidding adieu to a great number of other individuals. Whether an actor really feel distress at the parting, or not, he generally wishes to have it thought that he feels: and he therefore does wisely in selecting such language as may give the strongest appearance of reality to his expressions of feeling. Certainly verse is not that language. Nobody ever yet made rhymes as he gave the parting pressure to the hand of one he loved.

In these few words of prose, she thanked the audience for the kindness which, for a period of *fifty-eight* years, they had invariably shewn to her: and said, that though many would be found with better claims to the public favour (*loud cries of "No, never, never"*), yet that no one would be found with a more heartfelt sense of that favour. She retired amidst the loudest applauses, still supported by Mr. Cooke, who behaved to her with the kindest attention.

Mrs. Mattocks, like most other really excellent performers, possessed a talent rather transcendent in one department, than tolerable in many. Among the best of her performances were the *Widow Warren*, in the *Road to Ruin*, and this character in the *Wonder*. She was more remarkable, perhaps, for the irresistibly comical breadth of her efforts, than for the delicacy of fine character: and accordingly it was rather in the broader parts of comedy, than in comedy, legitimately so called, that Mrs. Mattocks evinced her principal ability.

This season has deprived us of three favourite actresses, one of whom, Miss Pope and Mrs. Mattocks, both have [illegible]

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half a century performing nearly the same casts of character. We hope that the rage of retirement will not spread itself any farther among the veterans of the stage: it is with great uneasiness that we look forward to the departure of Mr. Lewis.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

No. 9. *Village School-Mistress.*—B. BURNELL.

This is a picture conceived like the works of Mr. Wilkie, on an humble subject, but certainly conceived in a loftier style. The arrangement and expression of the various figures which constitute the infantine groupes of this picture, deserve a considerable praise; but this artist appears to be exceedingly deficient in the mechanism of his profession. He has taken no pains to imitate the external appearances of nature: he seems to have attended only to the expression of feelings. If we are asked whether we prefer this picture, with all its strength of imagination, and all its weakness of execution, to the picture of Mr. Wilkie, which is often set up as the standard by which this work of Mr. Burnell must be judged, we shall have no hesitation in declaring, however bold the assertion may appear, that we would always rather see a weak execution accompanying a strong imagination, than a strong execution employed to hide a weak imagination. We have been attacked for asserting that the ability of Mr. Wilkie is not to be termed strictly genius. We adhere to that assertion. He has some talent in expression, but it is usually a very humble expression; his principal cleverness seems to lie in his execution. But is execution, even of the most perfect kind, to be denominated genius? Is expression of feelings so humble as those described by Mr. Wilkie, a kind of expression that deserves a title which is given to the most sublime efforts of the human mind? Execution in painting is just what versification is in poetry; a valuable aid to the works of genius, but not genius in itself. Mr. Wilkie's style of expression in painting is what an epigram is in poetry: a quaint, sharp, hitting idea, which deserves the name of talent, cleverness, acute observation, but not genius. Styles of poetry and painting, which are much above this kind of production, for instance, the style of Horace's satires, and the style of Hogarth's pictures, may be humour, may be wit, but even these are not genius. If any body will prove to us that Mr. Wilkie's style is a style that operates upon the feelings, or enlarges the understandings of those who view his pictures, we will gladly acknowledge our error, and allow him the praise of great genius, as readily as we now allow him the praise of great cleverness.

67. *Cardinal Beaufort terrified by the supposed Apparition of Gloucester.* H. FUSELI, R. A.

"He hath no eyes: the dust has blinded them.
"Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands upright."
Second Part of King Henry VI. Act 3, *Scene* 3.

Mr. Fuseli, in his ardour for obtaining the reputation of genius has rushed upon an extreme, exactly the opposite of that which we have mentioned in Mr. Wilkie, and treated the town with bombast. This is a

—— "Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself
"And falls o'the other—

Mr. Fuseli seems to have a black and blue imagination, that tinges every object which enters it. He looks through a darkened glass, and of course sees every colour deeper than it appears to ordinary eyes. But this eccentricity is not admirable: it is merely strange. In viewing this picture a thousand faults rush upon the mind. We will pass over the unnatural outlines of the figures in general, and mention but one defect: which is the right eye of Cardinal Beaufort. "He has no eyes," says the Cardinal, speaking of the supposed apparition: and really one would think, from looking at Mr. Fuseli's picture, that the Cardinal meant to supply that deficiency in the ghost, by the loan of one of his own visual orbs: for his Reverence's right eye which by the bye is nothing but a round ball of dirty white, like the eye in a boiled cod, is actually come from the inside of the head, and seems rather to hang on the eyelid than to glare from the socket. Mr. Fuseli never spoke more truly than when he said: "If you want things as they were, go to Northcote: "if you want things as they are, go to Opie: if you want "things as they never were and never will be, come to me."

49. *Trap-ball: Portrait of a Young Gentleman.* H. THOMSON, R. A.

This picture is placed in an unfavourable situation of the room: but its merits will bring it very forward upon the minds of critical observers. For natural attitude and lively expression, this picture surpasses any thing of the same kind, that we for a long time have seen: the eagerness of the countenance is catching, and we feel ourselves animated while we gaze.

20. *Maternal Affection.* A. J. OLIVER, A.

"Who sate and watched my infant head,
"When sleeping on my cradled bed?
"My mother!"

This picture is not without faults: but where the general feeling is true to nature and to taste, little deviations should not be minutely scanned, particularly in a young artist. The attitude and expression have great tenderness: and the softness and modesty of the colouring are well adapted to the temper of the subject.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER,
SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

TRIAL OF GOVERNOR PICTON FOR TORTURE.

This was an indictment against the Defendant, charging him with applying the torture to Louisa Cauldrone, a girl 12 years old, in the Island of Trinidad. The Defendant had been convicted of the offence, with which he stood charged, but a successful application for a new trial had been granted, on the grounds that the Defendant, as Governor of the Island of Trinidad, was justified in inflicting the torture by the laws of Spain.

Mr. Garrow, for the Prosecution, opened the case eloquently. It was not his intention to take up the time of the Court by a detail of the facts, which the Jury would have better from Louisa Cauldrone; but the case the Learned Counsel described as being one which deeply interested the public, inasmuch as it involved the character of the British name, by charging a British Governor with cruelties which Englishmen would shudder at. The Learned Counsel commented at considerable length on the alleged conduct of the Governor, and at the conclusion of his speech he observed that he should reply to any defence that might be set up in order to justify the conduct of the Defendant.

Louisa Cauldrone was examined. She stated that she lived servant to Pedro Louis, in the Island of Trinidad, in the year 1801. A robbery had been committed in the house of her master, and witness was taken into custody on suspicion, as was also a man whom she knew of the name of Carlos Gonsalez, and they were taken before Governor Picton, who said that if witness did not confess who committed the robbery, he would deliver her over to the hangman. Witness was guarded to prison, and after 11 days confinement she was taken before Mr. Begerat, to whom she denied any knowledge of the robbery. In the evening the witness was taken to the picket, and put upon it, the right hand being fixed to a pulley on the ceiling, and the left leg on the picket, whilst the other arm and leg were bound together behind her, and in that situation witness fainted, and she could not say how long she had undergone the torture. Begerat was present at the torture, and on being questioned by him, witness confessed that Gonsalez had committed the robbery; and this confession was made whilst under torture. After having been taken down, witness was put in heavy irons, and sent again to prison, and the following day was put on the picket, in which situation she remained twenty minutes. She was again questioned as to the robbery, and she made the same confession to Begerat that Gonsalez was the thief. Witness was afterwards confined eight months in irons, and she was so much injured that she could not stand upwright. Her wrists and under her arms were parts so much injured that she had not yet recovered; and at the time of the infliction of the torture, she was not more than 14 years of age, and had lived two years in the service of Pedro Louis. Witness stated that she had not a person to defend her, nor was any one permitted to have access to her. She had been picketted without food, and the pain was very bad. Witness was at length discharged by the order of Governor Picton.

Mr. Garrow was about to call other witnesses, when Mr. Dallas admitted the torture. The Learned Counsel justified the conduct of Governor Picton upon various grounds, the most material of which was, that the laws of Spain authorised torture, and consequently the conduct of the Governor was justifiable, for he was bound by the terms of the capitulation to enforce the existing laws of the place. The Defendant had acted by the advice of one of the Judges of Trinidad, and the girl's offence was of a nature, which in this country would have subjected her to an ignominious death.

The Learned Counsel proceeded to justify the Defendant's conduct at great length, and with considerable ingenuity, after

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which a number of witnesses were called to prove the customs and the manner of punishments of the Island of Trinidad. A multiplicity of Spanish law-books, translations, and other documents, were also produced, to justify the Defendant's conduct, and to prove that he had merely done his duty in the case of Louisa Cauldroue.

Mr. Garrow, in a very argumentative reply, contended that no evidence had been adduced in defence to justify the conduct of the Defendant. The laws of Old Spain were no excuse for torture in the Island of Trinidad, providing that defence should be made out to the Jury. They did not authorize a British Governor to descend to acts of cruelties by torturing a female of such tender years; but he would contend that Trinidad was in possession of England, and subject only to British jurisprudence.

Lord Ellenborough briefly summoned up the evidence, and the Jury, after retiring for a considerable length of time, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, subject to the opinion of the Court on points of law.

The trial lasted ten hours, and the Court was excessively crowded.

Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London, before the Right Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice, &c. in and after Trinity Term, 1808.

IN TERM.

Middlesex.		*London.*	
Wednesday	June 22.	Friday	June 24.
Monday	—— 27.	Wednesday	—— 29
Monday	July 4.	Tuesday	July 5.

AFTER TERM.

Thursday	July 7.	Friday	July 8.

OLD BAILEY.

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

Joseph Moody, a Serjeant in the Guards was capitally indicted for stealing 326*l.* in money and Bank notes, from the person of James Bowden. It will be remembered that the prisoner was observed at a public-house in Covent-garden, exposing a large quantity of Bank notes and money, and suspicion being raised, he was taken before a Magistrate, where he said a man had met him in the street, and given him the money to hold, but had never again demanded it of him. At last the prosecutor came forward, who stated that he fell into bad company, had been made drunk, and stript of his money.

Mr. Garney, in opening the case to the Jury, said the prosecutor admitted that he had not been made drunk by the prisoner, but that he fell into his company after he became intoxicated. He gradually became worse and worse, and was at last so much overcome, that he had no distinct recollection of any thing that had happened.

The Recorder interrupted the Learned Counsel, and said, if he was not prepared to contradict the prisoner's statement, namely, that he had given him the money, it was useless to proceed. It was also observable that the prisoner had not made the prosecutor drunk, and for any thing that could be shewn, he might have given him the money in the moments of intoxication. The prisoner had confessed himself in the company of the prosecutor, and that the money was given him. If his confession was at all made use of, it must be taken altogether, and therefore the jury must acquit the prisoner.

The Jury pronounced a verdict of Not Guilty, and the officer returned the money to the prosecutor, which he found upon the prisoner when he was apprehended.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

SHOP LIFTING.—Charles Brown and John Brown, respectable looking young men, and brothers, were capitally indicted for stealing, in the shop of Mr. Taylor, Jeweller, in Leadenhall-street, two diamond rings, value 10*l.* and upwards. It appeared in evidence, that on the 20th of May last the prisoners, dressed in mourning, with crape round their hats, went into Mr. Taylor's shop, and asked to look at some rings. They were shewn some, when they said they wanted some mourning rings made, with mottos, and pulled from their pockets some locks of hair and some brass rings.—While they were looking at the fancy rings placed before them, John Brown wiped his face with his handkerchief, then put up his glove, and pretended to have put the finger in his eye, and to be in great agony. He asked for a glass of spring water to allay the inflammation, which was given him; still he pretended to be in great pain, and stamped about the shop. The brother, Charles Brown, advised him to get into the chaise, inferring that they had a carriage waiting at the door. He seemed to acquiese, and left the shop. The other gave an order for two mourning rings, at three guineas each, and one at a guinea and a half, then followed his brother. Their conduct had previously raised the suspicion of the prosecutor, and looking carefully over the rings he had shewn the prisoners, he missed two of the rings and a Diamond pin. He instantly went after the prisoners, and observing no carriage standing in the street, he directed his way towards Cornhill, and saw the prisoners in another jeweller's shop, looking over an assortment of rings. He went in, and knowing the master of the shop, he said to the person serving behind the counter, you know me, and immediately put his foot against the shop door; then turning to Charles Brown, he said, "Sir, when "you have done I wish to speak with you." Brown made no reply, but instantly struck the prosecutor with a short whip he had in his hand, and endeavoured to make his escape. The prosecutor however held tight by him, and prevented him from getting away; the shopman at the same time secured John Brown. Near where they were standing, 13 diamond and fancy rings were found, which in the scuffle they had dispossessed themselves of; two of these were the property of the prosecutor, and the same he had missed. They were taken into custody, and upon their persons were found divers locks of hair folded up in white paper, and size rings wrapped up with the hair.

The prisoners were found *Guilty—Death*, and the Common Serjeant said there were no less than three more capital indictments against the prisoners for the same sort of felony, and that they appeared to have made it a regular business.

Same day sentence of death was passed on Thos. Wood, for coining; Isaac Regus, for house-breaking; Thos. Russell and J. Smith, for stealing goods in a dwelling-house; John Brown and Charles Brown, for like offence; Daniel Allen, for house-breaking; Tyman Harris, for stealing goods in a dwelling-house; Thomas Henrney, for a like offence; Mary Miller, for privately stealing; William Smith, for house-breaking; John Taylor, for feloniously cutting and stabbing Sarah Wood; Thomas King, for a highway robbery; John Welford, for stealing goods in a dwelling-house; Sarah Burgess, alias Jones, Hannah Gogan, and Samuel Williams, for stealing goods.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

Alexander Macdonald, a baker, was tried for a robbery on London Bridge. This was the case detailed some time since where the prisoner was accused of having committed the robbery long before, but the prosecutor had refrained from making his charge till he got a debt which he said the prisoner owed, though the money he stated himself to have been robbed of was four times the amount of the debt. The Jury did not believe the prosecutor's statement, and *acquitted* the prisoner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

Seven prisoners were tried, four of whom were convicted of felony, and three acquitted, when the Sessions ended, and sentence of transportation for seven years was passed on the following prisoners:—Robert Pailey, Joseph Lebeck, James Tollson, William Lowe, Wetkin Roberts, Mary Evans, Richard Abrahams, Mary Jones, Ann Hodges, sen. Thomas Hutchins, Jane Day, Thomas Morgan, John Green, James Tolley, Frances Spencer, Mary Lewis, Sarah Edwards, John Kenson alias Brooks, Thomas Alldridge, John Wilson, James Clark, Thomas White, Sarah Kettle, and Ann Powell. One was ordered to be imprisoned for two years, six for one year, thirty for different periods, six to be publicly whipped and two privately fined 1*s.* each and discharged; and 59 discharged by proclamation.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 10.—Sailed La Chiffonne, with [illegible] East Indiamen, three whalers, and a brig bound to Madeira, with a fine breese at N. E.; also the Vestal, of 32 guns, Capt. [illegible] haun, for Newfoundland. The Crocodile, of 26 guns, [illegible] Captain Cadogan, is gone to Guernsey with light transports. The Mediterranean convoy, under the Belle Poule, of 40 guns, Captain Brisbane, will sail at day-light to-morrow; the [illegible] bay, of 32 guns, Captain Brown, (acting), will accompany them till clear of the Channel.

HULL, JUNE 8.—Notice has been given by the Customs Officer in the Humber, to the merchants of this place, that the voys will sail regularly in future from the Humber on the burgh on the 1st and 15th; and from Leith on the 8th and every month; and that no deviation from this plan can place, unless directed by the Admiralty, or the Commissioners Chief.

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BOXING.

The battle between Dockarty, of pugilistic note, and a Scots Baker, of the name of Peatiken, the former having been backed 40 guineas to 20 against his adversary, was decided yesterday, at Goulder's Green, on the Hendon-road, in the presence of a miscellaneous company of several hundreds, from the Duke, Marquis, and Lord, down to the Costermongers and Kids of the Metropolis. Dockarty is known to the public as a professional fighter, who was beaten by young Belcher a few weeks since on Epsom Downs. The Scots Baker, who has recently beaten a couple of novices, entered the lists with no very favourable omen, as the result of the contest verified—he had to contend with a good fighter, in speaking generally of Dockarty, because he possesses, in a certain degree, a little of every requisite, and added to this he was a tried bottom man. The combatants set to at one o'clock, and bettings were seven to four on Dockarty. It would not gratify even the amateur to detail the rounds of the battle, for although Dockarty evidently was not in fighting condition, his adversary never gave a turn to the betting.—Dockarty had something the best of the first round after the Baker had made play, and the second round also ended very materially in Dockarty's favour.—The combatants rallied in this round and exchanged hits, and whilst thus contending Dockarty took most of the fight out of his adversary, by a well-planted hit at length on the baker's head, which dropped him dexterously. Bets were offered three to one, and this odds was never lessened during the combat. Peatiken often hit his adversary, but his blows, even in vigour, were inoffensive. He appeared before Dockarty (who never fought so bad) a greater novice than even those novices he had beaten appeared before him, and in the latter rounds of the battle he shewed some currish manœuvres. The Baker had received a hideous black eye in the second round, and he had some body hits. He gave in after fighting three quarters of an hour, without taking any material harm, and if not entirely to the satisfaction of his friends, he displayed more judgment than he had done in any part of the combat. As the day was fixed on for *elegant* pastime so it finished with the baiting of the bull.

POLICE.

UNION-HALL.—SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

Thomas Coates was also brought up, and underwent a long examination, on suspicion of robbing an old woman, named Susanah Bagshaw, of two guineas, one seven-shilling piece, some silver, two knives, a cap, and a bunch of keys. She stated that she lived at Greenhithe, in Kent, and on Sunday last came to Clapham to see her son, and went to the Rising Sun public-house to inquire after him, when the prisoner, who was there, told that he knew where he then was, saying at Wandsworth, and would shew her the way, when, after having had some refreshment, she went with him across several fields, as she supposed to Wandsworth, but by the time they got there, it was so late, that every person seemingly was in bed, which prevented her getting lodgings; in consequence of which he took her to an old hay-rick, where through the fatigue of her journey she laid down and fell fast asleep, and when she awoke discovered that the Prisoner had left her, and her pocket containing the sums and articles above alluded to was cut off and gone.—To the aforesaid charge the Prisoner made no reply and was committed for another hearing.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Wednesday evening a Coroner's Inquest was held at the Cock and Castle, Kingsland, upon the body of Reuben Mayne, a boy of 10 years of age, supposed to have been murdered by his father. It appeared from the evidence taken, before Mr. Unwin, the Coroner, that Reuben Mayne, the father of the deceased, who worked as a brick-maker in the fields of Mr. Rhodes, in Kingsland, cohabited with a woman of the name of Anne Smith, who was not the mother of the deceased, and who was constantly endeavouring to exasperate the father against his son. On Thursday night, the 2d inst. at the White Hart public-house, in Hornsey, he was heard to express an intention of setting fire to the sand-houses, and afterwards he obtained a match from the landlady, it is supposed for that purpose. About one o'clock in the morning of the 3d, the people who slept in the brick-field were alarmed by the crackling, and it was discovered, that the outside hut of a row of six bovels was in flames; and that Reuben Mayne, the father, and Anne Smith, had made their escape from the adjoining sand house, which they occupied, but had left the child within. This fact was not disclosed to the bye standers until the hut, which was supposed to contain the deceased, was nearly consumed, when the father seemed to express some anxiety for the safety of his son. During the interval between the discovery of the fire, and the destruction of Mayne's hut, the cries of the child had not been heard. Upon searching the ruins, the body of the deceased was however found, with the feet and head nearly burnt from the body, and the entrails protruded through the abdomen. It was not till after three messages that the father of the child could be induced to come and examine the body; and when he arrived, he treated the affair with apparent indifference. One of the witnesses, who was a brick-maker, deposed, that he met Reuben Mayne and Anne Smith on their way from the fire, when the former told the latter, that if she "*revulged*" she was a dead woman. A medical Gentleman, of the name of Savage, attended, who had seen the body before burial, and who deposed, that to his recollection there were no external marks of violence, excepting what might be attributed to the fire; but, for the further satisfaction of the Jury, it was ordered, that the body should be taken up to be re-examined, that it might be ascertained, by a more minute inspection, whether any previous violence had been committed on the child. The examination of the several witnesses on this distressing occasion, occupied the Jury nearly two hours and a half; and, after the re-consideration of the matter with the assistance of the Coroner, for about a quarter of an hour, a verdict was found of *Wilful Murder* against Reuben Mayne; and Anne Smith was declared an accessary to the crime.

A paragraph appeared in a Morning Paper, on Tuesday, stating, that a soldier was in the custody of two Bow-street Officers, on a charge of being the robber and murderer of Mr. Joachim, in a field leading to Camden-Town, and that the suspicion was strengthened by one of his fingers being shot away. The fact is, no man has been in custody; but the case and circumstances have been most strictly investigated by the Magistrates, and the soldiers innocence has been satisfactorily established.

The Royal Family, and Ladies and Gentlemen of Distinction and Fashion, use the Original Russia Oil, for moistening the Hair when dressing; which is so great a nourisher to the Hair, as to prevent it turning grey to all periods of life; promotes the growth; prevents its falling off; and restores it on bald places, if the least roots remain. Several Gentlemen that were bald have declared, after using the Russia Oil regularly for three months, the bald places became nearly covered with hair.—Caution.—As noxious counterfeits are selling in petty shops, and, to deceive, have imitated the Russian Eagle on the shew bills and covers, purchasers will therefore be particular in observing, that each bottle of the Original Russian Oil has a label on the outside wrapper, signed in Russian gold ink, "Mochrikufsky and Prince;" any without that signature are counterfeits. Ladies and Gentlemen going to Watering-places ought not to neglect, after bathing, to use the Russian Oil, as it prevents the general case of the water occasioning the hair to fall off and become shaded. Also Gentlemen should not omit applying it to the whiskers to prevent them turning grey, which is too generally experienced on account of the constant wetting they receive from shaving: this case is clearly proved, as the whiskers mostly change colour sooner than the hair on the head. Promotes whiskers, eye-brows, &c. at 7s. per bottle, or a bottle containing four small, at One Guinea. Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, John-street, Oxford-street; and, by appointment, by Mr. Smith, perfumer to his Majesty, New Bond-street; Hendrie and Sons, perfumers to her Majesty, Tichborne-street, Golden-square; Bayley and Blow, perfumers to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Duke and Duchess of York, 5, Cockspur-street; and most principal perfumers or Medicine Venders in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

BIRTH.

On Saturday, the 4th inst. of three girls, who, with their mother, are likely to do well, Mary Johnson, wife of Joseph Johnson, journeyman cabinet-maker, corner of Sun-court, Shepherd's-market, May-fair.

DIED.

Lately at Vienna, the Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, brother to the Earl of Moira.

The 26th ult. at Johnby, Northumberland, aged 81, Mr. John Bowerbank, a most respectable farmer under his Grace the Duke of Norfolk for upwards of 60 years, and father of the present Lady Vane, of Ormthwaite-Hall, Cumberland.

At Charleston, South Carolina, aged 25, Mr. Woodham, late of Covent-Garden Theatre. He came by his death in an encore, where his exertion burst a blood-vessel; after which he survived but a few days.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.—Since Monday we have received tolerable good supplies of most Grain. Wheat continues heavy in sale, but no alteration in prices. Barley and Beans are rather lower. We had tolerable good quantities of Oats for sale this day, and the trade was dull, but prices remain as on Monday.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	THURSDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	68 a	82	Wheat	68 a	81
Fine ditto	84 a	87	Fine ditto	80 a	85
Rye (New)	48 a	54	Rye (New)	47 a	53
Barley	44 a	49	Barley	44 a	49
Malt (New)	66 a	76	Malt (New)	65 a	76
White Peas, boilers	130 a	140	White Peas, boilers	137 a	140
Grey Peas	60 a	66	Grey Peas	63 a	68
Beans	66 a	72	Beans	66 a	72
Tick ditto (Old)	60 a	66	Tick ditto	63 a	66
Oats	46 a	48	Oats	42 a	46
Poland ditto	49 a	50	Poland ditto	47 a	48
Rape Seed £40 a £44			Rape Seed £38 a £40		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	65 a	68	American Flour	43 a	50
Second ditto	55 a	63	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from May 28 to June 3—Total, 5,804 quarters, from 65s. to 84s.—Average 75s. 3½d. or 5d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending June 4.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	76	9	Beans	59	10
Rye	52	6	Peas	60	9
Barley	42	10	Oatmeal	49	7
Oats	36	4	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, JUNE 9.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	20 10 a	23 10	Oats, per qr.	2 8 a	2 14
Barley, per qr.	2 5 a	2 8	Beans, do.	3 3 a	3 12

Peas £0. 0s. a £.0 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 8th of June, 1808, is 2*l.* 0s. 8½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 0 a	5 15	Kent	4 5 a	6 0
Sussex	4 4 a	4 16	Sussex	4 12 a	5 5
Essex	4 4 a	5 0	Farnham	6 0 a	10 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 15 0 a	6 6 0	Average	5 10 0
	Straw	2 2 0 a	2 8 0		2 5 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 4 0		5 12 0
	Clover	6 12 0 a	7 8 0		7 0 0
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 4 0		2 0 0
Smithfield,	Hay	4 15 0 a	6 0 0		5 7 6
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 0 0		6 10 0
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 5 0		2 2 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

	SMITHFIELD. s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.* s. d.	s. d.
Beef	5 6 a	6 6	Beef	4 0 a 5 2
Mutton	5 4 a	6 0	Mutton	4 4 a 5 4
Veal	5 6 a	6 0	Veal	4 0 a 5 8
Pork	5 6 a	6 0	Pork	5 0 a 6 0
Lamb	6 0 a	7 0	Lamb	5 4 a 7 0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 700—Sheep and Lambs, 6,700
Calves, 220—Pigs 300

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	18½ a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb.		
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	per dozen	28 a	33
Dressing Hides	15 a	19	50 a 70lb.	34 a	39
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22	80 a 90lb.	32 a	35
Flat Ordinary	15½ a	17	heavy	24 a	26
Tanned Horse	21 a	23	Seals, small	39 a	43
			large, p. doz.	108s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 34*l.* a 36*l.*—good, 40*l.*—Foreign do. 28*l.* a 32*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	0 a	12 0
Middling	1 10 a	2 2	Engl. Horse	10 0 a	17 0
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10	Shearlings	1 0 a	0 0
			Lamb Skins	1 6 a	2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.—Bigg's, 48s. 3d.; Bryan's, 46s. 6d.; Cowpen, 45s. 9d.; Croft's, 43s. 9d.; Eighton, 46s.; Ellison's, 46s. 6d.; Gateshead, 44s. 9d.; Heaton, 48s. 6d.; Hebburn, 49s. 6d.; Holywell, 45s. 6d.; Hawksworth, 45s.; Kenton, 47s. 9d.; Percy, 49s.; South Hebburn, 49s. 6d.; Tanfield, 46s. 3d.; Wall's End (Russell's), 50s. 3d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 50s.; Willington, 48s. 3d.; Wylam, 45s. 6d.; Bourn, 45s.; Edrom, 45s. 6d.; Hedsworth, 44s. 6d.; Rectory, 41s.

59 Ships at Market, 50 sold, 35 sailed, 40 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	66 0 a	70 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	90 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	106 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	93 0
—— mottled	— 0 a	116 0	White, do.	— 0 a	90 0
—— curd	— 0 a	120 0	Soap,	— 0 a	90 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	13 6	Graves	— 0 a	14 0
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	14 6	Good Dregs	— 0 a	14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 3d. Clare, 5s. 3d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 2½d.—Average 5s. 3d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	Holiday.	Holiday.	213	242½ 3		Holiday.
3 per Cent. Consol.	Whit	Whit				Saint
3 per Cent. Reduced.	Monday.	Tuesday.	68⅞ 9¼ 9	69⅛ 66⅛	69 68⅝	Barnabas
4 per Cent. Consol.			85⅜ ⅞	86 5¼	85¼ ½	
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.						
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities			18 15-16	19 1-16	18⅞ 15-16	
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.			67¾		67⅜ ⅜ ¼	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years				79-16⅛	7⅛	
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock						
Do. Bonds			P. 1 pm.	1 dis 1 pm	P 1 pm.	
Exch. Bills, 3½d.			3, 6, 5 pm	3, 6 pm.	4, 7 pm.	
Lottery Tickets			£21	£21	£21	
Omnium				4⅛ ¼ pm.	4 3⅛ pm.	
Consols for Account			70½ ¼	70⅛ ⅜	70⅜ ⅛ ¼	
Bank for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	36	1 2 U.	Bilboa	40½	
Do. at Sight	35	5	Palermo	92d.	per oz.
Rotterdam	11	4 2 U.	Leghorn	49¾	
Hamburgh	34	9 2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	10 2½ U.	Venice	52	ineffect.
Paris, 1 day's			Naples	42	
date	23	16	Lisbon	60	
Do.	24	2 U.	Oporto	67	
Bourdeaux	24		Dublin	11	per Ct.
Madrid	41	effec.	Cork	11½	
Cadiz	41	effec.	N. Dol.	5s. 3d.	p. oz.

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	0	1
Dublin	1	0
Waterford	1	1
Guernsey	0	0
Jersey	0	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 25. SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE.

ON THE CATHOLIC PETITION, AND ITS RECEPTION.

(Concluded from our last.)

Having treated at large on the expediency of emancipating the Catholics, it remains for us only to say a few words upon the justice of that measure. At first sight it seems almost unnecessary to occupy a moment's time in establishing so obvious an axiom, as that the subjects of the British King are entitled to British rights: but so omnipotent are prejudice and interest, that they can overturn self-evident propositions, and justify injustice itself. The principles of right are eternal and immutable: shall they be combated by circumstance, which in its nature is perpetually varying, dying, reviving? Surely Providence did not send four millions of human beings into the world, to form the vast majority of a nation, and yet live the slaves of that nation's minority! Surely it cannot be the intention of nature, that freedom shall be understood as the enjoyment of the few at the expence of the many!

It will be said that any man, or body of men, shewing a disposition which is dangerous to the State, may, by every law of society, be restricted from the exercise of those privileges which are permitted to less obnoxious people. We allow that rule, but we do not allow that the Catholics have shown any such disposition at all. They certainly shew a disposition to right themselves: but they are not very likely to be hostile to the State, when the State has made hostility no longer tempting to them. No body fights, when he can get nothing by fighting—not even an Irishman. But whether the something that he may get by fighting, be called honour, or whether it be solid profit, fight he will, as long as that something continues to dazzle his fancy: nay, though we on this side of the Irish channel, may conceive that he is contending without a cause, yet as long as the motives, the irritatingly efficient motives, continue to operate, the real importance belonging to the final cause, to the object of the struggle, will be but very little regarded. And in this inconsistent, incomprehensible world, where half the objects of our wishes are valuable only in fancy, it is not unreasonable to allow the Irish to set some price on a matter which intrinsically may not be very estimable. But after all, whether the concessions required by the Catholics, be really valuable or nominally valuable, we have no right to enquire: we have promised the Irish certain favours, estimable or not, which we now refuse to grant, and which they still wish to acquire: is it not just that we concede them?

There is one answer, which seems to be the great and material obstacle to all accommodation on this subject: and that answer is "The King's coronation oath." Some people plead this oath openly, and are really weak enough to believe that the Emancipation of the Catholics will be a violation of this oath: others, considering that such idle prejudices are entertained by many people high in power, think it expedient to support the error, for fear of injuring themselves, whatever they may think of the real duties imposed by the oath. To the mass of the people of this country, who expect no rewards from courtiers on the one hand, and who can gain nothing by the Emancipation of the Catholics on the other, the grounds and obligations of this oath ought to be made intelligible: we will therefore state what we conceive to be the fair exposition of this troublesome case.

In the first place, the King's oath binds him "to main-"tain the Protestant Religion as by law established."—Now it seems very evident, that if the State, which supports the Protestant Religion, be brought into danger, the Protestant Religion, which is supported by the State, must incur a danger too. If on the other hand the State is strengthened, the Protestant Religion, as connected with that State by an establishment, is likely to derive strength also. We think that in the former Numbers of our Disquisition on this important subject, we pretty plainly proved that the perpetuation of the disabilities that oppress the Catholics, is only a perpetuation of civil warfare: and we believe from a statement of the proportion which the numbers of the Catholics bear to the numbers of the Protestants, that the operative force of the country would be considerably increased by the enlistment of Catholic troops in our service, an enlistment which, at present, by the irritation of the public mind in Ireland, can go on but very, very slowly. Having substantiated these facts, we seem to have proved that the State must become stronger by the Emancipation of the Catholics: and, the State becoming stronger, the Church, as connected with it, appears likely to become proportionally strong.

In the second place, it is a rule in the construction of every obligation, that the intention and spirit in which it was framed are to be considered as the guide. Now the King has two capacities, a legislative capacity, and an executive capacity: and the oaths that he takes are imposed upon him in order to prevent his executive power from encroaching on the legislature, not in order to tie up his hands in the legislative employment of his power. This oath is intended, as has been well observed, to bind him by religious sanctions to observe the law, but by no means to hinder him from consenting to such new laws as his Parliament may choose to propose to him.

In the third place, the oath is a promissory oath: an oath which the people have enjoined to their Sovereign. But he who exacts a promise, has certainly a right to dispense with the performance of that promise: and when the King and people shall conceive that the general good will be promoted by the release of that promise, surely no law, divine or human, forbids them to pronounce the promise released.

But if at last we must construe the obligation by the letter and not by the spirit, it will not be difficult to prove that even the letter of the oath contains no prohibition. The King swears "to govern according to the statutes in "Parliament agreed on, and to the laws and customs of "this realm:" and in another part of the oath, he binds

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himself "to maintain the Protestant reformed religion as "by law established." Now there are three ways in which these obligations may be interpreted. The laws established may mean the laws which at the time of King William's accession to the throne, when this oath was devised, *had been* already established: or may mean the laws which *may be* successively established by the legislature: or may mean the laws which shall have been established and be actually in existence at the moment when each successive King shall ascend the throne. If the meaning be, the laws which at the time when the oath was devised had already been established, then there is no impediment to the Emancipation of the Catholics: for when that oath was devised and taken by King William, the Catholics sate in both Houses of Parliament in Ireland, and were eligible to all offices, civil and military: it was not till several years had elapsed, that they were deprived of the rights which they are now seeking to regain. If the meaning be the laws which may be successively established by the legislature, the legislature is thus acknowledged to possess a right of establishing laws: and the King, as a part of that legislature, is entitled to take a share in the formation of laws, according to which laws he has sworn that he will govern, when they are formed. Such a law would be that Emancipation which the Catholics now request from the legislature. If the meaning be the laws which shall be in existence at the moment when each successive King shall ascend the throne, then William and Anne had no right to make those laws relating to the Catholics, which, by diminishing their privileges, induced them to rebellion: by inducing them to rebellion endangered the State: and by endangering the State contributed to injure the Protestant religion, as connected with the State. If King William and Queen Anne had no right to make laws thus dangerous to the Protestant church, then King George, in repealing those laws, does no new act, but only sets right those affairs which his predecessors had set wrong: or perhaps, to speak more correctly, he only pronounces void an act, which, being unlawful, was in fact, *ab initio*, void. But it seems too ridiculous to argue that the "laws established" really mean any thing else than "the laws that may be successively enacted by the "legislature." *For if the King may not use his legislative authority in altering the laws relative to the Church, he may not use his authority in altering any other laws*: since at the same time when he swore to maintain the Protestant Religion *as established by law*, he swore also to govern according to the statutes in Parliament *agreed on*. Here if the laws *established* exclude the notion of the laws *to be established*, the statutes *already agreed on* exclude the notion of statutes *to be agreed on hereafter*: and then the King has no legislative power: and then what is the British Constitution?

Besides, it should be recollected that the King has already made alterations in the laws relating to the Catholics. During the last thirty years the Catholic subjects of the King have been admitted to a great variety of privileges from which they were excluded when George the Third ascended the Throne: and who shall say that the King has a right by his Coronation Oath to alter some existing constitutions, and has no right to alter others? All that can be said appears to resolve itself into this: If the King, notwithstanding his Coronation Oath, did consent to the repeal of the penal statutes in 1778, or 1789, or 1793, he may consent, notwithstanding his Coronation Oath, to the repeal of the disqualifying statutes in 1808.

Ireland has *a right* to the Emancipation of the Catholics. When Mr. Pitt persuaded the Irish people, or rather the Irish Parliament, to adopt the measure of union, he offered by way of compensation for the sacrifices which Ireland must make of her independence, nay, of her very existence as a nation, the complete Emancipation of several millions of men from a state of exclusion the most painful and degrading. It was for the Emancipation of the Catholics that Ireland consented to be no longer a country—to blot herself from the map of the world. She agreed to sacrifice herself for the freedom of her children: she has undergone the sacrifice, but her children have not been freed! We have no doubt that Ireland, as well as England, will at some future period derive advantages from the measure of union: but we have also no doubt that her immediate sufferings have been great and heavy. An immediate price ought therefore to have been paid to her: the price which England stipulated to pay. The country of Ireland is now before our eyes, a painful and dangerous memorial of Ministerial ambition and British fallacy. Her noble families, once the sources of her wealth, as they were the supports of her grandeur, have emigrated to England, in the train of their delegated Parliament. They have been obliged to abandon the city of Dublin, the capital that was endeared to them by early habits, by associations which have grown with their growth, and strengthened with their strength, by the influence and respect which they commanded, by the benefits and opulence which they diffused, and by the grandeur of hereditary nobility. These sorrows may seem but imaginary—it matters not: call them imagination—prejudice, if you will: but while human happiness depends upon imagination, or even prejudice, a real evil is inflicted upon us in the deprivation of ideal good. And now the only vestiges remaining of that legislature, which once directed the Government of districts, and gave life and motion to the interests of millions, must be traced in—a hundred members! who are sent to the United Parliament in England, and who surviving their country's existence, sit, as Mr. Grattan has forcibly expressed himself, "the images of degradation, and the representatives "of nothing!"

The Irish Opposition have been compared to the sea in a storm. Unhappily, the orb of liberty, which dawned from their bosom, was fated to sink amid their waves: and it went down with a mighty sound, as the ancients have fabled, that in the western seas the sun is heard to extinguish his fires, and hiss to the bottom of the ocean! Long will that sound reverberate in the ears of Irishmen: long will the recollection of it continue to remind them that they once were free: and may its warnings at length induce this country to pay the stipulated price of all the sacrifices that have been made by her sister nation! In the mean time let not the defenders of their country be aspersed as the breeders of sedition, when they are only demanding justice. Let them persevere in their manly course, and even though they fail in their immediate object, they must receive the reward of immortality. If those heroes who have lived or died in the cause of their country, be ever remembered by grateful posterity, the names of Charlemont and Grattan, of Leinster and of Curran, must always be recorded with the loftiest enthusiasm, in the pages of historians who shall celebrate their greatness, and in the traditionary tales of a people whom they could not preserve!

REVIEW OF POLITICAL PAMPHLETEERS.

No. XXV.

THE EARL OF SELKIRK'S PAMPHLET ON THE NECESSITY OF A MORE EFFECTUAL SYSTEM OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, AND THE MEANS OF ESTABLISHING THE PERMANENT SECURITY OF THE KINGDOM.

(Continued from our last.)

Lord Selkirk, in this pamphlet, proposes to call into military life every young man between the ages of 18 and 25. Each individual, from the 18th to the 19th year of his age, shall be liable to three months service: but from the age of 19 upwards, only three weeks, at a fixed period of the year, will be required annually till the age of 25, after which no one will be subject to any demands of military service. Every youth may enrol his name in any district that he prefers, and the period of his three months service may be left to the determination of the magistracy of the district. The mere sacrifice of so short a time as this scheme requires, cannot occasion any serious detriment to any individual's plans of life: the lower orders will not be

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sed by a pecuniary burden, such as that of the present ballot: an adequate allowance of pay will be made by blic to defray all their expences. Young men who choose e at their own charge, may be enrolled in a separate corps, the name of cadets; and from among these, all the cap- nd subaltern officers of the local battalions may be select These officers, at the end of the seven years, will be at to retire, as if they were still privates. His lordship s a great number of details as to the best mode of train- drafting the men, and of performing other technical mat- no means inconsiderable; and he proves, that upon this 0,000 young men, between the ages of 18 and 25, will be tly ready to obey the calls of their country.

ust be confessed that there are some objections to this ut they are objections which must occur in every efficient of militia; and we must be content to put up with un- ble, and comparatively insignificant inconveniences, rather n the risk of mischiefs so dreadful as those which now n the shores of Great Britain.

principal evil to be dreaded in this, as in every other heme, is the permanent duty to which the local militia must ected. It is easy to see, that without putting the men permanent duty, their real utility must be very trifling: Sir Isaac Newton is said to have laid himself upon a and practised the motions of swimmers in striking with the and feet, before he ventured to trust himself upon the so it seems necessary that the troops, whom we raise as idiary force, should learn, by something in its nature resembling actual service, that degree of discipline, of al obedience, and of mechanical celerity, which is indis- le in the hour of absolute danger. But this permanent ay induce mischiefs of a nature deeply important to the , and of course to the happiness of the people; and is left us but a choice between the evils of irregularity e, and of subjugation from abroad.

noment a number of young men are let loose from their desks, ools, or their books, or whatever other occupation it may employs their serious hours, a certain degree of relaxa- ust generally take place in their minds. They are assembled er in large bodies, to lead a life absolutely idle in compari- h the regular course of their labours; they will usually be ed, as in holiday times, with as much money as they can by ans collect: they will be surrounded by all the temptations ity, dissipation, and intrigue: and their dispositions in a hile will become completely detached from the business ession in which they may have been engaged before. In an time the mischiefs of a military encampment will not e themselves to the interior of that encampment; not only litia will become riotous and debauched, (as must be almost lies of idle men, and as even the Regulars, with all their es of discipline, unfortunately are in a considerable de- but the vices of the soldiers will creep upon the neigh- ood, and idleness, seduction, and profligacy of every kind, e the necessary consequence of such a constitution. Shall told that, as the plan of permanent duty implies an exer- military law, that law may be so strictly enforced as to the possibility of riots? Even this argument is not verable: for if the military law shall be enforced with nost strictness, in matters not properly military but moral, ide a door must be opened to oppression of every kind. petty tyrant will not possess ample opportunities of ing his malice on people below him, when, by taking himself the duties of a militia officer, he may punish ically the slightest offences, (and who does not commit offences?) which the ardour of youthful passion, and mptation of the time, render not indictable, but pardonable. Here the blessings of the constitution are ded for a while; and for about eight months in his life, Englishman will have surrendered to tyrants at home, (not arily as in a regular enlistment, but by compulsion) those able privileges of liberty which this very system is intend- preserve against the tyrants of foreign realms.

on the other hand, how much greater must be the mischiefs successful invasion would produce! No money is to be ted from the French: they have too long been hungrily g for the destruction of this country, to be induced with us, which, in other conquered nations are generally ed. We cannot be surprised if the French soldiers, once nful, were to exonerate every barbarity of ancient con and stamp their bloody greatness by the outrages of un- d lust, rapine, and revenge. All the evils arising to morals system of permanent duty for a Militia, are not to be ed in the thousandth part so much as the moral ill that ecrue from the slavery of a successful invasion: for what e, what have always been, the morals of slaves?

Besides it will be observed, that some advantage may spring even from the disadvantages of this permanent duty. When a certain spirit of idleness has spread itself among the lower classes of people, which, as we have been arguing, will be the necessary consequence of permanent duty, the chance of enlistments for the regular army must needs become infinitely greater than at present. Gentlemen who are too idle to work, but too poor to do nothing, constitute the majority of our regular officers: and we believe it will not be very difficult to prove that the same union of poverty and idleness has hitherto been, and will continue to be, the most abundant source of recruiting for privates. Lord Selkirk has not urged this as an argument in favour of his plan, and as far as morals are concerned, it certainly is not satisfactory: but as we had shown that our morals must ultimately be more endangered by the neglect of this system, than by the pursuit of it, we have thought it fair to adduce, as a further, though inferior consideration, the advantages which, in a political, if not a moral light, will accrue from the less vicious course of the two.

Lord Selkirk seems to hope that the business of education may be carried on in these encampments—that studies may be suggested which are likely to interest the young recruits—nay, that a contribution may be levied of two or three shillings from each youth for the payment of able teachers in the different departments of knowledge. We cannot concur in these expectations. Young men are not too fond of application at any time; and when they are removed from the observation of their parents, their tutors, or their masters, we fear that the disposition of idleness will take a still more full and unbridled indulgence. Upon the whole, therefore, our approval of the system of permanent duty is grounded, not upon a disregard of its dangers, nor upon a hope of its positive advantages; but upon an opinion, that, without such a system, disadvantages vastly more important must rush upon the country, to the destruction at once of its moral and its political excellence.

We are not aware that it is requisite to keep up so large a body of men as 400,000, which is the quota that this plan is expected to furnish. We should wish rather to see the number very much contracted, and the necessary time of service extended no further than the age of twenty-one. Young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, may generally be spared with little inconvenience: but persons who have past their minority, are generally too much engaged in the active business of life to afford their time quite so readily. And as every individual who has past the age of twenty-one will have seen three years duty, it is to be presumed that, in case of actual danger, he will not be much less fit for service than he would be if he were harrassed with attendances up to the age of twenty-five.

But this is an objection only to the detail. The general principle we conceive to be the best that has ever been submitted to the legislature and the country. Its peculiar advantages are, that as every individual, without exception, will have been instructed in the use of arms at the most active period of his life, every individual will be capable of doing some service to his country at any subsequent time when her danger shall require his assistance: that the oppressive system of the ballot, with all its consequent inequalities of taxation, will be completely destroyed: and that the body of men actually enrolled, will be a body, not containing indiscriminately people of different ages, of fixed habits, and therefore of tardy apprehension in military discipline, but of young men, probably ardent in the cause for which they are assembled, and pliant enough to learn, without difficulty to themselves, or trouble to their teachers.

On the reasonings which constitute the latter part of his Lordship's pamphlet, we shall take an opportunity of making some observations in a following number.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH AND GOTTENBURGH PAPERS.

GERMANY.

BANKS OF THE DANUBE, MAY 12.—Letters from Turkey say, that a firman of the Grand Seignior will speedily appear, forbidding the introduction of English merchandize into Turkey, on pain of death. The Greeks of the Turkish Islands, and of the Morea, have declared themselves against the English, since they have learnt that the Russian Government, which they look up to as their protector, has declared war against England.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, MAY 20.—A letter from Vienna says—"Our foreign relations are managed, as usual, with secrecy, and nothing, as is proper, reaches the public. But the

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tranquillity which prevails here generally, and more particularly with regard to military preparations, shews that the warlike reports propagated abroad, are premature and unfounded."

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 21.—Tornea, by which the Russians intend to penetrate into Sweden Proper, is situated in the North of Lapland, and is the last town of Europe towards the Arctic Pole, and in summer exhibits the singular spectacle of constant daylight. At our midnight the sun is seen in the northern hemisphere under the polar stars. It was at Tornea that Maupertius, Celsius, and other mathematicians, accomplished the arduous task of measuring the meridian, and there the depression of the earth at the Poles was first discovered. This region is one of the most dreary the face of nature presents. Scarce a shrub rises from the frozen soil. The eye perceives only arid sands, barren heaths, and snow-covered hills. The territory of the Stadtholdership of West Bothnia, to which Tornea belongs, consists of 1,900 Swedish square miles, on which, however, there are scarce 70,000 inhabitants.

PRUSSIA.

KONINGSBURGH, MAY 8.—The following Declaration lately appeared in our Gazette:—

"However scrupulous Prussia may have been in maintaining her engagements entered into with France and Russia, with respect to breaking off intercourse with England and Sweden, yet the attempt has been again renewed, to place the conduct of the Prussian Government in this respect in an equivocal light. Such an attempt has been made in No. 460, of the Hamburgh 'Change List of the present year, in an article dated Helsingoer (March 10), stating, that a Prussian ship, Capt. Gerrin, commander, belonging to Memel, had arrived there from the North Sea, which, besides coffee, and a great quantity of cotton, brought a variety of merchandize from Sweden, all which were afterwards forwarded. But while this account exposes its unfounded nature by saying, that the goods were landed in Denmark, a country where the same prohibition exists as in Prussia, and departed thence without being hindered, the Prussian Government caused an examination to be taken of the shippers, pilots, and sailors, who declared that the ship sailed from Memel with a lading of tin ore for Hull, on the 27th May, 1807, was obliged to put into Norway on account of damage, and was obliged to remain there till the end of the year for the necessary repairs; from thence she reached Hull on the 27th of January, 1808, from which place she again sailed on the 27th of Feb. in ballast, without taking in any goods. On her voyage back she again went into Norway, on the 5th instant, to learn whether the Cattegat was free from ice; from thence she reached the Sound on the 10th, cleared out for Helsingoer on the 11th, as laden with ballast, for Varel, sailed the same day into the Baltic, and was driven by contrary winds into Liebau."

AMERICA.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 20.

On the motion of Mr. White, "Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the President of the United States to have manned and equipped for service, with all convenient dispatch, the frigates and vessels of war of the United States, to be used as in his opinion, the circumstances of the country, and the conduct of foreign powers towards the United States, may require."

A committee was thereupon appointed to bring in a Bill conformably to this resolution.

The Bill entitled "An Act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto; and for other purposes," was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 16.

The Committee to whom was referred the Correspondence between Mr. Munroe and Mr. Canning, Mr. Madison and Mr. Rose; and also the Communications made to the Senate on 30th March, containing a Letter from Mr. Erskine to the Secretary of State; and a Letter from Mr. Champagny to Mr. Armstrong, this day gave in their report to the House of the Senate. At the conclusion of which the following resolutions were submitted.—

Resolved, That the Committee do bring in a Bill, authorising the President of the United States, in the event of such a Peace, or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent Powers of Europe, or of such changes in their measures affecting Neutral Commerce, as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe in his judgment, to suspend the Act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the Ports and Harbours of the United States, and the several Acts supplementary thereto under such exceptions and restrictions as the public interest circumstances of the case may require: Provided such suspension shall not extend beyond days after the commencement of the next Session of Congress.

Resolved, That the Committee do bring in a Bill, authorising the President of the United States to suspend the operation of the several Acts, prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandises, if, in his judgment, the public good should require it: Provided, that such suspension shall not extend days after the commencement of the next Session of Congress.

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to report a Bill prohibiting after the day of all commercial intercourse with such of the belligerent Nations whose edicts against the neutral commerce of the United States may render such prohibition necessary.

Resolved, That the Committee be further instructed, to report a Bill expatriating all Citizens of the United States, commanding ships or vessels of the United States, who shall be convicted of voluntarily accepting any license, or paying any tax, in conformity to the British Orders of Council of 11th November.

Resolved, That the Committee be further instructed to report a Bill, imposing on the navigation and commerce of foreign nations, restrictions corresponding with the restrictions imposed by them respectively on the commerce and navigation of the United States.

WEST INDIES.

BARBADOES, MAY 12.—Notwithstanding the numerous ships of war on this station, the enemy's vessels arrive at, and depart from, their ports quite unmolested. Two men of war have lately arrived at Cayenne, and sailed again, supposed on a cruize on the coast of Brazil. On their passage from France, they captured two vessels, one the Harriet Guiseman, and the other the Neptune, from Gibraltar to Jersey. Four brigs of war have arrived about a month since at Martinique, and have proceeded again homewards. The Goree sloop fell in with two of them, but was beat off; the Wolverene brig afterwards chased them, but they escaped. I believe they are now blockaded in the Saints. The Eleanor, bound to Antigua, laden with provisions for the navy, was captured lately, and carried into Martinique, and proved to the enemy a capital prize, as they are much in want of provisions at that island, as well as at Guadaloupe. Four brig privateers were laid up in consequence of the scarcity, but sailed soon after the Eleanor was carried in.

An unfortunate affair took place on the arrival of a cutter from Martinique, a few days since, between Lieutenant P. of the Belleisle, and the commanding officer of the cartel, which ended in Lieutenant Purvis wounding three of the French officers, one of them very severely. He was in consequence brought to a Court-martial, and after four days trial was yesterday dismissed the service. He is a nephew of Admiral Purvis, who had been only just made.

Captain Ayscough, of the Hawke brig, and Captain [illegible] of the Fawn, have lately died on this station. Captain Pat[illegible] is appointed to the former ship, and Captain De Cour[illegible] the Fawn.

The Halifax, which arrived on the 7th inst. with [illegible] from Cork, brought orders to Admiral Cochrane, to detach the line of battle ships on this station, which will prevent Ramillies proceeding with the next fleet to England.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JUNE 13.

Lord Hawkesbury rose, and, pursuant to notice, moved that a Committee be appointed to enquire into and duly examine the contents entered into between Mr. Palmer and Government respecting the management of the General Post Office; also to enquire into the cause of that Gentleman's dismission from the office of Comptroller-General to his Majesty's General Post Office, which was agreed to nem. con.

SICILIAN SUBSIDY.

Lord HAWKESBURY moved the order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message respecting the Treaty of Subsidy and Alliance with the King of Sicily. He said it had been the intention of his Majesty's Government to have introduced further stipulations into this Treaty; but under the cir[illegible]

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which it was not now necessary to explain, the present was entered into. His Lordship concluded by moving ble Address to his Majesty, expressive of the Thanks of House for his most gracious communication, and assuring jesty of the concurrence of their Lordships in furthering ajesty's engagements, &c. The motion was agreed to on. After some routine business the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

Whitbread, and other Members of the Commons, brought up istillery Bill, the Paddington Canal Bill, the Irish Cus- nd Excise Bill, and the Loan Bill.

Earl of Lauderdale moved for the Reports of the Com- in the House of Commons on the Sugar Distillery Bill, us to the discussion.—Agreed to.

d Hawkesbury moved the order of the day for taking into eration his Majesty's Message, relative to the usual vote dit, and, after a few observations, moved an Address of rrence in granting the supplies necessary for the war. The ss was then agreed to *nem. con.*—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

Hare Shooting Bill, Auditors Franking Bill, Irish Malt Bill, and the Dublin Police Bill, were brought up from ommons, and read a first time.—The Copper Bill, and the and Coffee Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Pauper and Lunatic Bill, after a few words from Lords k and Spencer, passed through the Committee, and was re- The Local Militia Bill was read a second time, and ordered committed to-morrow.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

IRISH BANK BILL.

d *Grenville* rose and said, that he thought their Lord- should first consider the eligibility of Catholics to be Di- s of the Bank of Ireland, before the renewal of its char- In order to understand this point it was necessary to take ew of the period from the granting of the charter down to Here his Lordship entered at some length into a connec- and historical statement of the penal code, and of the ce- repeal of part of it, as well as of the relaxation of the . The Bill now before their Lordships would have the of confirming the exclusion of Catholics for 20 years to if they were ineligible under the existing charter; but s he already observed, was very doubtful. The result, ore, of the present measure would be, to give Legis- sanction to doubts and difficulties. A question he wish- have referred, which was, whether by the terms of harter, or by the provisions of the Acts of the Irish Par- nt, to the Act of 1793 inclusive, the Catholics were or not eligible to hold the offices of Directors and Governors Bank of Ireland?" This was the simple point which he d to have ascertained, in order to remove all doubts on a t which involved in it so much lively interest.

d *Hawkesbury* did not see any necessity for introducing notion at present. The object which the Noble Baron he had in view was, to ascertain how the law stood on uestion, but he must know that this could be done by any lic under existing circumstances; for in the case of a Ca- being elected Director or Governor of the Bank of Ire- and rejected, by reference to the Charter, such person try the point of law in a Court of Justice. If defeated he might refer it to the Court of Exchequer, and from an nurable decision there, might, by writ of error, bring the t before their Lordships. Then, and not till then, would e proper time for taking the opinion of the Judges; to e now, therefore, would be anticipating the question.

the question being then put, the House divided, when the ers were, Contents 16—Non Contents 42—Majority against Grenville's motion, 26,—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

e Duke of Athol presented a Petition from several Free- ers in Dunbarton, against the Sugar Distillation Bill, Or- to lie on the table.

DROITS OF ADMIRALTY.

e *Earl of Suffolk* called the attention of their Lord- to the Danish vessels and cargoes detained and sold pre- to the commencement of hostilities. He was induced to e a motion on the subject, because those captures were con- d with the Droits of Admiralty, and it was generally be- d on the Continent that compensation must be hereafter e to Denmark for the vessels so captured. The Noble Lord concluded by moving for returns of the sales and produce of Danish ships, captured previous to the late declaration of war.

Lord Hawkesbury intimated that it was impossible to com- ply with the Noble Earl's motion, as many of the ships alluded to were not sold, and consequently no returns had been made.

The Earl of Suffolk withdrew his motion, and pledged himself to bring it forward again early in the next Session.—The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

LOCAL MILITIA.

Lord Hawkesbury rose on the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Local Militia Bill. He considered it a permanent national system, calculated to give more effect to the volunteers, and provide effectually for the defence of the country.

The Earl of Selkirk supported the principles of the Bill, but objected to several provisions in it, particularly the pay- ment of fines for exemption.

The Earl of Moira considered the volunteers slighted by the observations which had fallen from a Noble Lord (Hawkes- bury). He considered the volunteers entitled to the gratitude of the country for their uniform loyalty and patriotism. He had seen the volunteers of Scotland, and he should feel no hesi- tation to command them against any force that might invade the country. If the volunteers in the South of England were not so well disciplined, it was because they had not been properly called upon to qualify themselves. As they stood, under all the present circumstances, he considered them preferable to men raised by the Local System.

Lord Hawkesbury in explanation assured the Noble Baron who had sat down last, that he never intended to cast the slightest disrespect on the Volunteers.

The House went into a Committee, and after a long discus- sion on the several clauses of the Bill, the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

On the motion of Mr. Rose, the Cinque Port Pilot's Bill was re-committed.

On the motion of the same Right Hon. Gentleman, for vesting in the power of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports the ap- pointment of sixty additional Pilots for Dover and the Isle of Thanet, the Committee divided, when the Clause was carried in the affirmative.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered to the House a Message from his Majesty, the same as usual at the close of every Session, for the accustomed Vote of Credit toward the incidental exceedings of the year in the defence of the coun- try.—Referred to the Committee of Supply.

The order of the day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, and a motion being made for re- ferring thereto, amongst other subjects, the Petition of the India Company, praying aids; it was opposed by several Members, The question, however, was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Dundas Saunders resumed the subject of India Affairs, and observed that the sum he should move for, if granted, would carry the Company through their difficulties, without any fur- ther aid from the Public; and he moved that the sum of 1,500,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable his Majesty to pay the same to the East India Company, on account of the expences incurred by them for the Public Service in India.

After some discussion the Resolution was agreed to.

SICILIAN TREATY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that a sum not exceeding 300,000*l.* should be granted to his Majesty, to make good the same sum stipulated in the Treaty with the King of Sicily.

Mr. Whitbread was desirous, before he could agree to this Resolution, to put a question or two to his Majesty's Ministers. He wished, in the first place, to know the origin of this treaty. There was a stipulation in it regarding the remission of duties upon articles imported from this country. Had that stipulation been already carried into effect, and were those articles admitted free of duties? It was also stipulated, that two fortresses should be occupied by us. Why was not the occupation of Milazzo, a fortress of more importance than either of those mentioned in the Treaty, not included in it?

Mr. Secretary Canning said, his Sicilian Majesty having incurred the hostility of France, on account of his adherence to us, it was our duty to give him support and assistance. After the disasters which fell upon Austria, the King of Naples was

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have either joined France, or sought for assistance from England. There was no alternative. The war was not therefore of his own choice, but must sooner or later have been forced upon him. The payment of the Subsidy was to commence from the period of those disasters. The subsidy was to be employed in putting Sicily into a state of defence, and bringing forward a great portion of the population of that island. As to the treaty specifying only two fortresses, and omitting that which the Hon. Member considered as more important than either of those mentioned, he would say that Milazzo was actually occupied by British troops. The reason it was not mentioned in the treaty was, that the article specified only the *minimum* of the force which we engaged to maintain in Sicily. Had Milazzo been included in the treaty, the number of troops must have been encreased. The question on the resolutions was then put and unanimously agreed to.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

After some observations from Mr. Windham, Sir W. Curtis, Mr. Canning, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Tierney, the sum of 50,000*l.* was granted as compensation to the Inhabitants of the town of Roseau, in the Island of Dominica, for losses sustained by the burning of the town in defending it against the enemy on the 22d of February 1806.

For the expences of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry..... £21,000
To the Commissioners for distributing American Claims 14,000
To Commissioners for the Improvement of the British Museum..... 6,000
To Commissioners for repairing Margate Harbour, in consequence of the storm on the 14th of January last 5,000
Towards improving the Harbour of Holyhead..... 10,000

When this Resolution was read, a division took place. For the Grant, Ayes 181—Against it, Noes 42.

On the motion for a grant of 75,220*l.* for the purchase of land and houses in Palace-yard,

Mr. Windham thought it necessary that the money should be spent with some common judgment and taste. He ridiculed in the happiest manner the dwarf Gothic taste which had been shewn in the new front of the House of Lords. A number of little pipes and tubes were dignified with the names of towers; and although the very idea of a tower was something that would hold men for defence, yet those things which were called towers, would not even hold one man. Nothing could be more repugnant to true taste.

Mr. Ross completely coincided with the Right Hon. Gentleman in disapproving of the new front of the House of Lords, which he thought was a specimen of such wretched taste, that, notwithstanding the money that it had cost, he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would agree with him, that it would be necessary to incur another expence in having it pulled down again. He disclaimed having had any thing to do with the building.

A very long discussion took place, after which the motion was agreed to.

Sir Thomas Turton moved that the sum of 54,702*l.* be given to John Palmer, Esq. as the balance on the per centage due to him from the 5th of April, 1793, until the year 1808. On the question being put, the Committee divided, and there appeared in favour of the motion 93, against it 73.

DISTILLERY BILL.

Lord H. Petty denied that any scarcity existed in the country, or at least not sufficient to originate such a measure. On a division there appeared for the third reading 74, against it 34, majority 40. The Bill then passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a Lottery for the service of the year, not exceeding 60,000 tickets.—Agreed to. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

The Hare Shooting Bill, the Barracks Franking Bill, and the Irish Malt Duty Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wharton brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply, when the various resolutions respecting the grants of Monday were read and agreed to.

On the motion of Sir A. Wellesley, the Dublin Police Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into a Committee on the Duties on Welch Coals, and, on the motion of Mr. Manning, the old Duties were repealed, and certain new Duties imposed, of 1*s.* 6*d* on every ton carried coastwise.

Mr. Huskisson brought up the Coffee Duties Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

DUTIES OF KING'S PROCTOR.

Sir [illegible] in consequence of the great extent of our [illegible] and from the general war in which the country was engaged, the business and the emoluments of the King's Proctor had prodigiously increased. From the commencement of the present war, more than 3000 causes had passed through his hands, the costs of each of which went into the pockets of that officer were, upon an average, 100*l.* for every cause, which amounted to considerably more than 300,000*l.* during that period. He did not complain, however, of the enormous amount of the emoluments; but he thought that the mass of duties which he had to perform was much greater than could be properly got through by one man. To remedy this evil he should propose a Resolution to the House to the following effect, namely, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the duties of the Office of King's Proctor are too great to be performed by one man;" and should follow it by another, for presenting an Address to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to appoint three or more Assistant Proctors, for the purpose of more speedily performing the duties of the office.

The Advocate General opposed the measure, both on the grounds of political inexpediency, and from a regard to the interests of the navy. The Office of King's Proctor was of ancient standing, like that of the Solicitor or Attorney General. With regard to all those suits in the Court of Admiralty the King was *dominus litis*, and it was highly important for the respectability with Foreign Powers, that the duties should be exercised by one in whom the Crown placed that confidence which could not properly be placed in a number of individuals. Besides, if Navy Agents in general were employed by the Proctors to prosecute their claims, there would be no end of vexatious proceedings. This was exemplified in the conduct of privateers, where the complaints of vexatious conduct were innumerable. It was therefore important that the King's Proctor should have no competitor, else it would be productive of needless vexation to neutrals.

Mr. Martin supported the motion at some length. He was certain that the navy in general had imbibed the same opinion on the subject of the office of King's Proctor with his Friend. There was one evil of which they had to complain, namely, that the King's Proctor was totally independent of Proctors, and thus captains in the navy were in a worse situation than those of privateers, who could employ their own agents, and the fact was, that cases of captures in the plantations were generally five, and sometimes ten years before they were determined. Now it was only proposed that three or more additional Proctors should be appointed, to any one of whom captains in the navy might apply. He mentioned one case in which a cause was pending from 1794 to 1801. It was certainly more reasonable that the captains of the navy should be allowed to employ a Proctor who was in some degree amenable to them, than one who was quite independent; on the whole, he should heartily concur in the present motion.

The House divided, against the motion, 35—For it, 16—Majority by a majority of 19.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY WITH ALLIES.

The Advocate General stated the propriety of enabling His Majesty to cause the payment of such division of prize-money as the troops of his Sicilian Majesty were deemed entitled to, as they had co-operated with the British forces against the common enemy. He observed, that the best mode to be adopted for that purpose would be, to have the money advanced here to the Minister of that Sovereign residing at our Court, to be by him transmitted to his Master for distribution accordingly.

The Hon. Gentleman then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the powers of the 47th of the King, for the payment and distribution of prize money to foreign states and foreign ships co-operating with British ships or British forces. Ordered. The Bill was read a first time.

STIPENDIARY CURATES.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House went into a Committee on this Bill.

A variety of amendments were moved by different Members and some were adopted, and others withdrawn, but the Committee did not divide on any.

The Speaker proposed a clause to be inserted, granting relief to persons against whom an order should be made by the Bishop, enabling them to appeal against it to the King in Council, who should be at liberty to confirm or reverse the sentence as might seem best.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a clause whereby Delegates or Commissioners should be appointed by the King, by a warrant under the Great Seal, who should have authority to make such decisions as should be conclusive in all appeals that should come before them.

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[illegible] clause, and Mr. Perceval's ment was adopted.
remaining Clauses of the Bill were then discussed, and l new clauses added.
Mellish presented a Petition from the East India Docks any, complaining of the sale of an East India prize in a f Cornwall, and praying the House to enact, that East prizes should be compelled to enter the East India Docks, mable to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Docks any.—Ordered to lie on the table.
Huskisson brought up a Bill for regulating the trade at pe of Good Hope, which was read the first time. He rought up the Brazil Posting Bill, which was read a first cond time. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

d a third time, the Irish Spirit and Irish Loan Bills, and them.
West India Commissioners Bill, the Barrack Commis- Bill, and the American Trade Bill, were severally read t time and passed.
Bill for better preventing Smuggling, and the Exchequer ill, were severally read a third time and passed.
Irish Permit Bill was read a third time and passed.
Redeemed Stock Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ale Licence Bill went through a Committee of the whole , and the Report was ordered to be brought up to-mor- a clause being introduced to empower Magistrates to grant ates, as well to assignees or consignees of publicans with- year, as to the publicans themselves, and that the same ot take effect till October, 1809.
Parnell was desirous of knowing the intention of his y's Ministers respecting the internal navigation of Ire-
Arthur Wellesley answered, that it was their inten- nthorize the Board of Navigation there, to receive pro- for all improvements of that description, which ulti- would benefit the inland navigation of that part of the Kingdom.

PRIVATELY STEALING BILL.

Burton opposed the Bill, as being of a dangerous ten- by holding out to the world, that capital punishments nconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution. The d Member entered into a series of observations upon the to which crimes of burglaries, pick-pocketing, shop- and almost every species of offence, had arrived at; in which the ingenuity of committing the act privately con- l the offence of the mischief. He was afraid the Bill operate as a proclamation of impunity to offenders, un- e punishment to be introduced into the Bill were made nsurate with the crime.
A. Piggot defended the principle of the Bill. In this he ined that he was supported not only by 250 years experience, o by the assertions of Mr. Justice Blackstone, and a late, philosophic a person, the Learned Archdeacon Paley, all m shew that the penalty of death does not prevent, the ation of the crime.
Leycester said, that several Hon. Members seemed ra- mistake the practice, as it prevailed, relative to the pu- nt of offenders of the description mentioned in this Bill. dges could have no possible wish to carry the law to its remity, and it was always with reluctance and sorrow ey complied with the severity of our capital punishments, delivering the wretched culprit to the execution of the ut he appealed to the good sense and humanity of the whether it would not be better to let the law remain as d leave in the breast of the Judges that discretionary which, for so long a period, they have exercised with , justice, and mercy, rather than divest them of it now, by doing so, that terror is removed, labouring under has prevented the increase of crimes to that extent which se they would have reached, if those wise and salutary d not checked them. Whenever the circumstances of e will allow it, the Judge never fails so to represent it Majesty, that the punishment of death may be commuted, h, whenever such representations are made, his Majesty aciously, and with his wonted clemency, uniformly con- In fact, it was found by long experience, that discre- power of the description he alluded to, must be left to ast of the Judge; if not, instead of preventing, you en- the crime, or, at least, go a great way towards it. The l Gentleman concluded with stating his decided disappro- of the Bill in its present shape.

Sir Samuel Romilly said, that as so much objection was made to the preamble, although in his mind it conveyed a truism, yet he had no objection to forego it, rather than endanger the Bill; at present, from the severity of the statute, it became almost a dead letter, for between the compunction and compassion of prosecutors, witnesses, juries, and judges, many offenders escaped punishments, and the prospects thereby afforded of the many evident, as well as accidental circumstances, that led either to acquittal or escape, only encouraged the commission of offences, till they became so numerous and so bold, that they reached the most enormous crimes at last, and society therefore was infinitely more injured and exposed by this law than without it. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman concluded with citing Blackstone in support of his arguments, and trusted that the House would entertain the Bill. The question was then put and carried without a division. The House then proceeded in a Committee on the Bill.
The Solicitor General then proposed an amendment, making it felony to steal from the person of another without that degree of force that constitutes robbery; leaving, however, the precise degree of punishment, in some measure, to the discretion of the Judge, and making the highest degree of punishment for this species of crime transportation for life. But he also proposed, that it should be in the discretion of the Court to inflict, in certain circumstances, the punishment of only seven years transportation; and for younger culprits, he should propose confinement in the common jail for a period not less than three years. He then proposed to submit a preamble, stating only, that "Whereas the said Act has not been found effectual to the prevention of the crimes therein mentioned, that it should be repealed; and whereas the taking from the person of any man without such force as is sufficient to constitute the crime of robbery, should be punished more severely than simple larceny, the person convicted, and all his aiders and abettors, shall be liable to be transported for life, &c."
Sir S. Romilly objected to the clause; but as it seemed to meet the general sentiment of the Committee, he should not divide the House upon it. He coincided in the opinion as to the inefficacy of limited transportation, and lamented that the Act for establishing a Penetentiary on the principle suggested by Mr. Bentham, had never been carried into execution.
The House then went into a Committee, and the Solicitor-General brought up his clause, which was read *pro forma*, and made part of the Bill.

SPAIN.

Mr. Sheridan said, an idea seemed to have gone abroad, that he intended to submit some specific proposition with regard to the subject; but he desired it to be distinctly understood, that he did not mean to prescribe any thing whatever to Ministers as to the conduct they should pursue; he meant nothing more than to call the attention of the House to the interesting situation of Spain at the present moment, and it was far from being his design to lecture the Government on the subject. He was sorry that any thing like an expectation should have been raised, that he should be so devoid of understanding and even good taste, as to think of laying down any specific plan to be pursued by Ministers with regard to the present situation of Spain. He wanted Ministers to engage in no romantic and disproportioned efforts for the deliverance of that country; yet ever since the first of the French Revolution to the present moment, if the enthusiastic spirit which had broke out in a part of Spain, extended itself like a rapid flame over the country, it struck him that there never was in all that time so great an opportunity for this country striking a bold and decisive blow for the rescue and deliverance of Europe, as at the present moment—*(Hear! Hear!)* He was disposed to trust that Ministers in general, and particularly his Right Hon. Friend, would not let slip such a glorious opportunity; and he would conjure them not to deal in driblets and in small measures, as had been too often done by this country. They ought to do much, or they should do nothing at all. He was sorry to say, that not one single Cabinet of which he had any knowledge, ever existed in this country, that followed one single object in their plans for the deliverance of Europe. Instead of striking at the core, they were generally found nibbling at the rind; they went filching for a sugar island, while all their efforts should have been directed against the radical evil. From this general observation, however, he must certainly except the late Mr. Burke, and his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Windham). His exhortation to Ministers then would be, do what you mean to do boldly and manfully, or not at all. Avow to the people of Spain that Britain pursues no private interests in the support of their cause; that you have nothing in view of what may be called the British interests, but that your only object is the deliverance of Spai

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and of the world from the most unprincipled aggression and tyranny—*(Hear! Hear!)* He did not mean that the spirit of this country should be exalted to any romantic excess of exertion; if the flame of patriotic zeal burnt so high in the people of Spain, as he trusted it did, all he wanted was, that it should be met and nourished with corresponding ardour by Minister. The career of Bonaparte had been hitherto most victorious, because directed against nations indifferent to their Government, against Ministers without wisdom, and Princes who depended on hereditary descent, rather than talents or energy. That tyrant had yet to learn what it was to fight against a people united by patriotic zeal, and determined to risk every thing in defence of their independence. He certainly wished to leave Ministers entirely to their own discretion, as to the mode and extent of the assistance which they proposed to give; but let it not be said, on that account, that the present agitation of the question was vain or unnecessary. He did think the present a most important crisis, which should not be permitted to pass; always assuming, that the spirit of enthusiasm in support of their independence was general on the part of the people of Spain. Mr. Sheridan concluded with moving, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to lay before the House Copies of such Proclamations as had been received in this country, whether proceeding from the common enemy, or from persons claiming to act in behalf of the people of Spain.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, that with regard to the motion now before the House, he believed that his Right Honourable Friend would not be much disappointed when he said it was quite impossible for Government, in its official capacity, to produce the papers which had been moved for, both because some of them could not be considered as regularly authenticated, and because others of them purported to proceed from persons, of whom it could not be known that they were accurately designated. Such a disclosure and communication of papers, therefore, he believed, the House would concur with him in thinking would be highly improvident. The chief object which his Right Honourable Friend had in view, seemed to be, to call forth some disclosure of the general feelings and sentiments of Ministers, with regard to the late interesting events in Spain; and he had no hesitation in saying, that he and his colleagues beheld, with as lively an emotion as the Right Honourable Gentleman himself could feel, the stand which had been made, by at least a part of the Spanish people, against the unexampled oppression of France, and that there was every disposition on the part of his Majesty's Government, to afford the utmost aid which this country could put forth in a struggle so magnanimous *(hear! hear!)* While the people of Spain are actuated by a spirit of resistance to the unprovoked aggression of the Ruler of France, it could not for a moment be supposed that Ministers should consider them as in a state of warfare with this country. To oppose the overwhelming power of France was the main object of our exertions, and whoever joined us in that opposition, from that moment became essentially, and to all intents and purposes our friend *(hear! hear!)*. The objects of this country, in affording aid to the patriots of Spain could only be these, to unite our common efforts against a common enemy, to support the interests and independence of Spain, and, lastly, to promote the accomplishment of British objects; though this last he should consent to leave out, provided the two former could in any degree be attained; though in fact all must be aware, that whatever tended to set bounds to the power of France must be essentially in itself a British interest. These were the feelings and sentiments which actuated Ministers, and which they wished to communicate to the House and to the country. It was, therefore, on the whole, from no disrespect to his Right Honourable Friend, that he wished him to withdraw his motion, but rather from a view of the inexpedience, and, indeed, impossibility, of complying with it, on the part of his Majesty's Government. The motion was then withdrawn.

FOREIGN PROPERTY.

Mr. Bankes moved, preparatory to the discussion on this subject, that accounts of dividends relating to stock possessed by foreigners in the Bank, &c. should be laid before the House, and submitted to the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The question was put and negatived without a division—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

The Brandy Trade Bill, the Hackney Coach Regulation Bill, and the Promissory Notes Restraint Bill, were read a third time and passed.

COPYRIGHTS.

Mr. Villers rose to move for leave to bring in a Bi and amend the law respecting Copyrights. One obje Bill would be, to secure the more effectual delivery of new books, and new editions, to the Universities, on t of its utility to the promotion of learning. His sec was, better to secure the Copyright of Authors, by them the absolute Copyright for a period of 28 year was then given accordingly. The Bill was read a first

Mr. Rose brought up a Bill to permit goods, ware London, to be removed to any of the out-ports for ex which was read a first time.

TYTHES.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald rose for the purpose of movin Petition presented from the County of Kerry, in su Commutation of Tythes, be referred to a Committe his knowledge of Ireland, he could say, that there w of that country where the grievances attending the pres of tythes were more severely felt, and to them he asc great measure, the unpleasant disturbances which taken place. He was not disposed to urge the adopti specific measure in the present session, having unders a Right Hon. Gentleman that the matter was under sideration of Ministers, and he was anxious that any alteration should flow from the Throne as a boon, conciliate the minds of the people of Ireland. He however, that if tythes were left in any shape, the disaffection would still continue to ferment in that Having taken that opportunity of delivering his senti then moved *pro forma*, that the petition be referred mittee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that ty's Ministers were fully aware of its importance, and ndd, that whenever he had considered the subject in al ings, it had always seemed attended with new difficul subject should engage his anxious attention during the Parliament, though he was not sanguine in his hope should be able in the next Session to propose any me would be generally satisfactory. The motion was wi

The Pilots Bill was read a third time.

The House then went into a Committee on the Co portation Bill; and a Bill was ordered to be brought mit the Importation of certain articles from the Unite America to the British West India Colonies.

The House went into a Committee on the Stamp and on the resolution being put for extending the Sta to country small Bank-notes which should be re-issue conversation ensued. The House divided, when there for the Resolution 59—Against it 16—Majority 43.

On the Resolution being moved for regulating and the Duties upon the sale and conveyance of Estates, a arose, wherein the principle of the clause was strongly The House divided, for the clause 78—Against it rity 60.

A considerable discussion ensued on the clause whic Attornies and Solicitors to be fined and struck off th the Courts whereat they practise, upon their being co drawing false conveyances with intent to defraud the The clause was carried, and various verbal amendm agreed to.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

The Irish Customs Duty Bill, the Chatham Line Irish Malt Duty Bill, the Ale Licence Bill, the Capt Bill, and the Prize Goods Bill, were severally passe dered to the Lords, and also the Land Tax Commissio The Bill for securing Copyright to Authors was ord committed on Monday.

Mr. Rose obtained leave to bring in a Bill for alterin ties, and permitting Italian Thrown Silk to be impo this country, which was read a first time.

The Post Horse Duty Farming Bill was read a third passed.

The House, in a Committee on the Coffee Duty Bill, agreed to the same.

SUPPLY.

The House in a Committee, the Chancellor of the E moved, "That the sum of 35,000*l.* be granted to his for the use of the Naval Asylum.—The motion was without a division.

The following sums were moved and agreed to, viz.- of Annuity due to the Duchess of Gloucester, 495*l.*

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ge of Sandhurst, in the County of Surrey, 20,000*l.*—To
n Martin, as a compensation for loss of property in Vir-
as an American Loyalist, in right of the late Lord Fair-
20,000*l.*

a Committee of Ways and Means, the countervailing du-
the importation of spirits to Scotland from Ireland, were

Six Millions Exchequer Loan Bills was read a first time.

THE CARNATIC.

Thomas Tyrwhitt, in pursuance of his notice, called the
ion of the House to the subject of the case of Ali Hussein,
Prince of the Carnatic. The Honourable Baronet divided
esolutions into two parts; the one expressive of the melan-
end of that Prince; the other also expressive of the senti-
of that House, that they did not participate in, or approve
—On the question being put upon the first resolution, the
e divided—for it 11—against it 31—majority against it 23.
Sharpe Powell spoke in support of the second reso-
. He entered into a long and very able review of the
ous facts and circumstances attending the deposition of the
h of the Carnatic, and, from a review of the whole case,
received himself justified in pronouncing it an act of unjusti-
ambition, hardly to be paralleled by any of those acts of
ace which we had lately witnessed on the Continent of
pe. This resolution, therefore, should meet with his de-
support, inasmuch as it expressed those ideas of British
y which, in his opinion, ought to be pursued, and pledged
untry to afford that redress to the injured sufferers, which
now within their power.

RD *Castlereagh* conceived that the House, after a deli-
e examination during two separate discussions, had already
en a fair decision in negativing the charge of injustice and
quity. Did the Learned Gentleman think that by the
which he had endavoured to make out, he should be able
duce the House to revise the vote and decision which they
already come to? The Noble Lord then adverted to the
length of time during which the charge was suspended.
Noble Lord then entered upon a long reply, contending,
even previous to the examination of the witnesses, Lord
esley had made up his mind with regard to the treasonable
edings of the Arcot Family. He conceived that a Govern-
might justifiably adopt a great measure of policy, though
were not prepared, nor perhaps able to prove the hostile
ions of the enemy by such proofs as were admissible in a
t of Justice. The Noble Lord then adverted to the letters
passed between the Nabob Wallajah and Tippoo Saib,
he contended were of a political nature, and hostile to
Indian interests. With regard to the reasons of this
herous correspondence with Tippoo, he was disposed to
be them to impatience of British influence that was not
ural, and also to a principle of religious bigotry and at-
ent. The Noble Lord then proceeded to support at great
the line of policy pursued by the Marquis of Wellesley
respect to the Carnatic, and concluded by giving his de-
negative to the Resolution.

ivision took place, when there appeared, against the Re-
on, 97—For it, 19.

. *Wallace* then proposed a Resolution to this effect:—
at the Marquis Wellesley, in his conduct towards the Na-
f the Carnatic, had been actuated solely by a regard to the
st of the British Empire in India."

ivision took place on the original motion of Mr. Wallace,
there appeared—For the motion, 98—Against it, 19. Ad-
ed.

PROVINCIALS.

WOBURN SHEEP SHEARING.

nday morning, about 11 o'clock, a numerous company of
guished agriculturists and gentlemen farmers, assembled at
ark Farm, Woburn. The morning was employed in view
e South Down and Leicester sheep, the property of his
e the Duke of Bedford, which were to be sold in the
ng. At three o'clock the company repaired to the Abbey
ritake of a most elegant dinner, where the utmost convi-
y prevailed. Immediately after dinner, the Committee of
Agriculturists of England retired to the room where the
field Club had in the morning held an adjourned meeting,
range the necessary measures for the Christmas show, and
after retired to the Great Hall, preceded by Mr. Thomas,
silversmith, bearing the large embossed silver salver of plate
presented to his Grace the Duke of Bedford. The salver
placed on the table before his Grace, the whole company
rose, and Lord Somerville addressed him in an appropriate
speech, to which the Duke made an animated reply.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.—MORNING.—View of dead Prize Sheep, South Down, and Devon cattle.—Sheep-shearing parties to view the Speedwell and Park Farm crops, &c.—Examination of threshing mills and various other implements of husbandry exhibited in the Park Farm-yard for the prize.—Sale of South Down ewes and theaves, some pens of both sorts reaching 3*l.* 15*s.* a head. A numerous body about three o'clock were again regaled at a plentiful dinner in the Great Hall. His Grace distributed the several prizes as they were classed, by the adjudications therein, viz.

For the best Long-Wool Wether.—1st. Prize cup, value ten guineas, to Mr. John Barton. 2d. Ditto ditto, value five guineas, to Edward Flatt.

For Ditto Theaves.—1st. Prize cup, same value, John Butfield. 2d. Ditto ditto, ditto, James Cowley.

For the best Short Wool, Wethers.—1st. Prize cup, same value, Robert Trevor. 2d. Ditto ditto, ditto, Mr. Runsemain.

For the best Ditto, Theaves.—1st. Prize cup, same value, Robert Trevor, Esq. 2d. Ditto ditto, ditto, Thomas ——, Esq.

For the best Plough.—The prize cup of ten guineas to the Duke of Bedford, for a Northumberland plough. Two guineas to John Green, who held the same plough. His Grace, as usual, presented the prize cup adjudged at his plough, to his bailiff, Mr. Wilson.

For the best Roar.—Prize cup, five guineas, Earl of Upper Ossory. Best Shearer, five guineas, J. Barnard; and four prizes, three, two, and one guineas, to the four next best. The Bedfordshire Shepherd who saved the greatest number of lambs, five guineas, John Clark; and four subordinate prizes to others as to Shearers. The premium of 30 guineas to the Bedfordshire Farmer who shall produce the best account of comparative trials between broadcast and drill husbandry.—Adjudged to be postponed till after harvest.

The premium of 50 Guineas for irrigating in Bedfordshire the largest number of acres (not less than ten) between Jan. 1, and June 1, 1808.—No claimant. [illegible] Cowley had irrigated 17 acres, but some by the method called catch work, which is not estimated the best mode of irrigation. But to encourage the exhibition of implements, they recommended the premium of twenty guineas to be divided as follows:—To Mr. Pasmoor, for his chaff-cutter and bean-splitter, three guineas; Mr. Shepherd, for a frame applied to Mr. Salmon's threshing machine, to allow its erecting in the field; Mr. Bachelor's improvement of a drill machine of Mr. Salmon's, which gained a premium some years ago, five guineas; Mr. Bowman, seven guineas, for his whalebone, as a substitute, in some cases, for fencing, &c. Which recommendation his Grace adopted.

The Judges were, for the Sheep—Lord Somerville, Mr. Boyce, and Mr. ——; for the Ploughs, and Implements of Husbandry—J. C. Curwen, Esq. Rev. H. B. Dudley, and Mr. Howard; for Swine—C. C. Western, Esq. Mr. Ellman, and Mr. T. Crook.

MANCHESTER, JUNE 15.—Parties of the weavers again assembled yesterday, at and near the New Cross, and in Newtonlane; but they dispersed peaceably, after being cautioned by the General sent hither to command the troops (Sir C. Ross, I believe) who humanely advised them to return to their employment, lest a contrary conduct should subject them to disagreeable consequences. Every thing has been tranquil during this day. Yesterday, it is generally reported and believed, a large body of refractory weavers met upon Cheadle Moss, and indicated rather a riotous disposition; but the appearance of a troop of cavalry produced the effect of dispersing them, though not until several men had been apprehended. A weaver from Ashton-under-line, with whom I conversed this morning, informs me that nearly all the workmen in that town and neighbourhood have returned to their looms, and that all is again as quiet as before the disputes commenced. From other places similar accounts are brought in hourly; so that it is hoped the business is drawing to an amicable close. Not only our Magistrates and Civil Officers, but the Military stationed here, merit every possible praise for their unremitting exertions during this disagreeable dispute. They have, in every instance, displayed the utmost humanity and perseverance.

TROTTING-MATCH.—It has been made known, that a horse, the property of Mr. Progers, which a few weeks since was sold for seven guineas, was backed to trot seventeen miles in one hour. The distance has very rarely been performed, although the wonderful mare called the Phenomena, once did nineteen miles within an hour. The stake for this match was *two hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred*. The horse started with a seven stone jockey at eight o'clock yesterday morning, at Holloway Green, Herts, to go over some picked ground. The animal

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west half the distance in two minutes above half the time, and the next two miles was performed at a winning rate. After the horse had done twelve miles he began to *lag*, and the match was lost after fourteen miles had been performed in forty-two minutes.

The present season promises to be the greatest for fruit ever remembered in this kingdom. As the fruit trees did not blossom till the spring was nearly over, no frost or nipping blasts followed to destroy them in the bud. This is certainly but a secondary object in our vegetation, but we may likewise anticipate a plentiful summer, and an abundant harvest.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 14.

The King has been pleased to order a *Congé d'Elire* to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Richard Hurd, late Bishop thereof; and his Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Folliot Herbert Walker Cornwall, Bishop of Hereford, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Worcester.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Abbot and Hanby, Blackburn, Lancashire, printers.—Francis Holmes and Thomas Holmes, Warwick, grocers.—Westall and Hair, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel, yeast-merchants.—Tabb and Meedy, Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, hair-dressers.—Kitchingman and Powell, Leeds.—Harvey, Crane, Procter, and Jeffery, Canterbury, coach-proprietors.—Fall and Hutchinson, Tooley-street, Southwark, brewers.—Gill and Arnott, Clement's-inn, law-stationers.—Bloxam and Co. Gracechurch-street, bankers.—Taylor and Co. Leith, merchants.—Tennant and Co. Camberwell, brewers.—Allen and Mayers, Manchester, grocers.—Bernard and Sharp, Crown-court, Cheapside, warehousemen.—Wilde and Co. Lower-place, Rochdale, woollen-manufacturers.—Bayley and Son, London, shipwrights.—Berk and Bateman, Burton-upon-Trent, timber-merchants.—Collin and Swaine, High-street, Borough, grocers.—Towers and Co. Little Warner-street, Coldbath-fields, chymists.

BANKRUPTS.

George Price, Tottenham-court-road, liquor-merchant, to surrender June 21, 28, and July 26, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Thomas and Samuel Naylor, Great Newport-street, Long-acre.

John Delany, Liverpool, draper, July 5, 6, and 26, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Davies, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; and Messrs. Meddowcroft and Stanly, Gray's-inn, London.

Joseph Nelson, Leeds, York, woolstapler, June 28, 29, and July 26, at eleven, at the Three Legs-inn, Leeds. Attornies, Mr. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden, London; and Mr. Coupland, Leeds.

Isaac Robinson, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer and draper, June 27, 28, and July 26, at eleven, at the Golden Lion-inn, Whitehall. Attornies, Mr. Hodgson, Whitehaven; and Mr. Falcon, Elm-court, Temple.

Richard Postles, Long-lane, East Smithfield, victualler, June 18, 25, and July 26, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Ireland, Staple's-inn.

Thomas Winterburn, Aldersgate-street, cabinet-maker, June 18, 25, at one, and July 26, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's-inn Place.

Carl Hinse, Little Castle-street, Leicester-square, taylor, June 21, 28, and July 28, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Freame, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Moss Moses, Rosemary-lane, salesman, June 12, 25, and July 26, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Isaacs, Mitre-court, Aldgate.

DIVIDENDS.

July 9. Edward Lowten, Red Lion-street, Southwark, hop and seed merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

July 7. William Monk, Parbold, Lancaster, lime-burner, at twelve, at the King's Arms, Ormskirk.

July 5. Nathan Rust, Rotherfield Peppard, Oxfordshire, miller, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Sept. 17. Richard Atkinson, Henry Waters, Fenchurch-street, wine and brandy merchants, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 9. John Collington, Plough-court, Lombard-street, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 9. Joseph Yates, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 5. John Boyes, Portsmouth, Southampton, mercer, at one, at Guildhall.

July 7. Ralph Fogg and Thomas Cantrell, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Manchester.

July 7. William Howard, Lower East Smithfield, victualler, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 16. Robert Prated, Brick lane, Spitalfields, shoe-maker, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 18. James Lebastian Willimott, Stamford, Lincoln, linen-draper, at one, at Guildhall.

July 12. Joseph Payne, Lynn, Norfolk, cabinet-maker, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 14. William Watson, jun. Basford, Nottingham, joiner, at five, at the Ram Inn, Nottingham.

July 14. George Ragg, Nottingham, hosier, at five, at the Ram Inn, Nottingham.

July 5. Richard Lewis and David Potter, Mansion-house-street, linen-drapers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 6. Edward Heal, Trowbridge, Wilts, innkeeper, at eleven, at the Christopher Inn, Bath.

Oct. 22. Joseph Dean, Watling-street, wholesale linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, JULY 5.

William Welch and John Welch, Brook-street, Holborn, boot and shoemakers.

John Harvey, Springfield, Essex, bricklayer.

George Heroh, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, Surrey, fellmonger.

Samuel Brewerton East, Old Jewry, factor.

Charles Lewis Lund, Old Jewry, factor.

George Cunnington, Webber-street, St. George's-fields, Surrey, baker.

Francis Fenton, Sheffield, York, merchant.

John Pettigrew, Liverpool, master-mariner.

Thomas Nightingale, Dewsbury, York, mercer.

Thomas Russel, Pershore, Worcester, sadler.

Charles Morton, Croydon, Surrey, horse-dealer.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

A PROCLAMATION,

Revoking the former Proclamations relating to the Distribution of Prizes, and appointing a new Distribution thereof:

GEORGE R.

Whereas it has been represented to Us, that it will be productive of beneficial effects, if, instead of the three-eighth of the produce of prizes hitherto granted to the captains and flag officers in our fleet, two-eighths only shall be allotted to them, and the remaining eighth distributed amongst the petty officers, seamen, and marines, in addition to their present shares; We do therefore hereby revoke our several Proclamations heretofore issued, concerning the Distribution of Prizes taken by ships: Provided that the Distribution hereinafter made shall not be construed to affect any prizes captured before the day of the date of this Proclamation, nor any prizes captured after that day, and condemned before notice of this Proclamation shall have been received by the Court in which such condemnation shall pass; and We hereby declare, that the produce of prizes captured before the day of the date of this Proclamation, or shall be captured that day, and condemned in any antecedent to the notice of this Proclamation having been received in such Court, shall continue to be distributed in the proportions directed by former Proclamations; and our will and pleasure is, that the net produce of all prizes taken, the right whereof is inherent in us and our Crown, be given to the taker, except the produce of prizes taken by vessels belonging to our Commissioners of Customs or Excise, the disposition of which we reserve to our further pleasure, and also except as after mentioned; but subject to the payment of all such Customs and Duties as the same are now or would have been liable to if the same were or might have been imported as merchandize; and that the same may be so given in the proportion and manner hereinafter set forth, that is to say,

That all prizes taken by vessels having letters of marque and reprizals, (except prizes taken by the vessels belonging to our Commissioners aforesaid) may be disposed of by the merchants, and others, to whom such letters are granted, for their own use after final adjudication, and not before.

And we further order, that the net produce of prizes taken by any of our vessels of war, except when they shall be acting on any conjunct expedition with our army, in which case

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ve to ourselves the distribution of all prize taken; and also
t as after mentioned, shall be for the entire benefit and
ragement of our flag officers, captains, commanders, and
commissioned officers in our pay, and of the seamen, ma-
and soldiers on board our vessels at the time of the cap-
and that such prizes may be lawfully disposed of by them
heir agents after the same shall have been to Us finally ad-
d lawful prize, and not otherwise.
e remainder of this Proclamation directs the exact propor-
ing which the Distribution of these Prizes shall take place
g the Officers and Seamen: the whole net produce being
ivided into eight equal parts.

Crown-Office, June 18, 1808.

BER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIA-
MENT.

ugh of Yarmouth.—Lord Viscount Valentia, of the king-
n of Ireland, in the room of John Delgarno, Esq. who has
epted the Chiltern Hundreds.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

ve and Haines, Coventry, dyers. Davenport and Co. Der-
ercers. Hovil and Co. Great Hermitage-street, Wapping,
ers. Bayley and Co. Hanover Stairs, Rotherhithe, ship-
ters. Backler and Co. Litchfield-street, Soho, working-
iths. Goff and Wallen, Wellclose-square, surveyors.
way and Mellin, Birmingham, iron-founders. Swaine and
er, Yorkshire, woolstaplers. Marshall, Stewart, Black,
, and Stewart, Perth. Kinsey and Molony, Oxford-street,
-makers. Butler and Co. Water-lane, Tower-street,
-merchants. Gibbins and Longstaffe, Northampton, iron-
ers. Edwards and Goodall, Mincing-lane, merchants.
n and Furnival, Marston-Tressell, Northampton, coal-
rs. Lawrence and Marshall, Durweston-street, Portman-
e, butchers.

BANKKUPTCIES ENLARGED.

bert Gresswell, Stamford, Lincoln, inn-keeper, from June
July 25, at ten, at the George, Stamford-Baron, North-
onshire.
illiam Williams, Park-street, Islington, builder, from
14 to August 2, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

illiam Houghton, Liverpool, merchant, to surrender July 8,
d 30, at one, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool.
raies, Messrs. Stannistreet and Eden, Leigh-street, Liver-
; and Mr. Windle, John-street Bedford-row, London.
ward Beaton and Henry Beaton, Portsmouth, butchers,
28, at two, 29, at twelve, and July 30, at two, at the
Rests Tavern, Point, Portsmouth. Attorney, Mr. Cal-
y, Portsmouth.
illiam Roderick, Llanelly, Carmarthen, dealer, June 29,
nd July 20, at eleven, at the George Inn, Llandiwfawr,
arthen. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins, James, and Abbott,
-lan, London; and Price and Son, Talley, Carmarthen.
muel Harsnett, Manchester, leather-seller, July 13, 14,
0, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. At-
es, Mr. Hewitt, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-
t, Chancery-lane.
omas Dunn, Bristol, salesman, June 27, 28, and July 30,
esen, at the Bush inn, Bristol. Attornies, Messrs. Price
Williams, Lincoln's Inn; and G. Strickland, Bristol.
harles Namny, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, tallow-chand-
June 28, 29, and July 30, at eleven, at the Dog and Duck
rn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Attornies, Mr. Kearsey, Bishops-
Withis; and Mr. Lloyd, Kingston-upon-Hull.
hilip Jones, Norfolk-row, Lambeth, hawker, June 25, 28,
July 30, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Keene, Fur-
's Inn.
brick Kentfeck, Bristol, merchant, June 20, July 4, and
at eleven, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol. Attorney, Mr.
h, Vine-street, Bristol.
homas Haynes, Gloucester, pin-manufacturer, June 27, 28,
July 30, at ten, at the King's-Head inn, Gloucester. Attor-
, Messrs. Jenkins, and Co. New-Inn, London; and Messrs.
on, Gloucester.
hilip Rackstraw, Tottenham-court-road, cabinet-maker,
25, 28, and July 30, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr.
lith, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

DIVIDENDS.

ly 9. John Horth, Norwich, upholsterer, at eleven, at
dhall, London.
ly 9. Robert Slaymaker, Fort-street, Spital-fields, tallow-
ler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 15. John Farrington, Bickerton, cheese-factor, at eleven, at the Feather's-inn, Chester.

July 9. John Grainger, Old Swan-lane, broker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 15. Samuel Statham, Edwyn Statham, and Henry Garton, Nottingham, hosiers, at ten, at the Blackmoor's Head, Nottingham.

July 15. John Gaskill, Nottingham, broker, at ten, at the Blackmoor's Head, Nottingham.

July 9. Richard Cann, Frith-street, Soho, painter, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 9. Moses Agar, Austin Friars, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

June 25. Gervas Hall, Bow-street, Covent-Garden, liquor-merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 9. Peter Martinant, St. James's-street, warehouseman, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 16. John Rudhall and William Hobson, Birmingham, linen drapers, at twelve, at the Shakespare Tavern, Birmingham.

July 23. John Henry Kluge, Paul's Chain, Doctor's Commons, furrier, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 9. Howard Spicer, Walden, Essex, malster, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

July 19. John Bowden, Glossop, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner, at two, at the Oak Inn, Manchester.

July 9. Edward Kent, White-Lion-street, Goodman's-Fields, ironmonger, at one, at Guildhall.

July 12. George Harrison, Globe-street, Wapping, carpenter, at ten, at Guildhall.

June 25. James Denison, William Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday-street, Cheapside, warehousemen, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 23. Edward Whitehead, New-road, Tottenham-court, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 26. Edward Moon, Hammersmith, builder, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, JULY 9.

Edward Warner, jun. Little New-street, Shoe-lane, lamp-manufacturer.

Thomas Lockier, Upper Thames-street, merchant.

Charles Waugh, Blackburn, Lancaster, linen-draper.

William Wilson, jun. Hay Park, Yorkshire, corn-factor.

Frederick Glenton and Jesse Ness, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chymists.

Robert Core, Bristol, hat-manufacturer.

John Beach, Birmingham, button-maker.

Jennett Cross, Liverpool, milliner.

George Duffield, York-buildings, Bermondsey New-road, wool-carder.

Jame Gray, East Smithfield, baker.

William Chester, Chesterfield, Derby, mercer.

Begins Drawing the 28th of this Month.—Superb Lottery!!! Six Prizes of 20,000*l.* besides a numerous train of grand Prizes. Tickets, Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, are selling at the very lowest Prices, and the Prizes paid on demand, by Hornsby and Co. Stock-brokers, at their Old Established Licensed State Lottery Offices, London, 26, Cornhill, 52, Charing-Cross, and St. Margaret's-hill, Borough. Orders by Post or Carrier executed on the same terms as if present. Shared and Sold by Hornsby and Co. last year:—Nos. 19,544, 20,000*l.* 2279, 10,000*l.*; 8831, 5000*l.*; 8716, 5000*l.*; 19,370, 5000*l.*; 17,127, 4000*l.*; 10,873, 1000*l.*; 12,244, 1000*l.*; 1350, 500*l.*; 44, 500*l.*; 10,337, 500*l.* And in former Lotteries—2 Prizes of 30,000*l.* 10 of 20,000*l.* 2 of 15,000*l.* 17 of 10,000*l.* 24 of 5000*l.* 30 of 2000*l.* 56 of 1000*l.* 84 of 500*l.*

No 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing-Cross.—T. Bish, returns his most grateful Thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, for their unbounded favours in the Lotteries just finished, and acquaints them that Tickets and Shares for the State Lottery, containing Six Prizes of 20,000*l.* to be drawn the 28th of June, are now selling as above; where, in the Lotteries just finished, he sold and shared—Nos. 17,511, a prize of 25,000*l.*; 11,455, 10,000*l.*; 14,048, 6000*l.*; 13,548, 5000*l.*; 24,889, 5000*l.*; 16,779, 3000*l.*; 4182, 1000*l.*; 988, 500*l.*; 17,966, 500*l.*; 24,557, 500*l.*; 5614, 500*l.* The First-drawn Ticket in the City Lottery entitled to the Grand Hotel, valued at 25,000*l.* was sold at Bish's Offices in sixteen Sixteenths; also two other of the Substantial Freehold Houses, value 9,000*l.*; and the Fortunate Holders of Prizes in both State and City Lotteries, may have their Money by applying as above. The State Lottery contains 6 Prizes of Twenty Thousand Pounds, besides the usual Number of Ten Thousands, Five Thousands, Two Thousands, &c. &c. &c Schemes with particulars gratis.

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THE LITERATI

Are respectfully informed, that *Le Beau Monde, or Literary and Fashionable Magazine*, has obtained the reputation of being the most classical, as well as the most splendid Monthly Publication extant—and that it may continue the most perfect Literary Work of the age, the Proprietors will, for the future, appropriate a portion of its pages to the *Original Communications of Correspondents*, which are earnestly entreated, and will be punctually inserted, if found consistent with the plan of the Magazine.—Office, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

In *The Gazette* of last night, is a Proclamation from his MAJESTY, by which, with a most splendid and truly Royal liberality, he gives up all his share in the prizes captured by our vessels to be divided among naval men for the encouragement of the service. This munificent action needs no comment from us: it will speak more forcibly than words to the hearts of our countrymen.

A great number of reports have been spread through the country during the whole of the last week, on the subject of the Spanish affairs. Some persons said that Admiral PURVIS and General SPENCER, who were lying off Cadiz, had landed their troops, and been received with open arms: that the Spanish fleet had been surrendered to them in trust, and the French fleet as a prize. Others asserted, that General SPENCER in an attempt to land, had been repulsed with heavy loss. Others again declared, that General SPENCER had landed, and suddenly withdrawn without loss, on the discovery of treacherous designs against our troops. However, this was not supposed likely to influence the negociations between Admiral PURVIS and General SOCORA.

Another Deputy has arrived from Spain: he says that Biscay has joined the provinces of Gallicia and Asturias, which provinces, all united, have now 150,000 men in arms. He adds that no actual insurrection has taken place in Ferrol. It is supposed that the spirit of patriotism has manifested itself at Carthagena.

The Bishop of Oviedo publicly encourages the Patriots in their struggle with the power of France; and some private letters from Gijon pretend, which we are very unwilling to believe, that the PRINCE of ASTURIAS has issued a proclamation at Bayonne, encouraging the people to emancipate themselves.

On the 19th of last month, MURAT issued a proclamation from Madrid, in which, as President of the Junta, or Council of State, he directed that all the different Provinces of Spain should, without loss of time, send deputations to Bayonne, to consist of certain Grandees, named in the proclamation, Archbishops, Bishops, and others, who possess influence in the country. These were directed to assemble at Bayonne on the 15th of June, to receive in form from the EMPEROR NAPOLEON, a new Constitutional Code, by which the future Government of Spain was to be governed. It was the publication of this document at Oviedo, that determined the Patriots of Asturias to resist the tyranny of the invaders.

Private letters state that BONAPARTE has prevailed upon the QUEEN of SPAIN to sign a Declaration of the illegitimacy of the PRINCE of ASTURIAS; and that 100,000 French troops were on their march to Madrid. An order has also been issued for the restitution of the whole of the property of the PRINCE of the PEACE in the kingdom of Spain.

The declaration of the Prince's illegitimacy was considered necessary to counteract any sentiments that might be favourable to him.

The Spanish troops in the North of Germany, w to have partaken the feeling of their brethren in S said to have been divided into small detachments, parated from their own officers: and it is suppo the French entertain apprehension not only t troops should become troublesome, but also lest niards should adopt measures hostile to France, i gal, where there are nineteen Spanish regiments, twelve French.

We have seen no reason to change the opinions hazarded in our last Number on the succour of Sp ARTHUR WELLESLEY, it seems, is to command an tion for the assistance of that country. The troop is to command are lying at Cork. They are com the 5th, 9th, 38th, 40th, and 91st Regiments of L 5th Battalion of the 60th, and 4th Royal Veteran B Major-General HILL is to be second in comman whom will be Brigadier-Generals FANE and CRAW

We cannot look forward to the employment forces without sensations of great uneasiness. Eng always been too ready to interfere in every co quarrel, and hope the overthrow of an empire discontent of a province. As the information w determined Ministers to send out such an arm Spain has not been made public, no decided opi be formed of its expediency. Policy and prudenc alone direct our measures of assistance to the Sp certainly we are not bound by honour, for we hav alliance nor faith with Spain.

The news from America is not of a nature very able to the interests of this country. The House o sentatives have passed a string of Resolutions whic to be friendly to the cause of the French Empe which we have given in detail under the head of news. We have so long been fluctuating betwee vour and the enmity of the Americans, that a lit nation of the balance to one side or the other ma little difference in our hopes or fears. Indeed we sure that at last the question signifies so much a imagine. Till America acquires a naval power, scarcely injure us: for her continental territory, vast, is too remote to affect the balance of power continent of Europe, or give occasion for the alarm on the shores of Great Britain.

There is no decisive intelligence from the North skirmishes have taken place: but they have es nothing. Our Expedition seems still to be inacti certainly difficult to imagine how a contingency consequence as to paralize a force so formidable now in the Baltic, could be out of the minds of th sent it there. We hope the explanation will not our confirmed deficiency of character in the pla Expeditions.

The approaching recess of Parliament will, it i ed, be much shorter than usual.—Both Houses, i posed, will be called together again in October.

Preparations have been made at Plymouth for co home all the Spanish prisoners who are natives of vinces now in arms against Bonaparte. A number venue cutters have been collected at Plymouth, and under the command of the Port Admiral, to be e as transports for the Spaniards in Mill Prison.—O day orders were received at Chatham from the C sioners for Prisoners of War, directing the Spani board the prison ships in the Medway to be relea delivered to persons appointed to take charge of t their return to their own country.

The following stores have been already shipped f Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, for Spain:—30,000 arms, 600 tons of ammunition, four millions of l tridges, with entrenching tools, artillery, &c.

Dutch papers and letters to the 11th inst. arrived day. The only intelligence of importance they co

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ecree recently issued, allowing, on certain con-
xportation to neutral ports, of gin, butter, and
d been revoked, in consequence of some displea-
rsed by the French Government upon the sub-
that no such permission was, in the most remotest
be tolerated, until the pleasure of Bonaparte
known.

rleston Courier of May 3, says—
rn, by the ship Thames, from Batavia, that Admiral
th a squadron consisting of two line-of-battle ships,
es, and two brigs, having on board 1,200 troops, an-
the Harbour of Grasse, and had taken possession of
without opposition. Two Dutch line-of-battle ships
Indiaman were scuttled and left in possession of the

y the Annual Meeting of the Parish Schools of
d its vicinity, to the number of between six and
sand persons, met in St. Paul's Cathedral. The
ghly interesting. Each school was preceded by
wardens and parish beadles, with flags, &c. The
so great in the Cathedral, that several of the fe-
ren fainted away.

eath Races commence on Tuesday next, and the
likely to prove highly diverting. There are
nty horses entered for the four days races, and
y is expected to prove highly gratifying. Wind
e adjacent towns are already full of company.

COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

his Majesty rode on horseback in Windsor Park, ac-
by the Princesses, and several attendants. In the
r Royal Family walked on the Terrace, for the first
son. There were present, their Majesties, the five
accompanied by Earl Wilton, the Marchioness of
aughter, the Countess of Harrington, Ladies C. Wal-
. Buckley, and A. Cumberland, Count Munster, Ge-
h and Fitzroy, and Colonel Taylor. The bands of
Militia and Royal Horse Guards, with their silver
nded and played alternately martial and other music.
ay, at twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived at the
lace from Windsor. At two o'clock his Majesty
ate Levee. The following had the honour of being
his Majesty:—
misal Stopford, upon his promotion, by Lord Stop-

wall, the Bishop of Hereford, upon his election to
ick of Worcester.
Wynyard, upon his promotion.
Sundridge, by the Earl of Camden, upon his being
e the East Kent Militia.
Hamilton, upon his promotion.
sty held a Privy Council, and gave audiences to the
rtland and the other Cabinet Ministers, Earl Mount-
and Mr. Ryder, who laid before his Majesty the
of several Courts Martial.

RIVAL WHIP CLUBS.

ly gratifying in the present perilous conjuncture to
patriotic exertions of the wealth and rank of this
—this is a reflection to which we are unavoidably led
ng in that *popular* print, *The Morning Post*, the
ulation of our landed interest in the art of jockey-
period when we are enjoying such harmony at home,
ed by no apprehensions from abroad, such pursuit
highest degree commendable, and speak more than
e dignified spirit by which they are promoted: no
habitants of Manchester must peruse with grateful
t this moment, an account of my Lord B—— *pro-*
y two thousand guineas for a two year old filly, and
—— gloriously panegyrised for the foundation of
hich has for its object to convert gentlemen into
ers into hackney-coachmen, and bad baronets into
oteers!!! This, however, is a consideration which
ceding to treat too ludicrously—there is not perhaps
tain indications of a nation's decline than, among its
ers, this apathy to danger and this attention to
e ancient Rome fell from splendour to insignificance,
e ardour, which caused her elevation, dwindled into
for the frivolities of fashion: her senatorial dignita-
ries flourished the spear of the Gladiator, while the prime o
her nobility, with her emperor at their head, like our modern
worthies, staked thousands on a chariot race, to be contested
by themselves, with no other hope to the nation than that their
necks would be broken before they reached the distance post.
These are considerations which we hope *the Rival Whip Clubs*
may employ some person to read to them, who at the same time
may hint, that as they whirl their own servants through Bond-
street, the thinking few wish heartily they had been placed by
Providence in the station of the dethroned coachmen, who sit
snugly within, despising the insignificance of their masters as
gentlemen, and sneering at their continual blunders as *drivers*.

Another elopement has taken place in high life. A Noble Viscount, Lord S——, has gone off with a Lady, Mrs. P.——, whose husband is a relation of the Marquis of W——. It is not known to what place the fugitives have withdrawn.

A change in the Ministry is rumoured as probable—we understand *Doctor Duigenan* and *Mr. Foster* are to be sent to the House of Lords, under the titles of *Lord Maynooth*, senior and junior.

The main object of *Mr. Sheridan's* motion in the House of Commons for assisting Spain, was, it is said, the ultimate redemption of *Oporto*.

CITY.

A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday at Guildhall, at which fifteen Aldermen, the Recorder, and City Officers were present. The Lord Mayor delivered the returns of the Ward-motes held before him, for the election of Aldermen of the Wards of Walbrook and Coleman-street, in the room of Thomas Rowcroft and Richard Lea, Esqrs. resigned, declaring John Atkins, Esq. to be duly elected; and they attending, were sworn into their offices, and took their seats in the Court.

BREAD.—The Court, on inspecting the meal-weigher's returns, ordered the price of bread to be raised half an assize, which makes the quartern loaf, wheaten, 12½*d.* and household 10½*d.*

Friday, the freedom of the city of London, with a sword of 100 guineas value, some time since voted by the Corporation of London to Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. was presented to that Officer at Guildhall, by the Chamberlain, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Shaw (in whose Mayoralty the Resolution passed), Mr. Alderman Birch, &c. &c.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when Capt. Tremenheere was sworn into the command of the ship Asia.—The Court adjourned at six o'clock till Wednesday next.

The Royal Family, and Ladies and Gentlemen of Distinction and fashion, use the Original Russia Oil, for moistening the Hair when dressing, which is so great a nourisher to the Hair, as to prevent it turning grey to all periods of life; promotes the growth; prevents its falling off; and restores it on bald places, if the least roots remain. Several Gentlemen that were bald have declared, after using the Russia Oil regularly for three months, the bald places became nearly covered with hair. Caution.—As noxious counterfeits are selling in petty shops, and, to deceive, have imitated the Russian Eagle on the shew bills and covers, purchasers will therefore be particular in observing, that each bottle of the Original Russian Oil has a label on the outside wrapper, signed in Russian gold ink, "Mochrikufsky and Prince;" may without that signature are counterfeits. Ladies and Gentlemen going to Watering-places ought not to neglect, after bathing, to use the Russian Oil, as it prevents the general case of the water occasioning the hair to fall off and become shaded. Also Gentlemen should not omit applying it to the whiskers to prevent them turning grey, which is too generally experienced on the account of the constant wetting they receive from shaving: this case is clearly proved, as the whiskers, eye-brows, &c. at 7s. per bottle, or a bottle containing four small, at One Guinea. Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, John-street, Oxford-street; and, by appointment, by Mr. Smith, perfumer to his Majesty, New Bond-street: Hendrie and Sons, perfumers to her Majesty, Tichborne-street, Golden-square; Bayley and Blew, perfumers to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Duke and Duchess of York, 5, Cockspur-street; and most principal perfumers or Medicine Venders in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

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THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

On Wednesday evening the Haymarket Theatre opened with the drama of the *Castle Spectre*, the work of Mr. M. G. Lewis. It is fortunate for the fame of this poet, that the *Castle Spectre* is not the only literary production by which he is known to the public; for a more wild, incoherent, bombastic piece of conversation, is not to be found among the most eccentric fancies of the allegorical dramatists who entertained the wits in the time of Henry the Eighth, or among the rhyming play-wrights who blustered in the reign of Charles the Second. The plot is the plot of a ballet pantomime: the dialogue is the dialogue of Bedlam: the characters are the characters of every bad novel: a broad series of black and white splashes, all very detestable, or very penitent, or very interesting. What can be said in praise of such a play?

The character of *Osmond* was performed by Mr. Young. That this gentleman's tragic powers are entitled to considerable respect, it would be unjust in us to deny; but whatever we may think of his general ability, we cannot speak in very high praise of this individual performance. If, indeed, it be the business of an actor to seize so completely the spirit of his author as to make a play extravagantly written appear more extravagant by being extravagantly acted, then the style in which Mr. Young played the great scene in the *Castle Spectre* on Wednesday night, is certainly entitled to the loftiest commendation. But, if it be the business of an actor to soften his author's failings, and improve the beauties of the text, we fear Mr. Young cannot be considered as deserving the highest approbation.

The scene in the character of *Osmond*, which is usually called the great scene, is that in which he relates his dream to the two black slaves. He enters, having started in all the convulsions of terror from his couch, and at the moment when he rushes into the arms of the slaves, has scarcely convinced himself that his visions have been but fallacious. He his completely exhausted by the violent operation of his fears: with difficulty he sustains himself as he relates the story to the slaves; and now and then so totally does he feel his force desert him, that he is compelled to lean upon one of these attendants for assistance.

All this Mr. Young recited in a noisy declamatory style, more suitable to the rage of *Bajazet*, than the terror of *Osmond*. One or two bursts of horror may be fairly permitted in such a situation as this, in order to give the advantage of contrast to the effects of feeble terror, which constitute the general character of the scene; but these bursts should be only momentary, and ought to be succeeded by a still increasing degree of debility, arising from exhausted stimulus. No part of this series of emotions did Mr. Young pourtray in such a manner as by any chance to remind us of nature. Mr. Young is considered to be an actor of infinite art: it may be so, and we are among the foremost to inculcate the necessity of art in acting, as well as in every other science: but the business of art is to assist, not to violate nature. Mr. Young does not seem to put himself in the situation of the person of whom he represents, and say: "How "should I feel if this were my case?" And yet there are two or three parts in which Mr. Young displays excellences of a very superior description, so that he must needs possess this faculty of imagining nature: and we have only to regret that possessing such a faculty, he does not oftener exercise it.

Mrs. Bellamy, late of the Belfast Theatre, played *Angela*. This lady was Miss Grist, several years an actress of consideration in the Covent-garden company; she has since married Mr. Bellamy of Covent-garden, who was lately Manager of the Belfast Theatre. It would be dangerous for us to speak with any certainty upon the merits of an actress whom we have seen only in this part; for there is scarcely a character of importance in the whole circle of the drama, which is important with so little character as *Angela*. It is impossible to say what *Angela* properly is. She is sometimes a coward and sometimes a bully: she is sometimes all sweetness and gentle timidity; then she scolds the nurse, blusters at *Osmond*, and elopes under care of the friar. All that we can venture to declare positively is, that Mrs. Bellamy seems to have the externals of a good actress: the power of expressing different appearances of emotion, and the art of moving with grace. But as the emotions that are to be expressed in the part of *Angela* are so contradictory as to afford little probability that an actress, or any human being ever felt them, we do not expect an actress to do more than frown, and smile, and weep, and shout; all of which operations Mrs. Bellamy has evidently stage knowledge enough to perform with judgment. But the great criterions of fine acting are, nice discriminations of character, and delicate but forcible touches of feeling; there is no opportunity for these in *Angela*: and therefore we cannot decide whether Mrs. Bellamy's powers be really of a very superior order. As far as we are able to judge, we are inclined to judge favourably. We shall probably be in a condition to form a better estimate of her merits when we have seen her play *Mrs. Haller* in *The Stranger*, which is advertised for to-morrow night.

DRURY-LANE.

On Friday evening Drury-lane theatre closed for the season, with the comedy of *The Belle's Stratagem*, and the farce of *No Song no Supper*. Between the play and the entertainment Mr. Wroughton delivered an address, which was in substance nearly as follows:—

"I am deputed, Ladies and Gentlemen, by the Proprietors "of this theatre, to express to you their humble and heartfelt "thanks for the liberal encouragement which you have afford-"ed to them through the season that has now elapsed: and at "the same time to assure you, in the strongest manner, that they "are determined, by the most uninterrupted attention, to prove "themselves worthy of the patronage they have received. Un-"der these impressions, they will employ the ensuing summer "in the preparation of such dramatic pieces in every depart-"ment, as they may consider most likely to afford you gratifi-"cation. We, the Performers, one and all, beg leave to offer "to you our deepest acknowledgments for the indulgence which "you have constantly granted us: an indulgence, to merit the "continuance of which is our highest ambition and our best re-"ward. We now take our leaves of you till next September."

This address was received with great applause; for the people know so little of theatres, that they actually believe the Proprietors mean what they say, or cause to be said. The Proprietors hold a patent from the Crown for the good of the people, and they tell the people that they mean to use it for the people's good: but they really mean, if we may judge of the future by the past, to use it only for their own good. This reproach is not peculiar to Drury-lane: of the two theatres we believe Drury-Lane, to be directed in the more public-spirited and generous manner; but the power is too great to be trusted to chance, or to one chance-chosen individual. For it is well known that Mr. Wroughton and Mr. Kemble, and all the committee, and part proprietors, and boards of management, and other persons interested in the theatres, have in fact no full controul: that full controul, in both theatres, rests on an equally dangerous basis. In Drury-lane, it rests in total *uncertainty*, for *nobody knows* who is efficient proprietor. In Covent-garden, the full controul rests upon a still more alarming *certainty*, for *every body feels* who is efficient proprietor.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

1. *The offer of the Crown to Lady Jane Gray, by the Duke of Northumberland and Suffolk, and other Lords, Deputies of the Privy Council.* J. S. COPLEY, R. A.

"Northumberland found that farther dissimulation was fruit-"less: he went to Sion House, accompanied by the Duke of "Suffolk, the Earl of Pembroke, and others of the nobility: "and he approached the Lady Jane, who resided there, with all "the respect usually paid to the Sovereign. Jane was in a "great measure ignorant of all their transactions; and it was "with equal grief and surprise that she received intelligence of "them. Her heart, full of a passion for literature, and the elegant "arts, and of tenderness towards her husband, who was deserv-"ing of her affection, had never opened itself to the flattering al-"lurements of ambition; and the information of her advancement "to the throne was by no means agreeable to her. She even "refused to accept of the present: pleaded the preferable right "of the two princesses: expressed her dread of the conse-"quences attending an enterprize so dangerous, not to say, "criminal: and desired to remain in that private station in "which she was born. Overcome at last with the importu-"nities, rather than reasons, of her father and father-in-law, and "above all, of her husband, she submitted to their will, and "was prevailed on to reliquish her own judgment.

Hume's History of England, Vol. IV. chap. 36.

From so long a text as that which Mr. Copley has here selected, we expected a composition of no ordinary merits. But we cannot pretend to have received any very exalted delight from the picture: and on seeing so much written about a picture which we could not help considering so little worth, we took the trouble of investigating the prolix motto with great care-

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en we had studied it with the amplest care, we cover, that the fault of the artist consisted not so s weak execution, as in his unfortunate subject. painting has been deemed the most noble kind of , but a picture is not noble merely because the istorical. It is not the representation of *an action* ates the glory of a picture; but the representation and unless the persons concerned on the canvas be some business of emotion, the painter will be gene- olated of his expected admiration. It is not enough iness be important; it must be interesting too. Now at no artist, however great might be his genius. ce an interesting action or passion, on such a subject of the crown. Lady Jane Gray is thrown into no es of imminent peril, the Lords can be little more n a city knight presenting an address, and the whole us reason only to regret, that so much neatness of d carefulness of colouring should have been bestowed ect so totally barren.

l Portrait: Kit-cat.—J. NORTHCOTE, R. A.

ure is in Mr. Northcote's very best style: or rather ought to say, that it is in an excellent style, being ilar from the style that Mr. Northcote has shewn in performances. This is the head of a middle aged coloured with very striking effect, and remarkably welt as pleasing in its general expression and cha- effect.

it of the Earl of Aberdeen.—T. LAWRENCE, R. A.

ts of this portrait appear to us to be of a nature a esembling those of the last mentioned picture. The erdeen, indeed, is a young man; but the tone of co- d general effect of the two pictures have so much re- at least to our apprehension, that we should have oth works to be the productions of Mr. Lawrence, far as any compliment from us can be valuable, is very great compliment to Mr. Northcote.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JUNE 16.

AT GUILDHALL, BEFORE MR. JUSTICE GROSE, AND A SPECIAL JURY.

THE KING *v.* WHITE *and* JOHN HARRIET HART.

an information filed by his Majesty's Attorney Gene- the two Defendants, one the Editor, and the other the of "*The Independent Whig*," Sunday Newspaper, for ls on Mr. Justice Le Blanc, and the Juries who tried nd Bennett, two Slave Captains lately tried and ac- the Old Bailey, for alleged murders, on two persons espective crews.' The information alleged that the published by the Defendants with a view to have it hat those two persons were unjustly acquitted, and in ing the administration of the justice of the country, ial by Jury, into hatred and contempt, and both Judge were most violently accused.

ney-General, who led the prosecution, stated the e two cases for which Bennett and Chapman were first was indicted for the murder of a boy of the name n, and on the trial it appeared most certainly, that he ed with great harshness to the boy, but by the evidence Medical Persons, it was stated that his death was not by that treatment, but by natural disease. The Jury, ecting under their oaths, found him *Not Guilty*.—With the case of Chapman, he also stood accused of murder- his crew. This case was tried after the former, and if ses who gave evidence against him had been believed, ds a clear case of murder against him. But it was proved , that those persons who gave testimony against him n mutinous; that the Surgeon, who was the principal, cted himself so badly that the Captain was obliged to porat punishment upon him; and it was also proved, witnesses had been heard conspiring together as to the hey were to give; and the Surgeon was heard to say 'That is right, let us all stick to that story, and our l be safe.') Under this evidence, the Learned Judge he Jury to decide, whether they could believe the wit- l they thought they could not safely adjudge the Pri- death upon that sort of evidence, and therefore they *Not Guilty*. The present Defendant, however, did word of this evidence, and only took the case on one assuming all that the witnesses had proved had been cted, he proceeded immediately to impeach the con- duct of the Learned Judge and the Jury. With respect to the Learned Judge, he could say, that if any thing exceeded the virtues of his heart it was the excellence of his understanding, and the patient assiduity with which he investigated the case of a Prisoner, and the clear and perspicuous detail which he stated to the Jury of every circumstance which ought to have weight in their minds. The Attorney-General, then, with great force, dwelt on the incalculable mischiefs which would result to the administration of justice, if Judges and Juries were indiscriminately and wantonly attacked by persons of the malignant minds of the Defendants, and if, after the most faithful discharge of their duties, they were to be represented as objects of public scorn and detestation.

The publication of the Papers being proved, the libels were read. The record of the acquittal of the two indicted persons were also put in.

Mr. Adolphus then addressed the Jury in a very able speech, in which he argued that although some of the expressions were too hasty and intemperate, yet that the whole was a fair discussion of the propriety of the verdicts given in those cases. He insisted on the right of all persons canvassing the proceedings of a Court of Justice, and cited a variety of instances, in which it had been done without any impeachment of its propriety, and he trusted the Jury would think the objectionable passages were the effusions of an honest mind, feeling on a subject in which it supposed great injustice had been done.

Mr. Attorney-General in reply examined the various passages minutely, from which he inferred it was evident the author wrote with a malignant intention, and not in the spirit of fair discussion.

Mr. Justice Grose in summing up, after having detailed the various passages in the libels, left the Jury to decide with what intention the author wrote it. The Jury retired for a few minutes, and then returned a verdict of—*Guilty*.

There was a second case against the same Paper for a libel on Lord Ellenborough, but it was postponed to Saturday week, owing to some mistakes in the record, which it is necessary to amend.

Friday being the first day of Trinity Term, the Judges went in procession to Westminster Hall, and the Courts were opened with the accustomed formalities; but nothing of any importance took place.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Admiralty Messenger, express, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday morning, with dispatches for the Port Admiral, in consequence of which the whole of the frigates in that port were ordered to put to sea. La Seine sailed immediately on receiving the orders, and the Temeraire, of 98 guns, moved into Cawsand Bay, whence she was expected to sail on Thursday.

Orders have been sent to the principal out-ports, for the hiring of good coppered ships at 25s. per ton per month, and single bottomed ships at 20s. per ton per month, to be fitted for immediate service. Fifty thousand stand of arms, and a large quantity, about 500 tons, of ammunition, are under orders for Spain.

We have the pleasure of announcing the safe arrival of the first homeward-bound West India fleet, consisting of more than 200 sail.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 15.—Came in last night, just as the mail coach was setting off for London, the Statira, 38, from off Ferrol, from which port she brought in here passenger a Spanish Nobleman of rank, who was immediately landed with his dispatches. Various rumours are afloat as to the object of his mission, but nothing correct or certain has yet transpired.

JUNE 16.—This morning about 400 artillery embarked on board transports in Catwater, said to be destined for some part of the Coast of Spain.

BIRTH.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. Prince, of John-street, Oxford-street, of a daughter.

DIED.

Last week, at Cockermouth, Cumberland, Mrs. Mary Hodgson, at a very advanced age, and whose truly pious character will ever be remembered and revered by a numerous circle of friends and relations.

At Llanvon, near Aberystwith, Jeremiah Davies, the Welsh Dwarf, aged 38, measuring only 46 inches in height: his person was the perfection of symmetry, which is rarely found in a dwarf. Great part of his time was spent in London, where he was well known, and to which place he intended to have walked the ensuing week.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.—Wheat sold rather more freely to-day than at the close of Monday's market, but the prices remain the same. Barley and Beans continue dull at the rates of last market-day. There being some Oats purchased for Government to-day, occasioned a revival in the sales of this grain; but the prices are the same as on Monday.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	THURSDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	65 a	78	Wheat	66 a	78
Fine ditto	80 a	86	Fine ditto	75 a	83
Rye (New)	48 a	54	Rye (New)	34 a	38
Barley	41 a	47	Barley	43 a	47
Malt (New)	61 a	78	Malt (New)	65 a	75
White Peas, boilers	120 a	135	White Peas, boilers	120 a	135
Grey Peas	58 a	64	Grey Peas	62 a	64
Beans	64 a	70	Beans	64 a	70
Tick ditto (Old)	60 a	65	Tick ditto	61 a	64
Oats	44 a	46	Oats	42 a	46
Poland ditto	47 a	48	Poland ditto	43 a	48
Rape Seed £36 a £39			Rape Seed £38 a £40		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	— a	65	American Flour	44 a	48
Second ditto	55 a	60	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from June 4 to June 10—Total, 6,102 quarters, from 70s. to 89s.—Average 80s. 0½d. or 4s. 9½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending June 11.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	79	5	Beans	61	5
Rye	53	0	Peas	62	2
Barley	42	10	Oatmeal	50	1
Oats	37	2	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, JUNE 16.

	£.		£.	s.		£.	s.	£.	s.
Wheat, per ld.	20	0 a	23	0	Oats, per qr.	2	8 a	2	14
Barley, per qr.	2	5 a	2	8	Beans, do.	3	3 a	3	12

Peas £0. 0s. a £0. 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 15th of June, 1808, is 2l. 0s. 6½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	POCKETS.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Kent	4	0 a	5	15	Kent	4	4 a	6	6
Sussex	4	4 a	4	16	Sussex	4	12 a	5	5
Essex	4	4 a	5	0	Farnham	6	0 a	9	0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. James's,	Hay	4	12	0 a	6	6	0	Average	5	9	0
	Straw	2	2	0 a	2	6	6		2	4	3
Whitechapel,	Hay	5	0	0 a	6	8	0		5	14	0
	Clover	6	0	0 a	7	8	0		6	14	0
	Straw	1	18	0 a	2	4	0		2	1	0
Smithfield,	Hay	5	0	0 a	6	0	0		5	10	0
	Clover	6	0	0 a	7	7	0		6	13	6
	Straw	2	0	0 a	2	5	0		2	2	6

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.	s.	d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. Carcase.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	5	8 a	6	6	Beef	3	8 a	5	0
Mutton	5	4 a	6	0	Mutton	4	0 a	5	0
Veal	5	6 a	6	6	Veal	3	8 a	5	8
Pork	5	0 a	6	0	Pork	4	8 a	5	4
Lamb	6	0 a	7	4	Lamb	4	4 a	6	4

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 700—Sheep and Lambs, 8,300
Calves, 400—Pigs 290

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	18½ a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb.		
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	per dozen	28 a	33
Dressing Hides	15 a	19	—— 50 a 70lb.	34 a	38
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22	—— 80 a 90lb.	32 a	35
Flat Ordinary	15½ a	17	—— heavy	22 a	26
Tanned Horse	21 a	23	Seals, small	39 a	43
			—— large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 3½. a 3¾, —good, 4d.

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2	6 a	3	10	Market Calf each	0	a	12	0
Middling	1	10 a	2	2	Engl. Horse	10	0 a	17	0
Ordinary	1	4 a	1	10	Shearlings	1	0 a	0	0
					Lamb Skins	1	6 a	2	6

PRICE OF COALS.

THURSDAY, June 17.—Bourn Moor, 44s. 6d.; Eden, 45s. Hebburn, 50s.; Killingworth, 49s. 6d.; Park Main, 44s. 9d.; Wall's End, 50s. 0d.; Wear Wall's End, 45s. 9d.

11 Ships at Market, 6 sold, 59 sailed, 18 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	69	0 a	72	0	Town Tallow	—	0 a	80	0
Soap, yellow	—	0 a	112	0	Yell. Russia, do.	—	0 a	97	0
—— mottled	—	0 a	120	0	White, do.	—	0 a	99	0
—— curd	—	0 a	120	0	Soap,	—	93	0 a	94	0
Candles, p. doz.	—	0 a	12	6	Graves	—	0 a	14	0
—— mould, do.	—	0 a	14	6	Good Dregs	—	0 a	44	0

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 3½d. Clare, 5s. 3½d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 4d.—Average 5s. 3½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturday
Bank Stock		242½ 3½				
3 per Cent. Consol						
3 per Cent. Reduced	68½ ⅞	69½ ⅞	69½	69½ 69	68⅞ ½ ⅝	68⅞ ⅝
4 per Cent. Consol	85⅛ ⅜	85½ ½ ⅝	85⅝ ½	85½ 6 5½	85⅛ ⅜	85⅛ ⅜
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.						
6 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18⅞ 15-16	18⅞ 15-16	18⅞ 15-16	19	18 15-16	18⅞ 15-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	68⅛		68⅛		67¼	67⅛ ⅜
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	7⅛		7⅛	7 14-16⅛		
Irish 5 per Cent.	96¼	96¼	96¼		97¼	
South Sea Stock						
India Stock						
Do. Bonds	P. 1 pm.	1 pm. P.	P. 1 pm.	P. 1 pm.	1 pm. P	P. 1 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	4, 7 pm.	3, 6 pm.	3, 7 pm.	4, 7 pm.	3, 6 pm.	3, 6 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£21	£21	£21	£21	£21	£21 2s.
Omnium	4 pm.	3¼ 4 pm.	4 pm.	4 3¼ pm.	3¼ ½ ¼ pm	3¼ 3½
Consols for Account	70¼ ⅜	70⅜ ½ ⅓	70⅜ ⅜ ½	70⅜ ⅜	70¼ 10⅜	70
Bank for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	36	1 2 U.	Bilboa	40½	
Do. at Sight	35	5	Palermo	98d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	4 2 U.	Leghorn	46½	
Hamburgh	34	9 2½U.	Genoa	43½	
Altona	34	10 2½U.	Venice	52 ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16	Naples	46	
Do.	24	2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	24		Oporto	62	
Madrid	41	effec.	Dublin	11½ per Ct.	
Cadiz	41	effec.	Cork	11½	
			N. Dol. 5s. 3d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	1	0
Dublin	0	2
Waterford	1	0
Guernsey	0	1
Jersey	0	1

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

. 26. SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER TWENTY-SIX.

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF SPAIN.

What News from Spain?" has been, for some time , the universal inquiry among our politicians of all ks. Did the anxiety with which this question is pro- d, proceed solely from a generous concern for those ic Patriots, who have nobly stood forth in defence of r national independance, it would be highly praisewor and an honour to those who feel and display it. Our d wishes they have every title to; our aid, as far as it be given with prudence, they ought certainly to re- e. But here we must stop. We can go no farther. us beware of being deceived: for the crisis is awful, a mistake may be productive of the most fatal conse- nces.

hat man who believes that the Spanish People, who e appealed to arms, have the smallest chance of defeat- Bonaparte (and it is an opinion which *some Newspaper tors* have endeavoured to inculcate) is a dupe of the t egregious, the most lamentable, the most dangerous sion. No man, accustomed to think liberally and ac- tely, who is acquainted with the relative condition of contending parties, and the warlike events of the last nteen years, can doubt for a moment the issue of the ent contest. That the brave Spaniards will unfor- tely be obliged to submit is a lamentable fact; but it ld be useless, it would be criminal to conceal, or evade conviction which assails us. The truth of this opinion will not only prove, in a few words, to the satisfaction ur readers, but we shall point out the usefulness and advantages of an early and serious attention to its im- ant consequences.

ad the Spanish troops been allowed to remain at home, vided, and entire; had they continued in possession ll their strong holds; had they fortified and guarded he passes of the Pyrennees; had the French soldiers excluded from the country; had the Spanish army fired with enthusiasm, and directed by its own Go- ment, feeble as it was; and had the brave Inhabitants ll the Provinces been regularly armed and organized, ng to fight, and not fearing to die in defence of their ntry, then, indeed, we might rationally have entertain- *me* hope of their being able successfully to oppose the ern Alexander.

ut when the contrary of all this is notoriously the case, n the Spanish army has been divided, expatriated, even rived of its Officers, and arms; when the French, with merous force, every day encreasing, are in undisturb- ossession of the Capital, the Government, and all the tresses; when the late King, and his intended Successor, e behaved with a pusillanimity, not only contemptible, astonishing, and surpassing all example; when the e Inhabitants of the Capital, after hundreds of their w-citizens had been butchered, have been constrained, tly, though reluctantly to submit; when almost all the Provinces have already followed their example, what can the inhabitants of two districts (Asturias and Gallicia) however brave, however Patriotic, perform? Does any man expect that they will be able to defeat the French: to march to their own capital, emancipate their country, and drive the French invaders beyond the Pyrennees? No. Such hopes cannot be seriously entertained, for a moment, by any man, in the smallest degree, capable of estimating difficulties, or balancing probabilities.

What then will be the consequences of the patriotic resistance of these two Northern Provinces to the French Usurper? The efforts of these brave men may, for a season, engage his attention, distract his force, and render his conquest less easy, and less secure. These are, no doubt, events of considerable importance, if we make use of the interval to increase, strengthen, and consolidate our own means of defence and annoyance, but fatally delusive if they are to encourage hopes that Spain is destined to form a barrier to the extended ambition of Bonaparte.

The truth is, our danger is at the present moment more imminent than it has been, at any period, since the commencement of the present war. This proposition has been very ably illustrated by Mr. York, in his excellent speech in the House of Commons, on Monday last, respecting the Defence of the Country. If, therefore, we do not speedily and effectually rouse from that lethargy, into which all ranks among us have unfortunately fallen; if we become not fully sensible of the peril of our situation; if we blindly trust to our naval superiority, and await with a lamentable inaction, and a presumptuous, a criminal, confidence, the coming storm; if we prepare not, with extraordinary exertions, to meet the surrounding dangers; and if we foolishly expect, or feel the smallest confidence in any foreign aid, the hazard is incalculable (and melancholy for a Briton to allow) our destruction not impossible.

Let us, therefore, be fully convinced of what is almost indubitably certain, that we may soon be exposed, alone, to the entire, the undivided, the concentrated strength of Europe. We are opposed to a man, who, though highly aided by Fortune, is still more highly gifted by Nature: who restlessly pursues his schemes: who has hitherto obtained the objects of his ambition: who hates us, our power, our liberty, and our independance, with an unextinguishable hatred; whose interest, whose Power whose happiness depends, in a considerable degree, on our destruction.

This man now wields the sceptre of Europe.—He has subdued the Netherlands, Holland, and all the States of Italy: he has conquered Prussia, defeated and terrified Austria, humbled Russia, conciliated Denmark, acquired the confidence and friendship of the Porte, seized upon Portugal, and has now taken possession of Spain. Let us consider, for a moment, the means which he possesses of invading our shores. He has all the wealth of the Continent at his command. A million of soldiers, brave and adventurous, accustomed to warfare and victory, are assembled under his banners. All the Continental Ports which are open to the Atlantic and German oceans, from Cadiz to the Texel, are now under his controul—in his

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possession. Will any man who loves his country, after a consideration of these circumstances, venture to assert, that this enemy is not awfully formidable? Can any exertion be too strenuous, can any anxiety be too great respecting the contest with such a foe.

The great natural advantage of our insular situation, and the proud superiority of our navy, have hitherto been considered, by the bulk of the nation, as fences against invasion, nearly impossible to be surmounted. Under common times and circumstances, and against a common enemy, it might have been reasonable to think so, but opposed as we now are, to a combination of physical means, with superlative ability, almost unprecedented in the history of mankind, it is prudent to set some bounds to our confidence. Our most able admirals have all declared, that an invasion was by no means unlikely or impracticable. Lord Nelson, Lord St. Vincent, Lord Howe, Sir Sidney Smith, have all said so. And if this be true, of which there can be no doubt, we ought, undoubtedly, to be as much prepared to meet the French, as if we had not a single ship at sea.

For this purpose, some more comprehensive measures than any yet adopted, should be immediately resorted to. Our regular army, though excellent, is scarcely sufficient in number to guard the whole extent of our coasts. The noble, the laudable, the honourable spirit, which originally animated our volunteers, has, owing to various causes, which we shall not now stop to enumerate, almost totally evaporated. Our army of reserve has decayed; the recruiting system is less productive than formerly; and the local militia plan is dreadfully inferior to the magnitude of our danger. A plan similar to that recently proposed by Lord Selkirk, is strenuously called for by the present alarming crisis—is absolutely necessary for the preservation of our national existence. Let every young man in the country able to carry arms, be instructed in the most essential part of the tactics of modern warfare. Let the people be made duly sensible of the extent of their danger, and the necessity of their exertions. Let the only strife among our great men be, who shall most benefit, and advance the interests of the country. Let all ranks enthusiastically and permanently unite in preparing to repel the approaching enemy. In this way, and in this way alone, can the safety of the country be really secured.

And if we be prudent enough to do so, we shall be under no necessity of looking with eagerness and anxiety to the brave, honourable, but fruitless, exertions of the Patriots of Spain; we shall be fully able to defend ourselves against the whole world; we may contemn the threats and attack of the Master of the Continent; and transmit a glorious lesson to posterity of the brave and successful resistance of a free people, to the greatest, the most formidable tyrant, that the world ever saw; and may hand down to future generations, our liberties, our equal laws, our attainments in science, our acquirements in knowledge and civilization, and every thing that is valuable and interesting to society.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL PAMPHLETEERS.

No. XXVI.

THE EARL OF SELKIRK'S PAMPHLET ON THE NECESSITY OF A MORE EFFECTUAL SYSTEM OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, AND THE MEANS OF ESTABLISHING THE PERMANENT SECURITY OF THE KINGDOM.

(Concluded from our last.)

On the third section of Lord Selkirk's Pamphlet, the section in which he demonstrates the advantages that his proposed institution would be likely to produce for the security of the kingdom, it is unnecessary for us to make any observations. His Lordship's reasonings there are all upon the military operations best calculated for the case of an invasion, and admirably do these reasonings seem fitted to provide against the dangers that are to be dreaded from such an event.

In the fourth section, in which he enters upon a comparison of his own plan of Local Militia, with the Volunteer System, and with the scheme proposed for a general array, his arguments are, for the most part, equally satisfactory. We will say a few words upon the question of this comparison, and first of the Volunteer System.

The Volunteer System has the advantage of being already established; but of what value is the temporary establishment of that, which in its own nature admits of no establishment that can be durable? The privilege that every individual possesses, of quitting his corps at pleasure, is an insuperable obstacle not only to the acquisition of military habits, but to the permanency of the system itself. For though the sudden danger of the country, or the fear of a general array, or some other partial or temporary cause, may for one year swell the Volunteer force to a power amply sufficient for every purpose of defence, yet at each man is at liberty to quit his corps whenever he pleases, is is to be expected that the vigour and fullness of the system will cease, when the stimulus ceases that urged that system. Besides, we fear that permanent duty, with all its mischiefs, is an evil absolutely necessary; and the Volunteer Plan of drill-days, and half drill-days, can never be of any real practical benefit. The Volunteers, too, are indiscriminately men of all ages, and a great proportion of them are persons in the higher ranks of life, so that to put them upon permanent duty would occasion every, very heavy inconvenience to business of every kind: whereas young men, and men in the lower classes of life, occasion no such serious mischiefs, by being absent for a few weeks from their regular occupations.

Lord Selkirk very justly apprehends, that some persons may object to the dissolution of the Volunteer System, lest it should offend the numerous body of the Volunteers. But he conceives this objection unfounded; because, says he,

"There may be individuals who have entered among the Volunteers for the mere purpose of obtaining exemption from "ballots, or similar privileges, and who may be reluctant to "lose these advantages. But the great body of the Volunteers, "the men who, four or five years ago, came forward with so "much zeal at the call of their country, can have no wish to "continue their laborious exertions any longer than they are "necessary. From patriotic motives they undertook a severe "task, in a season of great public alarm: and from feelings of "honour they have thought themselves bound not to withdraw, "while Government continued to demand their services. But "the performance is a personal burden, from which it is most "natural that they should wish, and most proper that they "ought to be relieved. When they see every purpose of their "institution answered in a permanent and effectual manner, can "they have any reluctance in yielding to their successors, the "burdensome post which they have so long and honourably "maintained?"

We are afraid that his Lordship's opinion of the motives that induced the Volunteers to enrol themselves, is of a nature too much exalted. If, however, the liable age were from eighteen to twenty-one, as we proposed in our last Number, instead of being from eighteen to twenty-five, the number of Volunteers liable to the new enrolment, would be so small, that this objection could no longer exist. An exemptim is proposed by his Lordship in favour of the Yeomanry Cavalry, who from their personal stake in the country, and their local knowledge, are in some respects preferable even to Regular Troops.

As to the plan of a general array, to include the whole male population of a mature age, its advantages are hardly sufficient to entitle it to a comparison with Lord Selkirk's scheme. Every body must see how much better the safety of the kingdom will be secured by a complete and effectual training, applied to an adequate body of men, than by extending an imperfect and superficial instruction over a greater number. Beside, it must never be forgotten, that upon Lord Selkirk's plan all the men in the kingdom will, in the course of another generation, have gone through a series of military discipline, at the period of life best suited for the reception of durable impressions. And the extension of a military instruction at once over all the men of all ages, would be attended with an enormous and absolutely unproductive expence. However, there is another kind of enrolment, comprising the whole population, which Lord Selkirk thinks might be advantageous, not for services strictly military, but for objects of a subsidiary nature: such as the obstruction of an enemy, by cutting up roads, breaking down bridges, destroying provender, constructing entrenchments, and other useful operations.

There is no reason, says he, to doubt, that our people would be ready voluntarily to render every service of this kind; but these spontaneous services will not be sufficiently prompt to be of real use. It must be ever borne in mind, that if the enemy land in England, a very short period must decide the contest in

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ht or three weeks after they set foot on English ground, i be our prisoners, or our masters. No aid therefore f any value, that is not given with instantaneous rea- and that promptitude cannot possibly be expected previous arrangement and organization. It has been riously remarked that in the peculiar state of society evails in England, we have no class of men correspond- e peasantry of some of the less commercial countries on nent, men, who from the variety of their occupations, habits of life, are capable of acting as irregular troops ithout instruction, or direction. Our people are all so fined, each to his own particular employment, tha- ot be capable of judging for themselves with respect to ary object. They must be superintended and directed peration; and their services, of whatever nature, will le else, unless, through various gradations of authority organized, the whole mass can receive its impulse from out.

rate plan is proposed for Ireland: and this plan is a body of Feucibles, to serve for three years only, in an- e United Kingdom. In the appointment of officers, it is ade that commands be given to persons of popular cha- d local influence. A chaplain of the established church ed for each regiment; but in case one-third of the me communion of dissenters, Lord Selkirk advises that tended by a clergyman of their own persuasion, at the of Government. He proposes also, that in the Roman districts a proportion of the officers always be of that n. In this plan for Ireland we do not see much to ad cept the provision for the appointment of officers and ; but the confused state of Ireland renders it necessary nething, and we think it probable that Lord Selkirk's be the most rational that circumstances will admi far it may fall short of the kind of equality which all men, and Lord Selkirk among them, desire to see es between the constitution of England and that of The present plan is little else than a militia, passing b ance, and provided with somewhat better regulations. rdship then enters upon an investigation of the merit litia that now subsists among us, and completely proves racy and inconvenience of such a body. He proves that a regiments are as expensive to the country as regular without being so useful. He proves that the expence inding the whole body of 400,000 men, which his plan j d to raise, is an expence no greater than that of the es- ent of about 50,000 men on the present system of militia, bvious that the 400,000 local militia-men must be worth n the 50,000 ordinary militia-men. He proves further ystem of militia-ballot, and the premiums that neces- end it, attract as substitutes many men who would other- r the line, and that thus the regular army is weakened e present ordination of affairs. He then refutes the ea that the militia is the only constitutional force, by that the militia has now lost its original principles. section requires no comments from us. It is chiefly a and enforcement of the arguments that have preceded estimate of the expences of the plan proposed.

so many other noblemen and gentlemen of high rank ats, are employing their time in hunting for votes or at speeches, it is matter of peculiar praise to Lord Sel- d be busying himself with forming solid and substan- dies for her sufferings; that he has judged it better to country, than to shew how others have failed to serve her.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH, DUTCH, GERMAN, HAMBURGH, AND ALTONA PAPERS.

FRANCE.

, JUNE 3.—The Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire esterday gone to the Palace of her Majesty the Queen nd, there declared, that the will of his Majesty the r and King was, that the Prince born to their Majesties and Queen of Holland, on the 20th of April last, should he name of Charles-Louis Napoleon; of which act a drawn up, in presence of the Emperor's mother, the Holland, the Grand Duchess of Berg, &c.

14.—Letters from Bayonne, of the 10th inst. contain wing particulars:—"King Joseph Napoleon arrive th inst. in this town. His Majesty was received wit honours due to a Sovereign. The Spanish Deputies, civil and military authorities, had the honour to be d to him."

HOLLAND.

ANSWER OF THE GOVERNOR OF CADIZ, TO ADMIRAL PURVIS, &c.

ROTTERDAM, JUNE 10.—The *Moniteur* of the 4th contains articles to the following effect:—

The troops forming the garrison of Sweaborg, who have been made prisoners of war by the Russians, amount to 8000 men, and in the several actions in Finland the Swedes have had about 4000 killed and made prisoners. Thus the loss of the Swedes may be altogether estimated at 12,000 men. They will receive from England no aid corresponding to this loss. Where are the armies and fleets of England, while Sweden is thus suffering for her sake—they are before Cadiz. Allured by the state of affairs in Spain, they have sent about 10,000 men to Gibraltar, and they have panned 4000 before the port of Cadiz.

A ship of 74 guns approached the harbour of Cadiz as a flag of truce, but she was received with cannon balls. At last, a boat came from her with a message, and she was sent back with the following answer by the Captain-General:

"We do not want your interference. If we have any dispute "with the French, that is nothing to you. Whatever differ- "ences may be between us are only family affairs; you wish to "destroy the barracks, and to capture the Spanish and French "fleets; that would indeed be a fine *catch* for you, and you "would doubtless be grievously offended if you thought that we "were not ready for you—we have 15,000 men in the camp of "St. Roche, and an equal number here. General Solano is on "his way to us with his division, and the French General Du- "pont enters Seville with 30,000 men.

Meanwhile the English are always intriguing with the Moors; but the Emperor has demanded a positive answer from the King of Morocco, and that Prince will not be imprudent enough to draw upon himself the united enmity of France and Spain. He will long regret the first gun he fires against Ceuta.

NAVAL PROJECTS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

On the 24th May, the Prince Arch-Chancellor, presiding in the Sitting of the Senate, appointed the State-Counsellor, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Minister of State, to lay before them the grounds of a *Senatus Consultum*, for uniting Tuscany with the French Empire; and M. Semonville spoke in the name of the Commission of the Senate, which unanimously voted for this incorporation. The following is a summary of the assigned grounds:—

"The whole coast of the Mediterranean Sea must form a part of the French territory of the great Empire. The regions, the coasts adjoining to the Adriatic, are united with the kingdom of Italy; all those which lie along the Mediterranean, which are adjacent to our territory, must be united with the empire of France. From Leghorn to Toulon, to Genoa, to the department of Corsica, is not farther than from Leghorn to Milan. The commerce of the Mediterranean, whatever may be the opposition of the Tyrant of the Seas, shall be necessarily under the influence of France. The very same first principles, in consequence of which Genoa was incorporated with France rather than with the kingdom of Italy, also require that Leghorn be made a part of that empire. The kingdom of Naples, which lies both on the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, constitutes a distinct kingdom, subject, however, to the same federative system, and to the same state policy.

"The port of Leghorn has given constant reasons of complaint to France. That port, appertaining to a territory, governed by a weak Prince, had fallen under the influence of England, and was become one of the principal inlets for her commerce. In different instances, without wishing to violate the neutrality of the Sovereign of Tuscany, it became necessary for divisions of French troops to enter Leghorn, to confiscate the English merchandize there. These violations of territory, however necessary, are always disagreeable; and since Leghorn cannot be under the influence of France and England at the same time, it must become a part of France. Besides, Leghorn and the Tuscan territory produces sailors for the extension of our marine; through its whole extent ship-building is carried on, and in the same proportion must the means be increased of providing seamen for manning them. If, as of late, a squadron was created at Toulon, as if by a miracle; and if, contrary to the ideas of all those who are acquainted with the sea service, we found means to equip a numerous squadron, which Admiral Ganteaume commanded with so much ability, and for which he obtained so much renown, by the skilful manœuvres by which he frustrated the plans of the enemy—which having supplied with men, provisions, and warlike stores, Corfu, the key of the Adriatic,

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menaced by an expedition already on its way, thus rendered fruitless, and which, on its returning voyage, capturing many considerable prizes, braved all storms, and exercised the crews during a difficult voyage of three months—if all these advantages have been gained, they must be partly ascribed to the incorporation of Genoa, which numbers many of her sons among the good seamen of that squadron.

"The Sons of the Arno are invited to the glory, his Majesty having decreed that Spezzia shall be a military port; the docks, the works of the arsenal, and the forts, both on the sea and land side, are already marked out, and before the end of the present year, six ships of two or three decks shall be put upon the stocks.

"It would not be proper to establish such considerable works at the extremities of the empire, if a foreign power were placed at the very gates of that arsenal. Spezzia shall become a second Toulon in the Mediterranean; on the whole coast there abound iron, timber, provisions, and useful hands: the provisions, the iron, and the men surrendered up, must become French. France and the continent, which are desirous of restoring the balance of power on the ocean, have the self-same interest in the prosperity of the new maritime department of Spezzia. The incorporation of Tuscany is a necessary consequence of that grand plan.

"This union is also the interest of Tuscany, which, under the sway of its little princes, was governed without system, without vigour, and was perpetually infested by the Barbary powers. Men can now no longer be governed in a capricious and fantastic manner. There must be a certain rule, the Government of the law, protected by a Prince sufficiently great and elevated above the passions of men, and inflexible, as the law is necessary for this purpose. The time indeed is passed, in which it was believed that people were made for kings, not kings for people. Lands, pastures, and forests may become property, but no person can possess a kingdom as if it were a farm. These disastrous consequences can no longer take place in great states. It is in vain then that objections are made to the great extension of the empire; the communication by land, now that neither Alps or Appenines oppose it, is as easy from Leghorn to Paris, as from Paris to Nice. It has been the policy of European states to subdue the most distant countries, in order to obtain new commercial and maritime resources: why then should we neglect those resources and acquisitions which are so valuable to us? The territory of the Medicis, the country of the sciences and the arts, must form an immediate part of the French empire.

"The dukedom of Urbino, Camerino, and the mark of Ancona, lying on the coast of the Adriatic, fall under the influence of Venice, and must necessarily be united with the kingdom of Italy. This is also accomplished, and the considerable works in the port of Ancona will afford the opportunity of fitting out there ten sail of the line, to secure the freedom of the Adriatic sea, of which Ancona shall be the harbour, and Venice the naval arsenal. Before the end of this year five sail of the line shall be lying in the roads of Ancona, in that dangerous sea, which to the English presents only hostile shores, and where they will be obliged to maintain six ships of the line, if they attempt to counter-balance our power. No, the war shall not be eternal, in spite of the blind fury which cherishes that inhuman and senseless principle in the cabinet of London. Every where French squadrons are forming, and our naval power in the Scheldt is already considerable. In a few days there will be in the roads of Flushing and Antwerp a fleet of 30 sail of the line; that on the coast of Brittany will be still stronger. Besides that, we have the allied Russian squadron at Lisbon, where there are already a division of several new ships of the line in the best state, which the rapid advance of the army under General Junot placed in our hands.

"The events in Spain have converted a declining and badly conducted monarchy into a constitutional and energetic government; the dock-yards at Cadiz, Ferrol, and Carthagena have felt this already. Toulon, Spezzia, Venice, all the resources forthcoming from Holland, Spain, and Italy, are in operation; we must have ships, and these last named countries have no deficiency either of iron or of timber and hemp, for building or rigging them.

"A decree has been issued from the Emperor for the incorporation of Tuscany, on the principle of the necessity for completing the system of the great empire, and for rendering the naval administration of France harmonious throughout all the members of the great confederacy. Without the incorporation of Tuscany, there could be no immediate communication with Naples, and our relations could not be maintained with her, but through the medium of states subsisting under other governments, from which it might be feared that the guidance and influence might be lost, which must be exercised towards such states, to place the coasts and sailors in a state of opposition to the common enemy."

The following is the Decree of the Senate, passed in consequence of this exposition:

Art. 1. The Dukedoms of Parma and Placentia are united to the French Empire under the name of the Department of the Taro; they shall form an inseparable indivisible portion of the French territory, from the period of the notification of the present *Senatus Consultum*.

2. The States of Tuscany are united to the French Empire, under the name of the Department of the Arno, the Department of the Mediterranean, and the Department of the Ombrona. They shall form an indivisible portion of the French Empire, from the period of the notification of the present Decree.

3. The laws which govern the French Empire shall, in the Departments of the Arno, the Mediterranean, and the Ombrona, be made public before the 1st of January, 1809, the period from which the Constitutional Government for these Departments shall take its commencement.

4. The Department of the Taro, and that of the Arno, shall each have six Deputies in the Legislative body, the Department of the Mediterranean three, and the Department of the Ombrona three; which will raise the number of the Members of that Body to 342.

5. The Deputies of the Department of the Taro shall be chosen and named without delay, and shall enter the Legislative Body before the Sitting of 1808.

6. The Deputies of the Departments of the Arno, of the Mediterranean, and of the Ambrona, shall enter the Legislative Body before the Session of 1809, &c.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 24.—His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, as well as the Junta of the Government, having been informed respecting the desire of the Emperor of the French to see assembled at Bayonne, on the 15th of June next, a deputation of 150 persons, from the Clergy, Nobility, and States-General, for the purpose of deliberating upon the interesting situation of that kingdom, the Junta is charged to take measures for expediting the execution of his Majesty's pleasure, and to give to the Cities and Corporations the necessary directions in these respects. The Clergy shall be represented by two Archbishops, six Bishops, named by the Junta, sixteen canons or dignitaries named by their chapters, twenty priests named by their Bishops, and six Generals of Orders. There shall be ten Grandees of Spain, namely, the Duke de Frias, the Duke de Medina Celi, the Duke de Hyen, the Count de Orgaz, the Count de Fuentes, the Marquis de Santa Cruz, the Count de Fernan Nunnez, the Duke d'Ossuna, the Duke del Parque, the Condt de Santa Colonna, 10 Titulars, and 10 Knights of Castille, two Deputies from Navarre, &c.

JUNE 3.—This day was published, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of France, &c. a Proclamation to the Spanish nation. The following is a translation of the more important passages:—

"Spaniards! after a long lingering disease, your nation sunk into decay. I have seen your sufferings; I will relieve them. Your greatness makes a part of mine.

"Your Princes have ceded to me all their rights to the Spanish Crown. I will not reign over your provinces, but I will acquire an eternal right to the love and gratitude of your posterity.

"Your monarchy is old; it must be renovated, that you may enjoy the blessings of a renovation which shall not be purchased by civil war or desolation.

"Spaniards! I have convened a general assembly of the deputies of your provinces and towns, that I may know your desires and wants.

"I shall lay down my rights, and place your illustrious Crown upon the head of one who resembles me; securing you a Constitution, which will unite the salutary power of the Sovereign with the liberties and rights of the Spanish nation. It is my wish that my memory shall be blessed by your latest posterity, and that they shall say—he was the restorer of our country.

"*Given at Bayonne, 25th May*, 1808."

"By virtue of a mandate of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, dated the 22d inst. the existing Commission of Consolidation of the royal *Vales* is abolished. The Commission is in future to be composed of the President of Government, of the Supreme Council of Castile, two Ministers of the same Council, a Minister of the Council of the Indies, one of the Council of the Factory, and a Secretary. The Duke

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intrusted to this Commission are to secularise and sell, as far as is requisite, the Church lands, and to dispatch all other pressing business.

"His Imperial Highness has nominated Colonel Cabarrus to be Intendant-General in Chief of the Consolidation of the Royal Vales, with the title of Master of the Accounts, and the functions of Minister of the Commission of the Government.

BAYONNE, JUNE 4.—The day before yesterday his Majesty received, at his Levee, the Deputation of the Grandees of Spain, and had a very long conference with them. Among the Members who constitute this Deputation are mentioned Prince Castel Franco, the Duke del Parque, the Duke of Ossuna, the Marquis of Santa Cruz, and the Count of Santa Colonna. Yesterday his Excellency M. d'Auzanza, Minister of Finance, presented to his Majesty the Deputation of the Council of the Indies, and of the Council of Finance. His Majesty conversed two hours with the Members of this Deputation, concerning the changes and improvements which the welfare of Spain requires, in the opinion of all intelligent persons. The Deputies of the Extraordinary Junta are daily arriving.

The following Imperial Decree has been issued at Madrid:

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, &c.

"The King and the Princes of the House of Spain having ceded their rights to the Crown, as is known by their treaties of the 5th and 10th of May, and by their proclamations published by the Junta and the Council of Castile, we have decreed, and do decree, ordered, and do order, as follows:—

"Art. 1. The Assembly of the Notables, which has already been convened by the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, shall be held on the 15th of June, at Bayonne. The Deputies shall be charged with the sentiments, desires, and complaints of those they represent; and also with full power to fix the basis of the new Government for the Kingdom.

"2. Our cousin, the Grand Duke of Berg, shall continue to fulfil the functions of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

"3. The Ministers, the Council of State, the Council of Castile, and all civil, ecclesiastical, and military authorities are, as far as is requisite, confirmed. Justice shall be administered under the same forms, and in the same manner as is usual.

"4. The Council of Castile is charged with the publication of this Decree, and with the affixing it on all places where it may be necessary, that no one may pretend ignorance of the same.

"Given in our Imperial and Royal Palace at Bayonne, the 25th of May, 1808. (Signed) "*NAPOLEON.*"

ITALY.

NAPLES, JUNE 4.—The English, desirous to interrupt again the repose which we this moment enjoy, have disembarked some hundreds of banditti at various points of Calabria; but the people, who have been so often the victims of English instigations, and are convinced of their impotence, united in a mass to drive back these their allies.

ROME, MAY 21.—In the Courant of this city, there is the following important decree:

"Napoleon, by the grace of God, and by the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Rhenish Confederacy, considering that the present Sovereign of Rome has constantly refused to declare war against the English, and to co-operate with the kingdoms of Italy and Naples for the protection of the Italian peninsula; that the interest of the two kingdoms, and the relative situation of Italy and Naples, require that their communication should be interrupted by no hostile Power; that the gift of the lands which compose the Ecclesiastical States was made by our illustrious predecessor Charlemagne, for the benefit of Christendom, but not for the succour of the enemies of our Holy Religion; therefore have re, upon consideration of the demand for passports, made by the Russian Ambassador at our Court, on the 8th of March, decreed, and do decree, as follows: [Here follow the different articles of this Decree, uniting the provinces of the Papal Territory to the kingdom of Italy, and presenting various local regulations as to their Government.] In pursuance of a second Decree, all Cardinals, Prelates, and other Officers of the Roman Court, born in the kingdom of Italy, must retire to the place of their birth before the 5th of June, on pain of forfeiting their places. At Ancona, on the 11th of May, the Papal Troops were already dismissed.

RUSSIA.

PETERSBURGH, MAY 18.—The execution of the long projected expedition to India is now spoken of with the greatest confidence. The corps of Davoust, it is said, will immediately be assembled at Astracan, where a Russian army is to join it. An army is prepared to co-operate with these in Persia, and to advance with them against the British settlements in India.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 28.—Three thousand men of the light infantry of the Prince of Ponte Corvo are arrived in Zealand. They passed the Great Belt, and have disappointed the vigilance of the enemy's cruizers. In the neighbourhood of Rensburg, an encampment has been prepared for 10,000 men, which troops must be all assembled there in the beginning of July. A similar encampment for 8000 men will be prepared at Flensburg.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

A Message from the House of Commons brought up the Cape of Good Hope Trade Regulation Bill, and several private Bills, which were laid on the table.

COALS.

EARL MOIRA rose on the order of the day for the third reading on the Paddington Canal Coal Bill, and objected to it, on the ground, that an inland coal trade was detrimental to the Sea Coal Trade between London and Newcastle.

THE EARL OF SUFFOLK said it had been proved, that Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland were not capable of supplying the metropolis at all time with coals. When the wind was adverse, the coal vessels could not get up to the Pool, and the consequence was, that the price of the article was increased to an enormous amount. He thought the Bill likely to save the Public expence in this useful article, and, under all the circumstances, gave the Bill his support. The Bill was then read a third time.

LOCAL MILITIA.

On the order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee on the Local Militia Bill,

EARL FITZWILLIAM moved an amendment, to exempt persons ballotted for the Local Militia from the operations of the Training Act. And after a few observations the amendment was put and negatived. The report was then received, and the Resolutions agreed to.

EARL STANHOPE rose, on the third reading of the Hare Shooting Bill, and observed, that the law, with reference to the appointment of gamekeepers, was better in the Act passed in the reign of George the First, than the law as it stood upon the subject in the present Bill. The question was put and negatived. The Bill was then read a third time.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

A Messenger from the House of Commons brought up the Irish Local Militia Bill, the Stipendiary Curates Bill, and the British Herring Fishery Bill, which were read the first time.

LOCAL MILITIA BILL.

On the third reading of this Bill, *THE EARL OF SELKIRK* adverted to the notice he had given at a previous discussion of this measure, of his intention to propose an amendment relating to the balloting principle. He recommended, Government to call out a given number of young men annually, between the ages of eighteen and nineteen, to learn the use of arms. This plan, according to his opinion, would afford a more effectual force for the defence of the country than the mode of procuring men by ballot; and in order that the proposition might be adopted, he moved that the word "ballot" should be left out of the clause of the Bill. The motion was put and negatived.

Lord Radnor moved an amendment, to exempt persons balloted to serve in the Local Militia from the Training and other Military Acts of the Legislature. After a few observations from Lord Hawkesbury, the motion was put and negatived.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

MR. PALMER'S CLAIM.

LORD ELLIOT rose to make his motion, pursuant to notice, on the Bill for allowing compensation to Mr. Palmer, for his services in the Post-Office, department. He observed, that in addressing their Lordships, he was influenced by no other than a public motive. He then entered into a detail of the circumstances which induced Mr. Pitt to confer a grant of 3000*l.* per year on Mr. Palmer, and his subsequent dismissal from office. He then contended, that by not performing the duties of that office to which Mr. Palmer was appointed, he lost all claim to public compensation, and concluded by moving that the Bill be rejected.

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Earl Moira entered into an eloquent argument in support of Mr. Palmer's claims, and contended, from the minutes of evidence laid before the House on the subject, that Mr. Palmer did not merit the obloquy and disgrace attributed to his conduct. It was not his intention to come to any decision respecting Mr. Palmer's claim, he merely opposed his motion for dismissing the Bill in defiance of the decision of the other House, and the attention which their Lordships were bound in justice to pay to the claim of a subject, who applied for public compensation. Under all the circumstances, he thought the present was not a proper opportunity for the House to come to any decision on the question of Mr. Palmer's claims; and he concluded by moving, "That the House do now adjourn."

The Lord Chancellor opposed the motion for the adjournment, and entered at some length into the consideration of the Bill before the House. Entertaining, as he did, all due respect for the other House of Parliament, which had sent up this Bill, he yet saw no substantial reasons for adopting it, and remained precisely of the same opinion he had formerly adopted, that whatever were the merits of Mr. Palmer towards the public, yet these had been sufficiently rewarded by a pension of 3000*l.* a year, and that he had no well founded claim to the grant proposed in the present Bill.

The House divided, when there appeared for the amendment, non-contents 10, contents 34, majority 24. The original motion was then carried without a division.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

IRISH BANK BILL.

Lord Grenville previous to entering into the discussion, presented a Petition from certain Bankers, Merchants, and Traders of the City of Dublin, professing the Roman Catholic Religion, praying not be excluded from being chosen as Governors and Directors to the Bank of Ireland. He then said, that he was about to move for complying with the prayer of the Petition. Their Lordships were now going to prolong the Charter of the Bank of Ireland for a period of thirty years, without having any reformation as to the terms upon which this grant was to be made: it was necessary to state here, that the prolongation of the charter was of very great value to the Bank of Ireland, for which, in fact, they gave nothing to the public in return: they were, to be sure, to lend a million and a half, but at a higher rate than it could be procured in this country. The Bank had also engaged to rid the public of the expence of managing the public debt, which amounted to no more than 7,525*l.* per annum, with the enormous addition of 23*l.* 17s. for the last year. It was evident, therefore, there never was a bargain made so disadvantageous to the public; for if they had declared they would grant this monopoly to the best bidder, they might have received very considerable pecuniary advantages. His Lordship entered into a comparison between the nature of the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland, in order to shew that the Government could not be injured, or at all affected, by the admission of Roman Catholics to be Governors and Directors of the latter; and concluded by moving, "That it be an instruction to the Committee to make distinct provision in the Bill, that the Roman Catholics of Ireland be admitted Governors and Directors of the Bank of Ireland."

Lord Hawkesbury strongly objected to the motion; and contended that the sense of Parliament had been already taken upon the subject, and that this Bill did not put the Catholics in a worse situation than they were before; it was no more than a continuance of those disabilities under which they before laboured, and was exactly similar to the law with respect to the Bank of England.

The question being called for, a division took place:—For the motion, 63; Against it, 101—Majority, 38. The Bill passed through the Committee without any amendments.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

The Pilots Bill, the Subdivision Clerks Bill, Land Tax Commissioners Bill, Expiring Laws Bill, and Stamp Duties Bill, were brought up from the Commons.

The following Bills received the Royal Assent by Commission: Post Horse Duty Bill, Malta Trade Bill, the Export and Import Duty Bill, the Irish Distillery Bill, the Auditors of Public Accounts Continuation Bill, the American Trade Regulation Bill, the Prize Regulation Bill, the Hare Shooting Bill, the Lunatic Paupers Bill, and the Ireland Coal Navigation Bill, besides others, making in all twenty-six Public and Private Bills. The Commissioners were, Lords Walsingham, Spencer, and the Lord Chancellor.

On the first reading of the Stamp Duties Bill, Lord Lauderdale moved, that the Bill should be printed.

Lord Hawkesbury objected to the motion.

The question was put, and a division took place. The numbers were, contents 16—non-contents 28—against printing the Bill 12.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

Mr. Wharton and others brought up from the Commons the Irish Treasury Bill's Bill, the Coffee Customs Reduction Bill, the Coffee Excise Duty Reduction Bill, and five other bills.

The Court of Sessions Stock-Bill, the Scotch Local Militia Bill, and the Dublin Police Bill, passed through a Committee, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

A new writ was ordered for the Borough of Great Yarmouth, in the room of S. Lushington, Esq. who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Rose brought up the Woollen Manufacture Penalties Suspension Bill, which was read a first time.

The Report of the Madeira Postage Committee was read, and agreed to, and the resolutions ordered to be made part of the Brazil Postage Bill.

Mr. Williams Wynne rose to move an Address to the King, for the purpose of providing a Prison for the Confinement of Lunatics, charged with offences. He observed, that prisons on the common construction, were very unfit for their reception; and he should therefore propose that a particular prison should be erected for the purpose in the neighbourhood of London, where the best medical aid could be procured.

LOCAL MILITIA.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland moved the third reading of the Scotch Local Militia Bill.

Mr. Yorke denied that the British discipline was at all so severe as the French, unless it could be said, that the punishment of death was less severe than that of the lash. The regular army was brought to a pitch of perfection that was never thought of before, both in discipline and numbers. But he was of opinion that a regular army could never suffice for the defence of the realm in such circumstances as the present. Something, therefore, of the nature of a conscription he held to be absolutely necessary. There was no way to meet the wolf when he came but by an armed population. But as Bonaparte's moral character was mischievous both to his own as well as to other countries, as many of his qualities were, it was impossible to deny that he was a great warrior, of the same rank with Cæsar and Alexander. He would have the whole of Europe, it was probable, under his command. There was a French party in Ireland; and however much we might depend upon our navy, it was impossible that it could be a complete security against the landing of an enemy, especially with the facilities of building ships, which Bonaparte would have by the possession of all the continental ports. The French, he said, had adopted the Roman principle of making the best use of the forces of the conquered country. Not only the French but the whole of Europe, therefore, would be upon our backs. Besides, if they were successfully resisted, it would be nothing to them, except merely a missing of their object. We played our last stake, and if we lost, every thing was gone. He adverted to the necessity of providing means of supplies to our navy in case of invasion, and for this purpose it was requisite, that Portsmouth and the principal ports should be in a proper state of defence. The Coast of Kent was now in a much better state of defence than before; but as the North-East coast ought to be secured as well as the South-West. He observed that we ought particularly to secure the communication with Ireland, a point that in case of invasion must be of the greatest importance. Another important object was to secure the capital. The short distance of London from the coast on the East and South, rendered it peculiarly exposed to the enemy in case they landed. It would be of the worst consequences to the country if they should be taken, and therefore it was a great object to take care of it; but even if London should be taken, measures ought to be adopted to secure the heart of the country; the places about Worcester, Gloucester, Shrewsbury, and in the line of the Severn. This would be the only salvation of the country. He descanted upon the importance of fortresses in the interior of the country, from the misfortunes of the continental nations, owing to the neglect of this circumstance. Austria, Prussia, Russia, &c. after the loss of some battles, lost every thing owing to the complete [illegible] of the frontiers. We had an opportunity of securing ourselves in this respect which they had not. Ought we to neglect this

to leave every thing to the chance of the first one or two tles? The expence was not to be considered compared with magnitude of the object. Fortresses might be said to be unourable to liberty; but we lived in peculiar times which rered extraordinary measures, and he thought that such forses would not be unfavourable to liberty; they would merecerve as rallying points to our own forces. He hoped the ation of affairs would excuse his bringing these points under consideration of the House.

Lord Castlereagh admitted, that nothing could be more erial, than the discussion of the defence of the country in the ent situation of affairs; but, at the same time, it was not proper to attend to what had been done, than to what ained to be done. A system of fortification, he stated, to dverse to the constitutional views of many Gentlemen, and gh this were not the case, the ordnance establishment, had the commencement of the present war been kept extremely , and it was not one which could be increased with very great idity. But if it was thought eligible to adopt this mode of nce, it would be highly desirable that there should be an erstanding between Parliament and the Executive Governt upon this subject, and if this system was adopted, that it ld be persevered in, and that it should not be begun by one inistration and dropped by another. The two great arseof Portsmouth and Plymouth were already in a respectable e of defence, and all along the coast from Portsmouth to the r Thames, a line of defence was completed, which rendered shores upon the whole greatly more secure than the opposite t of the enemy. From the river Thames northward throughthe Eastern district, though plans were prepared with the e view before the former Administration came into power, ing was done to carry them into execution by that Admiation; but it was now proposed that they should be comted as speedily as possible. With respect to Ireland, regurveys had been made for the purpose of establishing a re- system of fortification in that country, under the direction Lord Chatham, and he had no doubt that steps would be n under the superintendance of that distinguished person, to e the most vulnerable part of the Empire in a state of the st possible security. He had had a measure in view for the ce of Scotland, but he had been induced by the suggestions me persons possessed of more local information than he had at part of the Empire, to postpone it till the next Session Parliament.

Mr. Windham did not, neither could he be ever brought to rove of this measure. He contrasted it with some of those ted by the late Administration, and declared it to be the t calculated for the object it was intended, than any that d possibly be invented.

me amendments were then proposed, agreed to, and added e Bill, and it was then read a third time, and ordered to Lords.

THE STIPENDIARY CURATES BILL.

the question being put for the third reading of this Bill, Barham opposed it, as giving too great power to Bishops, nly with respect to the immediate matters which appertain e clerical function, but as it would enable them with much effect to interfere in legislative elections.

Mr. Hawkins Brown denied that such interference was ever n in modern days to prevail. He admitted that a Bishop Winchester, in the early part of the reign of Queen Anne, interfered improperly, but it was very improbable that the would occur again.

e House divided, Ayes 18—Noes 20—Majority 53.

the motion that this Bill do pass, another division on a , proposed by Lord Porchester, took place—Ayes 7—s 61.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

he Warehousing Goods Bill, the Paymasters Bill, and the ery Bill, were read a third time and passed.

r. W. Scott obtained leave to bring in a Bill for extending provisions of an Act of the 45th of the King, holding out an ragement to Seamen to enter into the Navy, which was s first time.

he Lottery Bill was read a third time.

the clause for preventing Appeals from interlocutory ments, in the Scotch Judicature Bill, Sir S. Romilly proed an amendment, that Appeals should not be allowed, exin cases where three of the Judges differed in opinion from majority. This amendment was agreed to.

Message from the Lords acquainted the House that their ships had agreed to the Barrack Master, the Paymasters, the Paddington Canal, and to several other public and private Bills.

ASSESSED TAXES.

The House proceeded to a Committee on the Bill for the better regulating the payment and collection of the Assessed Taxes.

Mr. Wardell moved, as an amendment to the ninth clause, "that the inspector should be obliged to specify the nature and "object of the surcharge." After some conversation this was withdrawn, and, on the suggestion of the Solicitor General, a clause to the same effect, but more precise in wording, was adopted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to insert an amendment in the Bill, reducing the fine of 500*l.* imposed on assessors making an unfounded surcharge, to 100*l.* on the ground that the former sum was excessive, and calculated to discourage proper persons from undertaking the office.

Mr. Smith, Mr. Spencer Stanhope, and others argued in favour of the original sum. The House divided, and there appeared for the amendment 63, against it 21, majority 42.

Another clause was proposed by *Mr. Perceval*, for the appointment of Commissioners-General and Inspectors-General, to determine causes of appeal, and to be allowed salaries of 600*l.* a year each, exclusive of incidental expences to be incurred for clerks, travelling, &c.

Mr. Tierney and *Mr. Whitbread* opposed it on the grounds that the offices were wholly unnecessary, and would considerably burthen the finances of the country. The House divided, and there were, for the clause 58, against it 15, majority 43.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

COPY-RIGHT.

Mr. Wynne urged the justice and propriety of postponing this Bill till another Session, and argued at length against the Bill, on several distinct grounds. He denied that it would, in fact, be an encouragement of Authors, by augmenting the price of their labours, in consideration that their Copy-right was to extend to a second period of fourteen years; and the obligation to deliver gratis to the Universities and public Libraries, eleven copies of their publication, he considered as oppressive both to authors and booksellers. In fact, the very men whom this Bill proposed to encourage, would be the persons most injured by its operation; namely, the authors and publishers of great literary works, who would be obliged to pay largely for a very remote advantage; while the publishers of fugitive and temporary publications would derive no benefit whatever from the enlarged Copy-right; yet they must submit to a loss of eleven copies, which copies would, nevertheless, be of no use to the Universities or public Libraries. The Hon. and Learned Member urged a variety of other arguments against the Bill, and said it was not called for by any complaint of the Universities or Public Libraries; and that there was a petition now ready, signed by a number of the most eminent Booksellers in London against the Bill, which he would have been prepared to present to the House, but that he was not aware of the subject coming forward for discussion so early in the day.

Sir Vicary Gibbs thought it would obviate some of the principal objections against the Bill to move for its recommitral, with an instruction to the Committee to divide it into two parts, the first of which, relating to the claims of the Universities and Public Libraries to the delivery of copies of such publications, might be passed this Session; and the other, which related to the extension of Copy-right to authors, to stand over for further deliberation. He observed, the author or publisher had no right to complain of the condition imposed by the Act of Queen Anne, for delivering a Copy of each work to the Universities and Public Libraries, as it was the very ground upon which they enjoyed the exclusive protection of Copy-right in such works for fourteen years. The right of claim under Queen Anne's Act, on the part of the Public Libraries, was never once questioned until it was discovered, that by a mere lapse in the wording of the Statute the claim could not be longer enforced.

Mr. Wynne read a list of the principal Booksellers who signed a Petition against the Bill, and he concluded by moving that further proceedings on it be postponed to this day three months.

Sir S. Romilly thought the part of the Bill now proposed to be passed, was that which ought to be deferred, as involving more material and complicated interests, and requiring more mature deliberation. He thought it a case of great severity upon the publishers of expensive works; such, for instance, as Boydell's Shakespeare, and other splendid publications, print-

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in the most costly style, and decorated with the most masterly and expensive plates by the first artists, to be obliged to present to the Universities and certain Public Libraries, eleven copies of such works, to the value of 550 guineas, and this, too, under the idea of protection for Copy-right, to him not worth a farthing: for it was on the expensiveness of the edition that the security of Copy-right depended against any rival publication, much more than in the law of Queen Anne. He thought, therefore, that where a publisher did not claim any protection of Copy-right, he ought not to be obliged to make such a sacrifice, and that a provision to that effect should be made in the Bill.

Sir Vicary Gibbs agreed to the principle recommended by Sir Samuel Romilly, of exempting any author or publisher from claims for copies, who did not require protection for Copyright. Sir Vicary Gibbs was proceeding, when the Speaker suggested to the Committee the propriety of adjourning for a short time, as a message from the Lords was in waiting: the messengers were accordingly called in, and the Lords' Assent was declared to the following Bills; the Malt Duty Bill, the Spirits Drawback Bill, the Land Tax Bill, the Prize Goods Bill, the Pilots' Bill, and the Local Militia Bill.

The Spirit Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed; as were also the Irish Treasury and Welch Coal Bills.

Sir Samuel Romilly said, it was not his intention to pursue the Acquitted Felons' Compensation Bill any farther this session.

COMMITTEE ON THE COPY-RIGHT BILL.

The Attorney-General moved, that the providing Public Libraries with Copies of Books should, under certain circumstances, be dispensed with.

The Clause for securing the Copy-right for twenty-eight years was put, and agreed to.

A long discussion took place with respect to what copies of books should be sent to the Universities; whether it should be on the best paper, or on common paper.

The Attorney General afterwards proposed a Clause, that it should be such paper as the impression for general use, which was finally agreed to.

PROTECTION OF THE OYSTER FISHERIES.

The Report of the Bill for the better protection of the Oyster Fisheries was then brought up.

Sir S. Romilly opposed the principle of the Bill, which appeared to him to impose a penalty which, in many cases, would be too severe. He disapproved of the punishment of transportation for seven years, which was found to deprave entirely the morals of those who suffered it.

The Solicitor General argued that it was a felony at common law; and that it was only an Act which had been passed for giving greater protection to the Oyster Fishery, that by an inadvertence in the wording of it prevented this offence from being a felony. The present Bill went only to restore the common law in this respect. The punishment was nothing different from that which larceny is subject to.

The Report was agreed to.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

The Privately Stealing Bill was read a third time and passed. The Danish Prize-ship Sale Bill was read a third time and passed. Read a third time the Woolwich Water Works Bill, and the Annuity Bill, as was the Brazil Postage Bill.

The Coffee Customs Bill, after a few observations from Mr. Hibbert, and a reply from Mr. Huskisson, was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

The Coffee Exportation Bill was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

ARMY CLOTHING.

Mr. Wardell called the attention of the House to the subject of the Clothing of the Army. The immediate object that he should submit for consideration was matters of contracts. The Lords of the Treasury had published an order, that the army should be clothed by public contract, notwithstanding which he found that private contracts, through private interests, prevailed, and the order was not only disobeyed, but disregarded. In short, the Commander in Chief, through the medium of the Secretary at War, assumed to himself the right of contract, and by the letters and correspondence on the table it appeared, that in the year 1803 contracts were made for great coats at the rate of 16s. 6d. per coat, when kersey was 4s. 6d. per yard, and that the same sum was given for the same article up to February 1806, when kersey was but 3s. 6d. per yard. The Hon. Member stated the advantages that had the preference upon these occasions of Messrs. Taylor and Co. in the case of a Mr. Pearce. That by these [illegible] the public lost a very considerable sum annually, which, considering the fall of the kersey, and the reduction in the price of wages, could not be computed, taking the army 250,000 men, at less than 90001. per annum in great coats alone. He instanced a case, where the said Mr. Pearse, having privately got a contract for making 25,000 of these kersey great coats, at the rate of 16s. 6d. per coat, immediately went to Mr. Dixon, a common slop-seller in Fenchurch-street, and actually bargained with him to make them at from 13s. 6d. to 14s. a-coat, which he accordingly did: and Mr. Pearse, for having merely the trouble of walking from his own house to the Horse Guards, and thence to Fenchurch-street, put upwards of 3,5001. into his pocket. The Hon. Gentlemen proceeded; he observed that Messrs. Scott and Co. of St. Martin's-lane, had offered their services to the Treasury to contract for clothing, and to provide great coats for the army; yet, although the Treasury again made efforts to have these bargains effected by public contracts, and fair competition, they could not succeed. Messrs. Scott were constrained to have recourse to private influence, and they lately, through that medium, got a contract privately for making 25,000, at 14s. each, when, had they been allowed to send in, under fair competition, their proposals, they would have made the same coats for 12s. each. Upon the whole, he calculated that a saving might be made of 101,0001.; and if the saving on soldiers caps, and the other fantastic articles in which we saw some of our military dressed, were added, the amount of the savings would be nearer 200,0001. The Hon. Gentleman then moved three Resolutions, the purport of which was, that a great deal of unnecessary expence had been incurred in the army clothing; that it should be conducted by open contract; and that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of making the necessary inquiries into the subject.

The Secretary at War said, as to the complaint, that after the contract for great coats in 1803, which specified, that if the cloths fell the prices were to be reduced, he had been assured, that the prices of the kerseys had continued much the same up to the present period. This was the only reason why there had been no reduction of prices. As to the reference to the Commander in Chief it must be evidently of great importance, that whatever respected the clothing, and of course the comfort of the army, should be referred to so high an authority. The great coats for the soldiers were to last three years, and were essentially necessary to their comfort, particularly in cold climates; it therefore became a matter of great importance that these should be made of the best materials, and it was certainly proper that no new plan, by way of contract, should be introduced, by which the comforts of the soldier might be endangered. As to the army clothing in general, it was entirely the private business of the Colonel of every regiment to contract for the clothing of his regiment with whatever clothier he pleased. With this the Secretary at War had no connection, and had no interest whatever in the matter. The Treasury certainly delivered an opinion in favour of open contract; but still this opinion was open to the representations from the Secretary at War and Commander in Chief. The Treasury recommended a certain system to be adopted with regard to the great coats; this was referred to the Duke of York and the Board of General Officers, who made a strong representation on the subject. The recommendation of the Treasury was repeated, and a second remonstrance was delivered by the Board of General Officers, without effect. He believed, however, that a Report would speedily be presented from the Committee of Military Inquiry on this very subject, recommending a new system on the subject of army clothing, and this would render unnecessary the appointment of the new Committee proposed by the Hon. Gentleman. Upon the whole, however, he thought the public would be a loser if the clothing was taken out of the hands of the Colonels, for it was a mistake to suppose that any emoluments arose to them from it, though it was attended with a great deal of trouble; and he believed that in general they would wish to get rid of it. The Right Hon. Gentleman then concluded with moving the previous question on the several Resolutions.

Mr. Whitbread observed, that it was certainly highly proper, as had been stated by the Right Hon. Gentleman that the comfort of the soldier should be studied as much as possible. But certainly, from the new and fantastic dresses in which many of the cavalry regiments were clothed, it would seem as if his discomfort was rather studied, and to make him a subject of laughter and ridicule. Certainly this was a very natural conclusion, when we saw our cavalry loaded with these immense fur caps, and ruffs about their necks, with something dangling against their sides, all which absolutely overloaded them, without defending them from either rain, sun, or cold. He would ask the Hon. Secretary at War, was it extremely comfortable to make them wear whiskers, and that at a time when we were happy

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razor to our own native regiments in India, contrary to abits and prejudices? His Hon. Friend had maintained higher price was paid for the great coats of the army as necessary, and would it add any thing to their comfort gher price was paid, rather than a lower, provided the als were equally good? Was it not better for the country ey should have good great coats at 14s. than coats of the aterials at 16s. A public contract was evidently prefer- o one that was private, for the fair dealer would always advantage from competition.

Wardell shortly replied to what had been said, and consented to withdraw his Resolutions for the present.

MR. PALMER'S CLAIM.

Chancellor of the Exchequer stated his reasons oving that this grant be made in the form of a particular ostead of being founded on a mere resolution of the House. ming, among other grants, into the Appropriation Bill of ar. The Right Hon. Member reviewed at considerable a variety of precedents on the subjects, all going to shew he House had been in the practice of making resolutions grant of money to individuals either part of the general priation Act of the year, or the subject of distinct Bills. erred to five different conditional grants of money to in- als for discoveries which they had made, all of which mbodied in separate Bills. There were various grants also ey for public works, among which he instanced the grant building of Westminster Bridge, which did not appear Appropriation Act of the year, but which were passed form of separate Bills. From all these instances he col- as a general proposition, that these grants were passed in the Appropriation Act, or by separate Bills, and there appeared in all those cases any reason why the House n one way than the other. And therefore, with so many ents before them it was perfectly in the option of the to proceed either in the one way or in the other, either ting the grant o Mr. Palmer in the Appropriation Act of ar, or by bringing in a distinct Bill for that purpose, was the mode he had now to propose. He thought, that there was a case for making the grant in the shape of a Bill, it was the present; for he believed there never instance in which a prospective grant was put in the f a Bill, whilst a retrospective grant, founded on the ounds, appeared in the shape of a vote in the Committee ly. He should therefore move for leave to bring in a rsuant to the resolution of the 14th June last.

Palmer gave a brief detail of the proceedings that had lace respecting his father's claim. The appointment of mmittee—the Report—and the candid manner in which ancellor of the Exchequer had conducted himself in the s part of the proceedings. He did not mean to blame ht Hon. Gentleman now, but he certainly found himself wkward situation. Every step seemed to remove him from his object.—He was referring to what had passed House of Lords, when he was called to order by the r.

Windham commended the very proper conduct that had served by the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Palmer) on le of this business. The House, he remarked, had al- determined that the grant of arrears should be in the Ap- iation Act. Great numbers of the Members had gone to ntry, and now a separate Bill was proposed to an au- in a great measure different. If a possible difference of in the Lords was to be considered, there ought to be no priation Act at all. There never was a point carried mpletely, merely by the merits of the case, than this Persons of all parties concurred in it, and it was carried eat majority against the Ministers. There might be rea- suspect that the Duke of Athol's claim, which he still a most abominable job, might have been forwarded by influence. The Duke of Athol had Assistants. He re- l the man who had laid a wager that he would eat a vast of peascs in a given time, if he was allowed one assist- He produced his assistant, which was a lean sow.—(*A* —The Duke of Athol's lean sow was the Minister. e it was solely the influence of truth and reason that had ed.

House divided, and the numbers were: Ayes, 186—Noes, inority for Ministers, 128.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

Reprisal Bill, and the Cinque Ports Bill, was read a third nd ordered to the Lords.

ssenger from the Lords informed the House, that they reed to the Brazil Trade Bill, and the White Fishery Bill.

IMPORTANT INTERROGATORIES.

Mr. Wharton brought up the Report of the Appropriation Bill. On the question being put, that the amendments be read a first time,

Mr. Whitbread said he would, on the Report being brought up on the Vote of Credit Bill, put a few questions to the Right Hon. Secretary (Mr. Canning), and submitted to the courtesy of Ministers to give him an answer. The present, he observed, had been a very laborious Session, several Committees were appointed, and though he objected to the measure adopted in consequence of the Report of the Committee of West India Affairs, yet, as it was sanctioned by the vote of the House, he hoped it might be conducive to the relief that was expected. A Committee also sat on the affairs of the East India Company, and the country expected that the account between the Public and the Company was now finally closed. It was his intention early in the next Session, to call the attention of the House to the Report of the Lottery Committee, as it contained facts of a nature so heinous and disgraceful, that he was convinced his Majesty's Ministers could not contemplate them without producing a due impression. The Committee of Finance had also many laborious sittings, and it appeared from what the Chairman stated on a former night, that they were not likely to make any Report in the present Session. He could not say whether this disappointment to the Public arose from the construction of the Committee, that occasioned a collision among the Members, which rendered their labours useless to the Public or not, but he trusted that the mystery in which their differences was involved, would be disclosed early in the next Session. With respect to Ireland, a calm had ensued, after the irritations that prevailed in that country, notwithstanding the disappointment of the people in having the prayers of their Petition rejected. He hoped that calm was a presage to future tranquillity, which he trusted would have a due effect hereafter on the feelings of Parliament. He would ask the Right Hon. Gentleman whether or not the Orders in Council produced the beneficial effects on the enemy, with respect to the return of Peace, that were anticipated by Ministers, or whether they were not in a great measure done away by the licences granted by Government? These were questions, he knew, which depended on the courtesy of the Right Hon. Gentleman and his colleagues to answer, but he put them for the convenience of the House, though he might, if he thought fit, make a motion on each of them. The disposition to tumult which was manifested in the neighbourhood of Manchester, was a subject of regret, but he hoped that it would be attributed to the real cause, the distress of the manufacturers, and that they who were found offending would experience lenity, and not be treated as if they were actuated by any thing of a political nature, or had any reference whatever to party consideration. With respect to America, he was apprehensive that Ministers were not as successful as they expected, as the Congress was dissolved, and the embargo still continued. An expedition was sent out to the Baltic near two months since, which, according to the last accounts, still continued in a state of inactivity; another expedition had been sent out, and he hoped the result would be glorious, if the object was a good one. He wished also to know the cause of the arrival of Sir John Moore from Sicily, which, if he was rightly informed, was not expected by his Majesty's Ministers. He would also ask if Government had succeeded in its commercial relations with Sweden? He observed, that on the 29th of last April he proposed a resolution to the House, that it would not be disgraceful to propose to France a negociation for peace; he was still of the same opinion, and he hoped that during the recess Ministers would avail themselves of any opportunity that may occur to produce the blessings of tranquillity.

Mr. Secretary Canning observed, that the Hon. Member, on the Report being brought up of the Committee on the Appropriation Bill, had thought proper to put several questions to him, which it was his wish, as far as lay in his power, distinctly to answer, it was the wish of his Majesty's Ministers to co-operate with Sweden in the common cause, but the military plans and military councils of the King of Sweden had undergone some changes, and it was therefore necessary for Sir John Moore to send home for fresh instructions. The gallant General, it was true, left Sicily with a large force, which it was deemed necessary to have there, in consequence of the operations of the enemy; but he did not return to England without orders from the Government. As to the commercial co-operation of Sweden, the Orders in Council, and the Bill passed thereon, were sent out to the Court of Stockholm, with which it agreed, but it was also thought necessary to enter into an adjustment on the subject, which he had every reason to believe was by this time confirmed. With respect to America, it was the intention of his Majesty's

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Ministers to be conciliatory, without relinquishing any of our maritime rights, on which depended the honour, the glory, and the very existence of our navy.—*(A cry of hear! hear!)*—As to the disturbances at Manchester, he did not suppose the Hon. Member would carry his lenity to the extent of favouring those who availed themselves of the tumults to carry into effect their own designs, though they received no injury. The Orders in Council did not cause the irritation in America, which the Hon. Gentleman had insinuated, but it was the echo of the speeches made by those who disapproved of the Orders in Council, that had such effect. The present was certainly a laborious Session, and the Hon. Gentleman may derive some self-approbation from the circumstance, as he contributed to increase that labour.—With respect to any propositions for peace, his Majesty's Ministers entertained the same opinions which they expressed on a former occasion, but he did not imagine that recent occurrences rendered that desirable object more practicable than when the Hon. Gentleman made the motion to which he had alluded.

The amendments were agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Assessed Taxes Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Huskisson brought in a Bill for paying Mr. Palmer a certain sum of money, being a per centage on the increased revenues of the General Post Office since that Gentleman communicated his plan, which had since proved so beneficial to the country. The Bill was then read a first time.

The Scots Judicature Bill was passed and ordered to the Lords.

The Woollen Suspension Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Hop Bag Marking Bill, and also the Sugar Distillery Bill, together with the Irish Spirit Bill.

The Oyster Fishery Bill, on the motion of Mr. Dundas, was read a third time. Some verbal amendments were added, and the word "feloniously" was omitted; after which it was passed, and ordered to the Lords.

Massey's Divorce Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, JUNE 18.—The Expedition from Cork, which is now nearly ascertained is to be under the command of Sir A. Wellesley, is preparing with the utmost activity. Two-and-twenty large transports for the conveyance of troops arrived at Cove on Monday last, as also those on board of which the 60th, or rifle regiment, are to be embarked, whose destination is North America. As dispatch seems to be the very soul of this enterprise, it is probable that it will be proceeded on almost immediately, particularly as the troops were pouring into Cork from the surrounding quarters, all the latter end of the last, and the beginning of the present week. The 5th Dragoon Guards are on their march for this City, to embark for England. The Veteran Battalions stationed at Cove Forts are under orders to to embark for Gibraltar.

PROVINCIALS.

To the Editor of The National Register.

SIR—From the experiments I have tried I find that the leaves of the vine, on being dried, which should be done in the shade, make an excellent and extremely wholesome tea, though somewhat different, both in taste and flavour, from that commonly used. I have also found that, besides being admirably calculated for making vinegar, the prunings of the vine, on being bruized and boiling water poured on them, in the same way as is done to malt, produce a liquor of a fine vinous quality; which being fermented, forms an excellent substitute for beer; and which, on being distilled, produces a very fine spirit of the nature of brandy. As this is the season for pruning the vine, many thousand cart loads of which are year after year thrown away as useless, where there are not goats to eat them; and the idea here suggested is not only new, but of high importance to the inhabitants of this country, particularly at the present juncture. Your inserting this in your highly useful and interesting Paper will oblige, Sir, your constant Reader, JAMES HALL.

We have seldom heard of a greater alteration in the value of land used for tillage, than has occurred in the parish of Old Monkland, in Lanarkshire. A farm, which sold in 1737 for between 200*l.* and 300*l.* and again in 1767, for 600*l.* now gives 1500*l.* annual rent.

A fish of an enormous size, called the "Basking Shark," was lately caught in Mount's Bay, Cornwall. It was full 30 feet long, and of great bulk. Its liver was estimated at a ton weight. A man might easily have crept down its throat. The of its jaw was so great, that the fisherman having boat-hook into its mouth to turn it, while struggling in snapped off the shaft of it, he said, as if it were a pi A female of the Basking Shark, but of less bulk, was few years ago on the coast of Dorsetshire.

A rather singular circumstance occured a few days South Shields:—A person wrote an anonymous letter Forsyth, of that place, informing him, that he (the writ about five years before, stolen a sheathing deal from his ship; and that, being converted by grace, he had stitution two-fold, by enclosing five shillings: which has sent to the treasurer of the Sunday schools.

MANCHESTER, JUNE 22.—I am extremely sorry that the refractory weavers have met again this da evinced a more turbulent disposition than at any perio dispute. They have burnt in effigy several respectable facturers, whom they deem the most hostile to their and stopped every loom in that part of the town, whic fortunately the scene of their unlawful meetings. Man of different goods have been maliciously destroyed by spirit of vitriol or aquafortis, which they artfully co the looms through the medium of a syringe, from wh destructive ingredient is squirted through the broken tte windows; and sometimes it is dropped upon the b over workmens' shoulders, containing pieces.

On the 14th ult. a pointer bitch, belonging to Capt. at Aberdeen, brought forth the extraordinary number o healthy pups at a litter.

The Partnership between John and Samuel Brixham county of Devon, Druggists, was dissolved from the 24th June, 1807.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE

[The Gazette contains a Letter from Lieut. Leach Cracker gun-brig, giving an account of her having capt French privateer L'Eté, armed with small arms, and with 22 men.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

A. Woolley, Deakin, Dutton, and Johnson, Birmingham manufacturers. Lloyd and Dowse, Gray's-inn-square. son and Honeyman, Church-street, Spitalfields, silk-turers. R. Rodwell and J. Rodwell, booksellers, Oxfo Prosser and Boothby, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, wa men. Whitchurch, Richardson, and Shute, druggist, Hovil, sen. and Hovil, jun. coopers, Great Hermitag Wapping.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

George Vaughan, sen. and Richard Mackilwain, Smat Monmouth, coal-merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

John Bell, Southwood-lane, Highgate, underwriter, render June 25, July 2, and August 2, at twelve, at G Attorney, Mr. Jackson, Temple.

Richard Cocking, Golgate, Lancashire, hatter, Jul five, 14, and Aug. 2, at eleven, at the Royal Oak Inn, L Attornies. Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, and Mr. Atkinson, Lancaster.

John Lomas and Co. Leicester, woolstaplers, June 29 30, at ten, and August 2, at eleven, at the Blue Bell Inn ter. Attornies, Mr. Lawton, Leicester; and Mr. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Richard Wicksteed, Carey-lane, scrivener, June 25, and August 2, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Elm-court, Temple.

John Bucknall, Newcastle-under-Line, Stafford, liqu chant, July 8, at three, 9, at August 2, at eleven, at th Pack, Newcastle-under-Lyne. Attornies, Mr. Plant castle-under-Lyne; and Mr. Whalley, Staple-Inn, Lon

William Hallet, Hereford, cordwainer, June 27, 28, gust 2, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Gloucester. A Mr. Chilton, Lincoln's-Inn, London; and Mr. Ward cester.

Robert Bullen, Weymouth, butcher, June 27, 29, gust 2, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Weymouth. Attorn Bigg, Hatton Garden, London; and Mr. Bayley, Weym

John Falconer, Bernard-street, Russel-square, deal 28, July 9, and August 2, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorn Mayhew, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane.

Peter Sintzenich, New Bond-street, printseller, June ', and August 2, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

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Hegry, Reynel Bristol, linen-merchant, June 28, July 8, and gust 2, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Corn-street, Bristol. ornies, Mr. James, Gray's-inn-square; and Messrs. Morgan Livett, Bristol.

Joseph Hurst, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, broker, July 2, and August 2, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Sudy, Monument-yard.

DIVIDENDS.

July 22. Joshua Tetley, Leeds, York, brandy-merchant, at ven, at the White Swan Inn, Leeds.

uly 16. John Hodgson, jun. Coleman-street, merchant, at lar, at Guildhall.

uly 16. John Cunningham, Epsom, Surrey, shopkeeper, at at Guildhall.

uly 16. John Lodge, London Wall, carpenter, at ten, at ildhall.

ul. 23. John Bridger, jun. Mortlake, Surrey, tallow-chandat ten, at Guildhall.

uly 12. James Colecom, Bow-street, bricklayer, at ten, at ldhall.

une 28. William Marsden, Manchester, merchant, at ten, at ldhall.

uly 23. William Randoll, Hope's Head Alley, broker, at at Guildhall.

uly 23. John Johnson, Holborn-hill, linen-draper, at ten, Guildhall.

uly 23. Robert Abbott, Thomas-street, Horsleydown, spirit chant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

ugust 2. Edward Newbury, Old Broad-street, builder, at at Guildhall.

ugust 2. Thomas Edwards, Ducksfort-lane, Upper Thames et, cotton-manufacturer, at one, at Guildhall.

ugust 2. Henry Feather, Manchester, Lancaster, tea-dealer, ne, at Guildhall.

uly 15. Jacob Lewis and Sylvester Cohn, Liverpool, Lanter, and Maurice de Jongth, Manchester, merchants, at two, e Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester.

uly 13. Giles Gimber, Sandwich, Kent, linen-draper, at nine, Guildhall, Canterbury.

uly 15. William Dowbiggen, Lancaster, merchant, at eleven, e King's Arms, Lancaster.

uly 13. Thomas Mockitt, Deal, miller, at ten, at Guildhall, terbury.

uly 13. Zacchens Rowton, Northampton, factor, at six, at George Inn, Northampton.

uly 14. David Gosling, Nottingham, victualler, at five, at ham Inn, Nottingham.

uly 19 James Wrigley, Pitt-street, Blackfriar's-road, hatufacturer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

uly 23. William Henshaw, St. Catherine's, lime-merchant, even, at Guildhall.

uly 2. William Morley, Drury-lane. warehousemen, at ten, uildhall.

uly 26. William Horn and Richard Jackson, Redeross-, Southwark, rectifying distillers, at one, at Guildhall.

uly 23. Thomas Simpson and Nottingham Simpson, Northton, York, merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

uly 16. John Wood, Manchester, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, ur, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester.

uly 12. John Foster, Manchester, cotton-spinner, at four, at Bridgewater Arms, Manchester.

uly 13. William Gravenor, Bristol, sugar-refiner, at eleven, e Bush Tavern, Corn-street, Bristol.

uly 23. John Carruthers, Bristol, grocer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, JULY 12.

omas Harris, Oxford-street, mattrass-maker. Simon r, Bridgewater, Somerset, innkeeper. Anthony Davis, d Green, cattle dealer. Robert Prested, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, shoemaker. Joseph Harris, Great Shire lane, Lincoln's Fields, army cap-manufacturer. Abraham Horsefall and Robinson, jun. Bradford, York, woolstaplers.

ooke and Co. 237, Piccadilly, respectfully inform the ic, that the ensuing State Lottery consists of only 25,000 ets, and is the only Lottery that ever contained six Prize-000l. two of 10,000l. two of 5000l. three of 2000l. and of 1000l. besides an equal number of other Prizes to any er Lottery; these are objects of attraction beyond any thing e kind, since the commencement of Lotteries, and they reend the Public to purchase immediately. Brooke and Co.'s has been established 60 years, and has been particularly nate in selling Capital Prizes. In the Lottery just finished, 6 and 24,209, both prizes of 500l. were sold in Shares.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

The Gazette contains a Letter from Captain Sheriff, of His Majesty's sloop Lily, giving an account of the capture of a French brig letter of marque, pierced for 18 guns; also an English brig, her prize, both of which were taken by not knowing that the Island of Deseada was in our possession, where the armed brig ran in for protection.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hulme and Turnock, Liverpool, grocers. Cooper and Henson, York-street, Covent Garden, leather-breeches-makers. Fils and Hobby, James-street, Covent Garden, boot and shoemakers. Rothwell, Kent, Rowlandson, and Rothwell, London. Morrill and Robinson, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocers. Robinson and Espencer, Gainsborough. Smith and Woodhouse, Sheffield, saw and shovel-manufacturers. Livie and Co. Austin-friars, merchants. Solomon and Lemon, Liverpool, timber-merchants. Wilks, Thursby and Wilks, Leeds, merchants. Newcombe, Lowe and Herring, soap-boilers, Coventry, and hosiers, Newgate-street, London. Fort, Hargreaves, Dugdale, and Pickford, Oakenshaw and Broad Oak, Lancashire, calico-printers. Layland and Co. Manchester, fustian-manufacturers. Layland, Carpenter, and Layland, Manchester, hat manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Nicholas Middlecott, Tregony, Cornwall, innkeeper, from June 21 to Aug. 9, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

George Casson, Hallifax, Yorkshire, merchant, from June 21 to Aug. 9, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Halifax.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

George Phillip Davis and Arthur Mackie, Philpot-lane, London, coffee-merchants.

William Browne and Thomas Wade, Manchester, linen-drapers.

BANKRUPTS.

William Gilbert, Portsea, Southampton, cabinet-maker, to surrender July 7, at one, 8, at eleven, and August 6, at eleven, at the Blue Posts Tavern, Point, Portsmouth. Attornies, Messrs. Sandys and Horton, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London; and Mr. Soaper, Portsea.

John Cass, Scarborough, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker, July 22, 23, and August 6, at eleven, at Blacksmiths' Arms Inn, Scarborough. Attornies, Mr. Bousfield, Bouverie-street, London; and Mr. Woodall, Scarborough.

Benjamin Dyer, Exeter, floor-cloth-manufacturer, July 11, 12, and August 6, at four, at the Star Inn, Exeter. Attornies, Mr. Mortimer, Exeter; and Messrs. Williams and Darke, Prisce's-street, Bedford-row, London.

John Williams, Aldersgate-street, victualler, July 2, 9, and August 6, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Templer, Basinghall-street, East Smithfield.

Henry Jones, Northwich, Chester, draper, July 9, 11, and August 6, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Northwich. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Curzitor-street.

James Watkins, Chepstow, Monmouth, draper, July 5, at five, 6, and August 6, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Broadstreet, Bristol. Attornies, Mr. James, Gray's Inn, London; and Mr. Evans, Chepstow.

Charles Delahoyde, Esher, Surrey, distiller, July 2, 9, and August 6, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Humphries, Clement's-Inn.

Thomas Cotton, Threadneedle-street, insurance-broker, July 2, 9, and August 6, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street, Cheapside.

Robert Parr, Watling-street, haberdasher, July 9, 12, and August 6, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Fisher, Bread-street, Cheapside.

Edward Mason, Great Swan-alley, Coleman-street, carpenter, July 2, 9, and Aug. 6, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

Robert Arnold Hullah, Moorfields, auctioneer, July 2, 9, and August 6, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Simons Trickey, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

John Elam, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, carpenter, June 30, at one, July 7, and August 6, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mr. Evatt, Brighthelmstone; and Mr. Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square.

James May, Dedham, Essex, malster, July 11, at one, 12, and August 6, at ten, at the Griffin, Colchester. Attornies, Messrs. Denton and Barker, Field-court, Gray's-inn, London.

Christopher Tonge, Runcorn, Cheshire, ale and porter-dealer, July 8, 9, and August 6, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Johnstreet, Liverpool. Attornies, Messrs. Crump and Ledge, Liverpool; and Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane, London.

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William M'Clellan, Preston, Lancashire, linen-draper, July 5, 6, and August 6, at eleven, at the Fleece Inn, Preston. Attornies, Messrs. Blanchard and Carr, Preston; and Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, London.

Samuel Davis, jun. Ilford, Essex, shopkeeper, July 9, 16, and August 6, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Day and Hamerton, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, London.

John Davey, Curtain-row, Shoreditch, carpenter, July 2, at one, 9, at twelve, and August 6, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street.

William Goodenough, Hampstead-road, Middlesex, coach-maker, June 30, at one, July 7, at eleven, and August 6, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Henson, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.

DIVIDENDS.

July 19. William Markham, Cottingham, York, merchant, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

July 11. Moses Hare, Exeter, cabinet-maker, at eight, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter.

July 21. Mark Rowe, Truro, Cornwall, shopkeeper, at eleven, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol.

July 19. Thomas Towers, Blackburn, Lancashire, ironmonger, at twelve, at the Red Lion Inn, Preston.

July 21. Thomas Tremlett, St. David's, Exeter, and John Hull, Ashington, Devon, at ten, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter.

July 19. Stephen Hill, Bishopsgate-street, oilman, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 23. Richard Hamlin, Tottenham-court-road, victualler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, JULY 16.

Joseph Steel, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, check-manufacturer.—William Meyell, Exeter, jeweller.—John Ball, Hethersett, Norfolk, engineer.—Daniel Inwood, Lower Thames-street, oil and colourman.—James Makeham, Upper Thames-street, cheesemonger.—Christopher Perkins, Swansea, shopkeeper.—Henry Haywood, Ramsgate, butcher.

THE CELEBRATED PAINTING FROM OSSIAN,

By GERRARD, in the possession of the French Emperor, who purchased it for Two Thousand Guineas, is exquisitely engraved by Mr. BOND, for the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER of the THIRD VOLUME of LE BEAU MONDE MAGAZINE, which will be published on the 1st of JULY—Also,

ON FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1808, will be published, on yellow woven royal octavo paper, the 24th Number of LE BEAU MONDE; OR, LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE; being the First Number of the Fourth Volume, and which, for beauty, variety, and strength, whether of Embellishments, or of Literature, the Proprietors pledge themselves, has never been equalled by any periodical Work extant. Price 2s. 6d. each Number. A SUPPLEMENT will also be published to the THIRD VOLUME with the present Number, which contains a most beautiful *Engraving* from the celebrated *Painting from Ossian*, by GERRARD, engraved from the Original, at Paris, by the well-known PHILIP MORGAN, and now engraved expressly for the above Work by Mr. BOND. Also, a beautiful *Emblematical Title-Page*. It also contains *Strictures on Ossian, with a particular Reference to the Plate; a complete Criticism of the Paintings* exhibited this Season at Somerset-House, with *Four* impartial and masterly *Reviews* of the following Works:—*Mr. Fox's History of James the Second—Mrs. Opie's Poems—the Continuation of Dr. Beattie's Minstrel*—and the Novel of *The Man of Sorrow—with concluding Address, Index, &c.—The Right Hon. George Canning, M. P. painted by* HOPPNER—*a most exquisite Engraving of a Roman Villa*, taken from the Walls of the Ruins of Herculaneum—a faithful Representation of Mr. MATHEWS, as *Index*, in *The World*, superbly engraved by Mr. SCRIVEN, and beautiful *Costumes for Ladies and Gentlemen*. The above four splendid Engravings form the Embellishments of No. 24, of the Magazine. The Literature consists of *Biography—Original Communications—The Arbitrator on the Edinburgh Review—The Fine Arts—Poetry—The Drama—The Life of Mr. Mathews, with a Criticism on his Performances—Le Beau Monde, &c.* containing in the whole 64 Pages of Letter-Press, printed with a small and beautiful Type, Price *only* 2s 6d. Any of the former Numbers may be had on application at THE NATIONAL REGISTER OFFICE, 11, Catherine-street, Strand, and of all Booksellers throughout the United Kingdom.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

On Friday evening arrived a series of Dutch Papers to the 20th, and of Hamburgh and Altona Journals to the 1st. The accounts they furnish will be found highly interesting. BONAPARTE, with that coolness and decision which are produced by the perfect consciousness of power and ability, proceeds in his management of Spain with all the fact of the most impudent usurpation, and all the assumption of a superior Being who regards the distracted state of Kingdoms and Governments, with an eye of pity, and interferes only to correct the errors, and increase the power and happiness of the people. It will be seen by our extracts, that on the 15th instant a Deputation was to assemble at Bayonne, for the purpose of being made the instrument of his designs, and to carry his pleasure into formal execution. No man better understands, than NAPOLEON, the art of imposing, by the appearance of deliberative solemnity, nor has more skill in chusing actors for this species of mock heroic. It is with a melancholy feeling we observe some of the most distinguished Clergy and Nobles in Spain named as Deputies for their respective bodies, as it affords another very forcible proof of the weakness of the patriotic party.

It appears from what is stated in the Dutch Papers, that *The Moniteur* has published an account of the answer given by the Governor of Cadiz to Admiral PURVIS, but has not thought fit to publish the message sent into Cadiz by the Admiral.

The same prudent concealment is observed with regard to the events in the North of Spain, and the proceedings of the Asturias.

We cannot avoid particularly referring our Readers to the Speech made by the Councillor of State REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, as the grounds of the *Senatus Consultum*, for uniting Tuscany to France. Probably this is the most important document to England which France has published during the war. The whole coast of the Mediterranean Sea, it appears, must form a part of the French territory—and as it was continually necessary to violate the neutrality of Tuscany, because of her partiality for England, it was requisite to remedy the evil, by taking possession of her altogether.

A similar necessity to that which makes Tuscany a part of France, constitutes the Temporalities of the Holy See, a part of the kingdom of Italy, a Decree to that purpose having been published at Rome on the 21st ult. It is rumoured on the Continent, that the Pope is *actually resolved to excommunicate* BONAPARTE for this sacrilegious contempt of the rights of the Church; and some of our Newspaper Writers are already speculating upon the effect this must produce in the minds of the Catholics under his subjection.

No intelligence has arrived from Gottenburgh of the least importance. Our armament still remained unemployed when the last letters came away, which, however, throw no light on the cause.

Mr. CANNING stated on Friday night, in answer to Mr. WHITBREAD, that the British Force was sent to act under the absolute discretion and orders of his SWEDISH MAJESTY, and that Ministers are no way blameable, if in the interval which has elapsed, considerable changes have taken place in the posture of affairs, and military councils of Sweden. This is true, but those who are at a loss to discover any thing relative to Sweden, which has not long been foreseen, may still be permitted to doubt the propriety of sending out large Expeditions, without some previous plan of intended operation.

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ls from New York and Halifax arrived on Friday by rincess Mary Packet.. She left the latter place on t instant, at which time his Majesty's ship Observa- ed arrived with the intelligence of six sail of French of war having reached St. Augustin (Florida), and 4500 men. The ships of war are not stated to be e line, and cannot therefore be the Rochefort Squad- The whole may prove a misinformation, a ship hav- rrived at Londonderry, which sailed from New York 28th of May, bringing letters, none of which men- he event alluded to, but merely state that the embargo nued to be rigidly enforced. St. Augustin, of which rench are reported to have taken possession, is a sea- own of East Florida, situate in a bay of the Atlantic e eastern coast. It is a place of some strength, and enemy have actually acquired it, the circumstance roduce considerable effect upon the wavering Coun- the United States.

Letters and Papers brought by the New York t, are from that city to the 15th of May, and Halifax to the 30th. In the neighbourhood of Lake Champlain the people are in a state of insur- n against the law, and the President has issued a Pro- tion acknowledging the fact, and calling on the Civil ilitary Authorities to put it down by force. An Act so been passed, supplementary to the Embargo, re- g, under a penalty of 5000 dollars, that no vessel lear out of any port of the United States without de- g with the Collector an inventory of its cargo and ation, and also produce to the same Collector, within onths, a certificate of the landing of the said cargo, by the Collector of the place of destination. It must erred from this circumstance, that every attempt has nade to elude the Embargo Act. On the 25th April ution was moved in the House of Representatives that embers should appear at the next meeting of Con- all dressed in the manufacture of their country, a Member observed that he could obtain *nothing of d but a hat.* The resolution was withdrawn.

ate letters from Halifax state, that the troops under al PREVOST were to march on the 2d inst. on an ex- on, for the purpose of exploring the whole of the ce of Nova Scotia. This may be the ostensible ob- ut the real one is probably to avail ourselves of the ition shewn by the Natives on the American frontier. ill be perceived by the foregoing summary, that the on of war with America is as uncertain as ever. Yet he discontent universally expressed at the Embargo, s probable that the point must quickly be decided. t unlikely, if the intelligence of the landing of the t in Florida be authentic, that something may arise f that fact, of a nature to oblige America to adopt s measures.

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vices from Vienna, dated the 11th of May, state, that ers Conscription is about to take place in the Aus- dominions, to which all will be liable under a certain nobles not excepted. This measure is to be connected a system for permanently keeping up the several re- nts to a certain strength, allowing a proportion, after clothed and exercised, to revert to their former situ- , liable to be called out for four weeks in the year.

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e Duke of ABRANTES has communicated to the Por- ese, the reception of their Deputies at Bayonne, by ng public an extract from a letter written from thence the 28th of April, in which they inform their coun- en of the gracious deportment of NAPOLEON; who ob- d, that the great distance which separates Portugal the seat of Government in France, does not permit atching over the concerns of that kingdom, with the care and solicitude as over the interests of his other ects: that their future independance rested upon their conduct, but that he would endure no English Colony he Continent; and finally, that it depended on the security with which they should embrace the general cause that would entitle them to have a Prince to govern them, and to fill a rank among the Powers of Europe.

We learn from undoubted authority, that Government is about to establish an Ordnance *Depôt* at Weedon, in Northamptonshire, of extraordinary magnitude and importance. As also barracks and accommodation for several brigades of artillery. The central situation of Weedon is the cause of its being selected for this purpose, the measure being connected with other plans for the internal defence of the country.

Yesterday his Majesty rode in the Great Park, accompanied by three of the Princesses.

The Queen and the other Princesses rode to Frogmore in the morning, and partook of a cold collation.

General Sir A. Wellesley was expected in Cork on Saturday last. The whole of the expedition which is to be placed under his command was quite ready on the preceding day.

It is reported that the troops which sailed under General Spencer for Cadiz, have returned to Gibraltar.

The Swallow sloop has sailed from Plymouth, with four transports, having on board 80,000 pikes, 5000 stand of arms, and ordnance stores, together with 250 men belonging to the Royal Artillery and the Royal Artillery Drivers. The Aigle frigate sailed also from Plymouth for St. Sebastian and Gijon, with further supplies. Gunpowder and stores are also shipping at Dover, and a company of artillery has been directed to march from thence to Portsmouth with all possible speed. A detachment of the 20th Dragoons, consisting of about 350 men, is to be embarked at Portsmouth as soon as the ships are ready to receive them. The plan, we understand, is to send a great number of frigates to different parts of the Spanish coast. These frigates will have supplies of powder, ball, arms, and other necessaries on board, which will be landed on the requisition of the leaders of the patriots. Transports will also be sent with provisions, if necessary. As the patriots are in great want of artillerymen, Government, as we have already stated, have sent a detachment with the first supplies of arms and ammunition. Other detachments will follow as fast as possible.

The Spaniards will, if determined to defend themselves, have incalculable advantages, owing to the badness of the roads. In the whole kingdom (except in the vicinity of the metropolis, and some of the great towns), there is scarcely a good public road. The soil of the kingdom is generally loam, and after a shower is so very slippery, as to render it always difficult to tread. From the 1st of May, till the middle of September, there is no rain, except very trifling, limited, and partial showers. When the wet sets it comes in torrents, is of long duration, and renders the roads impassable.

On the 9th ult. the Royal College of Surgeons adjudged the Jacksonian Prize, for 1807, to John Hyslop, Esq. Surgeon, Fenchurch-street, for the best Dissertation on "Diseases of the Eye, and its Appendages—and the Treatment of them." The same gentleman obtained the Prize, 1805, from the Royal College, for the best Treatise on "Injuries of the Head from external Violence."

In the Grand and Last State Lottery for 1807, which begins Drawing the 28th of June, 1808, behold the following Capital Prizes, all floating! namely, six of 20,000*l.* two of 10,000*l.* two of 5,000*l.* three of 2,000*l.* five of 1,000*l.* seven of 500*l.* and only 25,000 Tickets. For such Capitals, buy Ticket or Shares of Sir James Bransomb and Co. at their Temple of Good Fortune, No. 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, or 38, Haymarket; where, in the last State Lottery were sold, in 162 Shares, the following Capitals:—Nos. 14,223, a Prize of 20,000*l.*; 12,909, 10,000*l.*; 10,276, 1,000*l.*; 12,862, 1,000*l.*; 5,800, 1,000*l.*; 12,197, 1,000*l.*; 18,200, 500*l.*; 1,814, 500*l.*; 3,744, 500*l.*; 5,798, 500*l.*; 22,830, 500*l.*; 17,949, 500*l.* &c. &c. Likewise, No. 2,570, the only grand 40,000*l.* prize ever known, was sold at the above Offices, in 16 Sixteenths, in the preceding Lottery.

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THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Thursday, his Majesty arrived in town, from Windsor, and held a private levee. The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty :—

The Rev. Dr John Luxmore, the Bishop of Bristol, on his translation to the See of Hereford; Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, on his return from the Government of Jamaica; Major General Gordon, on his promotion; and on his appointment to the Staff; Major General Lord Charles, on coming to his title.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, and gave audiences to the Duke of Portland, and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers.

The *Faux Pas* which the fashionable world have been some days discussing, occurred at an inn at Winchester, between a sporting Lord and a Lady of the *Ton*. Much anxiety was expressed by the Lady respecting her character; she positively declared her innocence, and that she entered the apartment of his Lordship by mistake! On the other hand, it is affirmed, that she was seen secretly to enter the room and *shut the door after her*. The circumstances, however, will be more fully discussed next term by the gentlemen of the long robe. The Noble Lord, it is said, offered Mr. Taylor, the peeping landlord, 5000*l*. for himself, and 1000*l*. for each of his five children, on condition he should not divulge the secret; but honest *Boniface* indignantly refused the offer, and drove off in a chaise and four to Southampton, to inform the husband of his dishonour.

The expected trial of *two* paramours, in a recent *Crim. Con.* case, has been considered as a *novelty* in that department; but surely since the Lady has *tried* them both, it is not unfair in the husband to *try* them also.

In order to satisfy the Committee at a certain Tavern near St. James's, the Innkeepers recommend that the Members should be wrapped up in *foolscap*, so that by a magical dash of the pen they may go *free of Postage*.

Though Buonaparte, by sending for *brother Joseph*, seems inclined to shave the Spaniards with new invented *Naples soap*, it is to be hoped they will not suffer it to be done *without a brush*.

A club of authors, a few evenings ago, complaining of the *copy-right bill* as oppresive, an Hibernian brother of the quill observed, that the *bill for privately stealing* was certainly in their favour.

An Hibernian agriculturist, who came over to the sheep-shearing, anxiously enquiring for the best show of *Theaves*, was directed by a Cockney to *Bow-Street*.

Some Irish labourers trudging up to town, described themselves as being engaged for the *Hay market*.

CITY.

Tuesday, the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be reduced half an assize or 1d. in the peck loaf: the quartern loaf of wheaten 12d. and houshold 10½d.

Friday a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of various Officers annually chosen on that day, which was numerously attended. Upon the show of hands being taken, the Sheriffs were of opinion the election had fallen upon Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq. and Claudius Stephen Hunter, Esq. and made their report accordingly; upon which the Recorder declared them to be duly elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and they were called forth to declare their consent to take upon them the office.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Thursday a General Court was held at the East-India House, when the dividend on the half-year, commencing the 5th of January last, and ending the 5th of July next, was declared to be 5½ per cent.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that the petition to the House of Commons, approved on the last General Court, had been presented, and referred to the Committee for investigating the Company's Affairs; that, in consequence of the first Report from that Committee, the House had resolved, that a sum not exceeding 1,500,000*l*. be paid to the Company, on account of expences incurred by them in the public service; and that it was understood that the Committee are to continue their investigation of the several matters contained in the Company's petition, and to report further to the House.

John Julius Angerstein, William Drewe, and Robert Hunter, Esqs. Sir Henry Strachey, Bart. George Samuel Wegg, John Clements, and George Cumming, Esqs. were appointed a Committee to inspect the Company's bye-laws

The titles of several papers, presented to the House of Commons, having been read, the Court adjourned *sine die*.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday evening the play of *The Stranger* was a this theatre. The part of *The Stranger* was represented Young. This is one of the characters in which he app greatest advantage; and although there are some ha of manner, and other defects to be noticed in his perform , yet it deserves to be considered, on the whole, as a v client piece of acting: and, perhaps, except his *Ham* best effort that he has made upon the boards of a London

Mrs. Bellamy, whose performance of *Angela*, in *The Spectre*, we noticed in the last Number of *The National ter*, performed the part of *Mrs. Haller*. There are man and actresses, who, without much science in their professi feeling enough to act tolerably well in scenes of very motion. But having no real knowledge of the art whi exercise, they only please while the stimulus operates; stant the feeling ceases, or becomes of so delicate a ly to touch, not to siese and fill the soul, they grow t duke to themselves and to their audiences. Little pa though they seem of small importance individually, yet action may, perhaps, go further in explaining the t ought or feeling that belongs to each character, than enes that appear to contain vivid passion. *Mrs. Hal* stance, has two scenes of very lively emotion; one in she relates her story to the *Countess*, and the other in wh meets her husband, at the conclusion of the play. But ese, *Mrs. Haller* has many passages that mark her cha or rather the character of her sorrow, in a very particula any oblique speeches made to *Baron Steinfort*, and t ow, and to the *Lady's maid*: things which, though w elivered, they are not observed by a common audience, well expressed, have a great weight in effecting the gene pression which the character ought to produce.

Mrs. Bellamy did not appear to catch the delicacies part. She played the principal scene with a great deal ing: but these nicer passages seemed to have escaped her ress who represents *Mrs. Haller*, should make tend gentleness, sweetness of manner, the principal expressions. or twice these soft and winning virtues are intercepted by story vehemence: but it is the vehemence of a full heart bad temper. Beneath that tenderness, gentleness, and ness, which we have recommended, there must be a c appearance of sorrow. The tranquillity of *Mrs. Haller* acter is but a thin surface: the depth beneath is sad an fortless. But *Mrs. Haller* is never morose: her melanc of a lovely nature: her own wretchedness has taught her the more deeply for those who surround her. Mrs. Bella performing the earlier scenes of the part, scenes, in whi amiable sorrow is particularly seen, was not sufficiently or sorrowful. She spoke sometimes with a degree of s not accordant with a gentle temper, and sometimes with a of indifference not accordant with a bursting heart. The in such points as these, shows a want of professional know which we hope Mrs. Bellamy, with the advantages of London actors in the winter, will take pains to supply.

we say that Mrs. Bellamy seems to want knowledge of he fession, we do not mean mere knowledge of the stage, beca seems to possess that in a very conspicuous degree; but m may know the stage perfectly, and yet know nothing of his sion. Knowledge of the stage refers almost entirely to th of the spectators; knowledge of the profession refers to cearts; a skilful and graceful method of making an exit, of ing the action, and of walking the boards, will gain fo an the reputation of knowing the stage. Perhaps Mr. D'Eg the ballet-master, knows it as well as Mr. Kemble. Bu is not a knowledge of the profession of acting. This know relates to soul, not matter, grace of action, and the know of the stage, are the mere executive branches of the art, as sification is of the art of poetry, or colouring of the art of p ing. A tragic actor, who knows his profession, must kno appearances of the human heart; and that is the reason wh have so few good tragedians; a comic actor only needs kno manners of men, which, lying on the surface, are more e learnt, and therefore we have many good comedians But th actor should remember that there is a shorter way of stu the human heart, than studying it from nature alone. He study it from those authors, and actors, those poets, and ters, who have been acknowledged to copy her faithfully. that we recommend the study of an original by its copy a but any actor, by studying original nature, with a copy as fore him, will learn much more quickly the best mode of i

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himself, and the most striking process of producing his than he can by studying nature without the advantage of

The earliest artists in every sphere of genius, were to study from nature alone, and find out the best modes ing and adorning her; but in these times we have the ad- of models in art, and we should be foolish indeed not to them. The use of a model then to a young artist, is not him as an original from which he may make another ut to shew him the manner in which the greatest artists im have been in the habit of studying nature for practi- ioses.

hatever be the best mode of acquiring a knowledge of natic art, of this at least, every actor and actress rfectly assure themselves, that, without acquiring that ge by some process or other, they can never attain a k in their profession.

COVENT-GARDEN.

orrow evening Coven-Garden will close the longest sea- g which it has been kept open within our recollection. ea a season particularly unfruitful in literary excellence. the truth is, that as long as the present system of manage- ment is to be carried on, the town cannot expect any e good plays. Mr. Harris gives no encouragement to the hors, and we know pretty well what sort of beings uld uses whom he does encourage. The whim of Mr. s amuses once a year, and once in two or three years, r. Coleman or Mr. Morton brings out a play: but except ce, who is there that has any pretensions to be consider- author of great merit? and these three, who, altogether, robably upon an average furnish two pieces in a year heatre, are all the dependence of that great and wealthy In some future number, we shall probably submit to ers a plan for the better conducting of the theatres in o the production of new pieces. At present the bounty rown in granting the patent is exercised to please Mr. not to instruct and amuse the people; and this, we is a destribution of that bounty, which neither is just ountry, nor was designed by the King. We do not say n any personal spite to Mr. Harris; it is a matter of portance to us, whether Mr. Harris, or Mr. Anybody wanton in the public loss; but we think that it is high system were ended. Mr. Harris, it is true, might get oney, by bringing out good pieces, than by acting the d *Little Thumb*, or *Bonifacio* and *Bridgetina*, or *Two der a Hood*; but mere money does not seem to be Mr. object; he likes to exercise his own humour. Now we great desire to curtail Mr. Harris's enjoyment of his own we object only to see him enjoying it at the expence blic. If he is a man of very strong prejudices, or very , or both, his friends may be sorry for that, but there reason why the public should pay for it.

g therefore as Mr. Harris continues to thrust upon the t collection of wretched stuff which for so long a time excluded merit, and served only

"To cloud young genius, bright'ning into day,"

all not conceive ourselves blameable in occupying a ur paper with the censure of his mismanagement. Nor tend to confine ourselves to the statements of *his* misma- alone! the injustice of theatrical tyranny in *Drury*- well as in Covent-Garden, will not find our censures very lled: for we have little personal knowledge of any of *rietors*, and what we write is therefore written by no th a view of gratifying any private *pique* against any r individual, but with the general view, and we believe venture to say, the *honest* view, of opening to the pub- public road which party and prejudice appear to have of obtaining fair chances and opportunities for every or in the writing or the acting of plays, and of estab- as far as the effort of an individual work can establish, of equality in the republic of letters, which is as de- here as in the political world, although perhaps am- and intriguing members contrive to raise an aristo- uch oftener in literature than in politics. There are nds of offences against society which the law cannot Public censure, the ill report of the world, are the only gns of such delinquencies. As long as we continue to twig of that public rod, we will not forget its powers. s; those whom we cannot influence by argument in the ses, nor punish by law in the second, we will yet hold animadversion of the public—for their public offences. at once more that these observations are personally di- gainst no one individual; it is general injustice we wish o, and we fear our particular instances of delinquency are likely to be too numerous to leave any suspicion of individual malignity on our parts. The season has now closed at both the winter theatres; but when the next season shall commence, we hope to resume our labours; nor is it our intention to cease from those labours, till we shall have effectually assisted

——— to stem Oppression's tide,
To lash Presumption, Prejudice, and Pride,
To drag Corruption from her caves of night,
And force her forward on the public sight,
To track the knave through all his doubling chace,
And tear, at last, the vizor from his face!

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, June 23.

The Court passed sentence upon two men, Ball and Smith, convicted of a conspiracy to procure the liberation of a person named M'Culloch, who was prisoner in the King's Bench prison for 17001. The way they did it was, by falsely deposing to a notice of bail having been served upon the plaintiff's attorney, and then putting in sham bail, by which the party was liberated, and has since sailed to the West Indies. The consequence is that they deprive the plaintiff of his security for debts and costs, amounting to 2000*l*.

Mr. Justice GROSE pronounced the judgment of the Court, which was, that the defendants should be imprisoned 18 months in Newgate, and stand in the pillory in Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

CIRCUITS.

Previous to the Judges taking their seats in their respective Courts, they met in the Chamber of the Lord CHIEF JUSTICE, and chose their Circuits as follow:—

The Home Department.—Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, and Chief Baron Macdonald.
The Norfolk.—Sir James Mansfield, and Mr. Justice Heath.
The Northern.—Mr. Justice Chambre, and Baron Wood.
The Oxford.—Mr. Justice Lawrence, and Mr. Justice Le Blanc.
The Western.—Baron Graham, and Mr. Justice Bailey.
The Midland.—Mr. Justice Grose, and Baron Thompson.

The Commission day at Hertford in the Home Circuit, is fix- for Monday the 1st of August.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

THE KING v. WHITE AND HART.

This was an indictment against the Defendants, the Editor and Printer of *The Independant Whig*, for inserting a libel upon Lord Ellenborough, with a view to injure his character as a Judge, and as a Peer of Parliament. The Libels were two Letters, signed *Junius*; the one inserted on the 20th December, 1807, and the other on the 17th June, 1808. The publications were proved in the usual way, and Mr. Clifford addressed the Jury for three hours in defence. The trial lasted till near five o'clock, when the Jury found both the Defendants—*Guilty*.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival in the Downs of his Majesty's ship the Sceptre, Capt. Joseph Bingham, with three valuable Danish East Indiamen, two of which are prizes to the Sceptre, and the third is a prize to his Majesty's sloop of war, the Cormorant. The Sceptre sailed from Madras late in the month of December last, and had but just reached her station off the Cape of Good Hope, when, falling in with an English privater, she learned that war had been declared against Denmark, and the very next day she had the good fortune to capture the two homeward-bound Indiamen, the Norge and the Cron Princess Maria. Ten days before the Sceptre sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, the Martha, an American ship, with a very rich homeward-bound cargo, arrived at that place from Bengal. This vessel was also captured by the Sceptre, and delivered over, with all her papers and private letters, to the Court of Admiralty of that colony, for adjudication.

MARRIED.

Lord Arthur Somerset, to the Hon. Miss Boscawen. After the ceremony they set off for Lord Falmouth's seat in Berkshire.

DIED.

At Clochfoldich, May 28, Lieut. Colonel Alexander Stewart, late of the 42d regiment of foot, which he commanded on the 21st of March, 1801, in the battle of Alexandria.

Mr. Pears, of Wansford. He had been ill for some time, but was so much better on Sunday, that he had a party of friends to visit him. He left them to go to another room, which he had no sooner reached, than he dropped down and expired.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.—Since Monday our fresh supplies of grain have not been large; but there is plenty of all kinds on hand. Wheat is dull, but prices not lower. Barley and Beans with difficulty meet sale, and they scarcely support Monday's rates. The Oat trade was very heavy this morning, and what few sales were made, was at less prices.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	THURSDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	66 a	80	Wheat	68 a	80
Fine ditto	82 a	85	Fine ditto	76 a	87
Rye (New)	46 a	52	Rye (New)	34 a	38
Barley	40 a	45	Barley	43 a	46
Malt (New)	65 a	75	Malt (New)	65 a	75
White Peas, boilers	110 a	125	White Peas, boilers	120 a	130
Grey Peas	60 a	64	Grey Peas	60 a	62
Beans	62 a	68	Beans	63 a	68
Tick ditto (Old)	58 a	64	Tick ditto	60 a	63
Oats	42 a	45	Oats	42 a	44
Poland ditto	46 a	47	Poland ditto	42 a	44
Rape Seed £35 a £38			Rape Seed £38 a £40		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Thursday.	s.	s.	Thursday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	65 a	68	American Flour	44 a	48
Second ditto	55 a	62	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from June 11 to June 17—Total, 3,204 quarters, from 71s. to 91s.—Average 83s. 3½d. or 8s. 2½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending June 15.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	81	0	Beans	61	8
Rye	56	0	Peas	60	1
Barley	44	8	Oatmeal	46	7
Oats	37	10	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, JUNE 23.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	20 0 a	24 0	Oats, per qr.	2 7 a	2 13
Barley, per qr.	3 4 a	2 7	Beans, do.	3 3 a	3 12

Peas £0. 0s. a £.0 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 22d of June, 1808, is 1*l.* 19s. 7¾d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	4 0 a	5 15	Kent	4 10 a	6 6
Sussex	4 0 a	4 12	Sussex	4 12 a	5 5
Essex	4 0 a	4 10	Farnham	8 0 a	9 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
St. James's,	Hay	4 15 0 a	6 10 0	Average
	Straw	1 19 0 a	2 8 0	
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 15 0 a	6 8 0	
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 15 0	
	Straw	1 18 0 a	2 6 0	
Smithfield,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 0 0	
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 7 0	
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 5 0	

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADE	
			Carcase,	s. d
Beef	5 0 a	6 0	Beef	3
Mutton	5 0 a	6 0	Mutton	4
Veal	5 6 a	6 6	Veal	3
Pork	5 0 a	6 0	Pork	4
Lamb	6 0 a	7 0	Lamb	4

FRIDAY.—Beasts, - 700——Sheep and Lambs, -
Calves, - 280——Pigs -

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADEN

	d.	d.		
Butts,	18 a	22½	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb.	
Merchants' Backs	17½ a	19½	per dozen	2
Dressing Hides	15 a	19	—— 50 a 70lb.	3
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	21½	—— 80 a 90lb.	3
			—— heavy	2
Flat Ordinary	16 a	17	Seals, small	3
Tanned Horse,	20 a	23	—— large, p. doz.	100

Oak Bark, p. ld. 36*l.* a 38*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	—
Middling	2 10 a	2 2	Engl. Horse	10
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10	Shearlings	1
			Lamb Skins	1

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.—Brandling, 40s.; Charlotte, Destou, 44s.; Eden, 45s.; Heaton, 49s.; Hebburn, Killingworth, 49s. 3d.; Kenton, 48s. 3d.; Percy, 50 Hebburn, 49s. 9d.; Towuley, 45s. 3d.; Tanfield, 48s End, 50s. 9d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 50s. 9d.; Wa

90 Ships at Market, 19 sold, 5 sailed, 24 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d
Stuff	— 0 a	72 0	Town Tallow	—
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	112 0	Yell. Russia, do.	—
—— mottled	— 0 a	122 0	White, do.	—
—— curd	— 0 a	126 0	Soap,	—
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	14 0	Graves	—
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	15 0	Good Dregs	—

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 3d. Clare, 5s. 3½d. and Wh 5s. 3d.—Average 5s. 3d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Frtday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock					Holliday.	
3 per Cent. Consol.					Midsum. Day.	
3 per Cent. Reduced	68⅜ ¼ ⅜	68⅜ ¼ ⅜	68⅜ ⅜ ¼	68⅜ 7½ ⅜	68 7⅞ 8	
4 per Cent. Consol.	85 ¾ 5	84¼ ¼ ⅜	84½ ½ ¼	83¾ ⅜	83⅜ ¼ ⅞	
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.						
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18⅞ 15-16	18⅞ 13-16	18 13-16⅞	18⅛	18⅛ 11-16	
Imp. 3 per Cts. Ann.	66⅜		67¼		66⅜ 7	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years				7⅛ 11-16	7 11-16	
Irish 5 per Cent.			96⅜		96⅜	
South Sea Stock						
India Stock						
Do. Bonds	P. 1 pm.	P. 1 pm.	P. 1 dis.	P. 1 dis.		P. 1 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	3, 7 pm.	3, 6 pm.	3. 7 pm.	2, 5 pm.		3, 6 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£21 2s.	£21 2s.	£21 2s.	£21 2s.		£21 2s.
Omnium	3 pm.	3⅛ ¼ pm.	2⅛ ¼ pm.	1 1⅛ pm.		2 pm.
Consols for Account	69⅛ ¼ ⅜	69⅛ ⅛ ¼	69⅜ ⅜ ½	69⅛ ⅜ ⅝		69⅛ ⅛
Bank for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Amsterdam	36	1 2 U.	Bilboa	4
Do. at Sight	35	5	Palermo	9
Rotterdam	11	4 2 U.	Leghorn	4
Hamburgh	34	9 2½U.	Genoa	4
Altona	34	10 2½U.	Venice	5
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16	Naples	4
Do.	24	2 U.	Lisbon	6
Bourdeaux	24		Oporto	6
Madrid	41	effec.	Dublin	1
Cadiz	41	effec.	Cork	1
			N. Dol. 5s.	

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per C

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	A
Malta	0	
Gottenburgh	2	
Dublin	1	
Waterford	2	
Guernsey	0	
Jersey	0	

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

27. SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER TWENTY-SEVEN.

ON THE DELIVERANCE OF EUROPE.

the history of nations, ancient and modern, we may
ver many important periods, when a departure from
ual and acknowledged maxims of Government may
cessary, but shall not be able to enumerate many in-
es, either in rulers or people, of an early conviction
e fact. Nor is this wonderful—its own particular
ience ever forms the wisdom of the multitude, and it
ural for common understandings to sanctify the poli-
d conduct which has hitherto guided them with safety
rosperity. It would be better were the general run of
men exempt from the force of this observation, but
oo true, that in questions of nice discernment, they
frequently follow than lead the public mind. Indeed
potic Governments, swayed by a race of Sovereigns
g standing, the nominal Ministers can scarcely be
ered responsible, being commonly the mere organs
unto of courtiers and men of ribband, little likely
ceive the spirit of the crisis, and still less disposed
upon it. In free States, it is to be lamented, that
re mostly raised by, and consequently slaves to a
—a bondage little compatible with the freedom and
n which great emergencies require.

complete subversion of all the old and jarring inte-
France by the Revolution, and the necessary crea-
f new by superior ability alone, have given a spirit
nsistency to her plans, however daring. The terri-
ergies which every ruling faction has been enabled to
rth, could hardly be successfully encountered by the
out maxims, leisurely preparation, and cautious
ents of old Governments; who, in addition to these
utional defects, for a long time entertained a most
ded contempt for their formidable enemy. In the
dominions, this mistake has been peculiarly predo-
, and is not even yet entirely removed. But on
ntinent the public mind appears to have verged to
posite extreme, and to regard all further opposition
less. Fruitless indeed it would be, if not exerted
rinciples and views, and with a courage and ability
ther different from the past. They who begin pre-
nously, generally end abjectly; and nothing can tend
certainly to defeat than a mistaken opinion of the
and resources of an opposing power.

teat hope of the Deliverance of Europe may, how-
still be indulged, even from the great daring of the
, if the insulted Governments were prepared and
d to adopt that line of conduct which is alone equal
crisis. To lay aside their mutual jealousies, and
sent) ridiculous fears of each other—To combine in
and with confidence—To trust less to their tactics—
all, to awaken the spirit of vengeance in the people,
prove the rising ferment which the excessive tyranny
olence of France seems calculated to produce. If
ould ultimately fail, the rock upon which he

will split, will be his pressure on the feelings of the community, not of Kings and Princes, but of *Common Men*. It should appear by the events detailed in another part of this Paper, that his extraordinary success has inspired him with too great a contempt of the effect produced by a sense of insult and oppression. A feeling which we have reason to conclude from the aspect of continental intelligence, and the agitation evidently prevailing in other places besides Spain—more likely to be urged into effectual effort than all the plans of all the Cabinets upon earth without it.

Should it therefore again prove necessary to give our aid to a general cause, let us determine in what spirit, and with what views we should offer it.

It frequently happens, in the common intercourse of life, that individuals, who have points of mutual interest to adjust, become weary of practising upon each other all the artifice and rules of common-place prudence, and suddenly perceive the policy of a frankness directly the reverse. The most important principle of combination has been seized, and the minor considerations before thought of so much consequence, have quickly found their proper station.—Let us give the reins to our imagination, and suppose a British Deputation, addressing a Continental Congress in the following manner:—

"The times are past, Noble Sirs, when over a board of "green cloth, we could rehearse at leisure all the etiquette "of diplomacy; advance our greater and lesser considera- "tions directly in the proper place, and balance equiva- "lents, imaginary or real, with all that gravity and decorum "which gives an air of dignity to finesse and deception. "Most sincerely we lament these times are no more, but "now that an overwhelming evil threatens the political "existence of many, and the welfare of all, it is right to "dispense with the ceremonious amusement of happier "æras, and mutually resolve to meet the common enemy "with all the alacrity of hope, and all the courage of "despair. We hesitate not to confess, that we have been too "much attached to sugar islands which we did not want, "and secret expeditions against points of little consequence, "except to certain commercial factions, whose foresight "extended only to the first or second shipment. That we "have entertained these partial aims we allow, but they "have not been unaccompanied by the most zealous "exertions of a more disinterested nature, by the waste of "lives and treasure, unexampled, when considered as the "contribution of a single state, and by a disposition (not "always prudently exhibited we own) to urge others to "their due proportion of endeavour in the universal cause.

"No longer then let the artifice of the enemy "delude your understanding, by exciting jealousy at "our maritime and commercial superiority—a supe- "riority which has not been usurped, but which is "the natural result of our insular situation, our in- "trinsic freedom, and the long possession of capital, ma- "nufacture and credit. Emulate these advantages, "if you can, as far as your situation will admit, seek "the same effects by the same means; but do not

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" permit a peevish disgust at our prosperity to blind you to
" that organized and systematic encroachment, which is
" labouring to subvert your rights, liberties, and inde-
" pendence, as nations and as men. Short-sighted, indeed,
" must be the reigning families which still remain, if they
" longer permit themselves to hope that their thrones may
" be retained without the most unequivocal resolution to
" defend them. Still more deceived must be the people,
" who imagine a change of dynasty is all they have to ap-
" prehend, and amuse themselves with the idea, that it is
" a mere passion for King-making which induces their
" enslaver to interest himself in their concerns. Let us
" do him the justice to acknowledge, that his designs,
" whatever they contain of the unjust, have but little of
" the frivolous. The principle of his federal system is the
" permanent dominion of France, and the complete sub-
" jection of all other nations and languages within his
" reach. His Kings will be mere satraps, creatures of his
" will, and removeable at his pleasure. The expences of
" Sovereignty, and the burthen of tribute, will be all the
" share of the people in their own affairs. Petty Magis-
" trates, and inferior Officers, they may indeed become,
" but *Frenchmen* will be their rulers—*Frenchmen* will lead
" their armies—*Frenchmen* will reap the fruit of all their
" energies—and the unspeakable arroganee of that domi-
" neering nation will be encountered through all the rami-
" fications of society, public and domestic.

" We, appeal, therefore to the scenes passing before your
" eyes, as to facts which cannot be controverted; we call
" upon you to wake from the slumber of apathy, and the
" torpor of fear to a resistance proportionate to the destruc-
" tion which assails you. Do not imagine that, untaught by
" experience, we are again anxious to subsidise you into the
" employment of a spiritless body of troops, officered by
" Generals with heads full of the events of the seven years
" war? No, if you cannot convey to your population some
" of that noble principle which animates men to die for their
" country and countrymen, and to an abhorrence of foreign
" rule—if your great men cannot resolve to share in the
" glory and the danger with the mass of the people—above
" all, if you do not resolve to sacrifice all the petty jea-
" lousies, factions, and party views of less eventful times,
" and trust talent alone with the management of your affairs,
" you may as well receive at once your conqueror, and
" your master. But if, on the contrary, this hatred of
" treachery, of tyranny, and oppression, can be made to
" act upon the common mind and common feeling, and to
" call the energies of your respective countries into
" action, we promise you all the aid and co-operation of
" our great resources; to make your cause our own; to
" abide by you in danger; to shed our blood freely in your
" defence; and, unbiassed by any narrow views of parti-
" cular advantage, to look only to the absolute good which
" must result to ourselves, our immediate posterity, and
" the remotest after-times from a successful opposition, to
" the most daring plan of universal dominion which inso-
" solence, ferocity, and talent, ever attempted to impose
" on the sons of men."

We will not contend for the form of our address, but if we mean again to proffer assistance to the Continent, are not these the terms upon which it should be given, and the spirit with which it should be offered?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND HAMBURGH, PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 6.—The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following article, dated Dantzic, May 22:—

" Sweden presents an extraordinary spectacle. Those Swedes who at the beginning of the 18th century fought with such success against the Russians, and were constantly conquerors even in the most unequal conflicts, are now beaten every where, not only by an equal, but even by an inferior force. Swedish Finland, full of lakes, defiles, and strong positions, has been conquered in the midst of winter; and in all engagements the Russians, though sometimes of inferior force, were the
Idle and envious politicians have censured the march o
Buxhovden, and been disposed to reproach him for hi
tions. It is, nevertheless, certain, that that General
quired great reputation by the conquest of a province
tant to Russia, that she will probably never resign
dish Finland is a very beautiful country. They would
should compare it with Russian Finland. It contain
towns of from twelve to fourteen thousand inhabitants.
pulation, which is nearly doubled within twenty ye
prises a million inhabitants.

" The fortress of Sweaborg, which had a garrison
men, and 150 gun-sloops, and was provisioned for eigh
has surrendered itself, and its fine flotilla, before
trenches were opened.

" The Island of Gothland, so important from its g
cal position, has also been conquered. Here, as well
land, the inhabitants received the Russians with joy.
way too, the Swedes have every where been beaten
whole kingdom there are murmurs. The politics of th
are complained of. In these unfortunate events, the
hold the consequence of the loss of their privileges and
stitution. The war has cost Sweden already more th
men, killed or taken prisoners.

" The political consequences of the union of Fi
Russia are so important, that this event alone would
lize a Government. The acquisition of a province o
inhabitants, forty leagues removed from the metro
conquest of a hundred leagues of coast on the same
washes the walls of St. Petersburgh, and of a country
furnish good and numerous sailors, is a rich source, n
rity only, but of prosperity. What, in future, will S
when Stockholm will be commanded by Russians from
side of the Gulph of Bothnia—when from the turret
palaces, the Kings of Sweden can see the Russian fla
every war the first cannon will be fired under the wa
capital? Do we say capital? It will soon cease to be
Kings of Sweden will not choose to inhabit a frontie
which the inhabitants may lie down Swedes and rise
Gustavus the Fourth does not love Stockholm, and
much regret abandoning it. Kings and unfortunate na
sunk in extraordinary conflicts. Who could believe
gle battle would annihilate the monarchy of Freder
few marches vanquish the Austrian army? In these gr
calculations have been defeated by happier calculatio

ACCESSION OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE TO THE T OF SPAIN.

JUNE 17.—The *Bayonne Gazette* of the 13th of Ju
the following particulars:—

" His Majesty King Joseph Napoleon, arrived on
stant, at eight o'clock, at Pau. As soon as the Em
informed of it, he repaired from the Castle of Marra
his Serene Brother. His Majesty met the King two
Bayonne, and brought him in his carriage to Marrac,
passed the evening. Shortly afterwards, the Deputa
Grandees of Spain, with the Duke del Infantado at
had the honour of being presented to King Joseph
The President of the Deputation made the following
the King:—

" SIRE,—We feel the most lively joy in presenting
before your Majesty. The presence of your Majest
sary to the re-establishment of our country. The G
Spain have at all times distinguished themselves by th
towards their Sovereigns. Your Majesty shall mee
same integrity and the same fidelity towards your per
your Majesty be pleased to accept our homage with
benignity of which you have given so many testimoni
subjects of the kingdom of Naples."

To this his Majesty answered:—

" That he should devote himself altogether to the G
of Spain; that all his endeavours should be employe
order into the finances, and re-organize the naval an
force; that Spain might rely upon the preservation of
that he would rule only by virtue of the laws; and fi
the Grandees of Spain might be assured of his especi
tion."

Messieurs Urquijo and Cevallos were then admitted
dience with his Majesty, who conferred with them a
ble time concerning the affairs of the kingdom.

Several other Deputations were afterwards presen
the Council of the Indies he said, that he should cons
rica as an integral part of Spai; and not the Deputat

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force of Spain, the King said, " You may assure all ve served the State under my predecessors, that they joy their pay, pensions, titles, and emoluments: and ledge my honour to reward anc it services, as if they o performed under my own Government."

OCLAMATION DECLARING JOSEPH BONAPARTE KING OF SPAIN.

ON, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the French, f Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, to n, to whom these presents shall come, sends greeting:— unta of the State, the Council of Castille, the city of &c. &c. having notified to us by their addresses, that being of Spain requires a speedy stop to be put to the al Government; we have resolved to proclaim, and we ese presents proclaim our well-beloved brother, Joseph n, the present King of Naples and Sicily, to be King and India.

arantee to the King of Spain the independence and in- f his States in Europe, as well as in Africa, Asia, and ; charging the Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, the , and the Council of Castille, to cause this Proclama- e expedited, and publicly announced, according to the lom, that none may plead ignorance hereof.

at our Imperial Palace at Bayonne, the 6th June, 1808.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

NNE, MAY 8.—This town has seen with astonishment ch it has not yet recovered, the conclusion of a business the first instance, presented so favourable an appear- the arrival of Ferdinand VII. and what subsequently in the successive sittings up to the memorable Congress . When the new Sovereign arrived here, he was re- a league distant from Bayonne, by the Prince of Neuf- he principal Major Domo Duroc, and other personages t consequence, General Aid-de-Camp, and a brilliant who accompanied the King of Spain to the apart- igned for him, leaving at the residence of his Majesty al Guard of honour. Half an hour after the Emperor arrived from his Palace of Marrac, accompanied by a suit of personages to visit Ferdinand VII. who imme- paired to the gate to receive his Imperial visitor.— alighted from his horse, threw his arms round his au- , saluted him, shook him by the hand, and assured him ere friendship. After this first meeting, Napoleon in- linand to dine with him at five o'clock, but previously him a state carriage, drawn by most beautiful horses, o him then, and afterwards, every possible attention. e three first days of his arrival in Bayonne, were days g; and the people really believed that it was intended rnest to honour and respect the royal visitor. After were a number of private interviews between Ferdi- Napoleon; in the first of which Napoleon offered to own of Etruria, and his niece in marriage. Some of erences were held in the presence of the First Minister, os, who distinguished himself upon the occasion, as marked in the Junta of the 5th of May, and at these s there was much altercation. Subsequently to them, Ferdinand was deprived of his carriage, and of his honour, remaining only with the Commandant of his ard, a Jewish officer of the National Guard of Bay- om this moment the state of things became changed, eon now assumed towards the Prince a different and spect; intimating to the noblemen who accompanied that they should answer with their heads for the se- is person, which produced amidst them a sudden de- The object of these conferences seemed to be that of ne for the arrival of Godoy, and of the King and But in the meanwhile Napoleon intimated to Ferdi- the reign of the Bourbons was at an end; adding, that eir interests were at variance, and that the continuance tre in their hands could no longer conduce to the de- t of his plans, and the vast political objects he had in otwithstanding this, however, he pressed Ferdinand he kingdom of Etruria, and directed the Grandees to eir Prince to accede to his proposal—Ferdinand an- ddly, " I will not accept the Crown of Etruria, nor in the world, whilst nature gives me a rightful claim Spain.—My only ambition is to render my people nd I would chose to die in the midst of my faithful though it were my fate to wear the chains of servi- to resign whatever would most attach me to life."— og, afterwards, Napoleon with having deceived him, iting him to visit France—he answered, if he had not come voluntary, he should have made him by force. On the arrival of Godoy, and the King and Queen, who were received and entertained with the greatest magnificence, the Sitting, or Congress of the 5th of May, was held, at which Napoleon First and Charles Fourth presided; present, the Queen Maria Louisa, the Infanta Don Carlos, Godoy, the Grandees of Spain, and the First Minister Zevallos. The Queen, transported with rage, addressed her Son Ferdinand, " Traitor and wretch, for years you have been imagining and contriving the death of the King your Father, but by the vigilance of the Prince of the Peace, by zeal and loyalty, you have not attained your object. Neither you, nor those traitors who have served or co-operated with you in your base designs. I tell you to your face that you are my son, and not the son of the King.—Yes, without having other right to the Crown, than that which you derive from your mother, you have sought to wrest it from us by force; but I will and consent that the Great Napoleon shall be the arbitrator between us, in favour of whom, we renounce and cede our right, to the exclusion of our family. I call upon him to punish you and your associates as traitors, and I commit the whole nation to Napoleon."—Napoleon put an end to this rage, by saying—" No!—I give to Ferdinand the Crown of Naples, and to Carlos that of Etruria, together with two of my nieces in marriage. Let them say if they will accede to this proposal."—To this the Infanta Don Carlos boldly answered, " Emperor, I was not born to be a King, but Infanta of Spain."—And addressing his brother—" And you, my brother and king, speak, do not be alarmed, defend your right, you are a Spaniard; your country will be ready to sacrifice its blood for you and its independence. Be not alarmed, but let us go hence, though it were to the scaffold, or perpetual imprisonment. For that Providence which directs a faithful nation, shall in due time visit his vengeance upon a faithless Emperor, who can thus disregard his own promise, and lay aside every semblance of right and reason. Ah! Fernando, who robs you of the Crown of Spain? an ignorant father, an infamous mother, and her favourite Godoy. He, in truth, is the traitor, the plotter of the death of your father, the usurper of the legitimate rights of your family, the author of the calumny, and an apostate in religion. Who countenances these machinations?—The tyranny of an Emperor, to whom we have looked for protection."—And he finished by saying, " Napoleon, I am no longer an Infant of Spain, but I was born one!"—The Minister Zevallos then began to speak, and with a flowing eloquence, apostrophizing Godoy, he said, " Infamous man, unworthy the name of a Spaniard, you have sold your Country and your Prince! But the same Emperor, who now appears to protect you, has decreed within himself your punishment, and that of the parent King. Do you not behold, traitor! how he is taking advantage every moment of these contentions? Ah! how could you have influenced the minds of these miserable parents towards their children? But your error—your crimes—You ought to have done your duty towards them, though it were only in return for having saved your life from the fury of the populace. Answer! But I believe it impossible.—'Tis not so with me, who am a loyal Spaniard, the second person in the nation, and first subject of the King. But Zevallos has religiously fulfilled his duty! and you have always trembled before Zevallos." He continued speaking thus for near an hour and a quarter; so that the Emperor knew not what to answer in refutation of the arguments he advanced. In this predicament, recurring to his authority, he ordered to be taken from his presence this phenomenon, saying, " 'twas impossible that the earth should subsist a man of so much freedom before the Emperor of the French. But I'll reward you for it." M. Zevallos went out; and M. Gomez spoke afterwards. But it was finally decreed by Napoleon I. and Charles IV. that Ferdinand VII. should renounce the Crown to his Father in the space of six hours. Under this violence, he was compelled to do it; but with certain restrictions, which Napoleon was ready to admit, and which he did agree to with Charles IV. The latter finally consented to abdicate and cede his Crown to Napoleon; who in turn transferred it to his brother Joseph I. at Naples—nominating, in the mean time, that the Grand Duke of Berg should be Lieutenant of the Kingdom.

EXTRACT FROM THE OVIEDO GAZETTE OF THE 11TH JUNE.

" The Governor of Carthagena, who had received orders to give up the place to the French, and was about to execute them, experienced the same fate as Alvala. The Almighty, who watches over the lives of the innocent, and who regards his loyal and Catholic people with an eye of compassion, ordained that, on the approach of the enemy's squadron to this port, with 8000 French troops for disembarkation, it should fall in with one be-

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ongoing to the Mighty Island of the Ocean. The latter came up with, attacked, and defeated them; two of their frigates and all their transports were sunk, and two ships of the line which remained were board·d, and their crews put to the sword. The English lost two frigates, and received some damage in the other ships. The engagement took place between Alicant and Carthagena, on the 24th of last month, and lasted two days.

"A French ship, having on board arms, stores, and money, for Carthagena, believing that port still in possession of the French party, entered it on the 28th, and was immediately compelled to strike.

"The Andalusians have fortified the Sierra Morea with artillery."

GERMANY.

VIENNA, JUNE 9.—It is observed, that the exchange of Couriers with the first Courts of Europe is more frequent than formerly. It appears as if important affairs are under consideration, for on the 14th a great conference is to be held, at which the Archdukes are to preside, and all the Governors of the hereditary dominions, who are now here, are to be present. The result of the assembly is to be laid before his Majesty on his arrival. Last night the Archduke John departed hence unexpectedly; it is supposed he is gone to the Emperor. "The late events in Spain and the Papal dominions have caused a strong sensation, and given occasion to many secret conferences among the Ministers of the different Courts residing here."

STATE PAPERS.

Published in the Moniteur as the Documents accompanying the Accession of Joseph Bonaparte to the Throne of Spain.

ADDRESS OF THE SUPREME JUNTA OF THE GOVERNMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING.

"Those who at critical and difficult periods are placed nearest the Government, and who have at all times shewn themselves to be good and faithful subjects, can and ought to avow their sentiments when the welfare of their country requires it. Convinced that the condition of Spain and all its concerns demand the closest connection with that political system of the empire which your Majesty governs with so much glory, we consider that the greatest proof of kindness to the Spanish nation, which our Sovereign ever gave, is their having fixed their last determination on an immoveable basis, and confirmed by a long series of political events. O that there were no Pyrenees! This was the constant wish of good Spaniards; because there could be no Pyrenees, whenever the wants of each should be the same, when confidence should be returned again, and each of the two nations have received, in the same degree, the respect due to their independence and worth. The interval which yet separates us from this happy moment cannot now be long. Your Imperial Majesty, who foresees evey thing, and executes them still more swiftly, has chosen for the provisional Government of Spain, a Prince educated for the art of Government in the great school of your Majesty. He has succeeded in stilling the boldest storms by the moderation and wisdom of his measures. What have we not, therefore, to hope from his deeds, now that all Spaniards unite to devote to him that admiration to which he has so many claims, and assist him in those labours which he applies for our service? The Spanish Monarchy shall resume the rank which belongs to it among the Powers of Europe, as soon as it is united by a new family compact to its natural ally, whose power is so great. Whoever the Prince may be, whom your Majesty destines for us, chosen from among your illustrious family, he will bring that security we so much need; but Spain can urge a plea which none of the other countries connected with your Majesty can dispute. The Spanish Throne rises to a greater height. The consequences arising from its relation to France are of an importance commensurate with the extent of its possessions. It seems, therefore, that the Throne itself calls for your Majesty's eldest brother to govern it. On the other side, it is a happy presage that this arrangement, which nature has confirmed, so well corresponds with the sentiments of reverence and admiration with which the actions of this Prince, and the wisdom of his Government, had inspired us. The Council of Castile, whose wisdom commanded their giving all the support to these principles which stood in their power, unites with the wish of the Supreme Junta. May God grant prosperity to your Imperial and Royal Majesty!

"*Madrid, May* 13, 1808."

PROCLAMATION OF THE SUPREME JUNTA OF GOVE

SPANIARDS!—The Supreme Junta of Government present consists of persons of the highest authority in t addresses you, to disp , the errors, which malevolenc norance are endeavouring to insinuate, and to propag you—fatal errors, which might draw after incalculab did not the Supreme Government hastes to annihilat the moment of their birth. The Junta dares flatter i those who at all times, and on all occasions, have with reverence to the voice of their superiors, will less submission at a moment when it depends on them, ever to insure their happiness, by uniting with the ch of the State; or to plot the downfal of their own co yielding to clamours and commotions, into which t enemies of the fame and prosperity of the Spanish endeavouring to plunge them. At the very moment w a country so greatly favoured by nature, but impover hausted, and debased, before the eyes of all Europe, fects and misrule of its own Government, had arri point of a complete annihilation—when the very which might have been employed to revive her strength would only have served to increase her suffer plunge her into fresh calamities—when, in fine, all extinguished, Providence has granted us the means n rescuing our country from certain ruin, but also of to an height of happiness and splendour, which she yet attained even in the most glorious periods of h By one of those political revolutions, which astonish who disregard the events by which they have been pr House of Bourbon, after having lost the other thro it possessed in Europe, resigned that of Spain, the o which it retained a seat. After having brought the m brink of ruin, deprived of the support hitherto grante mainingbranches of their family, and unable to preser tries which had formerly united them with France; th found it impossible to keep a seat which all the c have occurred in the system of politics, compelled th The most powerful Prince in Europe has accepted tion of the Bourbons, not to incorpor. e your terr already so extensive imperial dominions, but to re Spanish Monarchy on renovated principles, to be su his irresistible power, to the end that he may intro salutary reforms which we have so long fruitlessly It is with this purpose that he has summoned aroun Person the Deputies of the Towns and Provinces, an Corporations of the State, in order to consult on the laws which may serve to secure the Supreme Pow allegiance of the subjects. He will place the crow upon the head of a noble-minded Prince, who, by ness of his disposition, will succeed in winning all will display resources which no other will have in and will soon replace Spain in that station from wh only sunk through the weakness of the Princes w therto governed her. Is it not possible, that now felicity is arising, there should be found persons, to appreciate the lofty destiny which awaits us, an of the honoured name of true Spaniards and upright their country, should labour to mislead you, and a to all the horrors of civil war, at the very mome here, who must be the object of our daily blessing ar ration of following ages, is altogether busied in e effect the projects he has formed for the felicity of certainly did not become the Junta to apprehend crime from Spaniards, so estimable for the love of try: and yet they are grieved to be informed, tha been carried away by an ill-understood zeal, and conscience and allegiance: that others have been doubt concerning the real interests of their country than all these, that the secret machinations of a pe t-m the enemies of the Continent, have been employ a part of the good people of some of the provinces, seeds of sedition and rebellion. Brave Spaniards suffer yourselves to be deceived by their fraudulen Will you be the victims of their destructive errors generosity of your feelings be abused, to drive you tunes, and your families to perdition? What end do to disorder and desolation promise to themselves? storation of your ancient Princes? They are beyo tiers of Spain. What have they to expect from you efforts? Will you defend the laws on which you depends? Why then do you labour to annihilate On the other hand, are not measures now taking to the nation the possession of its ancient liber

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ustoms—a felicity which but a few days since no one hoped for? What is it then you expect, ye misled of the provinces? Will you draw upon yourselves rors of war, to see your fields ravaged, your cities r dwellings laid desolate? Do you think that the rebellion of a people, brave, but inexperienced, with-ls, without finances, without magazines, without pro-thout military supplies, can maintain a conflict against ired to war, and grown old in the habit of conquer-Junta still flatter themselves that you will weigh the quences which will infallibly result from your first s, should unhappily a foolish obstinacy prevent your eturning to the paths of obedience and patriotism, oment of doubt has made you abandon. In order to ou, that it is their sole desire to enlighten your judg-enable you to perceive that the Prince, their Presi-the Emperor of the French, in whose hands our aced, have no other object than your felicity; will bring to your knowledge the objects of Sovereign who comes to reign over us. Hear ! The *Cortes* the ancient securities of our rights ges, shall be restored, with more powers and un-r form than has for a long time taken place. They convened every three years at least, and more fre-en the wants of the nation shall require their meeting. l expenditure of the Royal Family shall be fixed. signed out of the Royal Treasury shall be liable to ; it shall be less than one-half of what has hitherto d for that purpose. The Catholics worship shall vely established in Spain. No other shall be tole-nally, the Junta of the Government has strong reasons hat the personal contribution in support of the pre-ill be considerably diminished, in consequence of the nts which the new Government is about to introduce, present political state of Europe, which requires the ous exertions in support of the increase of the marine, of a diminution of the land force. A gradual im-shall take place in every department of the finances; l be universally restored, the national debt fixed, and ars discharged. The administration of justice shall to invariable rules, and the superior power shall not s course. Agriculture shall be encouraged. New be given to commerce and industry. The military force shall have their antient splendour. All means secure the felicity of the people shall be alike em-Judge now whether it be your interest to take up rder yourselves to annihilate that, which is to esta-felicity and that of your children and descendants; r they are true Spaniards, and can be friends of their who endeavour to spread among you the fire of sedi-, Spaniards, is the destiny which awaits you, if you ain peace and order among yourselves; if you cordi-yourselves with your Government and your local es. If all of you be animated by the desire to act are about to become happy; but if you neglect the ouncil which the Junta of the Government gives you, he just resentment of a Monarch, who is as severe in useless and blind obstinacy, as he is generous and rgive a sudden burst of error. Are you ignorant that merous French armies are within the Spanish terri-you know that other armies, as numerous, approach iers? The provinces which do not instantly return to , shall be immediately beset by French troops, and h all the severity of military law. The Lieutenant-f the Kingdom has already issued commands that se-ions shall advance and punish the seditious; but the overnment have been desirous to withdraw those pro-which disorders have been committed, from inevita-. For them they have implored; they have offered me, that they will recognize their errors, and return His Imperial and Royal Highness has graciously both; he has suspended the punishment of the guilty. ance will be dreadful, if the treacherous instigators evolent have more power over the minds of Spaniards-aternal voice of their Magistrates, their Ministers; e civil and military authorities.

d, June 3, 1808."

[Here follow the Signatures.]

OF THE DEPUTIES TO THE GENERAL EXTRAORDI-NARY JUNTA.

LOYAL SPANIARDS—WORTHY COUNTRYMEN!!!

r families, your fire-sides, your fortunes, and your are as dear and precious to us as our own; and we wish you were all here before us, that you might be assured of it. We have been as faithful and as attached to our ancient dynasty as yourselves, till Divine Providence, which disposes of thrones and sceptres, had fixed the period of its duration. The greatest States furnish us with a thousand instances of the infinite power of Providence; and the history of our own country affords no small number of those instances. An irresistible duty, and an object as sacred as our own felicity, have caused us to abandon our own hearths, and brought us to the invincible Emperor of the French. We confess it: the contemplation of his splendour and power may have made a strong impression upon us, but we came with the determined resolution to make our renewed efforts in behalf of a Monarchy whose prosperity is necessarily connected with our own. But how great was our surprise, when his Imperial and Royal Majesty anticipated our solicitude by manifestations of benevolence and affability, which excited the more astonishment the greater his power is. He has no other desire than our welfare and prosperity. In giving us a Sovereign to reign over us, it is his illustrious brother, Joseph, whose virtues are the admiration of his subjects. In occupying himself in the melioration of our ancient laws, and the correction of their imperfections, this is done that we may live according to the laws of justice and equity. Where he desires that our finance should receive a new organization, this is to render our naval and military force powerful and dreadful to our enemies, by avoiding all superfluous taxation. By a wise Administration, he is resolved to correct abuses; to revive national industry, by removing all the impediments which lie in the way of commerce, and relieve us, as far as is in his power, from all those oppressions which have annihilated our agriculture, and all our sources of enterprise. Finally, knowing the uprightness of your character, and your attachment to the worship of God, he will not oppose your religious zeal. He assures you, that you shall retain, even as your ancesters, your holy Catholic religion, and that the same shall remain, as at the present period, the sole and only governing church in the whole kingdom. And what is the reward which the *Great Emperor of the French* demands under circumstances so momentous to the nation as these? ***** That you should live in repose; that you should provide for your households and families; that you should not blindly abandon yourselves to the fatal desolations which are inseparable from resistance and rebellion; that you should await, with peaceful confidence, the melioration of your fates and fortunes, which you may hope for from the Government of a virtuous Monarch—which paternal care shall bring—which is inseparable from his benignity, and of which his subjects have experienced the effects. Spaniards! worthy of a better fate, avoid the dreadful anarchy which threatens you; think upon yourselves, your families, and your children. What profit will you draw from dissentions kindled by malevolence? Ye who are affluent, and peacefully enjoy the property which your family possessed through the industry or public service of your ancestors—honest agriculturists, who know the sweets of domestic comforts—labourious mechanics, who are happy in your own fire-sides, surrounded by all that is dear to you—industrious merchants and manufacturers, who wish to retain the produce of your industry and economy—citizens of all classes, who live in repose with a moderate, but sufficient income, which ye owe to a regular life—bear in mind into what an abyss you are about to plunge yourselves, if you suffer yourselves to be misled by those who excite you to disorder. You run in danger to lose every thing in a moment. What can you hope for that can balance such great sacrifices? What vain expectations glitter before your eyes, which can render you disobedient to the powers which govern over you, and make you shake off the salutary yoke of the laws? Anarchy is the greatest scourge which God can inflict upon a people: while it prevails, it destroys, loosens, consumes, and annihilates every thing, and the best are commonly its most certain victims. The sight cannot reach to the bottom of these calamities and horrors any more than to the shores of this sea of misery. Happy are ye, that ye know not the horrors of civil war. Spain has long been freed from this horror. Yet in spite of the period which is elapsed, she is not yet recovered from the calamities which during the first years of that age, she on that account endured. Why are they no longer living who were witnesses of it, that their experience might serve to protect you against it? You will invite and bring them upon you, if you do not give an hearing to the voice of the Government, and listen to our brotherly counsels. Ah, how can you offer any resistance to the mighty force which will be brought against you? No man doubts Spanish valour; we know that you are able to attempt great things, to bid defiance to dangers; but without resources, discipline, and concord, all those attempts would be vain. The most numerous

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assemblies of people are scattered before a disciplined army, like clouds before the gentlest wind. No, do not flatter yourselves that you will gain by conflict. You must yield at last, and then all will be lost. We cannot dissemble this. The prosperity of the State depends alone upon the unanimity and the uprightness with which we all cordially unite with the new Government, and co-operate with it in the meliorations which it is preparing for the benefit of our country. We are indeed fallen into a very hapless condition; and what else has brought us into this condition but the obstinate, unfeeling, and unjust Government, under which we have lived these 20 years? What remains for us to do? To behave submissively, and each for himself contribute to the organization of the new Government, upon principles which cannot be shaken, which may preserve the freedom, the rights, and the property of each individual. This is what the invincible Napoleon requires, who is employed in providing for our felicity, who will deserve of our country, and gain from posterity, the appellation of its restorer. Let us place no impediment in the way of this regeneration, nor of the great good which will arise from our close union with our might Ally. Such are the feelings which his Highness the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, the Junta, the Council of Castile—which the supreme power of the nation have endeavoured to impress, and these are also those with which we wish to see you penetrated, that, returning to peace and order, you may await every thing from the mighty and beneficent hand upon which we all depend. May Heaven grant that this sincere remonstrance, suggested to us by the purest patriotism, may have the salutary effect of pressing the designs of the rebellious, who labour to incite you to disorder, and of establishing, henceforth, peace and confidence among you!"

[The inauguration act of his Majesty, *Don* Joseph, by which he declares his acceptance of the Spanish Crown, has also reached us. The Proclamation is full of professions not in the least interesting.]

IMPORTANT SPANISH DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY

THE PATRIOTIC CHIEFS.

THE KINGDOM OF GALICIA.

"*Galicians!*—You have bewailed the fate of your amiable Ferdinand—the horror of the perfidy by which he was seduced, still burns in your bosoms. You fear danger to our holy religion, you look upon our exterior worship as annihilated, upon our altars profaned, and the temples of the eternal and sole Omnipotent converted into places of desolation by order of the Tyrant, who arrogates to himself the title of Arbiter of Destinies, because he has succeeded in oppressing the noble French nation, without recollecting, that he himself is mortal, and that he only holds the power delegated to him for our chastisement. You turned your eyes towards the Municipal Authorities, and you even insulted them; because they did not animate the flame of your indignation against the enemy. The time is come—your kingdom has assembled in *Cortes*, and re-assumed the sovereign authority, which under such circumstances devolves upon it by right, and of which its first exercise is in complying with your wishes so loudly declared; you have already a leader, and the most vigorous dispositions are taking—fly therefore to arms! and let us march to defend the cause of God, the honour of our country, our lives and our fortunes! Will you be insensible to the voice of the nation, and will you only be found valiant in the streets of your cities? Now that twenty thousand brave Soldiers have taken up your cause for theirs, will you refuse to unite with their generous battalions? Will you hesitate to embody yourselves with these masters of the military art? Do you imagine, forsooth, that your courage without discipline can be useful? Such ideas avaunt—receive in your arms these heroes who are going to marshal your strength, and only from the common name of Spaniards, even without being Galicians, feel a deep interest in your cause. The Kingdom sends them to you. You should obey their sovereign and legitimate authority. Let discord fly from us; we are brothers, and are going to sacrifice ourselves for the same sacred cause.

Galicians! enrol yourselves from 16 to 40 years of age. It is better to die in defence of your religion and firesides, and in your own country, than to be led bound to slaughter in order to satisfy an inordinate ambition. The French Conscription comprises you. If you do not serve your Kingdom, you will go and die in the North. We lose nothing. For even should we be unsuccessful, we shall have freed ourselves by a glorious death from the galling chains of a foreign yoke. But there is no reason to fear this peril—Death has alarms only for Poltroons—and God, for whose cause we are going to fi watch over us, because, in the end, every mortal ha mined measure, and we ought to trust in his mercy, t his wrath (which we so much deserve) is appeased, he tect us. The Standard of your Holy Patron Saint Jam unfurled; let us follow it.

"Galicians!—The Asturians and Alouese have 8 enlisted, and already 20,000 under arms—let us go a our brethren, these intrepid men. We shall thus save try from becoming the theatre of war. This kingdo has assembled through your instance, expects it from kingdom will reward those who distinguished themsel every thing in its power, and at the conclusion of the w immediately give you your discharge, and enable yo the fruits of victory under the shade of the laurels you won, and consign to your children at your ease, the e your glorious deeds.

"*Domingo Valado de Parg*

"*Coruna, June* 5, 1808."

PROCLAMATION

OF THE COUNCIL GENERAL OF THE PRINCIPA

"*Loyal Asturians*—Beloved Countrymen, your f are already fulfilled. The principality discharging th which are most sacred to men, has already formall war against France. You may perhaps dread this vi solution. But what other measure could or ought we Shall there be found one single man among us, wi the vile and ignominious death of a slave, to the glor on the field of honour, with arms in his hand, defendi fortunate Monarch, our homes, our children, and o If the very moment, when those bands of banditti we ing the kindest offices and favours from the inhabita capital, they murdered in cold blood upwards of two people, for no other reason than their having defende sulted brethren,—what could we have expected, had w ted to their dominion? Their perfidious conduct to King and his whole family, whom they have deceiv coyed into France, under the promise of an eternal ar order to chain them all, has no precedent in histor conduct towards the whole nation is more iniquitou had the right to expect from a horde of Hottentots. profaned our temples; they have insulted our relig have assailed our wives; in fine, they have broken promises, and there exists no right which they have ed. To arms, Asturians, to arms! let us not forget rias at the time of another invasion, which undoubted unjust, restored the Monarchy. Let us aspire to the on the present occasion. Let us recollect, that no f tion could ever lord it over us, whatever exertion it made for that purpose. Let us offer up our prayers of Hosts. Let us implore the intercession of our La ties, whose image is worshipped in the most antient Covadonga, and perfectly sure that she cannot forsa just a cause; let us rush upon our detestable enemy, hilate and drive out of our peninsula, a people so base cherpus. This demand is addressed to you, in the na representatives, by the Procurator-general of the Pri

"*Alvaro Flores Est*

MANIFESTO.

PROVINCE OF ARRAGON.

"Providence has preserved in Arragon an immen of muskets, ammunition, and artillery, which have n rously been sold, or delivered to the enemies of o Your patriotism, your loyalty, and your attachment t customs which you have inherited from your ancestor you to shake off the disgraceful yoke, which was pr us by sedition, and by the false promises of the Frenc ment, which regulated F——'s conduct by the most a Machiavelism, merely endeavoured to deceive us and In order to cover with shame and disgrace the most ge tion upon earth.

"You have placed implicit confidence in me, and t which you have bestowed on me undeservedly, obli tear the veil of the most detestable iniquity and injus life,' which can only be of any value to me as far as I mote your happiness, and the prosperity of my belove is the smallest sacrifice I can make in return for the m of confidence and love with which you have honoure not doubt it, Arragonians, my mind is not able t crimes, nor to associate with those, who cherish s

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Some of the Depositaries of the confidence of the Spa- flation, they who hold the supreme power in their hands, he first to work your ruin by every means which malice uggest, and to form traiterous connections with the ene- of our country. Thirst of gold, and the mistaken idea they have perhaps conceived, to defile our destinies by iniquitous proceedings, makes them view with indifference estruction of their country. Although I have strong ds to believe it, yet I shall forbear to mention names, lest uld render grief still more poignant. At this time, being inted with your determination, that of your neighbours, habitants of Valentia, and all the Provinces of Spain, the same sentiments are entertained, some of their leaders perhaps changed their determination, embraced the cause tice, and endeavovred to shake off the yoke, which they o impose on us, by means the most iniquitous and base. d I be mistaken in this opinion, time will discover the

Fear not Arragonians; let us defend the most just of , and we shall be invincible. The enemy's troops now in are not able to withstand our efforts. Woe betide them, they ever dare to repeat in any other Spanish town, what id in Madgid on the 2d of May, sacrificing without pity, lling those seditious and assassins, of whom they had but ately received honours and favours, which they did not e. Bayonne has witnessed and will remember the acts of ce, which after a long series of treacheries and frauds, een committed; acts of violence, which clearly appear striking contradictions found in the papers published Charles IV. is charged with having conspired with a er, who is afterwards appointed a Member of the Coun- Government; where the King, his son, who was never d but once, is questioned about his first wife. In conse- thereof it is my duty to declare, and I accordingly do declare what follows:—

That the French Emperor, all the individuals of his fa- and every French General and Officer, shall be personally ible for the safety of the King, and of his brother and

That, in case any violence should be attempted against valuable, in order that Spain may not be without a the nation will make use of their elective right in favour Archduke Charles, as nephew of Charles III. in case he Prince of Sicily, or the Infant Don Pedro, and the eirs should not be able to concur.

That should the French army commit any robberies, de- on and murders, either in Madrid or any other town, in- by the French troops, they shall be considered as guilty treason, and no quarter shall be given to any of them.

That all the transactions which have hitherto taken place, e considered as illegal, void, and extorted by violence, is known to be practised in both places.

That whatever may be hereafter done at Bayonne, shall considered as null and void, and all who shall take an part in the like transactions, shall be deemed traitors to ountry.

That all deserters of the French army who shall present ves shall be admitted in Arragon, and treated with that lity, which forms a prominent feature of the Spanish l character; they shall be disarmed and conducted to pital, where they may inlist in our troops.

ll other provinces and kingdoms of Spain, not yet in- y the enemy, are invited to meet by Deputies at Termal, other suitable place, to nominate a Lieutenant-General, orders shall be obeyed by the particular Chiefs of the t kingdoms.

he foregoing Manifesto shall be printed and published in le Kingdom of Arragon, and it shall also be circulated capitals and principal places of all the provinces and ns of Spain.

n in the Head-quarters at Saragossa, the 31st May, 1808.

PALAFOX,

ernor and Captain-General of the Kingdom of Arragon.

r other Patriotic Addresses have reached this Country: n the Patriots of Seville to the French resident in Spain; nd from the same Patriots to the People of Madrid; d from the Province of Valladolid to all the Provinces n; and the fourth from the Council of Leon to the Spa- tion. All of them in the strongest language urge the y of making common cause against the common persecu- l use every argument that the love of liberty and the ion of tyranny can devise.]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House was occupied in some routine business on Monday and Tuesday, and adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

STIPENDIARY CURATES BILL.

On the third reading being moved, according to the order of the day,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR declared, that the gradation of power and controul vested by the clauses of Appeal, would excite jealously and hatred amongst the different classes of Ministers, whilst the remedy sought could not be obtained under the Bill in its present shape. If he were to deliver his opinion as a lawyer, he would say, that a Bill more advantageous to *quitam* Attornies could not be introduced; he should therefore willingly, before the House decided, hear the sentiments of the Right Rev. Bench on the subject.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER rose and said, that the diocese over which he presided was so small, as not to furnish a sufficient number of instances by which any criterion for judgment could be established. He could, however, assure their Lordships, that this was a measure to which he paid great attention. Their Lordships must be aware that nothing could tend so effectually to the support and maintenance of the established religion as union amongst its Clergy. By the clauses of this Bill the Curate and the Rector would be set at variance in the first instance, and then their superiors were to be involved in the contest by the power of appeal; so that from beginning to end there would be nothing but one scene of confusion, distrust, and jealousy.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON regretted the necessity which he felt of dissenting from the Right Reverend Prelate, who had just delivered his opinion; but, he felt it incumbent on him to give his feeble support to this Bill, because he was convinced that it would promote the interests of religion, and give additional security to the established Church.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY said, that the Curate, who performed the duty in the absence of the Rector, should have compensation for his trouble; nothing could be more just and equitable than such a provision; much, however, as he favoured and approved the principle, he was sorry that the clauses made it necessary for him to oppose the Bill.

The question of the third reading being called for and put, was negatived without a division.

LORD MOIRA then moved, that the Bill be rejected, which was also carried without a division.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

The Appropriation Act was then moved to be read a third time, when

LORD HOLLAND renewed his objections to the clause which allowed a less sum for the support of Maynooth College than had been granted last year. He argued generally against the impolicy of compelling a number of individuals, who should hereafter possess a great controul over the Irish Catholics, to go for their education into a foreign, and perhaps a hostile country. It had been said that the legislature of no country had ever been called upon to grant money to support a religion different from that which had been established by law, but he begged leave to remark, that the history of the world did not produce another instance of the Legislature of any country producing a system of religion to be established, which was professed by less than one-fifth of the population.

LORD HAWKESBURY said, that the sum voted was deemed sufficient to educate as many Students as were necessary to fill up such vacancies as should occur in the present Irish Catholic Clergy, and that, therefore, there was no necessity for an increased grant.

The Bill was read a third time without a division.

The Scotch Judicature Bill, and the Stamp Duty Bill, were read a third time.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR proposed that an Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to increase the salary of Mr. Stracey, Counsel to the Chairman of the Committees in their Lordship's House. His Lordship stated that Mr. Stracey, when he accepted the situation, relinquished his practice as a Barrister, and that his present income, not exceeding six hundred pounds a year, was a very inadequate compensation.—Agreed to.

The Sugar Distillery Bill, we understand, was returned to

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Commons, in consequence of a clerical error, the word England having been substituted for Great Britain.

After some routine business had been gone through, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

The Committee of Privileges proceeded on the claims of the Earldom of Roxburgh. The Attorney-General was further heard on the part of the Crown. After some observations from the Lord Chancellor on the impossibility of deciding upon this cause in the course of the present Session, further proceedings were postponed till the first Tuesday in the next Session.

SPAIN, SWEDEN—ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord Holland wished to be informed whether any engagement had yet been entered into with Sweden, to give effect on their part to the Orders in Council. Ministers had the power of suspending the execution of the Orders in Council in certain cases by granting licenses; and he was anxious to know what policy in this respect it was intended to adopt in Spain. He did not wish to extort from Ministers any answer that it might be improper to give; but he trusted that a broad and liberal policy would mark the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers with respect to the Spanish nation, and in this view it might be expedient to revoke the Orders in Council so far as regarded the ports of that country. He could not help again adverting to the expediency of issuing a declaration, stating in an open and manly manner our views with respect to Spain, and our determination to assist them, without intermixing any selfish objects, in the recovery of their independence. Upon this subject he felt, in common with every man in the country, the greatest anxiety as to the result; and a great anxiety also to know, as far as it could with propriety be known, what line of policy Ministers would adopt.

Lord Hawkesbury said, with respect to Sweden, that the most satisfactory assurances had been received from the Court of Stockholm, of the disposition of that Court to give every effect to that system which had been adopted in our Orders in Council. It was the wish of his Majesty's Ministers to give every assistance to the Spanish nation that was consistent with the utmost generosity and liberality, without intermixing any partial feelings or selfish objects—every assistance that could tend to ensure to them success in the glorious struggle in which they were now engaged. It was the sentiment of every man in the country, whatever might be his opinion upon other subjects, that every possible assistance should be given to the Spaniards in the contest in which they were now engaged, and his Majesty's Ministers were disposed to render that assistance in the spirit of generosity and liberality, and with a hope that it might lead to that ultimate success which it was the wish of every man in the country should be the result.

Lord Holland observed that the Noble Secretary of State appeared to have misconceived a part of what he had said with respect to the operation of the Orders of Council on our intercourse with Spain. What he was therefore anxious to learn from Ministers was, whether they intended to deal, upon this occasion, in the sale of licences, which he should consider as a narrow and unwise policy; or whether they intended to revoke these Orders so far as regarded the ports of Spain?

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that with respect to what had been said by the Noble Lord, he now clearly understood the object to be to ascertain, whether it was the intention of Ministers to revoke the Orders in Council so far as regarded the Ports of Spain? He could only state, that if the Noble Lord would suspend his curiosity for a few days, he would find that Ministers had not omitted the consideration of this part of the subject, and he had no hesitation in saying, that in this respect, as well as in others, it was their wish to act with the utmost generosity and liberality towards the Spanish nation.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

On the motion of Mr. Lockhart, an Address was voted to his Majesty, that [illegible] graciously pleased to direct the several Archbishops [illegible] by His Order of Council, to make such returns [illegible] within their respective dioceses, up to [illegible] the same may be ready to present to [illegible] Session of Parliament.

Mr. [illegible] be laid before the House an Account [illegible] from Liverpool to the different ports of War [illegible] the 1st of March last.—Ordered.

ARMY DISCIPLINE.

Sir Francis Burdett rose to submit to the House a motion that respected, in a considerable degree, the discipline of the army of this country. The subject, he said, was very important, and most materially invited and claimed the consideration of Parliament. Gentlemen had certainly entertained different sentiments respecting it; but at all events he could anticipate that any opposition would be made to the motion which he should make thereon. The Hon. Baronet then moved, "That there be laid before the House returns of the several Courts-Martial, both General and Regimental, that have taken place throughout the army for the last ten years, ending the first day of January last, specifying the number of convictions, the punishments inflicted in each regiment, and the number of lashes which each individual, punished with whipping during that period, received."—On the question being put,

The Secretary at War observed, that it was a motion of the most singular and extraodinary nature, and should meet his most decided negative. He would appeal to the reflection of the Honourable Baronet himself, whether such a motion was fit to be agitated, or such a subject was calculated to do any good, at such a crisis as the present? Besides, he did not think that it was possible to procure the papers to which the motion appeared to be directed. He observed there never was a moment in the history of this country when the necessity of discipline was so urgent as at the present crisis, when it was considered how very formidable the rival was with whom we had now to cope. It was dangerous to instil into the minds of the soldiery any sentiments that could in the most indirect way lead them to be dissatisfied with those laws and that discipline that governed them; it would have all the effect of creating alarm among them, and of making them unhappy in their profession, the consequence of which no man could foretel or foresee. He trusted that in this light the House would view it, and agree with him in the great propriety of rejecting it *in limine*.

Lord Castlereagh could not but think that the view which the Hon. Baronet had of the Army of this Country, and of its discipline, was very different from that of other men. Supposing the papers which he called for were before the House, still it was impossible that any parliamentary measure could be instituted upon them. It could only have a tendency of sinking into disrepute in the soldier's mind the laws by which he was governed. He appealed to the good sense of the Hon. Baronet to what he would substitute for English discipline—would he introduce a French system? If he would, he begged him to turn his eyes to the effects of that species of discipline displayed in Spain recently, where, if they did not inflict minor punishments of a corporal nature, they practised one of another description, for they shot them without form, ceremony, or trial.—In our army the most trivial punishment is not inflicted, unless the delinquent is found guilty by a court martial; so that neither the life or the safety of an individual of the humblest description was ever involved, until a Court had previously heard the case and the defence of the person accused. The Noble Lord expatiated on the superior freedom which a British soldier enjoys over all the soldiers in the world, and concluded with giving his negative to the motion.

The House then divided, against the motion, 77—for it, 4—majority, 73.

HYDE PARK.

On our return to the gallery we found Mr. Creevy on his legs, inveighing against what he termed the intended innovations upon Hyde Park, by a plan in agitation, proposed to the Lords of the Treasury by Mr. Fordyce, for building a range of houses within it on the scite where the old riding house stands, opposite Park Lane. He moved,

"That there be laid before the House Copies of the Correspondence between Mr. John Fordyce and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, relative to granting building leases of ground in Hyde Park."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that there were no grounds for the motion. The House could not think of interfering with the Royal Prerogative, merely upon a rumour that such a plan had been submitted to the Treasury, and which he could assure the House had never yet reached his Majesty's ears.

Mr. Sheridan was at a loss to know by what authority Mr. Fordyce could assume that the Board of Treasury would countenance such an innovation. He had on this very day witnessed the encroachments made by the buildings in Hamilton-street, and he thought them a most miserable collection. It might rather be called Gibbet Place, for it abounded with gibbets of every kind. If a row of houses must be built, let them be in Rotten Row for the purpose; there the gentle equestrians in the

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che and four may enjoy all the gratifications of being ad- by the wondering ladies at their respective corridors.— onsidered the building of houses in the intended scite as a violation of faith with those who possessed houses in Lane, and who, by such a plan, must be built out of the , or a view of it, by which, not only their comforts would ridged, but their property greatly diminished.

. CHERRY then said, that provided he understood from the Honourable Gentleman that these plans of building would e finally settled upon till at least the next Session of Par nt, he should consent to withdraw his motion.

understood the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reply, e was not prepared to say what might be the decision of rown upon the subject.

e House then divided, for the motion, 23—against it, 36— ity, 13.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

e Speaker attended at the usual hour and proceeded at four k to count the House, when there appearing but twenty- lembers present, the House was accordingly adjourned.

PROVINCIALS.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Wheats never bloomed better for a general crop than they and to do throughout the principal corn districts: the dry, weather, has greatly improved them, even on inferior Forward Ryes have been cut upon hot lands in Surry ent. Oats are gone off, in some parts, for want of rain; e general appearance is promising. The Fen countries ve- d a finer prospect of an abundant crop; the newly taken el of Wildmore has had some thousand acres sowed with which are expected to yield a large produce. In Sussex op, it is thought, will be a short one, from the plants generally bottled on the setting in of the hot weather. s look well, particularly the winter ones, of which a breadth has this year been sown. The Hay harvest has l the most abundant in produce, and been the best got up, parts, that has been known for many years past. Rape ustard are cutting generally in the Eastern District, but promise to average more than two-thirds of a crop. orward Turnips have missed plant from the fly in many f Norfolk and Suffolk; but the second sowings are likely ell. Potatoes have fully stocked the ground for a general roduce. The Hop plantations of Kent, Sussex, and the are full of fine shew, at present, for a full crop. The markets experienced an extraordinary rise early in the ; prime beef reaching as high as 7s. per stone—a consi- e reduction took place in Smithfield on the two last mar- ys. Lean stock of most kinds have experienced an ad- particularly of the milch kind. Horses of most kinds eaper. The Wool markets are dull, at last month's

ULIFLOWERS.—Instead of cutting off the whole head of flower, leave a part on of the size of a gooseberry, and leaves: second and even third heads will be formed, and ay be eaten for two or three months.

w days since, a cow that had been wantonly provoked e men near Lane End, Manchester, ran furiously into ace and attacked a young woman, pent her against a wall rced one of its horns into her body, under the ribs, untill e out at her shoulder, by which she died almost in- ! Several children were gored by the same animal.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, June 28, 1808.

ter and its Inclosures, received from Vice-Admiral Sir ard Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's s and Vessels in the East Indies, addressed to William den, Esq. dated on board the Culloden, Griesse Harbour 14th December, 1807, conveys the following intelligence: ppears that the Vice-Admiral had sailed from Malacca on h of November last, and had arrived with the squadron Majesty's ships named in the margin*, off Point Panka, at stern extremity of Java, on the 5th of the following , with the troops embarked on board them; that, in con- n with Lieutenant-Colonel Lockart, commanding the , he had sent a commission, under a flag of truce, to treat the Commandant of the Dutch naval force, for the sur- of the ships of war lying at Griesse; and by copies of the correspondence which passed in consequence, it appears that the Admiral had caused the ships named at the foot hereof to be burnt (they having been previously scuttled by the Dutch); that all the guns, military stores, &c. in the garrison of Griesse, had, together with the battery of Sambelangan, on the Island of Madura, been most effectually destroyed.

Sir Edward expresses his approbation of the zeal and perseverance manifested by the respective officers and men employed upon the service above-mentioned.

Revolutie, of 70 guns; Pluto, of 70 guns; Kortenaar, of 68 guns, sheer-hulk; Ruttkoff, Company's ship, of 1000 tons, pierced for 40 guns.

* Culloden, Powerful, Caroline, Fox, Victoire, Samarang, Seaflower, Jaseur, and Worcester transport.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Smalley and Ramsden, Whitechapel-road, iron-founders.—Carter and Caird, Liverpool, merchants.—Orpwood and Ablitt, Ipswich, watch-makers.—Barber and Sharp, Upton-place, Stratford, brick-makers.—Furnival and Wilson, Warrington, leather-dealers.—Wegener and West, Red Lion-street, Wapping, attornies at law.—Hill and Budd, Commercial-road, printers.—Barlow and Co. Foxdenton, Manchester, manufacturers of oil of vitriol.—Shaw and Co. Lepton, York, clothiers.—Newbery and Walter, Rotherhithe, carpenters.—Anderson and Co. Manchester, Irish linen-merchants.—Langston and Scriven, Aulcester, Warwick, needle-makers.—Beams and Heath, Chippenham, bankers.—Patience and Forsett, Colchester, timber-merchants.—Leadbetter and Hale, Fetter-lane, hair-dressers.—Moulson and Gillott, Sheffield, hat-manufacturers.—Hick and Moseley, Leeds, ale-dealers.—Hindley and Brothwell, Sheffield, linen-drapers.—Guitard and Aa, New-square, Minories, ship-agents.—Greenwood and Tattersall, Clitheroe, Lancaster, sawers and skinners.—Hennell and Morris, Wood-street, ribbon-manufacturers.—John Evans and William Evans, Bermondsey-street, horse-dealers.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Cotton, Threadneedle-street, insurance-broker, to surrender July 2, 9, and Aug. 9, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Boardillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street.

Garret Andrews, Mark-lane, ship-broker, July 5, 12, and August 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Healing, Lawrence, Cheapside.

James Wilson and John Sallows, Oxford-street, leather-sellers, July 5, 12, and Aug. 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Peacock, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Richard Stanham, North Witham, Lincoln, beast-jobber, July 11, 12, and Aug. 9, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Grantham. Attornies, Mr. White, Grantham; and Mr. Wisbaw, Lamb's Conduit-street, and Mr. Taylor, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London.

William Williamson, Gringley on the Hill, Nottingham, corn-factor, July 22, 23, and Aug. 9, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Gainsborough. Attornies, Messrs. Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion-square, London; and Mr. Cartwright, Bawfry, Yorkshire.

Robert Fricker, Portsea, builder, July 14, at two, 15, at one, and Aug. 9, at two, at the Crown Inn, Gosport. Attornies, Mr. Compigne, Gosport; and Messrs. Tarrant and Grey, Chancery-lane, London.

James Thornbey, Colne, Lancaster, calico-manufacturer, July 21, at five, 22, at eleven, and Aug. 9, at five, at the Angel Inn, Colne. Attornies, Mr. Hardacre, Colne; and Mr. Laycock, Sion Gardens, Aldermanbury.

Ann Holehouse, Union-street, Shadwell, sugar-refiner, July 9, 16, and Aug. 9, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Gatty and Hodden, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Moses Joel, High-street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass, July 2, 16, and Aug. 9, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mr. Sparrow, Newcastle-under-Lyne; and Mr. Wilson, King's Bench Walks, Temple.

Blashford Gill, Manchester, draper, July 18, 19, and Aug. 9, at three, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Hewitt, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.

Richard Peacock, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, currier, June 30, at one, July 7, at eleven, and Aug. 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Vandercrom and Comyn, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

James Wood, Lindfield, Sussex, victualler, July 18, 19, and Aug. 9, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Lewes, Sussex. Attornies, Mr. Evatt, Brighthelmstone; and Mr. Wild, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square.

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William Allcot, Gosport, haberdasher, July 14, at one, 15, at eleven, and Aug. 9, at twelve, at the Crown Inn, Gosport. Attornies, Mr. Compigne, Gosport; and Messrs. Tarrant and Grey, Chancery-lane.

Charles Gurney, Liverpool, confectioner, July 20, 21, and Aug. 9, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Griffith, Lower Castle-street, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.

John Sanders, Canterbury, corn-merchant, July 2, at one, 8, at twelve, and Aug. 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Mayor, Brook-street, Holborn.

Samuel Levy, Little Paternoster-row, Spitalfields, furniture-broker, July 9, 16, and Aug. 9, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Isaars, Mitre-court, Aldgate.

DIVIDENDS.

July 26. Robert Poole, Ratcliffe Highway, linen-draper, at one, at Guildhall.

July 19. William Hart and Samuel Turner, jun. Lothbury, warehousemen, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 20. John Pearson, Mary Port, Cumberland, mariner, at eleven, at Mr. Wild's, King-street, Whitehaven.

August 12. John Jackson, Liverpool, Lancaster, merchant, at eleven.

July 19. James Dow, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. John Senior, Broad-court, Drury-lane, money-scrivener, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 26. Thomas Croncock, Drayton, Hales, Salop, mercer, at eleven, at the Phœnix Inn, Drayton, Hales.

Aug. 9. George Grimes, Great Warner-street, Cold-bath-fields, linen-draper, at Guildhall.

July 25. Thomas Edward Poole, Drayton, Hales, Salop, currier, at eleven, at the Phœnix Inn, Drayton, Hales.

CERTIFICATES, JULY 19.

John Wilkins, and Thomas Lacy, Basinghall-street, dealers.—Joseph Rodrigues Paynado, Bevis Marks, London, merchant.—John Moule, King-street, Covent Garden, vintner.—John Graham, Chorley, and John Harrison, Prescot, Lancaster, liquor-merchant.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

[The Gazette contains a letter from Captain Walker, of the sloop Rosamond, giving an account of his having captured the Dutch privateer Amstelian, of 12 guns and 60 men; also, a letter from Lieutenant Waller, of the sloop Wolf, stating his having captured the Spanish privateer La Braganza, of 1 gun and 54 men.]

Crown-Office, July 2, 1808.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Great Yarmouth.—Griffin Wilson, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq. barrister at law, in the room of Stephen Lushington, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Godfrey and Dale, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, japanners. Raffield and Stothard, New Crane, Shadwell, sail-makers. Ferrand and Foote, Thomas'-street, Southwark, Curriers. Dwerryhouse and Chaloner, Liverpool, boat-builders. Perkins and Whitehead, jun. Offchurch, Warwickshire, coal-dealers. Jones and Ogden, Oldham, County Palatine Lancaster, cotton-spinners. Eversfield and Asheretl, Parliament-street, Westminster, auctioneers. Bristow and Slater, Castle-street East, Oxford Market, carpenters. Radford, Hutchins, jun. Brice, and Hutchins, Bristol, common-brewers. Clarkson and Hubbersley, Preston, Lancashire, corn-dealers. Keen and Adams, Whitechapel Road, tallow-chandlers. Buchanan, Robertson, Tate, Kinnear, and Bannatyne, Glasgow, merchants. Millie and Sander, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, manufacturers. Westren and Michell, Ashton-under-line, Lancashire, gardeners. Wilkinson, Rodmell, and Wilkinson, jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants. Bailey and Co. Melksham, Wiltshire, slopsellers. Taylor and Boughey, Manchester, timber-dealers. Bill, Stone, Staffordshire, gentleman, and Smith, Liverpool, printer. Pugh and Speck, Samuel-street, Mile-End New-Town, potters. Zurhorst, Barking Church-yard, Tower-street, ship agents. Docker, Prince, and Docker, Manchester, linen-drapers. Viper, Martin, and Aikin, Mepal, Isle of Ely, common-brewers. Sawers, Roberts, and Bailey, Leeds, bankers. Walker and Joyes, Chatham, linen-drapers. Duncan and Holroy, Huddersfield, shire, woolstaplers. Edwards and Goodall, Mincing-lan chants. Clegg, Manchester, and Pershouse, Philadelphi chants. Sagar and Co. Walk Mill, Lancashire. Wi and Stephenson, Basing-lane, warehousemen. Risdon Gloucester-row, Curtain Road, scavengers. Spencer, Be and Haigh, jun. Bread-street, Cheapside, warehousemen. son and Pear, Parker-row, Dock-head, Bermondsey mongers. Black and Prescot, Liverpool, brewers. B and Co. London.

BANKRUPTS.

William Ushaw, Beverley, Yorkshire, corn-merch surrender July 8, at five, 9, and August 13, at eleven, Tiger Inn, Beverley. Attornies, Mr. Duesbery, Beverl Mr. Lambert, Hatton Garden, London.

John Danvers, Woolwich, surgeon and apothecary, 16, and August 13, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorne Lansdown, Inner-Temple-lane, London.

William Pugh, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, shopk August 1, 2, and 13, at one, at the Globe Tavern, John Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Orred, Liverpool; and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, London.

Luke Harrison, Wavertree, Liverpool, joiner, Augu and 13, at eleven, at the George Inn, Liverpool. nies, Mr. Forrest, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John Bedford-row, London.

William Ham and William Aust, Cow-Cross-street, founders, July 9, 12, and August 13, at ten, at Guildhal tornies, Messrs. Ellison and Dawson, White-Hart-court bard-street.

William Corbin Bull, Wolverhampton, baker, July five, 30, and August 13, at eleven, at the Jerningham Shiffnall, Salop. Attorney, Mr. Williams, Staple Inn.

William Bradbury, Huddersfield, Rochdale, Lanc woollen-clothier, July 15, and August 2 and 20, at two the Swan Inn, Rochdale. Attornies, Messrs. Shephard lington, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Milne, Rochda

Samuel Jacob, Portsea, Southampton, slopseller, July and August 13, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorne Isaacs, George-street, Minories.

John James Secretan, Winchester-street, insurance-b July 9, 16, and August 13, at ten, at Guildhall. At Messrs. Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Paternoster-row.

George Newcomb, Bath, jeweller, July 9, 19, and 13, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Lad-lane.

Nathan Davis, Lisson-green, Paddington, dealer, Jul one, 8, at twelve, and August 13, at ten, at Guildhall. ney, Mr. Keys, Somerset-street, Aldgate.

DIVIDENDS.

July 23, John Foster, Manchester, cotton-spinner, a at the Bridgewater Arms inn, Manchester.

July 22. Richard Meadley, Kingston-upon-Hull, maker, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hu

July 28. Francis Cole, North Tawton, Devon, serge- at five, at Philips's Hotel, Exeter.

July 9. Charles Cowlishaw, Ashborne, Derby, groc twelve, at Guildhall.

October 20. Christopher Potter, Parliament-street, minster, orchall-maker, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 26. Charles Espener, Kingston-upon-Hull, woolle per, at eleven, at the White Hart Tavern, Kingston-upon

July 25. William Cochran, Liverpool, merchant, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester.

August 2. William Busby and Isaac Hill, Strand, L hatters, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 23. Thomas Stuart, Bermondsey-street, Surrey manufacturer, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 23. George Eadon, Bermondsey-street, Surrey, le dresser, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 23. Robert Mason, Purleigh, Essex, chapman, at Guildhall,

July 26. William Green, Maidstone, Kent, chapman, at Guildhall.

July 23. Daniel Readhead, St. Margaret's-Hill, South tin-plate-worker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, JULY 23.

Samuel Ford, Birmingham, merchant.—Thomas Elstow, Bedfordshire, butcher.—John Graham, Chorley John Harrison, Prescot, Lancashire, liquor-merchants.— Spottiswoode, Austin-Friars, scrivener.—Samuel Worthi Manchester, innkeeper.

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E CELEBRATED PAINTING FROM OSSIAN,

GERRARD, in the possession of the French Emperor, urchased it for 2000 guineas, is exquisitely engraved for the LEMENTARY NUMBER of the Third Volume of LE BEAU DE, or LITERARY and FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE, is this day published, together with the Twenty-fourth er (being the First Number of Vol. 4) of that improved

iodical Publications are, in general, both despicable and s—they possess no attractions either in Literature or in ine Arts. The Magazines and Reviews, with the ex- s of one or two, are by no means honourable to the illumi- age in which we *exist*. To supply such defects *Le Beau* , or Literary and Fashionable Magazine, has been RE- LLED; and the Proprietors have succeeded in rendering most perfect Publication that has ever appeared; and to the above assertions, they will boldly pronounce that no zine can be put in Competition with it.

Literature of the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER contains *ures on Ossian, with a particular Reference to the Plate*; a ete Criticism of the Paintings exhibited this Season at set House; with impartial and masterly *Reviews*—among is Mr. Fox's *History of James the Second*.—The Embel- nts of the TWENTY-FOURTH NUMBER consist of Four vings: 1. An admirable Portrait of Mr. SECRETARY CAN- illustrated with the Life of that Statesman—2. A most ex- Engraving of a ROMAN VILLA, the *fac simile* of a rape 2000 years old, taken from the Walls of the of Herculaneum—3. A *whole length Portrait* of Mr ws, as INDEX, in the Comedy of The World, engraved n Painting by *Mr. De Wilde*—4. Beautifully coloured nes for Ladies and Gentlemen. The Literature of the y-fourth Number is peculiarly interesting:—Among the following Subjects will be read with much satisfac- *The Original Communications—The Arbitrator on the urgh Review—The Fine Arts—The Life of Mr. Mathews, Criticism on his Performances—Le Beau Monde*, &c. &c. HALF-A-CROWN each Number.

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IGUES OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN WITH THE PRINCE OF PEACE AND OTHERS,

RITTEN BY A SPANISH NOBLEMAN AND PATRIOT,

lone can be acquainted with the *Amours* and *Intrigues* of ove Personages, will be published on Monday the 10th of 1808

ted and published by J. B. Bell and J. De Camp, No. 11, rine-street, Strand, and may be had of every Bookseller hout the United Kingdom.

TO OUR READERS AND THE PUBLIC.

sequence of the extraordinary and important News that reached us from Spain, we have been induced to omit *Week* our Strictures on Political Declaimers, in order the most interesting State Papers and other Official Do- ents might be inserted in detail.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

a time when the most gloomy despondency on the of public affairs began very generally to prevail, gence suddenly arrived of a train of fortunate s, so far surpassing the most sanguine expectation, e believe some days must elapse before the public will be sufficiently calm for a proper investigation of cts. Before the arrival of the news of the past week, uses of the Patriots of Spain excited all our interest ympathy; but aware of the premeditated disposition French forces, the talents of the officers command- and the deceptive employment of the Spanish army, we scarcely dared to form a hope of their ultimate success. —We have now to congratulate our readers upon the more encouraging aspect of their affairs; upon the noble resolution they have evinced; the spirited declarations they have published; the decision of their conduct at Cadiz; in a word, of the increasing strength of their cause, and of the cause of all nations.

It is particularly worthy of observation, that hitherto the proud and ferocious NAPOLEON in his Continental warfare, has had to contend only with Cabinets and Court Factions. He has now to war with a great and honourable People, excited to the most fervid indignation by a system of fraud, hypocrisy, and insult, seldom if ever equalled in the day-light transactions of one nation with another. We hesitate not to avow, that we look back with more confidence to efforts arising out of the burning resentment of partially armed multitudes, than to the cold and often causeless operations of a more regular force, uninspired by any of those feelings which nerve the arm and sustain the heart.

Important as a happy result would be, if confined to the Peninsula of Spain only, we do not think it improbable for the contagion to spread further. It is known that several Cabinet Councils have sat upon this business, and believed that a correspondence has been opened by our Ministers with the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Vienna. The extraordinary activity of the latter, in recruiting her armies, and rendering her War Establishment respectable, has been understood with a view to extended hostilities against Turkey. Whatever may have been the original intention of the House of Austria, if it be not equally infatuated with that of Bourbon, its renovated strength may probably be employed in a war for self preservation. The mind of ALEXANDER, too, if naturally so upright as we have been led to suppose, must be strangely affected with the recent conduct of his new Ally. The diplomacy must be dexterous that can palliate his treatment of Spain.

We have still to lament the undecisive nature of the accounts from the Baltic. Both the Danish and Swedish Papers mention an attack in Malmo Roads, on the 9th ult. by the gun-boats of the former on a Swedish convoy of 80 sail, escorted by an English bomb and three armed brigs. The result was, that eleven of the merchantmen and one of the brigs were captured. There seems to be doubts entertained of the disposition of some Swedish gun-boats to share in the transaction. It is now reported that the British troops at Gottenburgh, in conjunction with some Swedish forces, will be employed on an Expedition to Holstein, to bring off the Spaniards whom the artifices of BONAPARTE have so far removed from their country. The enterprise, in the diminished state of the French force, in that quarter may be successful. It is to be wished that some employment of our force may take place at all events. At present it appears as if they could be serviceable any where but where they are.

Both Houses of Parliament met yesterday. The Lords transacted no business of importance. In the Commons Sir J. Sinclair moved, that 1500*l.* be granted to the Board of Agriculture, to enable them to make good their report of the Stock of Agriculture; and Mr. Sheridan moved an address to his Majesty, praying, that a special commission might be appointed to inspect the management of prisons in Dublin since 1798, and also to examine into the conduct of inspectors, and investigate the alledged charges of misconduct.—Carried *nem. con.*—After which the House was adjourned till Monday, on which day Parliament will be prorogued.

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IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

The following Bulletin was on Monday morning distributed in the Ministerial circles:—

"Yesterday two Gallician Deputies arrived at the Admiralty; they came from Corunna, where Captain Tremlett, of the Alcmene, landed, and was at the Sittings of the Committee. Every English prisoner, to the number of 120, was released and sent to our squadron: the greatest enthusiasm prevailed; all the troops, to the amount of 20,000 regulars and 300,000 patriotic citizens, were in full march for Madrid, to avenge their slaughtered citizens; 3000 Spanish troops in Oporto have seized the French General, and are also on their march to join their countrymen. An action took place off the port of Carthagena, between the French and a detached squadron of Lord Collingwood, when two sail of the line, several frigates and transports, having on board 8,000 French troops, intended for Carthagena, were wholly taken, sunk, or destroyed, and another French ship, which ran into that port, was seized by the armed citizens. The action took place on the 24th of May."

It is said that several Noblemen at Cadiz, among whom are Count de Torre Fresno, General Truvillo, and Baron Albalia, have fallen sacrifices to popular indignation. The army in Gallacia is said to be commanded by Generals Cuesta and Fillangrie, who had succeeded in organizing a corps of artillery and a considerable body of cavalry.

Dispatches were on Friday received at the Admiralty, and the Office of Lord Castlereagh, from Admiral Purvis and General Spencer, off Cadiz, containing the most important and pleasing intelligence, as will be seen by the following letter, sent in the course of the afternoon by Lords Castlereagh and Mulgrave to the Lord Mayor; —

"*My Lord*, *Downing-street, July* 1, 1808.

"I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that dispatches have been received from Major-General Spencer, dated off Cadiz the 6th ultimo, by which it appears that a negociation had been entered into between his Majesty's Naval and Military Commanders off that Port, with Deputies appointed on the part of the Provisional Government of the Province of Andalusia, assembled at Seville, the result of which had been forwarded for the approbation of the said Government.

"Every arrangement had been taken for the reduction of the French ships, and Admiral Purvis had been invited by the Spanish Commanders to anchor his fleet at the mouth of the harbour, with a view to co-operate in compelling the common enemy to surrender.

"It appears that the Southern Provinces of Spain had declared against France, and dispatches of the 4th instant, received from Lieutenant-General Sir H. Dalrymple, at Gibraltar, mention that the Spanish Army before that Fortress, reinforced by the greater part of the Garrison of Ceuta, had mutinied against the French. "I am, &c. &c.

Right Hon. Lord Mayor. "CASTLEREAGH."

"*Admiralty-Office, July* 1, 1808—*Three o'Clock.*

"*My Lord*,—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that Lieutenant Talbot of the Encounter gun-brig, has arrived at this Office, with dispatches from Rear-Admiral Purvis, dated on board his Majesty's ship Atlas, off Cadiz, at anchor off the Light-House, 6th June, 1808.

"The Rear-Admiral states, that propositions for peace had been made to him, by the Supreme Council of Seville, and that by desire of General Morla, the Commandant of Cadiz, he had brought the ships near the harbour, to be in readiness to enter, whenever a signal, as proposed by General Morla, should be displayed.

"It appears that General Morla expected every moment to receive the approbation of the High Assembly of Seville to compel the French squadron (which is stated to be securely shut up in the port of Cadiz) to surrender.

"Major-General Spencer's corps was with Rear-Admiral Purvis; and the Rear-Admiral proposed proceeding with as many ships as might be asked for, into the harbour, whenever he should be requested so to do, and furnished with pilots for that purpose. "I have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "*MULGRAVE.*"

"*To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*

"*A true copy, JOHN ANSLEY, Mayor.*"

The following very important Letter was yesterday posted up Lloyd's:

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board his Majesty's Resolution, dated at anchor off the Tagus, 12th of Ju
Alderman Atkins.

"I have just time, by a Torbay boat with Dispatches Sir Charles Cotton, to inform you, that the Portugues Spaniards are in possession of Oporto. Admiral Purvis Cadiz, and has got possession of the French squadron. French in Lisbon, under Junot, disarmed the whole o Spanish troops in the night of the 10th instant. An ar 30,000 Spaniards is advancing towards Lisbon.

"We expect to go into the Tagus every hour. I exp come home in a Russian man of war.

"Joseph Bonaparte has been killed by the Duke De tado, who fell directly after. The Spaniards are murderi French wherever they meet them. The accounts respecti Cadiz business was brought yesterday by a Captain of Sp dragoons."

Lieutenant Talbot brought the dispatches from Admira vis to the Admiralty; and they were dated the 7th of He did not quit the fleet, in consequence of contrary win til the 8th, and he therefore brings an account of a late than that announced in Lord Castlereagh's letter. We stand, that on the arrival of the Deputies from the Assem Seville, they made a proposition to the British Command the name of the Provisional Government, to conclude a mistice, as preliminary to a Peace with Great Britain this they expressed their immediate willingness to but pointed to the French flags flying at the mast hea French men of war in the harbour, and trusted, that one Preliminaries of Peace would be the reduction of that fla the same time that they wished this to be done in the way congenial to the feelings of the Spanish Admiral. The was, that as a test of their sincerity, they would fort consent that measures should be taken jointly by the nava of both nations to put the French ships into complete emba but that they could not agree to surrender them without f instructions from the Assembly at Seville. Accordingly i resolved that the British inshore squadron, under Admi John Gore, should go in and cast anchor at the mouth harbour, alongside of the Spanish fleet, the French ships in the inner harbour, completely under the power of th teries, which were manned by Spaniards. This arrang was completed on the 7th, and on the 8th, in the mornin John Gore, with his four ships, took his station accord Pilots were coming out to carry in the rest of the ships; Lieutenant Talbot left the fleet, he heard a cannonad which, however, was soon silenced. This he took to exchange of a few shot between the Spanish batteries a French ships, as the latter, no doubt, would refuse to sur except to open force. It is added that the people we exasperated against the French for the atrocious and sang proceedings in Madrid, that the utmost address would be re to save the French seamen from their fury; but that the i keeping them as hostages for the lives of their own brave trymen, decoyed away to the North of Europe, was lik reconcile them to their preservation.

Captain Peake, of the Peacock, is arrived from Co which he left on the 20th, and our squadron off Ferrol 21st June. He brings an account (and which is confirm dispatches from Oviedo), that the Patriot Army had att the French General Dupont, who had been detached by to take a position in the Sierra Morena, to keep open th munication with Madrid. His army is said to have 25,000 men; but it probably did not exceed one-half number. The battle is said to have been sanguinary, but minated in the total route of the French, Dupont himself escaped with great difficulty. The result of which was Murat himself had thought proper to quit Madrid, and had post with his small army at the King's Villa, called *Buen R* a height above Madrid, where the King had a beautiful se which was perfectly open. Here, however, he was endeav to encroach himself. When the Peacock left Ferrol, the was flying for Pilots to carry our ships in, in consequenc similar convention to that which had taken place at And it further appears, that steps had been taken to knows, and, we hope, to secure to the Provisional Gover of Spain, the friendship and co-operation of South Am for which purpose, Admiral Hotham, cruizing off Ferro granted passports to a Spanish vessel carrying out intellig their several Viceroys and Governors, and inviting them faithful to the cause of their country.

Lieutenant Pringle of the cutter La Paz, is also arrived Gijon, having brought back the Secretary of the Marqu Matteroza, who sailed with the answer of our Governm

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pplication for succour on the 13th, and left Gijon, on his n, on the 21st. He corroborates the intelligence of the efeat of Dupont, and says that the account of it arrived e very day he left Oviedo. The Patriots had received per- ntelligence of the position of the French in the mountains, the smugglers, who are commonly known by the name of itti, and who, from their way of life, are intimately ac- ted with every accessible defile of the mountains of the a Morena. Instructed by them, who acted faithfully as s, the Patriots attacked the French with great advantage. he account at Gijon was precisely the same as at Corunna; hat the French were totally routed and dispersed—that t had, in consequence of it, left Madrid for the adjacent ts—that the Spanish troops whom he had at first secured adrid, were deserting in crouds—and that the armies of atriots were daily increasing. The only things they want hat we can supply:—provisions, cloaths, arms, and am- tion. Men they do not want, but wish that we may em- our disposable force rather as a diversion, than on the ter- y of Spain.

e Dispatches from Sir H. Dalrymple state, that the South- Provinces of Spain have caught the flame of the North, and he army before Gibraltar, reinforced by the greater part garrison of Ceuta, had declared for their country. The p of St. Andero, has distinguished himself at the head e patriotic army of the Asturias. He is said to have fought l battles, and to have had success in more than one instance. veral Irish Gentlemen resident in Spain have joined the pa- c army. Colonel Blake has got a high command in that of cia.

e Valencans, who are a gay lively people, are said to have letter to Murat, desiring him to provide them 30,000 beds adrid by a particular night.

the Marquis of Socorro, who was also known by the name neral Solano, and who was not only Governer of Cadiz, of the whole province of Andalusia, having perished by and of popular vengeance before the transactions we have ibed occurred, no doubt is entertained. The immediate e of his death are thus related.—"When all communica- ceased between Admiral Purvis and the Governor, a Bando Proclamation) was issued, forbidding all intercourse between habitants of Cadiz and the British fleet, on pain of death. fiance, however, of this Proclamation, the intercourse con- d, and two Merchants of Cadiz were apprehended, and ed by Socorro to be executed, and the sentence was carried effect. The people instantly called for vengeance. They ed Socorro to the house of Don Pilzana, at Chiciana, a ge about three leagues from Cadiz, surrounded the house, emanded the person of Socorro. The Marquis appeared, nstantly seized, and in a few minutes was literally cut to s. His heart was exhibited as that of an infamous traitor country."

the 30th Don Morlay was appointed Commander of Cadiz. mmediately issued a most vigorous Proclamation, exciting oldiers and people of Cadiz to rise in defence of their Sove- , against the tyranny and oppression of the French. From day to the 6th of June negociations were carried on with iral Purvis and General Spencer. Two Deputies were sent the Admiral, who immediately sent Captain Sir J. Gore, Colonel Sir George Smith, into Cadiz, where they were ved with the utmost respect and civility by the Authorities, with the greatest enthusiasm by the people. Negociations then set on foot, for a joint co-operation between the force diz and the British fleet against the French squadron; and, e 5th, the Articles which our Commanders had agreed up- ere sent to be approved by the General Junta of the Pro- e of Andalusia, at Saville. Before Lieut. Talbot left the t on the 7th, the Spanish pilots had come out to conduct our t into the harbour; and on the 8th, *he heard a great can- de on the side of Cadiz.*

ount Florida Blanca, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, 5 years of age, is at the head of the Patriots in Murcia. He e of the ablest men in Spain. Don Cerbellon commands Patriots in Valencia.

e accounts from Madrid state, that the foreign soldiers in French army are in a state of mutiny against the French, and the desertions to the Spaniards are numerous. The deser- of 1200 at Zamor, is confirmed. It appears that the Pa- s have arms, ammunition, and money enough to last for time. There has been an advance made by the merchants Gibraltar, to assist General Castano's army to a consider- amount.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, at two o'clock, his Majesty held a Private Levee at the Queen's Palace. After which his Majesty held a Privy Council, and gave audiences to the Cabinet Ministers.

The public will shudder to hear that some monster, in the shape of *a human being*, has had the audacity to fire a gun or pistol across the horses in the carriage of the amiable and innocent Princess Charlotte of Wales. It would be difficult to devise the motives of the perpetrator. A very serious investigation of the fact took place on Friday. We lament to say that no discovery has yet been made; we trust that no effort will be left untried to discover the miscreant.

The *modest diffidence* lately shewn in St. Stephen's Chapel, respecting *who* gave orders for the expenditure in reforming the outside of that sacred fane, reminds us of Macbeth and Banquo's Ghost;

"*Shake not thy gory locks at me, thou can'st not say, I did it.*"

The humourous Dean Swift, whose antipathy to fishing was well known, having been asked, by a little child, what a fishing rod meant—"it means, my dear," said he, "only a long pole, with a *fool at one end, and a worm at the other.*"

When Napoleon talks to the Pope of a *resumption* of right, his Holiness seems disposed to consider it rather as a *presumption* of right;

"Strange that such difference should be,
'Twixt *tweedledum* and *tweedledee.*"

In the course of his electioneering canvass, the late lamented Charles James Fox was compelled to meet many unpleasant interruptions. On one occasion, soliciting an elector of opposite principles to himself for his vote, the Gentleman, certainly with more candour than politeness, instantly and bluntly declared, he would sooner give him an *halter*—that, my dear sir, said Fox, I would not deprive you of, as I have no doubt it is a *family piece.*

FASHIONS FOR JULY,

Extracted from the Twenty-fourth Number of LE BEAU MONDE, OR, LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE.

LADIES' DRESSES.

HALF FULL DRESS.—A plain simple dress of Indian muslin, with an elegant vandyked trimming of lace round the bottom and sleeves, with a footing inserted above of the richest point lace. The dress is made of walking length, moderately long in the waist, with a full frock back, the front square with a mitreing of point inserted round the bosom. The sleeves are longer than formerly, made full, and gathered into a footing of point lace, to correspond with the bottom of the dress. The capuchin cloak is of skyblue sarsnet, edged with a rich footing of point lace, or of the new invented floss silk trimming. The Tyrolese cap is composed of white satin, lace, pearls, and gold net, with variegated tassels of gold and silver bullion, and twist intermixed. Gloves are white, and the shoes of light blue to match the cloak. Ear-rings, large gold hoops.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON LADIES' DRESSES FOR JULY.

From the arrangements of the season, the half dress is nearly as rich in lace and ornament, as the full dress of the winter evenings. This naturally arises from the fashionable world being now on the wing for the different watering places, and other usual summer resorts, where the bustle of walking and sailing parties, and all the *enjousments* of the Steyne, the Pantiles, or the Marine Parade, leave little time to the *elegante* to vary her embellishments in her rapid transitions from the social dinner-party to the library, from thence to the evening ramble, until she concludes the amusements of the day, mingling in the mazes of the dance, or yielding all her soul to harmony in the concert room. As the use of dress is certainly not only to cover but to display the form, the present modes seem completely in point, and in strict classic resemblance of the ancient costume; thus we see that the Palmatia Tunica has been adopted, and in many instances the purple zone displays the symmetra of the form, and gives additional grace to the fashionable elongation of the waist. The modern rage for studying the productions of the old masters, has inspired a considerable portion of taste in the votaries of fashion, as here they see all the elegance of the Italian school, founded upon a judicious imitation of the antique; added to this, there are some attempts to introduce the interesting embellishments of the earlier times of our own country, therefore we have the Queen Mary cap, and the Anna Bullen bonnet, and some of our fashionable wanderers

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have even adapted the Pilgrim hat, and cockle shell. In these days of gallantry, where then is the *beau* who would not gladly join in a pilgrimage with such companions, were it to Palestine itself?

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES.

Fig. No. 1.—A grass-green coat with covered or metal buttons: white dimity waistcoat; Nankin trowsers and stockings: shoes with strings. Single-breasted coats are by far the most proper and gentlemanly, although many continue to be lappelled. Light pepper and salt mixtures, or a sort of horseback mixture, with plain plated, or plated basket buttons, are equally fashionable: striped quilting waitcoats, single-breasted; and white corduroy breeches are worn with these coats.

For Evening Dress—Nothing is so prevalent as dark blues and forest greens, double-breasted, with flat full size gilt buttons, and either black velvet collars or collars of the same cloth, according to the fancy of the wearer; white Marseilles quilting waistcoats, single-breasted, are almost exclusively worn; Indian Nankin, or very light coloured kerseymere breeches, with covered buttons and silk strings.

CITY.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised half an assize, or one penny in the peck loaf.—The quartern loaf of wheaten 12½d. and household 10½d.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

On Saturday se'nnight, intelligence was received at the East India House, of the safe arrival of the undermeptioned ships off Plymouth, on the 24th inst. under convoy of his Majesty's ships St. Alban's, viz.:—

True Briton, Capt. Clark; Britannia, Capt. Birch; Nottingham, Capt. Campbell; Scaleby Castle, Capt. Lock; Henry Addington, Capt. Kerkpatrick; Cumberland, Capt. Farrer; Cuffnells, Capt. Wellbank; Retreat, Capt. Hay.

Sailed from China the 11th of January, and left St. Helena the 30th of April, but did not touch at Prince of Wales's Island. Off the Straits of Molacca, they were attacked by the Piedmontese, French frigate, but after a few shots she sheered off.

The direct ships to China (except the Surat Castle), Taunton Castle, Hope, Woodford, Earl Camden, and Coutts, arrived at Canton on the 28th December, all well.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

This Theatre closed for the season, on Monday, the 27th of June, with the tragedy of *Macbeth*, and a farce called *The Portrait of Cervantes*, which had been once performed for the benefit of Mr. Munden. Of this farce, altered from the French, it is unnecessary for us to speak, because another piece, taken from the same original, and much better managed, made its appearance at the Haymarket in the course of the last week, and will presently come under our observation. The part of *Macbeth*, which is not perhaps among the most excellent of Mr. Kemble's performances, was represented by him, on this concluding night, in a more animated and poetical manner than we ever saw it performed by him. But an unfortunate lameness, for which an apology was made, prevented him from displaying his powers to full advantage; if by this lameness the allusion of the scene was destroyed for the mass of the spectators; however amply the beauties of the performance might be felt by a discerning few, who estimate the art as an exhibition rather of mind than of body, and can tell from what they see existing, how much more would exist if nature did but permit. Miss Smith, in the absence of Mrs. Siddons from the stage, played *Lady Macbeth*, and played it with great applause.

Between the play and the farce, Mr. Kemble delivered a farewell address, which had, at least, the merit of being short and unaffected. In this address, he returned the thanks of the Proprietors and Performers for the past, and promised their unremitting exertions for the future.

On the general management of this Theatre, we spoke so largely in our last number, that it must be tiresome to our readers for us now to discuss that matter. Till the next season, therefore, we reserve the further remarks that we must make upon the government of Mr. Harris, the sovereign of the theatre, upon the shameful misconduct into which he is so frequently led by his sycophant ministers; and upon that "power behind the throne," which is "greater than the throne itself."

HAYMARKET.

Although it be a maxim by no means unfounded, that t racter of a civilized nation is in great measure to be es by its dramatic exhibitions, yet it is a maxim by no mea versal in its application, nor proper to be believed in its sense. The persons of the drama perhaps afford some the character of the nation: but the construction of th and the spirit of the dialogue, do not by any means bea disposition of the country in which they appear, the so lation one would be inclined to expect. Thus, althou natures of the men and women (of course a little hei by scenic effect), are drawn from the ordinary perso real life existing in the respective countries, yet the fa the dialogue are frequently formed upon principles tot reign from the taste of the people before whom the pl acted. Thus the English, who are supposed always to in that which is most solid, and to be surpassed by their bours in things superficial, have not, for the most part, led in the construction of the fable, which is the most so of a comedy: but they have comic authors, whose dial of the brightest and most continual wit. The French, wh position inclines them to lighter things, have been wond successful in forming the closely-knit fabrics of their fabl have been greatly exceeded by the English in the constru dialogue, which in France is not at all beyond the exte neous capacity of ordinary speakers, but which, in some best English comedies, is almost an uninterrupted blaze Not that we wish to encourage that unnatural aptness a good things, which is so perpetually obtruding itself in the some of our great wits; but we think the dialogue of a play be something, which if it never did actually pass in real soci might without utter improbability have passed. We ca no objection to see wits witty; but we are not delighte we find footmen and chambermaids as intellectual as thei ters and mistresses.

Allowing then, as we do allow, the superiority of the over the English authors in the invention of droll situatio must approve, rather than join our cotemporaries in co ing the modern practice of adapting French pieces to th lish stage, particularly pieces of mere farce. And amon adaptations none has been more happy than the piece, from the French comedy *Le Portrait de Michel Cervan* Mr. Charles Kemble, and acted for the first time on Th evening, at the Haymarket. The French original is in acts: Mr. Charles Kemble has compressed it into two, a duced it to an afterpiece, entitled *Plot and Counterplot*, *Portrait of Michael Cervantes.*

The fable is composed of the contrivances of two rivals scheme against each other in order to gain possession of a lady, the daughter of an eminent painter. Having learn he has a design of painting the portrait of Cervantes, fro dead body of that great author, then lying in a neighb church, they employ their information in a manner produc infinite drollery. We will not describe to our Reade mode in which these ingenious intrigues are conducted; b we are unwilling to diminish the pleasure which they must receive in beholding the piece itself. We shall only say *Leon*, the more estimable of the two lovers, is ultimatel cessful, and marries the lady.

In that kind of bold broad humour, which cons the very spirit of farce, this afterpiece is probably with superior. It was received throughout with roars of la and bursts of applause.

Some share of the praise which this performance so l obtained, was due to the admirable acting of Mr. Listo Mr. Fawcett; whose whimsical and original conceits perpe drew forth the most genuine of all applause, the hearty of boxes, pit, and gallery. Mrs. Gibbs too acted with spirit, and deserves much commendation. Mr. Putnam indisposed, Mr. Charles Kemble represented the charac *Fernando*, the more active, but less fortunate of the two l

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, SATURDAY JULY 2

SENTENCE OF THE PROPRIETOR AND PRINTER OF INDEPENDENT WIG.

The Attorney-General moved the judgment of the Cou the Defendants, the Proprietor and Printer of the Indepe Whig Newspaper, who stood convicted of printing and pub ing two libels, the one on Sir Simon Le Blanc, which tend bring into contempt the administration of justice, and to in abhorrence the verdict of Juries, and the other on Lord

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ugh, reflecting on his character as a Judge, and debasing a peer of the realm. The trials have been reported, and aders are in full possession of the facts of the cases. The ere published on the 20th of December and the 22d of y.

al affidavits were read in Court in behalf of the Defend- For Mr. White it was stated in the affidavits of Surgeon n, and Messrs. Miller and Adams, that he was a man a length of time had been afflicted with ill health, and ffinement in a prison would endanger his life. He was at is afflicted with a fever, besides a liver complaint, and it essary that he should take exercise and enjoy good air. espect to the publication of the libels it was alledged in ion of punishment that *The Independent Whig* was ap- ted for general and free discussion, without the prejudice y or opinion. The Deponent White was not the au- the publications complained of, nor was he privy to the ition. The authors, such as were known had consented that the deponent White might not suffer, to their be- ared in Court; and the letter signed *Junius*, addressed imon Le Blanc, on the subject of the trials of Bennet and an for alledged murders, were written by Mr. Gale Jones, hecary at Islington, and another of the faulty publica- s from the pen of Mr. Miles, author of the Letter to the of Wales.

Attorney-General produced the Whig newspapers since viction of the Defendants, in order to prove that no con- whatever had been made, but on the contrary the third who tried the cause against the Defendants had been li- and the spirit of libelling had been kept up on each day ication. The newspapers of the 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th ere produced and in part read. It appeared by them that llenborough was treated very rashly, and his judicial illiberally contrasted. The writings in these publica- ere as strong, as the libels of which the Defendants were ed.

Clifford briefly addressed the Bench in mitigation of pu- t. He stated that the defendants had given up the au- the libels, which were known, and the other writings ned of were anonymous. He trusted that their Lord- ould act leniently as they had done with the proprietor blication who was recently convicted of a libel, but who, g up the author, was not called up for judgment."

ttorney-General replied in a nervous speech, in which he d on the several libels, which he conceived of the most ous and malicious kind, inasmuch as they were intended the laws of the country into contempt, and to incite the to acts of violence. One of the libels imputed to the gistrate that he was unworthy the seat he filled, and con- is conduct with the vile Judge Jefferies in the reign of he Second, who was torn from the Bench by the indig- pulace. If words were to be taken in their ordinary ce, the populace were incited to act in the same to the worthy and intelligent Chief Justice as they e to Jefferies; Lord Ellenborough had also been sely and maliciously accused of having given his vote er inimical to the good of his country. The his- the day demonstrated how cowardly the bold and acted when the moment arrived for their conduct to be l. The defendants had eagerly grasped at every sub- o palliate their conduct, after they had failed to intimi- their insolence. Guilt and falsehood erected bold fronts rial, and the defendants had not scrupled to advance t falsehoods, to cover their intolerable insolence. The ts were not forsaken by their bold effrontery after con- but they supposed that even then by persevering in the e of intimidation, under pretence of bringing the Judge who tried them into contempt, they would be suffered e with impunity. It had been stated in the Whig since iction of the Defendants, that an appeal would be made Houses of Parliament against the Judge who tried them rtiality. The Learned Counsel concluded with some s on what he called this bold audacity, and he trusted Bench would give such a punishment, as would stop of general libelling in future.

. Parke and Richards followed on the same side.

Grose, after reading over the stronger passages in the Libels, addressed the Defendants previously to passing . He conceived the Libels to be of the very worst on, and tending to overthrow all civil society, and such were the greatest enemies to what was so much talked Liberty of the Press. The Libels went to state that corruption should be exposed, and by this the conduct mon Le Blanc was called in question, for the purpose of falsely accusing him, and in language the most abominable, with having advised the acquittal of Chapman. Yet it was stated that the author was not in Court, although he was bold enough to call the summing up of the Judge, and the verdict of the Jury in question. The author had dared to stigmatize the Judge for leaving the Jury to decide on the credibility of the witnesses, and also that Jury for delivering a conscientious verdict according to evidence. The Learned Judge dwelt on the enormity of the Libels with considerable force; they were evidently maliciously intended to defame, vilify the Judges and the law, and to corrupt and excite discord in the minds of men.

The Defendants were sentenced to be imprisoned eighteen calender months each for the libel on Sir Simon Le Blanc and the Jury, and eighteen months each for the libel on Lord Ellenborough—White in the county gaol at Dorchester, and Hart in the county gaol of Gloucester,—and at the expiration of the three years to find sureties to keep the peace for five years, themselves in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each, and to remain in prison until such sureties be found.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Baltic Convoy has been stopped at the Nore, in order to wait for several gun-boats which are ordered to accompany it. These gun-boats are felt to be extremely necessary in the Baltic particularly, in consequence of the mode of attack adopted by the Danes. Their employment is therefore grateful to the merchants interested in the trade of that sea.

LAUNCH OF THE CALEDONIA.—On Saturday se'nnight, at a quarter past five o'clock, the Caledonia, of 120 guns, was launched from the Dock-yard of Plymouth, in presence of at least 60,000 spectators from all parts of England; some we understand, came from Scotland to witness the interesting spectacle. The vessel glided into the bosom of the deep in a gentle and majestic manner, amid the repeated plaudits of the multitude, and the firing of guns from the shipping. The standard of England proudly waved at her main; the Admiralty and Union flags at her fore and mizen. Few sights could be more interesting; a body of such vast magnitude in motion could not fail to create interest.

For the gratifications of our readers we insert the dimensions of the Caledonia. She was designed by Sir W. Rule, and was laid down in 1804, on the slip from which the Hiberuia was then launched.

DIMENSIONS.	*Ft.*	*In.*
Extreme length from the figure head to the stern rail	246	0
Length on the gun-deck	205	0
Extreme breadth	53	6
Depth in the hold	23	2
Burthen	2602 tons.	

On the lower deck she has 17 ports on each side, middle deck 18, upper deck 17, quarter deck 6, and forecastle 2. She will mount 120 guns, from 18 to 32 pounders, besides carronades. Her stern is light and undecorated; the Unicorn supporting the Arms of Scotland is the only design. Her head is a bust of a female figure, with the plaid bonnet, thistle, and bagpipes of Caledonia, carved on each side. Her main mast is 119 feet in length, and 39 inches in diameter; the weight of her anchor is nearly 9400 pounds.

On Thursday evening a respectable tradesman in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square, who has been confined through illness for a considerable length of time, got up, went to the window, and lifted up the sash—whether by accident or design is not yet ascertained; but he fell down upon the spikes round the area, and hung by his thigh for some time upon the spikes; he then fell upon the pavement. Upon the whole, he is so dreadfully wounded, that it is doubtful whether he may live until the melancholy tale is perused by our readers.

DIED.

Near Milltown, in Derriaghy, Ireland, Mary Delap, aged 106 years. She retained all her faculties till within a few days of her death, her sight excepted, which she lost about six years ago.

On the 4th ultimo, at Cluncullen, near Kilternan, Dublin, aged 109 years 3 months and 17 days, Valentine Walsh, farmer. This venerable patriarch enjoyed a perfect state of health until a few days of his death, was a keen sportsman, and a constant companion, of the famous Johnny Adair, of Kilternan; he was a jolly companion, much attached to his native whiskey, of which he drank regularly two quarts every day in grog, until a week before his death. His funeral was attended by above 500 persons from the neighbouring villages.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.—We had this day great quantities of grain on hand from Monday, and some fresh arrivals of Wheat, Beans, and Oats. Wheat is still very dull in sale, and the prices are again rather lower. There is scarcely any thing doing in the Barley trade. Beans are 1s. per quarter cheaper than on Monday. Our Oat trade continues very heavy, and prices continue declining.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	THURSDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	62 a	76	Wheat	68 a	78
Fine ditto	66 a	85	Fine ditto	75 a	84
Rye (New)	48 a	53	Rye (New)	34 a	38
Barley	42 a	46	Barley	43 a	45
Malt (New)	62 a	74	Malt (New)	65 a	75
White Peas, boilers	110 a	135	White Peas, boilers	120 a	135
Grey Peas	60 a	64	Grey Peas	60 a	62
Beans	58 a	63	Beans	60 a	66
Tick ditto (Old)	62 a	65	Tick ditto	58 a	61
Oats	40 a	44	Oats	39 a	40
Poland ditto	43 a	47	Poland ditto	41 a	43
Rape Seed £36 a £38			Rape Seed £38 a £41		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Thursday.	s.	s.	Thursday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	— a	65	American Flour	44 a	48
Second ditto	55 a	62	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from June 18 to June 24—Total, 4,709 quarters, from 60s. to 89s.—Average 82s. 3½d. or 9½d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending June 25.

	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.		*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat		80	5	Beans		63	3
Rye		56	0	Peas		62	8
Barley		43	7	Oatmeal		52	6
Oats		38	1	Big		0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, JUNE 30.

	£.	s.	£.	s.		£.	s.	£.	s.
Wheat, per ld.	20	0 a	23	10	Oats, per qr.	2	7 a	2	12
Barley, per qr.	2	4 a	2	6	Beans, do.	3	3 a	3	12

Peas £0. 0s. a £.0 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 29th of June, 1808, is 1*l.* 18s. 4½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	POCKETS.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Kent	4	0 a	5	5	Kent	4	0 a	5	12
Sussex	4	0 a	4	12	Sussex	4	10 a	5	5
Essex	4	0 a	4	10	Farnham	6	0 a	9	0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. James's,	Hay	4	10	0 a	6	10	0	Average	5	10	0
	Straw	2	2	0 a	2	8	0		2	5	0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4	18	0 a	6	8	0		5	13	0
	Clover	6	6	0 a	8	0	0		5	15	0
	Straw	2	0	0 a	2	6	0		2	3	0
Smithfield,	Hay	5	5	0 a	6	6	0		5	15	0
	Clover	6	8	0 a	7	7	0		6	16	0
	Straw	2	0	0 a	2	5	0		2	2	0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.	s.	d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	5	0 a	5	6	Beef	3	8 a	4	8
Mutton	5	0 a	5	6	Mutton	3	8 a	4	8
Veal	5	6 a	6	0	Veal	4	0 a	5	8
Pork	5	0 a	6	0	Pork	4	8 a	5	4
Lamb	6	0 a	7	0	Lamb	4	0 a	6	8

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 650—Sheep and Lambs, 6,700
Calves, 200—Pigs 200

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.		d.		d.	
Butts	18	a	22½	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	27	a 32
Merchants' Backs	17½	a	19½	—— 50 a 70lb.	36	a 39
Dressing Hides	15	a	19½	—— 80 a 90lb.	31	a 34
Crop Hides for cutting	17	a	21½	—— heavy	22	a 25
Flat Ordinary	16	a	17	Seals, small	39	a 43
Tanned Horse	20	a	23	—— large, p. doz.	100s.	a 160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 36*l.* a 38*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2	6 a	2	10	Market Calf each	0	a	12	0
Middling	1	10 a	2	2	Engl. Horse	10	0 a	11	0
Ordinary	1	4 a	1	10	Shearlings	1	0 a	0	0
					Lamb Skins	1	6 a	2	0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.—Bryan's, 47s.; Charlotte, 51s. 9d.; Benton, 46s. 6d.; Bigg's, 49s.; Denton, 44s.; Gateshead, 43s.; Tanfield, 42s. 9d.; Croft's, 44s. 3d.; Hartley, 45s.; Heaton, 49s.; Hebburn, 49s. 9d.; Holywell, 44s. 9d.; Killingworth, Kenton, 48s. 6d.; Pontop, 45s.; Percy, 50s.; South Hebburn, 50s. 6d.; Murton, 43s.; Team, 43s. 6d.; Townley, 46s. 3d.; Wall's End (Russell's), 51s.; Wall's End (Temple's), 50s. 3d.; Walker, 49s.; Whitefield, 42s.; Willington, 48s. 6d.; Wortley, 44s. 6d.; Wylam, 44s. 9d.; Bourn, 44s. 6d.; Eden, 45s. 3d.

115 Ships at Market, 106 sold, 53 sailed, 22 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	—	0 a	72	0	Town Tallow	—	0 a	90	0
Soap, yellow	—	0 a	112	6	Yell. Russia, do.	—	0 a	97	0
—— mottled	—	0 a	122	0	White, do.	—	0 a	92	0
—— curd	—	0 a	128	0	Soap,	—	0 a	92	0
Candles, p. doz.	—	0 a	14	0	Graves	—	0 a	14	0
—— mould, do.	—	0 a	15	0	Good Dregs	—	0 a	14	0

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 3d. Clare, 5s. 3½d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 3d.—Average 5s. 3d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	.....	240½ 40	Holiday.	.....	241	.....
3 per Cent. Consol	.....	.....	Saint Peter.	.....	.....	.....
3 per Cent. Reduced	68⅜ ⅜ ½	63⅞ ½		68½ ⅜ ½	68½ ⅜	68⅜ 9½
4 per Cent. Consol	84⅜ ½	84⅜ ½		84½ ⅜ ⅜	84½ ⅜	85 4⅝
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
3 per Cent. 1797	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Bank Long Annuities	18 11-16⅛	18⅛ 11-16	.....	18⅛ 11-16	18⅛ 11-16	18 13-16⅝
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	.....	.....	.....	66⅝ 7½	67¼	.....
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	.....	.....	.....	7⅛ 11-16	.....	7 11-16
Irish 5 per Cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Sea Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Bonds	.....	P. 1 pm.	Par	.....	1, 2 dis.	3, 2 dis.	3, 1 dis.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	.....	3, 6 pm.	.....	6, 2 pm.	P. 3 pm.	1, 4 pm.
Lottery Tickets	.....	£21 2s.	.....	£21 10s.	£21 10s.	£21 10s.
Omnium	.....	2½ pm.	2½ ⅛ pm.	.....	2⅝ pm.	2⅝ ⅜ ⅛ pm.	3⅛ ⅛ ⅛ pm
Consols for Opening	69⅛ ⅞ ⅛ ⅜	69⅛ ⅜ ½	.....	69⅜ ⅞ ⅛ ⅜	69⅛ ⅞	70⅛
Bank Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	36	5 2 U.	Bilboa	40½	
Do. at Sight	35	9	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	6 2 U.	Leghorn	49⅛	
Hamburgh	35	3 2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	35	4 2½ U.	Venice	52 inclect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16	Naples	42	
			Lisbon	60	
Do.	24	2 U.	Oporto	67	
Bourdeaux	24		Dublin	11 per Ct.	
Madrid	41	effec.	Cork	11¼	
Cadiz	41	effec.	N. Del. 8s. 3d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	0	0
Dublin	0	1
Waterford	1	2
Guernsey	0	1
Jersey	0	1

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

28. SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER TWENTY-EIGHT.

XAMINATION OF THE LAST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

Monday closed the Second Session of the Fifth Par- of Great Britain and Ireland, with the usual Speech he Throne.

ef recapitulation of the business of the Session, with casional remarks as may tend to convey an adequate ion of the principal subjects which have occupied ention of Parliament during its sitting, may not be ome to the readers of *The National Register*.

uestion more calculated for popular declamation tematic debate than the merits of the Expedition to agen, has seldom been discussed by the Legislative lies of this land. Much investigation and eloquence cordingly been employed on the topic:—One party ended it as a measure of the most urgent necessity, he other has described it as a deed which no state of tances could justify. Without embracing the lat- ion to the extent, we cannot help thinking the es of its necessity have displayed more ingenuity oof. Upon ourselves, the strictures made in the f Peers by Lord Hutchinson (see No. 7, of *The l Register*) made an impression with respect to the ncy of this act of vigour, which no subsequent ar- has been able to remove. Should a time arrive he greatest Power of the North may be inspired oubts of the policy of his alliance with France, the greatest obstacle to his complete conversion found in the conduct of Great Britain to Denmark.

next subject of importance which strongly divided iments of the Legislature, was the propriety and ence of the Orders in Council. Opinions on this have been as various and contradictory out of the s within. That it bore an aspect of promise to t India Proprietors, cannot be doubted, but that prove exceedingly injurious to the British Manu- was equally evident. Sometime has now elapsed hear nothing of the effect. We confess we cannot an infringement of all the acknowledged rights of ty for a nugatory or doubtful object. That this pplication of our maritime superiority was a politic essary retaliation on France, for the violence of ees with respect to the British commerce, we can- w. Indeed, we are somewhat indignant when we s and similar measures defended, by maintaining sity of fighting France with her own weapons. The ground of warfare assumed by this country was infi- ore lofty. What it may become by a professed of the violence of a nation, which has neither com- or commercial relations to preserve or acquire, we attempt to decide. How far these regulations have to interrupt our intercourse with America, has not determined, or whether they had any share in pro- he precautionary plan of the embargo or not. The s of Great Britain America, it must be con-

fessed, are at present most curiously circumstanced. It is obviously the interest of both, to avoid war, if possible, and the ruling statesmen of each feel that it is so, yet with these convictions fully operating on their minds, and on the minds of the cooler part of the public in both states, a coolness and distrust prevail, from which the common enemy derives nearly as much advantage, as could accrue to him from decided hostilities. We say *common* enemy, for let France succeed in her designs upon Spain, and we shall soon hear her assume another tone to America.

The question of Peace was again argued this Sessions in a debate, caused by the submission of some strong Resolutions by Mr. Whitbread, expressive of the disapprobation of the House at the refusal of the Russian Mediation. In a very comprehensive and able speech, the Honourable Mover detailed all the circumstances internal and external which should incline the country to listen to Negociation. As this subject was particularly treated of by us at the time, it is unnecessary again to enter into the merits of the discussion. The Resolutions were of course rejected by a large majority. Whatever might be the propriety of this particular decision, it is deeply to be lamented that there is a numerous and powerful body of people in this country so enamoured with or interested in War, that the mention of Peace at any time or in any form never fails to excite their incessant clamour, accompanied by every symptom of horror and aversion.

For the Military Defence of the Country we are obliged to observe, that little has been done by Parliament during the Session we are describing. We by no means intend to occupy ourselves with any further revision of the plans (as pompously stiled) of Mr. Windham and Lord Castlereagh. All the alteration which the former effected in the mode of Recruiting (to which part of the Army System his attention appears to have been solely confined) the latter has rescinded. This between the parties may be a great object, but we steadily maintain that these capricious variations in the manner of raising men, which the majority sanctions with such infinite *sang froid*, are productive of considerable mischief among the soldiery. The Noble Secretary's scheme of a Local Militia, putting the pernicious principle of Ballot out of the question, is miserably deficient when considered as a Plan of National Defence. It will raise a comparatively small number of men, indeed, to be employed on a particular emergency, but will it rouse that honourable feeling in the effective population of this country, which the spirit of the times require? Again we cannot help recommending Lord Selkirk's excellent Pamphlet on this subject to the attention of our Readers.

We are sorry that it is not in our power to congratulate the Public on any particular advantages which have yet accrued from the labours of the Finance Committee. The fate of the Bill for preventing the Grant of Reversions by the Crown has rather checked the aspiring hopes of the good kind of people, who were sanguine in their expectation of effectual reform through this medium. For our own part, whatever little disappointment we may have

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experienced we have been highly amused by the whole of the transaction. Who indeed could contemplate without a smile, the disinterested opposition of parties holding large Reversions themselves—the calm support of certain of the Ministers—the dignified interference of the Princes of the Blood—the amiable pliability of Mr. Banks—and last, not least, an unanimous Address from the Common Councilmen of London.

We have lately entered so elaborately into the subject of Catholic Emancipation, that nothing remains for us here, but to notice the unusual circumstances which attended the Debate in the House of Commons. Never was a question, as to argument, carried more triumphantly. The total absence of all force in the replies of Administration, would countenance the idea of their division on this subject, did not the pertinacity with which they have carried several minor points against the Catholics, too clearly shew the absence of any friend to their cause in the Cabinet. We allude to the curtailment of the Maynooth grant, the appointment of Dr. Duigenan to the Privy Council, the patronage of Gifford, &c. As no plea of necessity could be urged for this conduct, we presume the Anti-Catholic part of the Administration meet with little opposition from the well-bred indifference of their Colleagues. In the House of Lords the minority in favour of the Catholic Claims were very respectable, both in number and weight. The speech of one of them (the Bishop of Norwich) produced a considerable sensation.

The Carnatic and other Questions, relative to the conduct of Lord Wellesley, in India, have at length been got rid of—and as far as such a disposal of the facts will answer the purpose, his Lordship's character has been finally whitewashed. Of the policy of this Nobleman's conduct in India, much doubt may be entertained, but we cannot see the utility of bringing it before the country at this period. The business has now, however, dropped, whether by its own weight or the want of talent to support it we do not decide. It is a pity the Hon. Baronet who last interested himself in these enquiries, had not been aware of the approaching change of Administration, before he called the attention of the House to the subject.

In consequence of a statement in the public Papers, that his Majesty had given the Duke of York 20,000*l.* out of the Droits of the Admiralty and Crown, a motion was made by Sir Francis Burdett for an account of the amount and appropriation of the funds in question. With some modifications the motion was agreed to. Setting aside the case of Sir Home Popham, it certainly requires to be considered how far it is eligible for such enormous forfeitures to become individual property. A Charles II. in want of money, might make terrible use of the privilege of seizing prizes before the declaration of war.

The Finance Business of the Sessions has been conducted with tolerable ability in the way of Loan, and with respect to Impost, if the regulation, or in other words the increase of the Assessed Taxes and Stamp Duties, do not give general satisfaction, we fear few could be substituted that would be more successful. The Annuity Plan we consider highly objectionable.

The measure of stopping the Distillation from Corn to aid the consumption of West India Produce has been argued in the House of Commons, with all the zeal which a sense of personal interest can inspire, and probably with more pertinacity than the point required. We deem it more likely to injure as a case of precedent than of fact.

Under the head of Domestic Regulation we have to notice Lord Ellenborough's Bill for the relief of small Debtors, and that of Sir Samuel Romilly for a better classification of crimes and punishments as entitled to considerable praise. We wish we could say as much of the Indictment Bill.—Our Readers already know our opinions on that subject.—The rejection by the House of Lords of the Stipendiary Curates' Bill in its garbled state cannot be deemed of much consequence.

The union of all parties and opinions on the National Conduct to be adopted towards Spain has given a peculiar termination to the Sessions, and of course forms cipal feature of the Speech which concludes fervently we hope the Speech destined to open may have to dwell on the success which has atte united efforts of Spanish patriotism and British co

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIM

No. XXVII.

COBBETT ON THE AFFAIRS OF SPA

That impartiality, discrimination, and foresight, a sential qualities for a practical Politican, will be allo That they are perfectly unnecessary to the success of Journalist is equally evident—multitudes read but few indeed, the generality are little solicitous to connect of reasoning which might lead them to a discovery what they do think, or of correctness in what they do writer is a favourite, because he defends the Party i another, because he supports that which has lost third is read with the utmost avidity, because he ze bours to degrade Public Men, Measures, and Institu inculcate an opinion that the most base and sordi equally operate from a Legislative Grant of the great tude down to a *bonus* for the discovery of Vaccinatio consistency and connection of much consequence in th writing, we should have to lament that it would be d any author to display more errors in judgment, in portion of time, than has been exhibited by Mr. C one month's speculation on the Affairs of Spain. Ver ever obligations (in common with his countrymen an in general) he may in future be under to that nobly people, he cannot but be angry at their rising as were, to give him the lie. Scarcely a proposition Spanish conduct, which has not been contradicted b intelligence, and that so opportunely, that it seemed the regular process of cause and effect, for the affirmati Cobbett to produce the negative of Spain.

In *The Weekly Register* of the 11th of June, with t dogmatism, so peculiarly his own, he pronounces the tion, *effected* by Bonaparte in that country, to be so c a matter of course, that few topics for observation co on the subject. So convinced, indeed, is he of the a indifference of the public mind in Spain, he becomes at the application of the word *People* to its native "people of Spain, indeed!" exclaims he in his mos manner, "There was no such thing as a people in Spa "were some millions of people walking about on "each; but they were in a political point of view "than so many head of cattle. Gregory King's ra "beings of an order rather superior to them. Wha "suppose that such creatures would make a stand in "their country, &c. &c." This, it must be allowed, and admirable decision on the character, sentiments, and disposition of a population of nine millions, and is at le ble as affording a pleasant contrast to the opinion whic on an individual. General Murat, it seems, is *wise, bra soldier*—a combination of qualities and accidents (as would say) which Mr. Cobbett, directed by some inter perings, finds to be exactly what is required to govern a The inference, worthy Sirs! Why, that the Spania such spiritless animals, would be much amended by the ment of Murat; and that the transit of that General Cobbett) from a cottage to a Throne, would quadrate with the political fitness of things, and be one of the tunate Revolutions in the world for a nation which misgoverned.—All being in that unhappy predicame room for Hope. Courage! the political Sancho may his island.

Having greedily imbibed, and been fully saturated delectable doctrines we have detailed, with what surp the admirers of *The Weekly Register* have rend the ne ber. Therein they are informed, that the resistance Spanish Patriots to the wisdom, bravery, and soldier- lities of Napoleon, and his General, not only *was*—b glorious circumstance. If the same assertion with w Cobbett contradicts himself, had not been dexterously include "a fine illustration of the doctrine of Sir Fran dett," a great proportion of his readers must have bee to anger. There was also something consolatory in ment, that this people, so resembling "Gregory Ki "bits," did not raise a hand to defend the authorit

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or the Prince. "The moment they were gone, the ople appear to have felt a return of their ancient ar-acter." Dreadfully hazardous would be the profes- of politics, if the profits of a writer depended in any e on the sagacity of his predictions. Scarcely had the r of the *Political Register* taught his clients how to account he unexpected opposition of the Spaniards, ere it was tained that, perfectly regardless of his present opinions, were actuated by similar sentiments and feelings to those he ssed to entertain some half dozen years ago. That instead ng indifferent to the treatment and captivity of their rulers, or four thousand of them were slain in a fruitless attempt event the departure of the last of the family who remained drid. It also appears from all accounts that the standard rdinand is that of the People, who seem by no means de- d at the prospect of being delivered from their native go- rs and ancient laws. Nay, their very enslaver, to induce to acquiese in the loss of the first, thinks it necessary to pany his promise of a better administration with a solemn e that the latter shall be inviolably preserved.

dest men might imagine that a writer, whose positions on ject of so much importance had proved uniformly erroneous, l be led into some explanation or acknowledgment of his ; very different is the conduct of Mr. Cobbett, he knows eaders and the world better. Fortunately for him, a ru- prevailed that the Queen of Spain had declared her eldest be illigitimate; what an excellent tub for the whale. , queens, and bastards, male and female, overwhelm the Spanish Patriots, who appear to great disadvantage at tter end of an article so interesting. By the bye Mr. Cob- nakes some allusions here upon which comment would be s and mirth out of place. Indignation and contempt are due to that man, who, to gratify the vulgar and indis- nate appetite for scandal, which he finds so profitable, tes not unnecessarily and causelessly to alarm the fears and of honor—to shock the moral feelings and honest pre- es of half the nation.

should have little more to say of Mr. Cobbett and his mentary on the Motives of National Resistance, were we nvinced that so much of his opinion as tended to under- he energies of the Spanish people has been very general. st be allowed that the British are too much inclined to the chief of what is valuable confined to themselves. Spaniards cannot boast either of the Freedom of the Press, rial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus Act, or of Works like *Weekly Register*.—They are also (and excessively lament- t is to Mr. Perceval) superstitious Roman Catholics. How possible for such a Nation to value either Government or ry. Shallow and unphilosophical quere! as if a people had existed independently for many centuries, who have e proverbial for dignity of sentiment, and individual in- y of character could be wholly destitute of those high and feelings which kindle at the idea of foreign interference, national dishonour. Such a population might indeed be into an incapability of resistance; but to suppose it could feel indifferent is to degrade human nature much more it deserves. How miserable would be the state of nine- of the communities on earth, if society were so loosely cted as Mr. Cobbett, and writers like Mr. Cobbett, would m imagine. Happy is it for mankind that they are bound ner by ties so intimate and so strong by an associating prin- so irresistible and fervent, that neither faults in Governors effects in Government can lessen their hatred of foreign nation, or extinguish the early habits, sympathies, and pre- es which form their national identity—and give colouring ignificance to the phrase '*Our native land.*'

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH AND GOTTENBURGH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

RIS, JUNE 21.—The following official documents, con- g the Spanish Junta, have now been published:—

GENERAL JUNTA.—FIRST SITTING.

the 15th of June, in the current year, 1808, at noon, the Assembly of the Spanish Junta was held in the City of ne, in the Bishop's Palace, where a hall had been pre- for that purpose, under the presidency of his Excellency Miguel Josse d'Azanze, Councillor of State, Minister of Finances, and Secretary of the Junta; his Excellency the ellier d'Uargajo, Honorary Councillor of State; and Don lo Romanillos, Member of the Council of Finances, and tary of the King.

"This day, the following Royal Order and Decree was read in full Council, addressed to the Dean of the Council:—

"*HIGH AND WORTHY SIR,*

"By the following Decree which has been presented to the Supreme Junta of the Government, by his Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, &c. has deemed it good to proclaim his Serene Brother Joseph Napoleon, now King of Naples and Sicily, King of Spain and the Indies. I, by the command of his Highness, and subsequent resolution of the Junta, do present it to your Worship, in order that the same may without delay be put into circulation and executed.

"The Council will see in this Resolution of his Imperial Majesty, the wisdom of his foresight, and the most obvious proof of his beneficent intentions towards the Spanish nation.

"To proclaim him King is to say what is expected from his paternal cares; and to place his Illustrious Brother on the throne of Spain is to unite for ever the interest and glory of France with the interest and glory of Spain.

"His Imperial Highness, together with the Junta, who so well knew that among the qualities which especially occasioned the election of this Sovereign, his love of justice and beneficence are to be enumerated, and their hope that all those benefits which he has in his Proclamation promised will soon take effect, together with all those others which his Majesty has doubtless reserved to himself, to announce to his people when he appears in his metropolis.

"*In the Palace, 11th June,* 1808.

(*Signed*) "*SEBASTIANO DE PINUELLA.*

"*To the Dean of the Council.*"

[Here follows the Imperial Decree, proclaiming Joseph King of Spain and the Indies.]

His Excellency M. d'Azanza, President of the Junta, delivered the following speech:

"GENTLEMEN—It is a most pleasing and honourable task to contribute to the felicity of one's country, and to labour for the welfare of the present race, and of posterity. Such is in fact the great object which unites us in this venerable assembly, called together by the command, and under the eye, of the hero of our age, the invincible Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy. Thanks and immortal fame to the extraordinary man who gives us again a country which we had lost! Since many centuries we have been altogether removed from the government, which has been entrusted at one time to artful men, who had no other object than with dexterity to oppress the people; at another time to weak sovereigns without character, who, devoting themselves to their pleasures, abandoned the government to their favourites. See! it is thus that the Spanish nation has been sinking from the summit of its glory, to which it had raised itself in the 15th and 16th centuries, to the abyss in which it was plunged, when the last of our Kings resigned the right of Government to a Prince, who, for our happiness, unites in himself all the qualities requisite to give life to the nation, in the critical state in which it was entrusted to him. The first use which he made of his new power was to impart it to his Illustrious Brother Joseph Napoleon, a just and beneficent Prince, who, raised before to the throne of Naples, had already proved indisputably, that his Government was paternal, and had no other object than the welfare of those who were happy enough to live under his laws. He has resolved, that in the place where he resides, and even in his presence, the Deputies of the principal towns, and the other authorities of our country, should assemble, in order to confer on the evils under which we have lived, and to confirm the constitution which our restorer himself will present to us, in order that it may be the inviolable rule of our government. This is the noble and glorious end for which we are assembled here. It is therefore necessary that we should apply our whole attention, and, laying aside all party spirit, and all the prejudices of provinces, classes, and ranks, devote all our energies to the common welfare of Spain. No one can now have an interest distinct from that of his country. The members of the same family must alike enjoy the common benefit, and alike contribute to the respective charge of supporting the common splendour. In the eye of the law, they who are less favoured by fortune lose none of the respect they merit, nor of their right to be protected. Let every one of us, as far as himself is concerned, sacrifice the benefit we exclusively enjoy, and of which many are imaginary. Let us offer them upon the altar of our country, in order to raise a simple and great monument, in the place of the Gothic and tottering structure of our former Government. Let us examine it well, and we shall find that it is the constitution which best fits the whole of our country, upon which our attention must be fixed, and by

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no means on what alone is to the advantage of particular classes.

"United here, Gentlemen, each of us apart may do much to appease the ferment and disorder which disquiet various towns of the kingdom. Our remonstrances may make them perceive the misery into which they are plunged by the seduction of selfish men, and warnings may force out of their hands weapons which can alone injure themselves. What do these men imagine? Do they think that they can restore the Princes of the old dynasty to the throne? What means have they to contend against a power which the greatest empires have not been able to resist? The illusion of some is risen to so great a height, that in order to fix their election upon the House of Austria, they have determined that the Archduke Charles shall be King of Spain. Ah! what can the House of Austria do for us? Can they rely upon such distant support, and upon such slow aid?

"Nevertheless they act without plan, concord, or object. What must be the result? The ruin and desolation of the country. As to ourselves, we are convinced of the truth, but it is necessary to proclaim it to those who are in error. It is thus that our labours may be of service, and that we may execute the noble purposes of the hero who has called us together. If we do not lose sight of the enlightened principles which I have slightly mentioned, there is no doubt that Spain will enjoy her former splendour, and it will be joyful then to think that we have contributed to it."

After having heard the Address of M. d'Azanza, the Junta resolved that they would, in a body, testify their allegiance and homage to his Majesty the King of Spain, and present a suitable address to him, the adoption of which should take place in the present sitting.—(*Moniteur, June* 22.)

JUNE 23.—On the 17th inst. the Spanish Junta at Bayonne held their second sitting. On the 18th, they were admitted in a body to an audience to his Majesty King Joseph. His Excellency Don M. J. d'Azanza delivered the following Address:

"SIRE!—All the world knows for what momentous purpose we have been summoned into this city by your illustrious brother the invincible Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy. To lay the foundations of the permanent felicity of our dear country is the glorious task imposed upon us. It is not our duty to testify first to our King, the Chief of the Spanish nation, and the centre of all hope, the becoming zeal and the unwearied earnestness with which, under the present memorable circumstances, we shall devote ourselves to the office with which we are charged? We are, Sire, deeply afflicted at the divisions and momentary disturbances which are shaking some of our provinces—disturbances which have been occasioned by the errors of the people, who did not think, and who will merit your pity when they return from their errors. We have done, Sire, and shall do all that depends upon ourselves, in order to bring back peace and good order, for that which is of the highest moment is, that no hindrance arise in the way of the beneficent projects of the incomparable hero who will imprint his immortal name on the grateful hearts of our latest posterity. We are, Sire, to concur in these projects, and we are to support your Majesty with the integrity, the fidelity, the self-devotion which certainly constitute duties the most precious to our heart, since your Majesty has announced the glorious resolution to govern only for the happiness of Spaniards; a resolution worthy the Monarch whose fame is spread over the universe as a model of gentleness and virtue, who constituted the delight of the people he governed, and whom he left in tears because he went to bear away his virtues into another land. Such, Sire, are the feelings which animate us, and which we now come in a body to testify at the feet of your Majesty."

To this his Majesty gave the following answer:

"*GENTLEMEN, DEPUTIES OF THE JUNTA,*

"I share in your sentiments and in your hopes. The so clearly announced will of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, our illustrious brother, in favour of the prosperity of Spain, is sufficiently guaranteed by his glory. The co-operation of your zeal and your resources, will easily subdue the obstacles which private interest may lay in the way of the whole nation: being founded in error, they shall be expelled by truth. As to ourselves, we wish not to know those errors. Beyond the Pyrenees we will find none but Spanish hearts. In leaving a people who rendered justice to our Government, we have made the severest of all sacrifices; but the love of that people is a prognostic of that of the Spaniards: shall we do less for the great nation which Providence has entrusted to our care? Will they be less [illegible] know the full import of Castilian faith; [illegible] ties; we shall bring the heart of a fa- [illegible] none but the hearts of children. In [illegible] enemies of the Continent seek to separate [illegible] other Country: they will impute to us the dissensions which themselves occasion; since it is our duty to repress these, we shall on no account spare the malevolent who are the accessaries or instruments of the subtle hatred of our enemies. Continue your labours for the welfare of your country, and be assured of the blessings of the people, and of our perfect satisfaction."—(*Moniteur, June* 23.)

From Bayonne it is announced, that the Grand Duke of Berg is arrived in that city.

On the 11th inst. his Majesty the King of Spain appointed the Grand Duke of Berg Lieutenant-General of Spain.

MADRID, JUNE 10.—The nomination of King Joseph to fill the Spanish Throne has been announced to the public, in the following manner:—

"His Imperial and Royal Majesty having complied with the desire expressed by the Junta of the Government, the Council of Castile, the City of Madrid, and various Civil and Military Bodies in the State, that he would choose his illustrious brother Joseph Napoleon, the King of Naples, to be King of Spain; information has been given of this to his Majesty King Joseph, who has arrived at Bayonne. His Highness the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, having given the requisite orders concerning the journey of our Monarch into this capital, we have reason to believe, that we shall soon enjoy the presence of his Majesty."

JUNE 14.—The tidings of the happy renovation which our monarchy is about to undergo, have been forwarded to the American colonies with so much celerity, and by so many different ways, that we are sure of their arriving even at the remotest distances before the English will have had time to sow the seeds of discord. Besides, the Spaniards in America are so much on their guard against the English, that the reports they may spread will be credited by no one.

At Mexico, Lima, and Buenos Ayres, nothing more is desired than to be united to Spain; but at the same time the Colonies require to be governed with more justice and wisdom than at present. It is required that the career of military glory and mercantile industry be opened to the Spaniards of America. The new Dynasty has begun its government by expressing their good-will towards the Colonies; their Deputies are members of the general Junta; they cannot but profit by the changes which have taken place. We may soon hope that the extensive kingdoms of Mexico and Peru, instead of presenting to the English a coast *almost neutral*, or contributing very inconsiderably to the war, will henceforth oppose a formidable band of hostile warriors, ready to resist them on every part of their shores.

TURKEY.

BELGRADE, JUNE 5.—Within these few days the greatest activity has been evinced in strengthening this fortress, and that of Semendria: both are furnished with all kinds of provisions. These measures are taken, in case the Servian army, if beaten by the Turks, should be forced to retire.

From the other side of the Dardanelles a great number of troops are arriving, and, after a few days repose, continue their march to Adrianople, in order to unite with the army of the Grand Vizier, which, last autumn, scarcely amounted to 6000 men, and now, in consequence of the mandates given to all the Pachas, may consist of 100,000 men. The Pachas of Macedonia and Romalia have also repaired to Adrianople; the Agas of Bulgaria are collecting their troops at Rutschuck and Nissa. A firman of the Grand Signor nominates the Grand Vizier Commander in Chief of the Great Army, which encamp near Adrianople, and is destined to act against the Russians, in case hostilities should be renewed. Mustapha Baractar is to lead the army against the Servians.

GIBRALTAR.

JUNE 4.—An armistice has been concluded between the Patriot Government of Spain established at Seville, and our Commanders in Chief by sea and land here and at Cadiz, in consequence of which all hostilities have ceased, and we are affording every aid in our power to our new Allies!

The Phœbe frigate, commanded by Captain Oswald, is appointed to go to Algesiras this day, to receive General Castanos and his suite on board, to convey them to Cadiz, whence he is going to assume the command of the Spanish army.

Hostilities have already commenced between the French and Spaniards; and the advanced guard of the French army, 3000 men, have been completely defeated in the passes of the Sierra Morena, by the armed peasantry and smugglers. Between 3 and 400 of the prisoners had arrived at Seville when the last accounts left that place.

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an of 50,000 dollars was opened here this morning by l Castanos, for the payment of the Spanish army, and the patriotic spirit of the inhabitants of this place, that n was subscribed and raised in the course of a few hours; bscribers refusing any interest upon the same, though ten et. was offered. The communication between the Garri- d Spain was opened this day, as in time of peace.

TERESTING ADVICES FROM THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.

SEVILLE GAZETTE, JUNE 1.

he Constituted Authorities of Seville assembled in the House, on the 27th of May, and constituted themselves Supreme Junta of Government. The following were easures which they adopted:—They proclaimed Ferdi- VII. King of Spain and the Indies, with the accustomed ities. They took possession of the artillery, muskets and r in the royal maestranza of artillery, and distributed them rposes of defence. They ordered all persons from 16 to o had not children, to enrol themselves, and after com- the regiments deficient in their proper numbers, they uted the remainder in new corps. They sent couriers to principal towns in the South of Spain, to invite them to the example of Seville. They ordered subordinate Jun- be established in all towns having 2000 householders to pend with and act under the Supreme Junta. All these res were carried into effect with the greatest promptness ecrity.

ARTHAGENA, MAY 24.—Ferdinand VII. was this day imed, in consequence of the popular cry in his favour. l Salcedo, who had received orders to carry the fleet to n, has been deprived of the command. A Junta of War sted, at the head of which is Lieut.-General Cisneros, der him Ciscar and other Officers. A felucca was sent to Mahon with this intelligence. The French Consul has board a Danish corvette, and all the stamped paper sent Madrid in the name of Murat, as Lieut.-General of the m, has been burned. Officers have been sent to rouse the of Granada, Murcia, and Valencia.

RANADA, MAY 29.—All the towns on the coast of Gra- have declared for Ferdinand VII. and the recruiting for rvice goes on briskly. Escalante, Captain-General of da, who had endeavoured to stifle the popular voice in of Ferdinand VII. has been deprived of his command, has been given to D. Joaquim Romano, Colonel of a nt of Spanish Cavalry. The proclamation of Ferdinand was effected by the influence of Don Joseph Santiago, mant of Artillery, after the Captain-General had used his to prevent it.

EVILLE, JUNE 1.—A regiment of volunteers of Arragon, battalion de Subaga, sent from Madrid to Badajoz, pro- d no farther than Salavenn, and there joined the peasants, ing they would go no father, but remain and defend their y. On the 24th, a battalion of the regiment of Majorca, ed at Badajoz, joined the people and declared against rench. Several other Spanish corps on the frontiers of gal have followed their example. Valencia has also pro- d Ferdinand VII. burned Murat's stamped paper, and his Excellency the Conde de Cervellon General of the

SEVILLE GAZETTE, JUNE 4.

CORDOVA, JUNE 1.—The greatest activity prevails in ity. The passes of the Sierra are occupied by the sharp- ers—4,000 men are stationed at the Bridge of Alcoka. Priest D. Roman de Argote sets out to night with 300 lent sharp-shooters. D. Pedro Augustin de Echavarri ands the van guard; 26 cannons and corresponding ammu- have arrived from Seville. The French, informed of the ations to resist them, have stopped between Bayles and lina.

SEVILLE, JUNE 4.—Ferdinand VII. has been proclaimed tiga, Xenez, P. de Ste. Maria, Pto. Veal and Leon. The e of Cadiz have placed D. Tomas de Moula at their head. total force at Cadiz amounts to 13,935 infantry, and 17 rons of cavalry. Communication was opened with the sh squadron this morning, by Don Henry M'Donnel, Chef adre, and Don Pedro Creux Oider, of the Royal Audi- of Seville. Ferdinand VII. was proclaimed at Cadiz on the The stores and ammunition on board of the French Fleet been secured; among other things, 8000 muskets have obtained and sent to San Lucar, to be transmitted to Se- ville.—General Castanos has declared in favour of Ferdinand VII. The troops under his command amount to 8,941 men, of whom 3,284 men will this day arrive at Ronda, on their march to Seville—Six thousand French are said to have surrendered to the Portuguese at Yelves. Badajos and the whole of Estra- madura, are eager in the cause, and making every exertion.—Castanos has published a proclamation, inviting the people to enlist, and ordering them to obey the Supreme Junta. A pro- clamation of pardon has been issued to deserters and smugglers who join the army, provided they have not been guilty of mur- der or robbery."

Extracts from the Seville Gazette, called *Gazeta Ministerial de Sevilla*:—

"Letters received by the Junta from Fuente de Cantos, state, that Proclamations were publishing by the Portuguese, and there were great hopes of the total disorganization of the French army in Portugal. The people of Fuente de Cantos were taking oaths of allegiance to Ferdinand VII.—the spirit and patriotism of Badajos was excellent, and the organization was going on rapidly in all parts of Estramadura. A Partisan had marched with a corps from Rufra to Badajos, and such was the ardour by which they were animated, that they demanded to be led directly against Lisbon. The addresses from Seville to the People of Madrid, to the Spanish Nation, and to the Por- tuguese, are in the most enthusiastic style."

PRECAUTIONS

WHICH IT WILL BE PROPER TO OBSERVE THROUGHOUT THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES OF SPAIN, IN THE NECESSITY TO WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BY THE FRENCH, OF RESISTING THE UNJUST AND VIOLENT POSSESSION WHICH THEIR ARMIES ARE ENDEAVOURING TO TAKE OF THE KINGDOM.

"We cannot doubt a moment of the exertions which the united Provinces of Spain would make to obstruct and defeat the malicious designs of the French, and that they will sacrifice even their lives on this occasion, the most important, and even unparalleled in the history of the nation, both in the thing it- self, and in the horrible means of ingratitude and perfidy by which the French have undertaken, pursued, and are still en- deavouring to effect our slavery:—

"1. Let the first object be to avoid all general actions, and to convince ourselves of the very great hazards, without any ad- vantage, or even the hope of it, to which they would expose us. The reasons of this resolution are many, and such as any one will discover who has the use of his understanding.

"2. A war of partisans is the system which suits us; the embarassing and wasting the enemy's armies by want of provi- sions, destroying bridges, throwing up entrenchments in proper situations, and other similar means. The situation of Spain, its many mountains, and the passes which they present, its rivers and torrents, and even the collocation of its provinces, invite us to carry on this species of warfare successfully.

"3. It is indispensible that each province should have its General, of known talents, and of such experience as our situa- tion permits, that his heroic loyalty should inspire the utmost confidence, and that every General should have under his com- mand officers of merit, particularly of artillery and engineers.

"4. As a combined union of plans is the soul of every well- concerted enterprize, and that which alone can promise and fa- cilitate a successful issue, it appears indispensible that there should be three Generalissimos, who should act in concert with each other—one who should command in the four kingdoms of Andalusia, in Murcia, and Lower Estramadura, and ano- ther in Galicia, Upper Estramadura, Old and New Castile, and Leon—another in Valencia, Arragon, and Catalonia; a person of the greatest credit being appointed to Navarre, the Biscayan Provinces, Montanus, Asturias, Rioja, and the North of Old Castile, for the purposes which will be mentioned hereaf- after.

"5. Each of these Generals and Generalissimos will form an army of veterans, troops and peasantry united, and put himself in a situation to undertake enterprizes, and to succour the most exposed points, keeping up always a frequent communication with the other Generalissimos, in order that all may act by common accord, and assist one another.

"6. Madrid and La Mancha require an especial General, to concert and execute the enterprizes which their particular local situation demands—his only object must be to embarrass the enemy's armies, to take away or cut off their provisions, attack them in flank and rear, and not to leave them a mome of repose. The courage of these inhabitants is well know-

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they will eagerly embrace such enterprizes if they are led as they should be. In the succession war the enemy entered twice to the interior of the kingdom, and even as far as its capital, and this was the cause of their defeat, their entire ruin, and their utter failure of success.

" 7. The Generalissimos of the North and East will block up the entrances to the Provinces under their command, and come to the assistance of any one that may be attacked by the enemy, to prevent as much as possible all pillage, and preserve its inhabitants from the desolation of war; the many mountains and defiles which are on the confines of these Provinces being favourable to such projects.

" 8. The destination of the General of Navarre, Biscay, and the rest of this Department is the most important of all, in which he will be assisted by the Generals of the North and East, with the troops and other succours which he stands in need of. His whole business must be to shut the entrance of Spain against fresh French troops, and to harrass and destroy those that return from Spain to France by this point. The very rugged local situation of these Provinces will be of singular advantage in such a design, and these enterprises, if well concerted, and carried into execution, will, no doubt, be successful: and the same may be understood of the different points by which the French troops which are in Portugal may come into Spain, or by which French troops may enter through Rolissillon into Catalana, for there is not much to be apprehended from Arragon. And, even from Portugal, it is not thought that they will escape, on account of the Proclamations which have been circulated in that kingdom, and the hatred which they before bore to the French being encreased without measure by the innumerable evils which they have been made to suffer, and the cruel oppression in which they are held by them.

" 9. At the same time it would be very proper that the Generalissimos should publish and circulate frequent Proclamations amongst the people, and rouse their courage and loyalty, shewing them that they have every thing to fear from the horrible perfidy with which the French have dealt with all Spain, and even with their King Ferdinand VII. and that if they rule over us all is lost, Kings, Monarchy, Property, Liberty, Independence and Religion; and that therefore it is necessary to sacrifice our lives and property in defence of the King and of the Country, and though our lot (which we hope will never come to pass) should destine us to become slaves, let us become so fighting and dying like gallant men, not giving up ourselves basely to the yoke like sheep, as the late infamous Government would have done, and fixing upon Spain and her slavery eternal ignomy and disgrace. France has never domineered over us, nor set her foot in our territory. We have many times mastered her, not by deceit, but by force of arms; we have made her Kings prisoners, and we have made the nation tremble—we are the same Spaniards, and France, and Europe, and the World shall see, that we are not less gallant, nor less brave than the most glorious of our ancestors.

" 10. All persons of education in the Provinces should be stimulated to frame, print, and publish frequent short discourses, in order to preserve the public opinion, and the ardour of the nation, confuting at the same time the infamous diaries of Madrid, which the baseness of the late Government has permitted, and still permits, to be published in Madrid itself, and has caused to be circulated abroad, detecting their falsehoods and continual contradictions; let them cover with shame the miserable authors of these diaries, and sometimes extend their remarks to those Charlatans, the French *Gazetteers*, and even to their *Moniteurs*; and let them display and publish to Spain, to all Europe, their horrible falsehoods and venal praises, for they afford abundant matter for such a work. Let all such perverted minds tremble at Spain, and let France know that the Spaniards have thoroughly penetrated their designs, and therefore it is that they justly detest and abominate them, and that they will sooner lay down their lives than submit to their iniquitous and humorous yoke.

" 11. Care shall be taken to explain to the nation, and to convince them, that when freed, as we trust to be, from this civil war, to which the French have forced us, and when placed in a state of tranquillity, our Lord and King Ferdinand VII. being restored to the Throne, under him and by him the Cortes will be assembled, abuses reformed, and such laws shall be enacted as the circumstances of the time and experience may dictate for the public good and happiness. Things which we Spaniards know how to do, which we have done as well as other nations, without any necessity that the vile French should come to instruct us, and, according to their custom, under the mask of friendship, and wishes for our happiness, should contrive, for this alone they are contriving, to plunder us, to violate our women, to assassinate us, to deprive us of our liberty, laws, and our King, to scoff at and destroy our holy religion, as they have hitherto done, and will always continue to do so as long as that spirit of perfidy and ambition which oppresses and tyrannizes over them shall endure.

" *Juan Bautista Pardo, Sec.*

" *By Order of the Supreme Junta.*"

INSTRUCTION

FROM THE SUPREME JUNTA OF THE GOVERNMENT, TO ALL CITIES AND TOWNS, TO BE EXECUTED WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE.

1. In cities and towns consisting of 2000 or more house holders, a Junta shall be established, which shall superintend all arrangements, and shall be obeyed by all the inhabitants; and in places of smaller size, the Ayuntamientos shall hold the place and perform the functions of the Juntas.

2. It is ordered, that with the concurrence of the ayuntamiento, clergy, prelates, priests, nobles and other persons so assembled, a Junta of six be formed to receive orders from the Supreme Junta, and correspond therewith, and in every particular act under their authority; and the inhabitants and the corregida are required to obey them in their office, and every thing thereunto appertaining.

3. It shall be the duty of this Junta to enlist the inhabitants from the age of 16 to 45, first, such as volunteer their services, and then all the secular inhabitants of the aforesaid age; to form them in companies, to assign them respectable persons for captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, with full power to name serjeants and corporals, which they will proceed to do with all possible dispatch.

4. They will instruct the towns of their districts, and even those of the neighbouring districts, to submit to the same regulations, enlistments, and appointments, and so advise the Junta thereof without delay.

5. For the present, each company shall remain in its district, but the Junta is empowered, if it think fit, to call together the enlisted companies in the other towns.

6. The Junta will name a confidential person to administer, under its direction, the funds which must meet the expences of the present occasion.

7. These funds shall be raised by orders of the Junta to all corporations and rich individuals, and over and above a subscription shall be opened, that all the inhabitants may contribute in proportion to their zeal for their King and country, and the urgent necessity of the cause.

8. To these funds shall be added patriotic loans of money, to be afterwards repaid in full; and it is expected from the public spirit of the inhabitants, that there will be no occasion for forced loans, or any other proceeding, which, though it might be violent, would still be justifiable by the necessity of the case.

9. This Proclamation (*Bando*) shall be printed and published by this Supreme Junta, and shall be placarded and circulated in all places.

10. All the Magistrates and Public Functionaries are for the present confirmed in their respective offices.

Seville, 29th May, 1808.

D. Juan Bautista Esteller, Sec. 1°.
D. J. B. Pardo, Sec. 2°.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE

WITH ENGLAND, AND SWEDEN HER ALLY. PUBLISHED AT OVIEDO ON THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1808.

FERDINAND THE SEVENTH, KING OF SPAIN, AND IN HIS ROYAL NAME:—

The Supreme Junta of this Principality declares a general Peace with England, and at the same time the closest alliance with that nation, which has with the greatest generosity offered all the succours and assistance that have been asked of her. They also declare Peace with Sweden, and order that all our ports should be open to the vessels of both nations, and that this Royal Resolution be communicated to all the Justices of this Principality.

DECLARATION OF WAR

AGAINST THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE, NAPOLEON THE FIRST.

Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain and the Indies, and in his name the Supreme Junta of both.

France, under the Government of the Emperor Napoleon the First, has violated towards Spain the most sacred compacts—

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ested her Monarchs—obliged them to a forced and mani-old abdication and renunciation; has behaved with the olence towards the Spanish Nobles whom he keeps in his —has declared that he will elect a King of Spain, for rrible attempt that is recorded in history—has sent his into Spain, seized her fortresses and her capital, and scat-ls troops throughout the country—has committed against ll sorts of assassinations, robberies, and unheard-of cruel-d this has been done with the most enormous ingratitude to vices which the Spanish Nation has rendered France, to the hip it has shown her, thus treating it with the most dread-dy, fraud and treachery, such as was never committed any Nation or Monarch, by the most barbarous or ambi-ing or People. He has in fine declared, that he will tram-wn our Monarchy, our fundamental Laws, and bring the ruin of our Holy Catholic Religion.—The only re-herefore for such grievous ills, which are so manifest to ope, is in war, which we declare against him.

e name, therefore, of our King, Ferdinand the Seventh, ll the Spanish Nation, we declare War by Land and Sea the Emperor Napoleon the First, and against France; determined to throw off her domination and tyranny, and nd all Spaniards to act hostilely against her, to do her all e damage according to the laws of war, or. place an em-pon all French ships in our ports, and all property, and in whatever part of Spain they may be, whether belong-he Government, or to the individuals of that Nation. In e manner we command, that no embarrassment, nor mo-n, be done to the English Nation, nor its Government, ships, property, or effects, nor any individual of that

We declare that there shall be open and free commu-with England; that we have contracted, and will keep stice with her; and that we hope to conclude a durable ng peace.

over, we protest, we will not lay down our arms till the r Napoleon the First has restored to Spain our King, nd the Seventh, and the rest of the Royal Family; has ed the sacred rights of the nation, which he has violated, liberty, integrity, and independence. With the same nding and accordance with the Spanish Nation. We d that the present solemn Declaration be printed, posted, culated among all the people and provinces of Spain and a, that it may be known in Europe, Africa, and Asia. in the Royal Palace of Alcazar at Seville, this 6th of 808.

By Order of the Supreme Junta of Government,

Manuel Maria Aguilar, Sec.
Juan Bautista Pardo, Sec.

DDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF PORTUGAL.

UGUESE—Your lot is perhaps the hardest ever endured people on the earth. Your Princes were compelled to you, and the events of Spain have furnished an irrefra-proof of the absolute necessity of that measure. You dared not to defend yourselves, and you did not defend ves. Junot offered to make you happy, and your hap-nas consisted in being treated with greater cruelty than st ferocious conquerors inflict on the people whom they bdued by force of arms, and after the most obstinate re-. You have been despoiled of your Princes, your laws, nages, your customs, your property, your liberty, even ives, and your holy religion, which your enemies never spected, however they may, according to their custom, romised to protect it, and however they may affect and to have any sense of it themselves. Your nobility has nihilated, its property confiscated in punishment of its and loyalty. You have been basely dragged to foreign es, and compelled to prostrate yourselves at the feet of n who is the author of all your calamities, and who, by st horrible perfidy, has usurped your Government, and ou with a sceptre of iron. Even now your troops have ur borders, and are travelling in chains to die in the de f him who has oppressed you, by which means his deep ity may accomplish his purpose, by destroying those who constitute your strength, and by rendering their lives sub-t to his triumphs, and to the savage glory to which he .

n beheld your slavery, and the horrible evils which fol-it with mingled sensations of grief and despair. You are ethren, and she panted to fly to your assistance. But cer-hiefs, and a Government either weak or corrupt, kept her ins, and were preparing the means by which the ruin of ng, our laws, our independence, our liberty, our lives, and even the holy religion in which we are united, might ac-company yours, by which a barbarous people might consummate their own triumph, and accomplish the slavery of every nation in Europe—our loyalty, our honour, our justice, could not sub-mit to such flagrant atrocity. We have broken our chains—let us then to action—we have armies, we have chiefs, and the uni-versal cry of Spain is, *we will die in defence of our country, but we will take care that these infamous enemies shall die with us.*— Come, then, ye generous Portuguese, unite with Spain to die in defence of your country—her banners expect you, they will re-ceive you as brethren infamously oppressed. The cause of Spain and of Portugal is the same—distrust not our troops—their wishes are the same as your own, and you may reckon upon their courage and their strength as part of your security.

You have among yourselves the object of your vengeance—obey not the authors of your misfortune—attack them—they are but a handful of miserable panic-struck men, humiliated and conquered already by the perfidy and cruelties which they have committed, and which have covered them with disgrace in the eyes of Europe and the World! Rise then in a body, but avoid staining your honourable hands with crimes, for your de-sign is to resist them and to destroy them—our united efforts will do for this perfidious nation; and Portugal, Spain, may all Europe, shall breathe or die free and like men.

Portuguese—Your country is not in danger—it is already gone—unite, unite, and fly to restore and to save it.

Seville, May 30, 1808.

By direction of the Supreme Junta of Government,

Don Juan Bautista Esteller, Sec. 1°.
Don Juan Bautista Pardo, Sec. 2°.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

PROROGATION.

The *Lord Chancellor* addressed the following Speech to the Members of both Houses of Parliament:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to express to you "the great satisfaction which he derives from being enabled, by "putting an end to the present Session of Parliament, to termi-"nate the laborious attendance which the public business has "required of you.

"The measure which you have adopted for the improvement "of the military force of the country, promises to lay the foun-"dation of a system of internal defence eminently useful, and "peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of these times.

"The sanction which you have given to those measures of "defensive retaliation, to which the violent attacks of the ene-"my, upon the commerce and resources of this kingdom com-"pelled his Majesty to resort, has been highly satisfactory to "his Majesty.

"His Majesty doubts not that in the result the enemy will be "convinced of the impolicy of persevering in a system which "retorts upon himself, in so much greater proportion, those evils "which he endeavours to inflict upon this country.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to return his most hearty "acknowledgments for the cheerfulness and liberality with "which the necessary Supplies for the current year have been "provided.

"His Majesty directs us to assure you, that he participates "in the satisfaction with which you must have contemplated "the flourishing situation of the revenue and credit of the coun-"try, notwithstanding the continued pressure of the war: and "he congratulates you upon having been enabled to provide for "the exigencies of the public service, with so small an addition "to the public burdens.

"His Majesty commands us to thank you for having enabled "him to make good his engagements with his Allies; and to ex-"press to you the particular gratification which he has derived "from the manner in which you have provided for the Establi-"shment of his Sister, her Royal Highness the Duchess of "Brunswick.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, "notwithstanding the formidable Confederacy united against "his Ally the King of Sweden, that Sovereign persevers, wi "unabated vigour and constancy, to maintain the honour "independence of his Crown, and that no effort has been w

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" contest in which he is engaged.

" The recent transactions in Spain and Italy have exhibited " new and striking proofs of the unbounded and unprincipled ambition which actuates the common enemy of every established " and independent Nation in the world.

" His Majesty views with the liveliest interest, the loyal and " determined spirit manifested by the Spanish Nation, in resisting the violence and perfidy with which their dearest rights " have been assailed.

" The Spanish nation, thus nobly struggling against the tyranny and usurpation of France, can no longer be considered " as the enemy of Great Britain; but is recognized by his Majesty as a natural Friend and Ally.

" We are commanded to inform you that his Majesty has received communications from several of the provinces of Spain, " soliciting the aid of his Majesty. The Answer of his Majesty " to these communications has been received in Spain, with " every demonstration of those sentiments of confidence and affection which are congenial to the feelings and true interest of " both nations; and his Majesty commands us to assure you, " that he will continue to make every exertion in his power " for the support of the Spanish cause: guided in the choice " and the direction of his exertions by the wishes of those in " whose behalf they are employed.

" In contributing to the success of this just and glorious cause, " his Majesty has no other object than that of preserving unimpaired the integrity and independence of the Spanish Monarchy. But he trusts that the same efforts which are directed " to that great object may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, lead in their effects, and by their example, to the " restoration of the liberties and the peace of Europe."

The Commission for proroguing the Parliament being then read, the Lord Chancellor addressed both Houses as follows:—

" *My Lords and Gentlemen*,

" By virtue of his Majesty's Commission to us and to other " Noble Lords directed, and now read, we do in his Majesty's " name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this present Parliament to Wednesday, the 20th day of August next, " to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly " prorogued to Wednesday, the 20th day of August next."

The Commons having withdrawn, their Lordships soon after separated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

Mr. W. Pole moved, that a new writ be issued for the election of a Member for Rye, in the room of Sir William Elford, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Also for the election of a Knight of the Shire for the county of Clare, in the room of Colonel Burton, who had accepted the office of Escheator of Munster.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

Mr. Whitbread rose and said, he had waited to the very last moment that an opportunity could be allowed him, in anxious hope and expectation that his Majesty's Ministers would, in some shape or other, have endeavoured to produce from that House some declaration of its sentiments with regard to the interesting affairs of the Spanish nation, under the knowledge of those important circumstances which had recently transpired; and he felt some surprise that no such endeavour was made before the moment destined for the separation of Parliament. Upon a former night, when the situation of Spain was in some degree urged upon the consideration of the House, he was the person foremost to deprecate discussion on the subject, and the reason was, because it had not then been known that the Spanish nation had, with any thing like a general sentiment, declared against the proceedings of the French Government towards their country; in which case, discussion in that House might expose the Spaniards to the danger of new and accumulated severities and oppressions. Things had since, however, taken a new turn: the Spanish nation had nobly and generally declared its determination to resist the tyrannical encroachments of France, and had flown to arms for the purpose. Sincerely did he pray that God might send them success; and this he was sure was the devout and earnest wish, not only throughout this country, but through the civilized world; and he had no the least doubt that it was the Intention of his Majesty's Government, as well as the unanimous desire of the people of England, that every support which the resources and energies of this country could afford, should be given to the people of Spain in their present arduous and glorious struggle. He did hope, however, that after the recent letter addressed by the Noble Lord opposite to him to the Lord Mayor of London, on the subject of Spanish affairs, that his Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer would, ere this, have come down to the House to call for a Vote of Credit to aid his Majesty in the support of Spain; and he was sure if he had done so, it would have met the chearful and unanimous acquiescence of the House, who would have joined in the declaration of their warmest approbation of a purpose in which every British subject must feel a lively interest. It was now, however, too late, and the House must for the present only regret the privation of an opportunity of declaring their hearty approbation of a purpose, which opened one more prospect of the salvation of Europe; but he could not suffer the prorogation to take place without expressing his sentiments on the subject; and having done so, he wished not any farther to detain the House, than by expressing his firm conviction, that in expressing his own sentiments, he had declared the unanimous sense of Parliament, and of the country at large.

Lord Castlereagh said, the sentiments just expressed by the Hon. Gentleman, were not only congenial to the feelings of his Majesty's Ministers, but, he was confident, to the unanimous feelings of that House, and of every man in the county. With regard to the regret expressed by the Hon. Gentleman that Ministers did not come down to the House to claim from Parliament some expression of its sentiments on this subject, he thought it would have been rather premature in them so to have done, before circumstances were ripe for a co-operation, in which he relied with confidence for the ready concurrence and support of both Houses; that they had not come down to claim a Vote of Credit, because they felt no want of ample means to pursue measures of effective aid to the Spanish nation. At a future time they might find it necessary to apply to the liberality of Parliament, both for aid and counsel, in pursuit of those measures, in which they were about to embark with energy, and he hoped with effect. He could, however, assure the Hon. Gentleman, and the House, of the determination of his Majesty's Government, that no exertion which could be made, nor any effort which the strength and resources of this country could furnish, should be wanting to the support of the Spanish nation.

A Message was now brought down from the Lords, by Mr. Quarme, Deputy Black Rod, desiring the attendance of the House in the House of Peers, to hear his Majesty's Commission read for declaring the Royal assent to certain Bills, and for proroguing the present Parliament.

Mr. Speaker, numerously attended, went forthwith up, and being returned, read to the Members a Copy of his Majesty's Speech, proroguing both Houses; immediately after which the Members separated.

IRELAND.

Dublin, July 4.—The Expedition will be ready to leave Cove this evening, at which time 300 horses will be embarked. The Commander in Chief, Sir A. Wellesley, left town this morning to join the brave and gallant army he is to command. The whole, we believe, will sail by Wednesday evening or Thursday morning. There never was an armament that left this country, for the success of which the public heart was so softened by so many and generous emotions.

" Dublin, July 5.—We turn with pain from the subject of foreign affairs to one of a domestic nature, calling, we think, for the speedy interposition of Government. We have to state, upon unquestionable authority, that on the 23d of last month, some men, women, and children, assembled about a mile from Newry, to dance round a bonfire, as is customary on St. John's Eve; when in the enjoyment of their old and harmless amusement, the poor people were attacked by a number of men, armed with muskets and bayonets; one young man was killed, and others severely wounded. There was a person arrested at the time, charged with taking an active part in this shocking outrage, but the assailants attacked the house in which he was secured, and were in the act of burning it until he was set at liberty."

Drogheda, June 23.—An unfortunate transaction took place in Ardee on Saturday evening last: Mr. Kilpatrick, of Dundalk, Excise Officer, assisted by a serjeant's detachment of Queen's Bay, seized a quantity of malt in the town and neighbourhood of Ardee, and having procured carts to convey the seizure to Dundalk, the party were attacked by a number of men, armed with muskets, near the town, who fired on them, and on the first discharge the serjeant was shot dead; the second wounded two men (one dangerously) and a horse. The party,

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. Kilpatrick, then retired, and those misguided men malt off the carts, and threw it about the road. An ras held on Sunday, and a verdict of *Wilful Murder* ainst six inhabitants of the town, who were immeapprehended, and committed to Dundalk gaol.

PROVINCIALS.

ITON, JULY 8.—The continuance of fine weather adds ur to the number of our arrivals, which appear by the ndance on the Steyne, and walks adjacent. At the -houses the tables are full, and inns, donkies, ponies, ure-boats, in a complete bustle.

QUITIES.—About three weeks ago, in the Island of la, South Uist, there was found deeply interred in a k of sand, a human skeleton in a high state of preserva- was in a sitting posture, holding in its right hand the f a sword; on digging a little deeper, there were disco- fragments of a Roman urn, with a few pieces of silver bearing a strong resemblance to those of the Emperor A few remarkable circumstances attending this disco not unworthy of notice. Some years ago the bank of der which this skeleton was found, was so high that i. s a bulwark to stop the raging billows of the Atlantic: he gradual encroachment of the sea, and the constan of the sand, which is so prevalent in the Hebrides, thi was removed, when a bed of stones nearly about th ricks, diagonally and longitudinally arranged, presented This led some gentlemen in the Island to cause this bed refully examined, when the skeleton, &c. were found as mentioned. Those who are acquainted with the qualioure sand, unmixed with any particles of earth, for lly resisting corrosion, will not dispute the possibility o eton to be that of some distinguished Roman hero: bu hould happen to be interred in a quarter so remote, the Roman eagle never penetrated, according to com nion, is not so easily accounted for. Though the belief Romans never crossed the Grampian Hills is consider akened, by a regular Roman encampment now visible in ict of Badenoch, Inverness.

nber of scalps and other human bones have this week nd in pulling down some old houses at Skipton. Various res are formed about them, but the prevailing and most e opinion is, that they are the remains of the victims in wars, of which Skipton Castle was so frequently the

aw, the Ross-shire Pedestrian, will, it is understood, Monday next from Manchester, (where he has been imself since his last journey) to Glasgow, *viâ* Dumfries, esh bet of 300 guineas between the same parties. The betwixt Manchester and Glasgow by this route, iles, and the time allowed for performing the journey urs, being at the rate of 3½ miles per hour, including all es. This new champion for pedestrian renown is about old, of a sinewy and athletic form.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

ANATION OF PEACE OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY WITH THE SPANISH NATION.

Court at the Queen's Palace, the 4th of July, 1808, esent, the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Majesty having taken into his consideration the glorious ns of the Spanish Nation for the deliverance of their from the tyranny and usurpation of France, and the ces which his Majesty has received from several of the ces of Spain, of their friendly disposition towards this n; his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of y Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered:

hat all hostilities against Spain on the part of his Majesty mediately cease.

hat the blockade of all the ports of Spain, except such as still in the possession or under controul of France, shall with raised.

hat all ships and vessels belonging to Spain shall have free on into the ports of his Majesty's dominions, as before sent hostilities.

hat all ships and vessels belonging to Spain, which shall at sea by his Majesty's ships and cruizers, shall be treated ame manner as the ships of States in amity with his Maand shall be suffered to carry on any trade now considered Majesty to be lawfully carried on by neutral ships.

5. That all vessels and goods belonging to persons residing in the Spanish colonies, which shall be detained by any of his Majesty's cruizers after the date hereof, shall be brought into port, and shall be carefully preserved in safe custody, to await his Majesty's further pleasure, until it shall be known whether the said colonies, or any of them, in which the owners of such ships and goods reside, shall have made common cause with Spain against the power of France.

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take such measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Jowitt and Madin, filesmiths, Sheffield.—Brierley and Schofield, dyers, Manchester.—Say and Co. calico-printers, Clayton, Lancashire.—Daubeny and Co. sugar refiners, Bristol.—Wright and Co. manufacturers, London.—Wreglesworth and Swindells, liquor-merchants, Alfreton, Derbyshire.—Farwell and Paige, mercers, Totness, Devonshire.—A. Sanderson and D. Sanderson, drapers, Wigton, Cumberland.—Hare and Smith, common carriers.—T. Wykes and W. Wykes, woolstaplers, Vermondsey-street.—Phillips and Ledyard, clothiers, Melksham, Wiltshire.—Wells, and Co. cutlers, Sheffield.—S. Hanwell and J. Hanwell, schoolmistresses, Grove-house, Kentish-town.—Milne and Co. attornies.—Goodman and Co. silverplaters, Sheffield.—M'Minnis and Chessey, linen-drapers, Liverpool.—Bishop, Loy, Potts, Carr, Parkin, Parker, and Clough, merchants, Sheffield.—Loy, Potts, Carr, Parkin, Parker, Clough, Shaw, Cutler and Vickers, saw-manufacturers, Sheffield.—Bryan and Wood, stone-masons, Gloucester.—Barnacott and Olver, milliners, Plymouth.—E. G. Sporle, and Newton, cutlers, Sheffield.—Haldane and Co. merchants, Bow-lane, Cheapside.

BANKRUPTS.

George Ryley, of Salford, Lancashire, builder, to surrender July 16, 29, and Aug. 16, at four, at the Sawyers Arms, Bridge-street, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. T. Redhead and Brother, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

John Birch and Robert Robinson, Broughton Lode, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, July 18, 26, and Aug. 16, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Deansgate, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Milne, Sergeant and Milne, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

William Mainwaring, Liverpool, taylor, Aug. 3, 4, and 16, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. Attornies, Messrs. Crump and Lodge, Liverpool; and Mr. Batty, Chancery-lane, London.

Thos. Salter, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, broker, July 9, ten, 22, at twelve, and Aug. 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Wm. Bradbury, Small Bridge, Lancashire, woollen-clothier, July 25, 30, and Aug. 20, at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Rochdale. Attornies, Messrs. Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Milne, Rochdale.

John Shee, Bloomsbury-square, wine and brandy-merchant, July 12, 19, and Aug. 16, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney Mr. Hughs, Bear-yard, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Joseph Crofts, Great Trill, Devonshire, horse-dealer, July 9, 16, and Aug. 16, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Stokes, Golden-square.

John Harris, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, builder, July 9, at ten, 22, at twelve, and Aug. 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Freame, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Nathaniel Chandler, Fleet-market, butcher, July 9, at ten, 22, at twelve, and Aug. 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Fletcher, Took's-court, Cursitor-street.

John Mulliner, Birmingham, merchant, July 15 and 21, at four, and Aug. 16, at twelve, at the Bull's Head, Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Egerton, Gray's-inn-square, London; and Mr. Spurrier, New-street, Birmingham.

Thomas Satterthwaite, Kendal, tanner, July 27, at five, 28, and Aug. 16, at eleven, at the Commercial Inn, Kendal. Attornies, Messrs. Richardson and Fell, Kendal; and Mr. Jackson, Garden-court, Temple.

Richard Ledwell, Cleveland-street, New-road, cowkeeper, July 9, 16, and Aug. 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Freame, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Joseph Gatty, Oxford-street, ironmonger, July 9, 16, and

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Aug. 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Edison, Cooper's-hall, Basinghall-street.

Margaret Lee, Little Russell-street, Covent-garden, vintner, July 9, 16, and Aug. 16, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Beckett, Broad-street, Golden-square.

Richard Green, Bishopsgate-street, jeweller, July 7, 16, and Aug. 16, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Spurr, Holborn-court, Gray's-Inn.

DIVIDENDS.

July 27. J. Sayer, Paternoster-row, lace-merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

July 26. J. Lloyd, Woolwich, victualler, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 26. J. Jques, Bishop's Storford, shopkeeper, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Aug. 27. J. Micklam, Strand, tobacconist, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 2. T. Dickens, Gloucester-street, Hoxton, baker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

July 28. R. Wilcock, Irlam, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES, JULY 26.

William Cowdery Shawford, the Albany, Piccadilly, confectioner.—Thos. Evans, Coventry-street, linen-draper.—Thos. Mitchell, Lawrence Pountney Hill, merchant.—John Golden, Bury St. Edmund's, draper.—Joseph Sanders, Hinckley, Leicestershire.—John Parker, Clitherto, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—John Moore and Thomas Smith.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, July 9, 1808.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, together with inclosures, have been received from Major-General Spencer by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated off Cadiz, June 12, 1808.

His Majesty's ship Atlas, off Cadiz,

MY LORD, *June 12, 1808.*

The French squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, having placed themselves in a defensive position, in the channel leading to the Caraccas, and out of the reach of the works of Cadiz, and having refused to listen to any terms, I have great satisfaction in reporting, that the Spanish gun and mortar boats, and the batteries erected for this purpose, on the Isle of Leon, and near Fort Louis, commenced hostilities against the French ships, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, and the firing continued without interruption on both sides till night. It was renewed on the part of the Spaniards on the morning of the 10th, and partially continued till two, when a flag of truce was hoisted by the French, but the terms proposed being inadmissible, the Spaniards intend to re-commence hostilities with an additional battery, to the Eastward of Fort Louis, consisting of thirty twenty-four pounders.

Admiral Purvis and myself wished to have co-operated in this attack, but the Spaniards feeling themselves confident in their own force, have declined our offers of assistance.

The Supreme Council of Seville have nominated Commissioners, and applied last night for passports, and a frigate to convey them to England, and they are also equally anxious to send Feluccas with dispatches to South America.

Information having been received that a small French corps was assembling at Tavira, with a view of entering Spain by the River Guadiana, we have been requested to proceed against this corps, and either to attack them on the coast, or endeavour to prevent the further prosecution of their plans against Spain. I accordingly propose to sail immediately for this object, Lord Collingwood approving of it.

Admiral Purvis had already detached three ships of war off the mouth of the Guadiana, and has offered every other necessary assistance, which Lord Collingwood has since confirmed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. SPENCER, Major-General.

Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from General Morla, Captain-General of Andalusia and Governor of Cadiz, addressed to their Excellencies Admiral Purvis and Major-General Spencer.

Admiral Rossilly, as your Excellencies will observe by the annexed copy, has proposed to disarm, upon conditions which I thought were inadmissible. Whatever may be his terms of surrender, I shall in no manner deviate from my promise; it is therefore necessary that I should have your consent, as I have already said in my first conference with Brigadier General Smith and Captain Sir John Gore, to whom I have pledged myself with simplicity and good faith.

It will afford me considerable satisfaction to consult with your Excellencies on all occurrences, incidents, and circumstances, conducive to our common advantage, and contrary to the interests of the common enemy.

Nothing gives me more real pleasure than the absolute confidence of your Excellencies in my candour and sincerity, with which I remain your Excellencies most affectionate and devoted Servant. (Signed) *THOMAS MORLA.*

Cadiz, June 11, 1808.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Rosilly, addressed to General Morla, dated on board the Admiral's ship, Hero Bay, off Cadiz, June 11, 1808.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL,—Obliged to defend myself on account of the inquietude inspired into the people of this province by my imposing attitude, I yesterday, in order to tranquillize them, proposed to your Excellency to quit the Bay. In case the English cannot accede to this proposal, I suggest the idea of disembarking my means of attack, and keeping my ships' companies on board; no colours shall be displayed on my squadron. Hostages shall be given for our security, our sick, and all the French people in the province, with their national and individual property Hostages will be equally given on my part. The refreshments, water, and provisions necessary for my squadron shall be provided on my paying for them, as has hitherto been done. In short, I shall demand no conditions but those which are necessary for my honour and that of the people serving under my orders, and as are compatible with the public tranquillity.

Deprived by my proposal of the means of defence against the exterior enemy, I demand security against them.

Receive, Captain-General, the renewal of my distinguished consideration, with which I am your Excellency's most humble servant. (Signed) ROSILLY.

Copy of an Answer from General Morla to Admiral Rossilly.

EXCELLENT SIR, ADMIRAL ROSSILLY,—In answer to certain proposals and official demands transmitted by your Excellency, which, although dictated by your honour, are unquestionably incompatible with mine, as must be evident to your Excellency. I have to acquaint you, that I cannot accept any terms but an unconditional surrender. My honour and character not allowing me to depart in any way from my promises, I therefore inform you, that my orders from the Superior Council being positive with respect to the surrender of the squadron commanded by your Excellency, I cannot enter into any conditions without previously consulting them. It is likewise my duty to consult with the English Commanders, as, without their consent, I cannot compromise myself.

For these reasons, I shall suspend my attack, until I have dispatched those two expresses, availing myself however of the intermediate time to prepare other means for the attack.

Nothing opposes the individual esteem entertained for your Excellency, by your faithful servant,

(Signed) *THOMAS MORLA.*

Cadiz, June 11, 1808.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Duckworth, jun. and Barber, Liverpool, cotton-brokers. Burditt, Dawson, and Hargrave, High-bridge-mill, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturers. Dawson and Pierce, Liverpool, linen-drapers. Danson and Co. Bristol, rope-maker. Francis and Pelson, Shoreditch, pawn-brokers. Winter and Co. Bristol, comb-maker. Hardman and Co. Crow Oaks, Lancashire, bleachers. Morlall and Evans, Russell-court, Drury-lane. Hewitt and Co. Blackrod, Lancashire, coal-merchants. Harley and Heap, Dunstable, straw-hat-manufacturers. Topp, Davies, Armitage and Co. Newbold, Derbyshire, ironmasters. Durrant, Dixon, and Carter, Chelmsford, innkeepers. Law and Little, Broad-street, merchants. Sutton, Tobin, Fishwick, and Barrow, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, merchants. Bagster and Co. Piccadilly, upholsterers. Vine and Co. Brighthelmstone, grocers. Watson and Hanbury, Birchin-lane, merchants. Williams and George, Worcester, glove-manufacturers. Price, Burlingham, and Co. Worcester, glove-manufacturers. Turner and Co. Sheffield, merchants. Wright and Co. St. John-square, printers. Janion and Boote. Osborn and Aylward, Bishopsgate-street Without, porkmen. Thompson and Walker, Newcastle-under-Line, cotton-spinners.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

Lewis Lazarus, Brown's Buildings, slopseller, from the 21st of July, to the 20th of August, at ten, at Guildhall.

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BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

rebout, jun. Fore-street, silk-manufactuer.

BANKRUPTS.

Francis, Goodman Francis, and Thomas Francis, e. merchants, to surrender July 22, at six, 23, at ten, 20, at eleven, at the Black Bull, Cambridge. At- . Wood, Cambridge, and Mr. Goodwin, King's-Lynn,

Gray, Portsea, Southampton, builder, August 4, at eleven, and 20, at one, at the Crown Tavern, Queen- rtsea. Attornies Messrs. Maylor, Great New-street, e, and Mr. Glendenin, Portsea.

Allday Kerrison, Norwich, banker, July 20, 26, and , at ten, at the King's-Head, Norwich. Attornies, ame Simpson, Norwich, and Messrs. Windus, Son, and , Chancery-lane.

Frankland, Bow-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman, 3, at twelve, and August 20, at one, at Guildhall. Mr. Lee, Three Crown Court, Southwark.

avies, Cloth-Fair, woollen-draper, July 12, at ten, elve, and August 20, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, n, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

in Best, Great Saint Helen's, merchant-tailor, July d August 20, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. n. Castle-street, Falcon-square.

n Green, Vauxhall, July 16, at twelve, 23, at one, st 10, at two, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Haydon, nity-la e.

Parker, Chenies-street, Oxford-road, british wine uly 16, 23, at twelve, and August 20, at one, at . Attorney, Mr. Druce, Billiter-square.

Henry, Liverpool, tailor, July 25, 26, and August 20, the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. Attornies, lle, John-street, Bedford-row, and Mr. Griffith, Lower eet, Liverpool.

hillips, No. 292, Strand, dealer in glass, July 12, at 3, and August 20, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, derson, Dorset-street, Salisbury-Square.

d Swallow, Attercliffe-Forge, Sheffield, iron-master, at three, 22, and Aug. 20, at eleven. Attornies, Sykes and Knowles, New-Inn, London, and Mr. d, Sheffield.

King, King's-place, Stone's-end, Newington, builder 23, and Aug. 20, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's-inn.

s Doyle, Threadneedle-street, mariner, July 16, 23. 20, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Dawes, urt, Throgmorton-street.

ni Parsons Meeker, Basinghall-street, merchant, Jul- d Aug. 20, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wal- ller's-hall, Basinghall-street.

DIVIDENDS.

6. George Dodgson, Kendal, Westmoreland, grocer, t Guildhall.

6. Joseph Prior, Princes-street, Spital-fields, dry- t twelve, at Guildhall.

6. George Lambert, Holborn, victualler, at twelve, hall.

0. James Hudson, Watling-street, merchant, at ten. hall.

t 23. William Chambers, Princes-street, victualler, t Guildhall.

t 23. Edward Newbury, Old Broad-street, builder, t Guildhall.

t 5. John Hetherington, Rickergate, Carlisle, inn- at eleven, at the Old King's Arms, Carlisle.

t 8. John Rigby, Wigan, Lancashire, currier, at at the Bear's Paw, Wigan.

t 2. James Askew, and William Wright, New Bridge- hackfriars, straw-hat-manufacturers, at ten, at Guild-

t 4. John Heppell, Monk Wearmouth, Durham, sail- at twelve, at the Bridge Inn, Bishop Wearmouth.

t 8. Valentine Green, and Rupert Green, Percy-street, am-court-road, engravers, at eleven, at Guildhall.

t 2. John Cramer, Royal Spa Gardens, victualler, at Guildhall.

t 12. Samuel Gear, Kingston-upon-Hull, cabinet-ma- the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

30. William Roberts, Bristol, linen-draper, at eleven. White Lion Inn, Bristol.

30. John Spittle, Darlaston, Stafford, victualler, at at Lyttleton's Arms inn, Penkridge.

July 13. William Hancock, Sheffield, grocer, at ten, at the Hotel Inn, Sheffield.

August 2. Samuel Abrahams, Sandwich, Kent, linen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 26. James Lebastian Willimott, Stamford, Lincolnshire, linen-draper, at one, at Guildhall.

August 2. John Mathias, Brighthelmstone, slater, at eleven, at Guildhall.

July 30. Thomas Bate, Macclesfield, Cheshire, draper, at eleven, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES, JULY 30.

John Baines, Ashford, Salop, farmer.—James Desmure, and John Gardner, Broad-street, merchants.—James Lebastian Willimott, Stamford, Lincoln, linen-draper.—Joseph Luckman, Salford, Lancaster, manufacturer.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Friend *Robertus* would not, we are assured, be a friend to us or to the public, were he to advise, and we to listen, to any suggestion that should entice us to forget the terms, justice, and humanity, and by sacrificing *them* to trample upon a *fallen misguided individual*, who has it no longer in his power to defend himself.—We war not with the dead.—We earnestly wish with our friend, that our *Register* should rise superior to circumstances, and be handed down to posterity a *fair Register of the Times*

The Proprietors fully agree with "*A Subscriber*," that an additional sheet should occasionally be added—but all are not of one mind.—They are unable to account for the omission alluded to in their Paper of June the 20th.—They will be more careful in future.

On Thursday next, at twelve o'clock, positively will be published, in one Volume Octavo, extra Boards, price 6s.

INTRIGUES OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN WITH THE PRINCE OF PEACE AND OTHERS,

WRITTEN BY A SPANISH NOBLEMAN AND PATRIOT,

Who alone can be acquainted with the *Amours* and *Intrigues* of the above Personages.

Printed and published by J. B. Bell and J. De Camp, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand, and may be had of every Bookseller throughout the United Kingdom.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

With the most heartfelt satisfaction we announce the continuation of favourable intelligence from Spain. The Patriots display with uncommon nobleness of spirit, fervour, and vigour, so much deliberative ability, and systematic effort, that we are impressed with the highest opinion of the talents of their leaders, and feel a very lively confidence in the success of their endeavours. Their instructions are cool, wise, and determined; their Proclamations full of ardour and animation, are admirably calculated to rouse the long dormant energies of the country. In proof of the truth of the first of these observations, we particularly call the attention of our Readers to their detail of measures termed "precautionary," and the instructions of the Supreme Junta to the cities and towns. How wretched the Government which could yield the country up to France, without rousing such courage and patriotism to resistance!

While the contents of the dispatches detailed in the last night's Gazette, were but superficially known, many people considered the news from Cadiz to be not quite so favourable as they could have wished. A due examination of the correspondence between the Captain-General and Adm. Rossilly, must remove every impression of the kind.

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There is an exalted principle in the Spanish conduct which forms a striking contrast to the cold-blooded perfidy so frequently displayed in that of the French. The resolution they have adopted, of compelling the surrender of the enemy, without calling in the aid of the British, as it proceeds not from mistrust, must be attributed to a feeling of honour, bordering, indeed, upon the romantic, but perfectly congenial with what we have always understood to be the Spanish character. To have conquered with the assistance of a British Squadron, would neither have given confidence to their countrymen, nor splendour to their arms. We like to see this noble reliance upon themselves, it will give dignity to their efforts, and convince the enemy of the determined spirit of the resentment he has dared to provoke.

Independently of their galling sense of French treachery and oppression, and the nobler feelings which they have so effectually excited, the cooler calculation of interest must convince the Spanish people of their immense stake in this contest. With JOSEPH BONAPARTE for their King, could they preserve their possessions in America? Would not their colonies become convinced of the necessity of declaring themselves independent, to become secured from the tyranny of France, and the exactions of Frenchmen? Were they to yield to his sway, the hostility of Great Britain, however reluctantly, must be again directed against them; and thus deprived of their immense resources in America, shut out from commerce, and shut up with France, their consequence as a nation would be lost for ever.

It was last night confidently and generally reported in the city, that a Treaty of Peace has been signed between Russia, Sweden, and Denmark; and that Sir J. MOORE's Expedition was in sight of Portsmouth yesterday morning, steering down the Channel for Lisbon.

The above rumour is of a most extraordinary kind. That the Armament has left the Baltic appears certain; consequently it must be presumed that our forces could not be beneficially employed in co-operation with Sweden. The public having no grounds upon which to found an opinion must wait the explanation with patience, it cannot be delayed longer than a few days. All previous conjecture and reasoning would be perfectly nugatory.

Recent events of some kind or other (indeed the public can ascertain some of them) have caused a considerable change in projected military movements. It is now understood that a grand expedition, of which the Earl of Chatham is to have the command, is resolved on, which will embrace troops that were destined for other services. The Earl is to have with him two Lieutenant-Generals, Sir J. Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley. His army will be in all 40,000 men. His Royal Highness the Duke of York was, and is exremely desirous to have the command; and there are not wanting great authorities for the rumour that he is yet determined to carry his desire into execution. The place and object of the expedition are probably changed. It may no longer be necessary for any part of it to go to Portugal. An effectual diversion may be made elsewhere, and the very uncertainty of the point of attack is itself a diversion.

It has been reported during the week that General Dumourier was about to join the standard of the Spanish Patriots—we are happy to say there is no truth in the report. It would be highly improper to entrust that general with a command; we are confident that some unfortunate circumstance would result from the measure.

DISPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL PURVIS NERAL SPENCER.

His Majesty's cutter Alphea, Lieutenant Gibbons, with dispatches from Lord Collingwood, off Cadiz, 12th June. In consequence of which the following sent to the Lord Mayor:—

"*My Lord,* *Admiralty-Office,*

"Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty ing from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, dated June 12th. The Spaniards had summoned the Frenc Rosoliz, and, on his refusal, the Spanish batteries ha fire on the French ships in the Carracas, on the 10th the afternoon, and had continued, at intervals, duri lowing day. On the 12th of June the French Admi fered terms of capitulation, which had been rejected of the Spanish Commander, who refused to admit of tion short of absolute surrender.

"The British Fleet had not entered the harbour niards deeming their own force sufficient for the redu French.—I have the honour to be, &c. "*MUL*

"*To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*"

Government are in hourly expectation of the disp nouncing the unconditional surrender of the French of the French ships is said to have been driven on the poop of another knocked in by the fire of th batteries, before the French Admiral sent a flag of an offer to dismantle his ships, which was of course re

Two more Deputies from Seville and Cadiz arri Alphea.—Their object is supposed to be to negotiat to which the Junta at Seville allude, in the spirited of war against France.

Majorca and Minorca are decisively in favour of t cause, as well as the Carthagena squadrons which Mahon.

It is true that the Patriots displaced the Governo thagena, Valentia, and Saragossa, because they we tached to the cause; and elected others. In Valentia quis d'Alvarez was killed by the people in the ma called St. Domingo.

The Patriot force of Murcia and Valencia is es 80,000—10,000 have already marched to the camp a on the Valencian frontier. A regiment of Swiss is em the Patriots in Murcia. In that Province, and in Va Subscriptions have been extremely liberal; in two million sterling was subscribed.

The Archbishop of Valencia takes a leading par Patriots of Valencia. We have before us a *Bando* him, directing the people to retire to their houses, i avoid the pernicious consequences which might be pr disorder and disturbance.

The defeat of Dupont is discredited—he is know seized the passes of the Sierra Morena—there he wai under him 15,000 men—a force not strong enough to to descend into the plain that leads to Seville. He h Murat for reinforcements; should he receive them, he sees a favourable opportunity, pour down upon th The French Papers, if we recollect right, said he wa Carolina and Baylen, both on the road that runs th Sierra.—The position we understand is a strong one, in his front the little river Almudiel, which taking the Sierra, descends into the river Guadalen.

The head-quarters of the Spanish force of Andal at Carmona. It consisted of above 60,000 men, 15,00 were regulars. It is reported that a French corps surrounded at Barcelona, a division from Tavera havin ed to penetrate from Portugal.

The French ships in Cadiz are, the Neptune, 84 gu ral Rosilie, Algeziras, Platon, Hero, and another with three or four smaller vessels.

A letter has been intercepted from a French Madrid, stating, that "if the Spaniards at Bayon keep their promise of reducing the insurgents in the we are all lost."

A few days ago the Melville sloop of war sai coast of Spain, with those two distinguished Officers Sir T. Dyer, and Major Roche, of the 17th Drago understood, that should those two gallant Officers repo ably, several more of our ablest young Officers wi over to assist in organizing the Spanish army. In time, these two Officers are likewise to act in a diplom racter. Major Roche, as we before observed, not on guished himself as an Officer at Buenos Ayres, but like

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neral Staff, and was eminently useful by his knowledge anish language.

anish prisoners restored to liberty and their country, ritish Government, sailed from Portsmouth on Friday, direction of Colonel Doyle and Captain Kennedy, for , from whence they are immediately to proceed, with thren at that place, for Spain. The whole are to be othed; and nothing is omitted on the part of Governat can mark a regard for the Spanish Nation, and the zeal with which we enter into her cause,

derstand that all the Spanish prisoners have been pro- h shoes and other necessaries, and have had also money them, and that 10,000 regimental suits have already ped for the use of the Patriots in Spain.

llowing is a correct list of the corps of Infantry or- immediate embarkation, viz.

Harwich.—The 2d Regiment of Foot, 1st Battalion of 2d Battalion of the 59th, the 20th, and 43d Regiments.

Chatham.—The 2d Brigade of the Guards.

Ramsgate.—The 2d Battalion of the 9th, the 2d Bat- the 4th, the 53d, 97th, and the 51st Regiments.

Ireland.—The 1st Battalion of the 26th, the 45th, and iments.

id that the General of the Spanish lines, on marching troops to Cadiz, sent word to Sir Hew Dalrymple, mands at Gibraltar, that he left the lines "to British r."

ISH NAVY.—The Spanish navy, at the end of the year nsisted of 76 sail of the line, 23 of which have been destroyed; 51 frigates, 20 of which have been taken or d: 10 corvettes, 9 xebecks, 16 hulks, 43 brigs, 7 ba- 16 galleys, 22 bombs, 57 gun-boats, 17 howitzers, 5 tar- armed boats, and 5 packets: consequently they have at 3 sail of the line, and 31 frigates, independent of what e been built since.

DRAMATIC DETECTOR.

No. VI.

nat estates, degrees, and offices
re not derived corruptly!—That clear honour
re purchased by the merit of the wearer!
w many then should cover, that stand bare!
w many be commanded, that command!"—*SHAKSPEARE.*

g the grossest of those evils which are imputable to the tors of our Theatres, are certainly their prejudices, pur- , and tyrannies in relation to Actors. There are diffe- ds of faults committed by the two directing powers, but m to be faults in their own nature equally pernicious. ts committed at Drury-Lane are of a nature injurious the Proprietors themselves: while the leading Proprie- Covent-Garden appears to gratify his own inclinations the least regard to the feelings or to the rights of indi-

The faults of the one directing power are errors of t—those of the other are moral vices. We are not g now at hazard: we are stating what we know to be d what we will proceed to prove by instances. And Drury-Lane:

tering on the concerns of Drury-Lane, we have some dif- In determining by what name we ought to call the go- power of that theatre. The truth is, that it has been d neither by the proprietors, nor by the acting manager. ntermediate authorities, boards of management, auditors, stees; among whom Mr. Graham, the magistrate, has e most conspicuous place. Mr. Graham is a man of tivity and zeal; but unfortunately, we fear, of so little t in theatrical matters, as to be by no means calculated very important office of guiding a theatre. Theatrical t is made up of two qualities—a taste naturally good, ng experience. Mr. Graham seems to have begun his thout either of these qualifications. To be sure, he has cupied with this concern for several years, and people agine that by this time he must have at least experience : But that will not do: Experience in these matters is irable improver of natural taste; but without natural is likely in general to produce nothing but obstinacy. ust be good ground for experience to work upon in the tance: and without such a ground we laugh at all the of experience. So one hears a man at his own hou e es triumphantly declare to his guests, that the port he is canting may be warranted excellent, for that he himself it near seven years in his cellar—never considering that re originally bad, all the preservation in the world will never cause it to be good. And yet principally to Mr. Graham was left the duty of reading the plays and engaging the actors!

When Mr. Liston appeared at the Haymaket, Mr. Graham went to see him act. He did not much like him; but whether from the general good report concerning that excellent actor, or from what other cause we know not, Mr. Graham was induced to go again. He did not like him this time; but again he went to see him. Now, he made up his mind, and positively determined not to engage him at Drury-Lane. No man perhaps ever went more deliberately wrong than Mr. Graham in this instance: and of all mistaken folks, surely people who make their mistakes upon reflection, are the most to be feared, and the least to be trusted. In the meanwhile, Mr. Harris, the Proprietor of Covent-Garden, who had about him some people that could estimate good effective acting, was persuaded to engage Mr. Liston: and at this moment Mr. Liston is as great a favourite as Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Bannister, or even Mr. Munden himself.

Another gross instance of mismanagement on the part of the Drury-Lane administration, has been shewn in the behaviour of the directing powers toward Mr. Young. Mr. Young is an actor by no means of the first rate, but certainly very superior to any tragedian who is to be found at Drury-Lane. But he has not been engaged at Drury-Lane; and perhaps the public will wonder why. Why because the directors of that Theatre do not know their own interests. They are unfortunate upon more than one account in their neglect of Mr. Young; and we will shew how.

In the first place, although tragedy flourishes much more fairly at Covent-Garden than at Drury-Lane, by reason of the united forces of Mrs. Siddons, the Kembles, and Mr. Cooke, (who is indeed, in our opinion, a bad tragedian, but who does nevertheless in certain tragic parts attract the town) yet each London Theatre ought to have the means of acting tragedies now and then. It must be of little use, to be sure, for Drury-Lane to put up *Macbeth* or *Hamlet* on the same nights when those plays are acted at Covent-Garden; but when a new comedy is running at Covent-Garden, and when the weekly recurrence of Monday, and the concomitant superfluity of Saturday's wages sends the lower class of people to the play, who all like tragedy better than comedy, then it becomes material for a Theatre to possess somebody who has some notion of playing tragedy. For though the lower people cannot understand the niceties of the art, yet common feeling will tell them when an actor plays violently ill, and they will be displeased with his performance, and come less willingly another time. Now, Mr. Elliston's tragedy, with very few exceptions, is so extremely bad as to be really almost too heavy for common patience; and it certainly would have answered to the Proprietors to engage Mr. Young, if it had been only for the sake of having the principal parts in the usual tragedies acted with tolerable "emphasis and discretion."

But there is another reason, of infinitely more force even than this, which ought to have decided the Managers to engage Mr. Young. And this reason is what the politicians of greater circles call, "*The preservation of the balance of power.*" It has happened of late, that one or two actors have, by the weakness of the government, erected themselves into so vast a consideration, that they are almost the masters of the theatre which they were engaged to serve: and the more weak the government may be, the more earnestly ought it to seek for some influence, to be opposed against the encroachers. Mr. Elliston, from his willingness to play in every line, from the impotence of the supreme authorities in the theatre, and from the scarcity of dramatic talent in the present day, has risen in Drury-lane to an importance which is almost despotic. The real excellence of his comedy bears up the trash of his tragedy, and managers, authors, and actors, all bow to the talents, the courage, and the good fortune of Mr. Elliston. It is time that his empire should be divided, the power is too great for one man. Long may we enjoy the advantage of Mr. Elliston's comic powers: but for tragedy, the public had a right to expect the engagement of Mr. Young, and the rulers of the theatre would have strengthened their authority by the measure. Statesmen have found that, though a First Lord of the Treasury with associated Lords may be useful and necessary, yet the whole power vested in one Lord Treasurer is dangerous to the country. We have no objection to see Mr. Elliston First Lord of the Treasury, but we do not like to see him, or any other individual, acting as Lord Treasurer.

In the next number of the Dramatic Detector, we shall speak of the conduct which is pursued at Covent-Garden concerning actors.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be continued at 12½d. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 10½d household.

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DOWNFALL OF BUONAPARTE.

A Divine of no less eccentricity than erudition, and a great admirer of Fleming's Commentaries on the Revelations, says, that the Downfall of Buonaparte is nigh at hand, grounding his assertion on particular texts in the 13th chapter of the book of Revelation:—The *Beast rising out of the Sea* (Corsica) with *seven heads* and *ten horns*, and upon his ten horns *ten crowns*—is Buonaparte. This Beast was to have reigned *forty and two* months.—As Emperor of France, Buonaparte has nearly reigned this exact number of months.—The Dragon (*i. e.* the *Devil*) gave him this power and great authority; and he caused all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand—*i.e.* Buonaparte has caused all persons to submit to his tyranny.—The Beast's number was *six hundred three score and six*, which exactly corresponds with the numerical calculation of all the letters in Buonaparte's name, reckoning the letters according to the number affixed to each before the introduction of figures, thus:—N=40, A=1, P=60, O=50, L=20, E=5, A=1, N=50, (the letters of his Christian name); B=2, U=110, O=50, N=40, A=1, P=60, A=1, R=80, T=100, E=5, being the letters in his Surname, amounting altogether to 666, the identical number of the Beast—*i. e.* Buonaparte. This Divine adds, that without the smallest doubt, as the truth of Revelation can never be questioned, so it follows that the Spanish Patriots are destined to put an end to the reign of this Beast—(Buonaparte.)

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, TUESDAY JULY 5.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Mr. Topping applied for leave to file a criminal information against George Forrester, Esq. a gentleman not unknown in our Courts. The motion was made upon the affidavit of the Rev. Mr. Wardel, who had been joint tenant with the Defendant of a manor in Worcestershire. This instrument stated, that some time since Mr. Wardel, the Rector of a parish in that county, proposed to sell his share of the manor to Mr. Forrester, who agreed to pay him for it the sum of 16,000*l.* Subsequent to this contract, disputes arose between the parties, respecting the payment, when Mr. Wardel was compelled to file a bill in the Exchequer, and in March last he obtained a decree in his favour, ordering the discharge of the debt by Mr. Forrester. After this proceeding, Mr. Forrester appeared in Church, while the Prosecutor was performing Divine Service, and insulted him, by making grimaces at him, in the view of the whole congregation. Mr. Wardel then went to London, and, during his absence, Mr. Forrester, having the whole manor under his controul, attended by one of the church wardens, of the name of Bayles, who was entirely devoted to his interests, and about thirty persons, with ribbons in their hats, on the 19th of March, issued from his own house, proceeded to the Church, broke open the doors, and, by means of new ropes, (Mr. Wardel having directed the old ones to be removed) and the ringers of a neighbouring parish, sounded a merry peal, in triumph of a supposed victory gained over the Rev. Clergyman. It was here, amid this disgusting scene of profanation and riot in the Church, that Mr. Forrester pulled a paper from his pocket, and read the following passage to the disorderly assembly:—"Scrub (meaning the Prosecutor) was buried on Monday, at Worcester," alluding to the period when Mr. Wardel had signed the deeds of conveyance of the manor to the Defendant. A day or two after Mr. Forrester had thus wantonly expressed his satisfaction, he procured a painter, named Hickey, to inscribe on the walls of the parish church, various passages from Scripture, the tendency of which was either to expose Mr. Wardel to derision, or to hold himself up to admiration. One of these was taken from the gospel of St. Luke: "My house is a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." Another was taken from the Psalms: "Thine hand shall find out all thine enemies; thy right hand shall find out those that hate thee;" besides many more of the same description. Soon afterwards Mr. Wardel returned, and when he was sitting at the desk, in the church, on Whit-sunday, Mr. Forrester came close up to him, and read in a loud voice one of the passages which he had procured to be painted upon the walls; thus personally insulting the Reverend Clergyman in the exercise of his functions, and interrupting the performance of the sacred duties of the day. The motion of the Learned Counsel was not confined to Mr. Forrester alone, but extended to Mr. Bayley, the Churchwarden, who had been appointed by him, and two persons who were principally active during the riot in the church on the 19th of March, including also Hickey, the person who had been employed to deface the church walls. The Court refused the Rule; recommending at the same time, that the parties should apply to the Ecclesiastical Court.

SUMMER CIRCUITS.

HOME—Lord ELLENBOROUGH and Chief Baron DONALD.

Hertfordshire.—Monday, Aug. 1, at Hertford.
Essex.—Wednesday, Aug. 3, at Chelmsford.
Kent.—Monday, Aug. 8, at Maidstone.
Sussex.—Saturday, Aug 15, at Lewes.
Surrey.—Thursday, Aug. 18, at Guildhall.

WESTERN—Sir R. BAILEY, Knt. and Sir J. BAYLEY, Knt.
Southampton.—Tuesday, July 26, Castle, Winchester.
Wilts.—Saturday, July 30, New Sarum.
Dorset.—Wednesday, Aug. 3, Dorchester.
Devon.—Saturday, Aug. 6, Castle of Exeter.
City and County of Exeter.—Same day, Guildhall, Exeter.
Cornwall.—Wednesday, Aug. 17, Bodmin.
Somerset.—Wednesday, Aug. 24, City of Wells.
City and County of Bristol.—Tuesday, Aug. 30, Bristol.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

"*'Tis Majesty's ship* ——, *off the Tagus, J*

"A vessel is just on the point of sailing with dispatc have opened a communication with Lisbon; and the I have reason to believe, writes home for a reinforc troops to enable him to take possession of it. We a moment at anchor within three miles of the town, rea brace the first favourable opportunity of going in. not for an act of consummate treachery, we should l master of the Russian squadron some days ago. A Sp ficer arrived from Bayonne, with directions to the of had the command of the Spanish troops to rise on the a stated time, and with an assurance that the Portugue join them. Some of the latter, however, communic plan to Junot, in consequence of which the Spaniards rounded, disarmed, and sent on board the vessels in the The poor fellow who brought the order, after being fi chaced for a length of time, made his escape in a sm and got safe on board our squadron."

"Oporto is in possession of the Portuguese again, is not a doubt but the whole coast will shortly be so."

The Alphea cutter left Admiral Cotton's fleet off t on the 12th ult. and carried dispatches to Admiral Pu the time of her quitting the fleet, the French held pos Lisbon; but an army of 60,000 Portuguese and Spanis said to be on their march to invest that capital.

There are in the Tagus nine sail of the line, Rus French ditto, and three Portuguese frigates, all ready f

PLYMOUTH, JULY 4.—All the Spanish prisoners Prison were assembled in the prison-yard, to hear a le the Board of Admiralty, when, on its being read, th were friendly to the Patriots, were ordered to go to wall, on which the whole, to the number of 1500, went to wall, exclaiming, with three huzzas, "*Viva El Re terra et les Patriots d'Espagne!*" They are to be s as soon as cartels can be got ready for that purpose.— the Hindostan, 51, from off Lisbon, but as she left it eight days since, she has brought nothing new.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE READ.

On Thursday evening Thomas Northwood was brough the Magistrate, on a charge of larceny, on the prose Mr. Michaut. The case was of peculiar interest to art especially to the workers in the precious metals. From ture of the evidence, and the statement of Mr. Knapp, sel for the prosecution, the circumstances were as follow

Mr. Michaut, a native of Switzerland, a long time in this country, is an eminent working jeweller in Ph street, Bloomsbury, and had taken into partnership named Davis, who continued with him in that capaci four years. He had also taught Northwood his business, Michaut, who is a man of eminent taste and ingenuity, vented a number of dies, punches, and models, for ex

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ork with greater accuracy and dispatch, by which a large
ty might be executed with a much fewer number of hands.
artnership between him and Davis continued up to the 30th
e, at which time it was dissolved by mutual agreement,
orthwood took an opportunity of quitting his master's ser-
a short time before, and entering into partnership with
, in consequence of a plan supposed to be long preconcert-
Mr. Michaut, at the time of Davis's separation, offered
is option, to take with him any portion of the imple-
or any of the journeymen he chose, which Davis de-
, in consequence of which Mr. Michaut paid to the part-
p 200*l*. Mr. Michaut, who had taught Northwood to make
dies and punches, and confidently employed him for that
se (it being quite a secret to the rest of the trade), had for
ime missed a number of his models, and of course suspect-
t Northwood had taken them clandestinely away. He
ore obtained a search-warrant, and accompanied by La-
r, the officer, proceeded to search the lodgings of North-
where a number of those models and patterns were found,
Mr. Michaud knew to be his property.

er their departure thence they met Northwood in the street,
irst denied that he had any of those articles, but said all
ols were removed to Davis's—thither they proceeded.
the room where Northwood worked, they found a num-
punches, with several unfinished articles in gold, which
lichaut knew to be his own, and to him of considerable

Northwood, at first, insisted they were his, but after-
acknowledged to the officer that he had clandestinely
the dies from which those punches were made, and the
rticles, at different times, about Christmas last, from Mr.
ut's house, and also the several other articles found at his
lodgings. Upon this Northwood was apprehended, and
ht before the Magistrate.

Alley, as Counsel for Northwood, argued, that as it did
pear that the articles were taken since the dissolution of
ership, the property was, of course, joint in Davis and
rosecutor, and not distinctly that of the latter, as charged;
pon that ground an indictment on this charge would not be
ned. He said, however, that he had advised both North-
and Davis to give up this property, and compromise with
lichaut. Davis, however, still insisted that the steel of
unches was his, although he did not deny the dies were
lichaut's.—Mr. Alley then advised Mr. Michaut to take
unches, and let Mr. Davis, if he would, venture to bring
tion for the steel, which Mr. Michaut did, and the matter
erminated.

e Royal Family, and Ladies and Gentlemen of Distinction
ashion, use the Original Russia Oil, for moistening the
when dressing, which is so great a nourisher to the Hair,
prevent its turning grey to all periods of life; promotes
rowth; prevents its falling off; and restores it on bald
, if the least roots remain. Several Gentlemen that were
have declared, after using the Russia Oil regularly for
months, the bald places became nearly covered with hair.
ou.—As noxious counterfeits are selling in petty shops,
to deceive, have imitated the Russian Eagle on the shew-
nd covers, purchasers will therefore be particular in ob-
g, that each bottle of the Original Russia Oil has a label
outside wrapper, signed in Russia gold ink, "Mochri-
y and Prince;" any without that signature are counter-
Ladies and Gentlemen going to Watering-places ought
neglect, after bathing, to use the Russian Oil, as it pre-
the general case of the water occasioning the hair to fall
d become shaded. Also Gentlemen should not omit ap-
g it to the whiskers to prevent them turning grey, which
generally experienced on the account of the constant wet-
hey receive from shaving: price 7s. a bottle, or a bottle con-
g four small, at One Guinea. Sold wholesale and retail
e Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, John-street, Oxford-
; and, by appointment, by Mr. Smith, perfumer to his
sty, New Bond-street; Hendrie and Sons, perfumers to her
sty, Titchborne-street, Golden-square; Bayley and Blew,
mers to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Duke and
ss of York, 5, Cockspur-street; and most principal per-
s or Medicine Venders in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

r Defective Sight, Inflammations, and Blindness. Having
favoured in a series of successful cases, Mr. and Mrs. Wil
take the liberty to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the
e in general, that they continue to administer an invaluable
dy for Blindness, and all other Disorders of the Eyes,
arances of Mists, Spots, &c. Weakness and Cloudiness of
, and Humours in the Eyelids, at No. 99, Hatton-garden,

Nearly one hundred persons have been cured or highly benefited thereby in less than three weeks, one of whom recovered the Sight of an Eye, lost by the Small-pox for forty-four years! another of an Eye he had lost by the Measles upwards of thirty years! another, of an Eye which was pronounced by the Faculty to be perishing, and in which the person had been blind, by (what was termed) the *Gutta Serena*, for nearly three years; another, a Gentleman in the 80th year of his age, in the course of three days has so much recovered the sight of an eye he had lost, as to ascertain large objects!! Mr. and Mrs. W. beg to inform the Public, that (in addition to the above) great numbers have been cured of the most alarming Inflammations of the Eyes, and of excessive Weakness and Defect of Sight, after every other application had failed, of which they have the strongest and most respectable testimonials in their possession, sanctioned by oath, and witnessed by two Magistrates, and which will be most cheerfully shewn (as well as reference given), to the full satisfaction of every inquirer, at their Residence, every day (Sunday's excepted), from one till five o'clock.—Mr. or Mrs. Williams must apply the Remedy in person.—N. B. No letters attended to, unless post paid.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

The Westminster Sessions finished yesterday, with a gaol delivery, when a horde of sturdy vagrants were let loose on the public. Some of the most daring amongst these beggars were reprimanded to prison for different periods, and amongst these were two impostors, habited as disabled seamen, of the name of Jones and Wood, whose audacity surpassed any thing we heard. They are old faces about Charing Cross, and their manner of terrifying passengers, by what is technically termed asking arms, was little better than highway robbery.

FRENCH PRISONER ESCAPED.—Louis Horori Bardouil, a Lieutenant of the French land forces, was yesterday taken to the Transport Office, belonging to St. George's parish, charged with breaking his parole of honour, at Litchfield. Information had been received of the prisoner's escape some time, but he eluded all vigilance until Friday, when he was secured in Stafford-street, Bond-street. He has been five years a prisoner in this country, and was taken by a privateer on his passage with some French forces to St. Domingo. He was formerly aid-de-camp to the noted Robespiere. The prisoner was conveyed to Tothil-fields, Bridewell, and ordered to be conveyed on board a prison ship on Monday next.

A melancholy accident happened between five and six o'clock Tuesday morning, at the house of Lady Campbell, of Wimpole-street. Her Ladyship had given a grand supper and ball, at the conclusion of which as Mr. T. Calvert, a young gentleman, in the 23d year of his age, son of —— Calvert, Esq. of North Audley-street, was dancing a reel with two young ladies, he broke a blood vessel, fell down, and instantly expired.

A melancholy accident occurred on Wednesday morning in the Strand, at the house of a shoe-maker near the New Church. A fine child, of seventeen months old, through the carelessness of a girl, fell down a privy, and was suffocated before any assistance could be rendered. The poor infant was extricated by the humane exertions of a coal-porter, in ten minutes after it fell in; but it was found that its skull was fractured by the wall against which it fell on its descent.

On Wednesday afternoon, as Mr. Tyrrell, master-rigger, at Deptford, was going along the Isle of Dogs, from Blackwall, on his way home, it is supposed he was seized with a fit, and rolled into a ditch, where he was found suffocated in the mud.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Hulse, Esq. eldest son of Sir E. Hulse, Bart. of Breamore House, in the county of Hants, to Miss Maria Buller, second daughter of the late John Buller, Morvall, in the County of Cornwall, Esq.

DIED.

Thursday morning, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Anne Wombwell, after a few days illness.

At Waterford, Lieutenant-General E. P. Trench, brother to the late Earl of Cloncarty.

On Monday se'nnight, at the advanced age of 110 years and six months, Mary Ralphson, Kent-street, born January 1, 1698, old style, at Lochabar, in Scotland.

Lately, Mr. R. Jones, of Mark-lane, brandy-merchant, a well-known eccentric character on the Custom-house Quays. He has died worth 500,000*l*. which he has bequeathed to a number of poor relations.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.—Our arrivals of most grain since Monday have been trifling. The sale of Wheat was brisk at last day's prices. In Barley, no alteration. Beans fully maintain their rates. Our Oat trade was lively to-day, and samples, in condition, met with a trifling advance. In other sorts no alteration.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	THURSDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	68 a	82	Wheat	70 a	80
Fine ditto	84 a	86	Fine ditto	78 a	86
Rye (New)	45 a	50	Rye (New)	34 a	38
Barley	40 a	45	Barley	42 a	46
Malt (New)	63 a	73	Malt (New)	70 a	75
White Peas, boilers	110 a	125	White Peas, boilers	120 a	133
Grey Peas	53 a	58	Grey Peas	60 a	62
Beans	60 a	65	Beans	62 a	65
Tick ditto (Old)	55 a	60	Tick ditto	58 a	60
Oats	40 a	43	Oats	38 a	39
Poland ditto	44 a	45	Poland ditto	40 a	42
Rape Seed £35 a £38			Rape Seed £38 a £41		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Thursday.	s.	s.	Thursday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	65 a	68	American Flour	44 a	48
Second ditto	55 a	65	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from June 25 to July 1—Total, 3,796 quarters, from 66s. to 90s.—Average 80s. 9d. or 1s. 6½d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending July 2.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	81	1	Beans	63	3
Rye	56	2	Peas	64	1
Barley	44	7	Oatmeal	58	0
Oats	38	8	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, JULY 7.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	19 10 a	23 0	Oats, per qr.	2 7 a	2 12
Barley, per qr.	2 4 a	2 6	Beans, do.	3 3 a	3 12

Peas £0. 0s. a £.0 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 6th of July, 1808, is 1*l.* 19s. 2½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	3 15 a	5 5	Kent	4 0 a	5 12
Sussex	4 0 a	4 12	Sussex	4 10 a	5 5
Essex	4 0 a	4 10	Farnham	6 0 a	8 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 10 0 a	6 15 0	Average	6 2 6
	Straw	2 8 0 a	2 14 0		2 11 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 16 0		5 18 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	8 0 0		7 3 0
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 6 0		2 3 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 16 6		5 18 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 10 0		6 18 0
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 5 0		2 2 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

	SMITHFIELD. s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 6 a	5 4	Beef	3 6 a	4 8
Mutton	4 6 a	5 6	Mutton	4 0 a	4 6
Veal	5 0 a	6 0	Veal	3 2 a	5 0
Pork	5 0 a	5 8	Pork	4 0 a	5 0
Lamb	6 0 a	7 0	Lamb	3 8 a	6 4

FRIDAY.—Beasts, - 650—Sheep and Lambs, - 6,500
Calves, - 200—Pigs - - - - - - - - 280

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts,	18 a	22½	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	27 a	32
Merchants' Backs	17½ a	19½	——— 50 a 70lb.	36 a	39
Dressing Hides	15 a	19½	——— 80 a 90lb.	31 a	34
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	21	——— heavy	22 a	25
Flat Ordinary	16 a	17	Seals, small	39 a	43
Tanned Horse,	20 a	23	——— large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 36*l.* a 38*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	— 0 a	13 0
Middling	1 10 a	2 2	Engl. Horse	10 0 a	17 0
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10	Shearlings	1 0 a	0 0
			Lamb Skins	1 6 a	2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.—Charlotte, 54s. 3d.; Chester, 44s.; Denton, 46s.; Eden, 46s. 6d.; Hartley, 47s. 9d.; Hebburn, 52s. 9d.; Percy, 52s. 6d.; South Hebburn, 54s.; Tanfield, 48s. 6d.; Townley, 48s. 3d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 53s.; Wall's End, 54s.; Walker, 52s.; Wylam, 46s. 9d.; Wentworth, 45s.

22 Ships at Market, 20 sold, 1 sailed, 25 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	— 0 a	72 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	84 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	112 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	97 0
—— mottled	— 0 a	122 0	White, do.	— 0 a	92 0
—— curd	— 0 a	126 0	Soap,	— 0 a	92 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	14 0	Graves	— 0 a	14 0
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	15 0	Good Dregs	— 0 a	14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 11½d. Clare, 4s. 11d. and Whitechapel, 4s. 10d.—Average 4s. 11d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock				213	214½	
3 per Cent. Consol.			68⅛	68⅛ ⅜ ½	68⅛ ⅜	68⅛ ⅞
3 per Cent. Reduced	69⅛ ⅞	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛ ⅜ ½	69⅛ ½
4 per Cent. Consol.	85 4⅛ ⅞	84⅞ 85	84⅞ 5⅛	85⅛ ⅜ ⅝	85⅛ ⅜ ⅝	85⅞
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.			98⅛ ½	98⅞ ⅝	99⅛	99⅛ ⅜
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18 13-16⅞	18 13-16⅞	18 13-16⅞	18 13-16⅞	18 15-16	18 15-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.		68	67⅞			68⅛
Do. Ann. for 25 Years						73⅛
Irish 5 per Cent.					97⅛ 98⅛	98⅛ ⅜
South Sea Stock						
India Stock					184½ ⅜ ½	191⅛
Do. Bonds	2 dis.	2 dis. P.	1 dis. 1 pm.	2, 3 pm.	2, 3 pm.	3, 5 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	2, 5 pm.	2, 5 pm.	2, 6 pm.	4, 6 pm.	2, 6 pm.	4, 6 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£21 10s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.
Omnium	3⅛ ½ pm.	3⅛ pm.	3⅛ pm.	3⅛ pm.	2⅝ ¾ pm.	2⅝ pm.
Consols for Opening	70⅛ ⅜ ½	70⅛ ½	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛ ⅜ ½	70⅛ ⅜ ½
Bank for						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	36	7	2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	35	11		Palermo	92	per oz.
Rotterdam	11	7	2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	35	5	2½ U.	Genoa	45⅛	
Altona	35	6	2½ U.	Venice	52	usance.
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16		Naples	42	
Do.	24		2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	24			Oporto	67	
Madrid	42		effec.	Dublin	11	per Ct.
Cadiz	42		effec.	Cork	11¼	
				N. Dol. 5s. 3d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland, 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	1	0
Dublin	1	1
Waterford	3	0
Guernsey	0	0
Jersey	0	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

o. 29. SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER TWENTY-NINE.

N A CO-OPERATION IN FAVOUR OF SPAIN BE EXPECTED FROM AUSTRIA?

olitical discussions, even in ordinary events, are so le to mistake, that the political writer should adopt the est degree of caution in his disquisitions. Actuated by principle we endeavoured, in opposition to our warmest es and heartfelt participation in the efforts of a gene- people, to restrain our desires, and to examine the accounts we received from Spain with an unbiassed gment, and according to the experience of late events. dopting this prudential course the superficial or too gaine observer might suppose, that some of our pre- ng Numbers had a tendency to weaken the public in- st in favour of the Spanish Patriots. We have been so uently disappointed in the course of sixteen years; we e been projects, apparently suggested by the highest tical sagacity, so easily frustrated, that we thought it dent to wait for official communications, or more re- r intelligence, before we could renounce facts and ex- ence, for the first uncertain and unofficial accounts we ived relative to the Spanish Insurrection.

owever, as an obstinate adherence to error is not the acter of this Paper, and as a higher object is proposed than to support the interests of a party, in opposition e general interests of the community, we make now ifficulty of declaring, whatever distrust or apprehen- we felt in the commencement, that the situation of n is such at present as to promise a result, which the sanguine, or the most enthusiastic, would not have d to expect three months ago.

very new intelligence brings a corroboration of this ion. It is not the partial insurrection of a few towns stricts, or of one or two provinces—it is the simulta- s rising of a grossly offended people. Abandoned as were by those to whom they were accustomed to look or counsel or redress, they were obliged to appeal to selves in this extraordinary emergency. All those lations and contracts, which formed a code of poli- jurisprudence for the several States of the Continent, violated and rendered null by the very man, who ected their subjection and ruin. Fortunately however this unprincipled man had lost sight of, or, in the insti- e of his success, disregarded the circumspection he d it expedient to observe in his preceeding transac- . But on this occasion, he was guilty of the most un- oked violation of every thing that is dear to a people, out even condescending to palliate the aggression. ries are forgotten by a people, as well as by indivi- s—but insults never. And here the insult is aggra- d by the gross contempt he shewed for the feelings understandings of that gallant people, and by the ness and perfidy he displayed during the whole trans- n.

ow that we have the circumstances of that iniquitous ag[illegible]ression before us, so very far from being astonished at the resistance and detestation shewn by the Spaniards, we are inclined from an observation of their national character, to believe that their future efforts will correspond with their present exertion; and if they fall, which we are now far from apprehending, they will fall with our admiration and regret, and with the conviction that their struggle would be probably the last against the most outrageous system of usurpation ever imposed on mankind.

As every day raises this magnanimous people in our opinion, let us, instead of indulging ourselves in a pompous enumeration of their prowess and high spirit, examine how they may be efficaciously assisted.

A very fortunate circumstance for the Spaniards is the extent of the French conquests, not one of which can be abandoned, without producing events similar to those which have occurred in Spain. Another circumstance, equally important, is, that the French Army is not near so numerous, as is commonly supposed. In asserting that it does not amount to 250,000, exclusive of the auxiliaries, we are confident that our assertion cannot be satisfactorily refuted. Let us now examine how many Bonaparte can safely employ beyond the Pyrenees.

As long as we keep from ten thousand to fifteen thousand men in Sicily, he will be obliged to have at least 25,000 men in the Kingdom of Naples; and in consequence of the fermentation which reigns in every part of Italy, he must have 15,000 in Tuscany and the Roman State. It is probable he will find it expedient not to diminish the corps of Davoust, in Poland, which has the double object, of awing Russia and menacing Austria. The corps in Silesia is scarce sufficient to occupy the numerous fortresses in that country. It may not be unnecessary to observe at the same time, that a considerable part of this force consists of his German Allies, who, in case of a new continental war, will not oppose any cordial assistance to Austria; whilst the army under the command of Marmont will probably remain in Dalmatia, in order to support his intrigues in Turkey, and for the purpose of intimidating the Court of Vienna. Without the most imminent danger he cannot withdraw a single regiment from the corps of Bernadotte; for there is every reason to believe that the Hanoverians, and the provinces composing the new Kingdom of Westphalia, are not disinclined to follow the example of the Spanish nation. And if the detestation, which the Brabanters and Dutch feel against the French, be considered, it may be presumed that Bonaparte will not leave those countries in a defenceless state.

Under this point of view, there is no possibility of his being able to employ a hundred thousand men against Spain. And are these sufficient for the subjugation of that country and of Portugal? They certainly are not. He will be either reduced to the necessity of dividing this army into four or five different corps, in order to secure their subsistence; or he must keep them in one or two armies, by which means the difficulty of providing provisions will be encreased; and should they penetrate from one ex-

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tremity of Spain to the other, he must leave in every province he overruns from twenty to thirty thousand, if he wishes to secure his conquests. If he will expect any favorable result, he must divide his army; and of the danger of such an expedient, the fate of Dupont's corps will convince him.

Another considerable disadvantage for the enemy is, their not being able to employ a numerous cavalry, from a scarcity of forage; for in the middle of May all the vegetation of the Champaign country is burned up by the excessive heat. To what extremities this will reduce his foraging parties may be easily conceived. From the same phisical cause they will not even be able to employ that tremendous train of artillery, which has had so decisive an influence in all their wars. In fact there is not one country in Europe, where a numerous invading army has greater obstacles to surmount, and less probability of success, if the inhabitants are determined to resist.

Let us now examine what assistance this country can render the Spaniards, under a military point of view. We will not advert to the number it may be expedient to send to their assistance; nor will attempt to discover the destination of the expeditions fitting out. But if we make a judicious use of the military positions we have in the Mediterranean, we can always make an important diversion, on several sides, in their favour. We can render them, at the same time, a passive assistance, which may be as efficacious as the most active co-operation on our part. We need only collect the greater part of our regular troops now in England, and encamp them opposite Holland or Brabant, with a sufficient number of transports always in readiness, and the French will be compelled to keep 50,000 men to protect the menaced points; whilst the uncertainty of our attack increases their alarm and augments our aggressive means. We should occasionally embark eight or ten thousand, and annoy the French coasts, which will keep them in continual anxiety from the apprehension of our making a descent. But we must not confine ourselves to idle demonstrations. Whenever a favourable opportunity offers, we should effect a landing, ravage the country, carry off the cattle, and lay the whole coast from Calais to Marseilles under contribution. This proposal may be repugnant to the conscientious and humane; but they do not reflect that false principles of humanity, in a crisis like the present, are attended with more fatal consequences, and more destructive to mankind, than the most barbarous mode of warfare. For the French, during a great part of the war, having suffered no direct losses, and having consequently escaped the pressure of the calamities they have brought on other states, are more indifferent as to its continuance. They have at present no plausible pretext of murmuring against, or resisting the pernicious ambition of the tyrant who oppresses them. But were they to feel in their own houses, or in their own fields, the distresses alluded to above; were they to be spectators of the devastation of their own country, they would raise such cries, as would have more effect in restraining the ambition of Bonaparte, than perhaps any other event which could occur. It may be objected, that this vigorous retaliation would only tend to increase the animosity which subsists between the two countries. We will not answer this objection by asking if the French would act in the same manner towards us, had they it in their power.—They certainly would. But as the people of this country are not in the habit of justifying their actions by the example of that unprincipled and restless nation, we will rather defend it on the expediency of disgusting them, by the misery they will suffer themselves, of their tame acquiescence in the most flagitious projects of their master. They are heartily tired, there is no doubt, of the oppression they labour under. The calamities they would suffer from this new mode of warfare would probably increase their hatred of us; but they would convince them at the same time, more forcibly than any other circumstance, of the ruinous consequences of their abject submission to an immoral tyrant.

We should, however, make a difference between herself and the states she conquered. Our descent be confined totally to the former; and by this and humane discrimination, we should impress on of the French, that we were their enemies from motive, but because they were the common every other state.

All this time we have only adverted to the assis Spaniards have to expect from this country. L turn our attention to the continent. We the Austria awaking from her lethargy. Every acc Germany and Holland inclines us to believe she neglect the favourable opportunity. She has the and fate of Prussia before her. In recruiting he she increases the anxiety and difficulties of B who will never pardon, should he succeed again her troublesome and dangerous neutrality. But to reason to believe that the Cabinet of Vienna is to her true interests. The Archduke Charles, wh sidered by every patriot in Germany, as the last Austrian, and even German, independence, is lightened to overlook the present advantages. H patriotism, and abilities as statesman and general ther sufficiently known, nor appreciated in this He possesses a decided influence over the min countrymen. He is equally loved by the Hunga Bohemian, the Austrian, and the Moravian; an dier has always felt, and acknowledges the effec humane solicitude.

The new arrangement of the Austrian army is n It is divided into ten corps in imitation of the Fren command of the respective corps is given to gener tinguished abilities and great experience. Prince stein, Counts Bellegarde, Klenau, and General serve the highest measure of confidence, and enj reputation in the Austrian army. And as the Charles's patriotic exertions, are no more imp Court intrigue, or the personal aversion of the press, we may conclude that the organization of of the army corresponds with the choice of the g

From these and other circumstances we are c that Austria will declare war against France befor ginning of September, and probably sooner. Sh a disposition to resist before she could have recei account of the Spanish insurrection: what influ circumstance will have on her resolution may surmised. And in case of an event of this kind can Bonaparte expect from the Princes of the confederacy the assistance he received during the war. If those degraded Princes are influenced same feelings and impressions which actuate the g of men, we may boldly pronounce them to be tired of their state of vassalage. The capricious rogant character of their Protector, with his trea the Pope and of the Royal Family of Spain, m since them that their security is precarious. Th not forgotten, that, under the Germanic constituti enjoyed as much independence as the most power reigns in Europe. They cannot fail to contrast th of a Prince of the Roman Empire, with their pr gradation as vassals to an insolent soldier of Therefore, if Austria knows how to make a pro of this dissatisfaction, and promises them forg of the past, she may see them fighting her battles instead of combating under the banners of Bonap

Such is the revolution, which a few weeks has in the state of Europe. There are none of our re luke-warm, or so ignorant of our true interests, indifferent to the security and advantages it holds us. An enlightened policy, with a just indignatio iniquitous treatment of a brave and unsuspecting and the strong interest we feel as freemen, at system of universal oppression likely to be restra these suggest the necessity of a decided concurre the part of this country, in favour of the Spanish

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xertions will not be wanting to encourage the zeal so gly manifested; and we will neglect no opportunity to d our countrymen, through the medium of this , of the great duty they owe themselves and the uni- in this awful and unexpected crisis.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

OM THE FRENCH, DUTCH, AND SWEDISH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

IS, JULY 2.—According to the letters from Bourdeaux, re daily passing strong divisions of French troops, com- m all quarters of the kingdom, and proceeding on their to join the army in Spain with all expedition.

ONNE, JUNE 25.—On the 24th and 25th, the Junta the usual hour and place, and held its seventh and eighth . The deliberations on the project of the Constitution ontinued, and each Member delivered his remarks in . Afterwards the Junta settled as a principal measure, these remarks should be compared and well considered; that such of them as tend to improve the project of the ution, which must for ever establish the happiness of shall be taken notice of.

rding to intelligence received from Spain, tranquillity is d in the districts of Segovia, Valladolid, and Placentia: rt of Navarre and Arragon, which is situate on the right f the Ebro, is also returned to obedience.

latest accounts which the Junta has received from Ma- specting Cadiz, as well as the army before Gibraltar, y tranquillizing.

eneral, the Captain-Generals, the Corregidors, the Al- and the most polished part of the Spanish Nation, dis- e best sentiments; and in those places where insurrections ually broke out, these commotions were only occasioned common people, who wanted to avail themselves of an d time, without a Government, to commit the most vio- esses.

GERMANY.

NA, JUNE 22.—It is said, that our army, on account great Autumn manœuvres, is to be divided into five which are to be commanded by the Archduke Charles, nd Ferdinand, Prince Lichtenstein, and Count Belle- Prince Metternich has repaired to his estates in Swabia, ence he goes to Ludwigsburg, and afterwards to Paris.

KS OF THE ELBE, JUNE 24.—The rumours of a prob- ture, and a new war between Austria and France, be- ily more general: and it is said that the Emperor is not pleased with the late changes in Spain and Italy, made complaints with respect to them. In the mean French armies still occupy the following geographical s against the Austrian Monarchy on its northern frontiers, Silesia are stationed the corps formerly commanded by s Ney, Massena, and Mortier, besides the major part Duke of Berg's cavalry: farther to the North, in the of Warsaw and the territory of Dantzic, Marshal Da- he Polish and Saxon auxiliaries, and the grenadiers and rs of Gen. Oudinot; to the North-West, the corps of s Soult and Victor; the front of the Austrian monarchy, est, is only occupied by the troops of the Rhenish ration; in the South-West, towards Hungary, is Gen. t's corps; in Dalmatia, and in the South, the new of Italy, and several French divisions.

SWEDEN.

KHOLM, JUNE 27.—Last Friday arrived here, in the , some small ships, with wounded people from the ex- under Vegesack, which had been in a severe engage- th the Russians in the neighbourhood of Abo, the issue proved unsuccessful to us. It seems that the Russian those parts was stronger than was expected, and that ons who made their escape from that part of Finland, resented such an enterprise as too easily to be effected. ssians were far superior in number to our troops, and rovided with artillery; yet they were three times at- y the Swedes, and twice driven back, though new re- ents from Abo every time enabled them to rally again. rd battalion of the Feucibles, whose Chief was the nt Colonel Reutercrona, fought with the greatest ar- d seeing the Russians, with charged bayonets, coming hill in a superior number upon them, they ceased firing, and advanced to receive the Russians in the same man- ner: they were attacked, when a terrible carnage began. Lieu- tenant-Colonel Reutercrona was severely wounded in the right arm, which failing, he continued to command with his sword in his left, till weakened by pain and loss of blood, he fell, and was carried off the field. The shot took near the shoulder, and an amputation being deemed necessary, his life is considered in great danger.

The Russians, it is certain, are retiring from the North of Finland. This morning, about one o'clock, a courier arrived with the news that Gamely Carleby is evacuated by the Rus- sians.

FROM THE LOWER ELBE, JUNE 22.—All the French troops have evacuated the Island of Fuhnen, and entrusted its defence to the Spanish troops, under the command of the Mar- quis de la Romane. In those districts, there are not more than two Officers of the Etât-Major of the Prince de Ponte Corvo. The Regiment of the Prince of Asturias is in Zealand. Hitherto nothing of importance has occurred. The English are said to have already penetrated the White Sea, with a view to block- ade Archangel, in order to prevent the transport of provisions to Norway.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JUNE 12.—Our Court Gazette contains a report of an action fought near Ravolax, in Finland, on the 28th of April, in which our troops were taken by surprise by the Swedes. Our loss consists of 500 men and four pieces of cannon. General Buxhovden ascribes this unfortunate accident to the badly contrived measures of the General of Division who commanded there. He therefore proceeded to the place in per- son.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 15.—We are much relieved here by the di- minution of the French troops, and particularly as the few which remain do not at all interfere with us. In the gardens of the Retiro, they go on with their fortifications. Scarcely a soul is to be seen on the public walk of the Prado, on account of the hor- rid scenes so lately exhibited there.

It is said, that Murat is ordered to return to France, in con- sequence of having acted with too much remissness and too little severity, and that in place of him we are to receive Massena, who is more active and much more sanguinary.

MANZANARES, JUNE 12.—The division of Dupont, which consisted of 12,000 men, in its progress to Andalusia, was at- tacked on the 8th, between the Venta de Cardenas and the road to Despena-perros, where 4,000 irregular troops were posted. They permitted the first and second column to pass unmolested, but fell upon the third, and not a single man escaped. The rear-guard, composed of 1,000 dragoons and others, fell back upon Valdepenas, where they met with many misfortunes. Another corps of 740 Frenchmen came hither, where they were received by the armed people; and as they were fatigued, and few in number, they surrendered themselves prisoners, and were sent into the interior.

The day before yesterday the two first divisions were attack- ed, not being able to proceed further than the bridge of Guadal- quivir, which was broken down. They were there attacked, and those who were not killed were made prisoners. Much French blood was shed, but on our part little loss was sustained. Dupont is among the prisoners.

It is likewise said, that Valencia has entered into a Treaty with the English; and that in consequence on the 9th, the troops which were in Majorca, and the adjacent Islands, were disem- barked at Valencia, and, at the same time, a thousand muskets with a quantity of ammunition. The English have offered to return with further assistance.

They add further, that the advanced troops of the Valencians were at Abazéte, and these with the Murcian troops, will com- pose a force of 184,000 men, with a formidable train of artil- lery. It is mentioned that Moncey, whose intention it was to occupy the province of Valencia, has not ventured to quit Min- granella.

OVIEDO, JUNE 22.—The contents of various letters received here on the 20th, concur in refuting the *Madrid Diario* of the 15th, which positively states, that Dupont had triumphantly entered Cordova: the fact being, that after his advanced guard, consisting of a numerous corps of cavalry, had passed on far as Anduxar, the main body of his army was cut to pieces, between Baylen and that place; and, subsequently, his advanced guard met the same fate, between Anduxur and Cordova.

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The general discomfiture of the French in Portugal is confirmed from all quarters.

JUNE 29.—Letters from Madrid state, that the French General Le Febre de Nattes has been routed by the troops of Arragon, between Mallen and Gallen, with his division of 6,000 men; that General Renna or Renner, who was marching with a division of 3,000 men to reinforce Dupont, had also been defeated; that the French in the vicinity of Tudela were annihilated after the action of the 9th; that General Savary occupied the Royal Palace; that Murat remained indisposed at Charnartin; and that the works at Retino were going on with, the artillery to supply them being taken from Segovia and Aranjuez.

IMPORTANT SPANISH DOCUMENTS.

The Supreme Council of Government has communicated to the Council of this City, an Edict, which is of the following tenor:—

EDICT.

DON FERDINAND VII. KING OF SPAIN AND THE INDIES, AND IN HIS NAME THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT OF BOTH.

In order to carry into full effect the Declaration of War against the Emperor Napoleon I. decrees as follows:—

I. Within four days from the publication hereof, every French man, or person who has served under the French banners, and is desirous to enjoy the advantages of the Spanish service, shall present himself in this capital at the Chamberlain's Office, and make his declaration: and, after having taken the oath of allegiance, he shall remain free from all molestation, and enjoy all the privileges which pertain to him. And the same shall be done in all other places and cities, and attended to either by the Boards of Government or Common Council, where the former shall not yet have been formed.

II. Every Frenchman, or other person, who has served under the banners of that nation, and shall not present himself within four days, as aforesaid, shall be considered as a person desirous of remaining perfectly French; and all his property, of whatever nature or description it may be, shall be confiscated.

III. All merchants, and all other persons who have in their possession, on any ground or title whatever, any goods, claims, or effects belonging to Frenchmen, or to persons who have served under the French banners, shall keep them in their possession, and not dispose of them on pain of being accountable for the same; and they shall within four days make a declaration upon oath of the said goods, claims, and effects, and deliver it to our Board of Exchequer, and all persons who offend against this order, shall be prosecuted according to law.

Given in the Royal Palace of Alcazas, in Seville, the 7th June, 1808.—By command of the Supreme Council,

JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Sec.
MANUEL MARIA AGUILAR, Sec.

And in obedience to the said supreme injunction, the Council of this place orders the same to be published and posted in the usual places, and give notice that the Committee appointed for that purpose shall acquaint the Frenchmen who reside here, with the day when they are to make their appearance, and comply with the said supreme injunction.

Cadiz, June 13, 1808.

Don JUAN DE DIOS DE LANDABURN, 1st Sec.
Don JUAN DE LA VERA P. SANTANDER, 2d Sec.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE INHABITANTS OF CADIZ.

The French Squadron has surrendered at discretion, relying on the humanity and generosity of the inhabitants of Cadiz, as has already been made known. The measures which have been pursued, have prevented our squadron from sustaining the least damage, nor have the forces employed to reduce the French squadron sustained any considerable loss, and the effusion of blood has been less than in a combat of two small armed vessels; the loss in killed does not exceed four men. The French ships, their arms, and warlike stores, remain at our disposal, and the prisoners taken will be exchanged for our troops. Nothing of that kind could have been attained by red-hot balls, or similar means. Had no measures of prevention been taken, which require time, our loss would have been much greater. I therefore trust I have acquitted myself in a manner worthy of the inhabitants of this town, who have given me so many repeated proofs of their confidence and respect, that I shall at all times entertain the highest sense of the approbation with which they have honoured my conduct.

But now I demand, exact, and ordain, that all dist
shall cease; that every thing shall return to order; that
sons, according to their different ranks and stations, sh
mit to the Constituted Authorities, who all depend fro
preme Council of Government, at all times solicitous to
the public welfare, and to procure the best alliances a
secure a successful issue of our undertaking: Let
reign, and all arbitrary proceedings be avoided. The
lightened and civilized people only disgraces itself by
ing the death of any individual. The field of battle, wh
is repelled by force, authorises alone the effusion
which is otherwise illegal. The Sovereign himself is n
of the life of an offender, unless he has forfeited the sa
laws of his country.

These laws prohibit in all countries, even among
barbarous nations, sedition and disturbances of every
tion; we are bound to obey and respect them. This i
means to secure a successful issue of the contest in whi
engaged, and not to offend either against the God of
the Sovereign, whose sacred rights we have sworn to

In order to avoid an unnecessary multiplication of
tos, I now address the French, who reside in this c
upreme Council has used towards you the utmost
expect; after having taken the oath of fidelity to th
Nation, you are permitted to remain in this country,
property is respected. Grateful for this valuable ble
should not be vipers, which destroy the bosom that
shelter. On the contrary you are bound to shew
loyalty and respect for a Government which treats
generous a manner; by such conduct you will not
the odium of the good inhabitants of this town, but
their love. Should you act otherwise dread their ju
will punish with the utmost rigour, and without the le
even meetings which you may hold among yourselves
loyal expressions which you may make use of in opp
our cause. Should any one of you be so far devoid o
not to respect it on account of its equity and justice, l
a victim of his wickedness or pride.

Cadiz, June 14, 1808. *M*

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF CADIZ.

The commotion more or less violent, which has t
in the whole peninsula of Spain, has been of eminent
rouse us from the state of lethargy in which we ind
to make us acquainted with our rights, our glory, a
violable duty which we owe to our holy religion a
sarch. We wanted some electric stroke to rouse us fro
lytic state of inactivity: we stood in need of a hurrica
the atmosphere of the insalubrious vapours with wh
loaded. Fortunately, the only antidote which cou
has proved efficacious. It is, however, necessary
that if the use of heroic remedies be continued, afte
effect which was expected from them has been obt
destroy, annihilate and kill; that excessive efforts
direct debility, which is worse than direct weakne
the very principle of strength is emaciated. Hence
although the popular ferment which has pervaded a
vinces has been of considerable use, yet, if not check
produce a state of putrefaction, or, in other words,
tremely destructive. It is necessary to return to or
have confidence in the Magistrates, who from their
studies, and experience, are able to deliberate, co
determine as circumstances shall direct. Without th
limitate knowledge, the wisest are liable to err, and
mob possibly steer clear of errors, which is mostly
the cries of women and boys.

But not restricting myself to this city, I really be
all these observations are perfectly useless, because
tants of this city are more enlightened than any oth
count of their trade and intercourse with other natio
are but few ideots in this city, who are merely gu
were, by instinct; and much smaller is the numbe
who, from their vicious habits, can only exist in co
disorder. These few have been joined by others o
bouring districts, who neither enlist for the honoura
rious service in which we are engaged, nor apply th
reap the plentiful crops with which Providence had b
to bless us. These are the men who have not looked
other employment than that of disturbing the peac
quillity of this place, and of preventing the rest of
tants, nay, the Magistrates, from performing their d
are well known; and unless they amend their condu
foreigners withdraw to their different habitations,

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be punished. Well-disposed persons will be obliged up arms; they who are not able to bear arms, will be ed for other purposes; and boys neglected by their pa- nd women who raise the hue and cry, shall be punished. ops, the whole town, the sword of justice, and above l himself, who avenges the wrongs of those who misus- ies, authorise and support me. I make this known. person may plead ignorance, however disposed I shall feel to follow the dictates of humanity and mercy. I: er be my wish to punish, but I shall, at all times, be correct.

the 15th June, 1808. *THOMAS DE MORLA*

aro Florez Estrada, Procurator General of the Prin- y of Asturias, made the following Proposition to th ne Council:—

eneral Council of the Principality of Asturias do no moment in making known to the public the dail ey receive of the friendship of the English Governmen on, who in order the better to enable it to supply all s, have promptly sent to this capital a Military Com- composed of three Officers of distinction, who, this presented themselves before the Supreme Council. to assure us, that all the supplies and succour whic ed out to them, might be daily expected in our port to offer in the name of their Government, to this Prin and to the rest of the Spanish nation, all other assist might stand in need of; to send us troops, money, munition, and other warlike stores, and to make cause with us, in order that we might be able to repe oy the common enemy. That generous nation deserve st gratitude on our part; but as it offers its protectio vinces which defend the good cause, it will know o hand, how to employ all its power against thos , which, guided by a pernicious selfishness or appar dity, are forgetful of their duty, in the present critica ances in which the country is placed, do not endeavou ion of the real Patriots, to defend the glorious cause. e off a disgraceful yoke. The Supreme Council think to declare to the public, that they felt the liveliest of gratitude and respect, when they heard the Com- s give them the assurance, that it was their anxiou hed the last drop of their blood fighting with our bre- defence of the common cause.

ALVARO FLOREZ ESTRADA.

, the 30th June, 1808.

having been resolved, that the preceding proposition b nd circulated through all the districts of the Principa communicated it also to ou for your information. God many years in his holy guard.

, the 30th June, 1808.

IGNACIO FLOREZ VALDES.
JUAN ARGUELLES TERAL,
Representative and Secretary.

PORTUGAL.

AD, RODRIGO, JUNE 16.—The French troops which meida, threatened to force a passage through this place, ing been refused permission to proceed by the Go- The vigorous measures which are made on that fron r obliged the French to continue in a state of almost ction: confining their operations to the destruction of le village: and having attacked with 600 Dragoons l parties of the peasantry, which made such a spirited , that they obliged the French to retire with consider- .

rrently reported here, that the French troops in Lis- een destroyed by the joint efforts of the Spaniards and sh, who quitted their ships, and that General Junot is d as a prisoner on board the British fleet. This ac- be more credible, because, for four days past, Junot lmeida, where accommodations were prepared for 3000 it is certain that they have not yet arrived.

llowing Official Documents have been received from

he name of the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Junta upreme Government of the City of Oporto makes to all the subjects of the said Prince, that the French nt is entirely abolished and exterminated from this and that the Royal Authority of our legitimate Sove estored, which will be exercised fully and independ- the above-mentioned Junta, until the Government es- in this kingdom by his Royal Highness shall be re- stored: in consequence of which the said Junta order, that his said Royal Highness shall be proclaimed, and his Royal Arms be displayed and respected as they always have been, and shall be; and that all constituted authorities shall act in conformity hereto, publishing all their orders in the name of his said Royal Highness.

"*The BISHOP, President, and Governor.*
"*Porto, June* 12, 1808."

EDICT.

"The Provisional Council of the Government of Oporto, invites the veteran soldiers, to whatever regiment of the line they may be long, to unite with the army of this province, that is to enter into the ranks with the two regiments of the garrison of this city, which are in the course of organization; and to each man, by way of remuneration, are promised a month's pay, and a daily allowance of four vintems, with cloathing, &c. This same pay will be allotted to all the soldiers now on service, as well as those who will join the same regiments, as far as circumstances will permit this extraordinary pay. Likewise the Militia will have the same advantages.

"*THE BISHOP*, President and Governor."
"*Oporto, June* 20."

SICILY.

MESSINA, JUNE 20.—On the 13th instant arrived here his Excellency Sir John Stuart, Commander in Chief of the British army in the Mediterranean. His excellency was greeted with every demonstration of joy. Upon his landing he was saluted by the fort at Porta Real, with 19 pieces of cannon.—Sir J. Stuart has not only assumed the general command of all the British forces in the Mediterranean, but the army also of his Sicilian Majesty, it is understood, has been offered to be united with our own, under his orders, with the rank of Captain-General.

GIBRALTAR.

From the Gibraltar Chronicle of June 18.—*Notice to the Public.*—For the satisfaction of the public, that all may know the real extent of the kind of misfortune which has befallen our troops at Cordova, and that it entirely arises from the circumstance, that the troops composed of inhabitants did not fight so brave as they ought to have done; since, had they acquitted themselves properly, the French army would have been completely destroyed, and that the people may thereby be excited to wipe off this trifling blot from their 'scutcheon, by their ardour and steadiness in the field. This Supreme Board of Government orders the publication of the two following letters; one of which is from the Officer commanding the van, confidently expecting, and enjoining every one for the safety of the country, to display, in such actions as may be fought for the future, the discipline, vigour, and steadiness, which have ever been characteristic of true Spaniards, and which are so necessary under the existing critical circumstances when they become an imperious duty.

"MOST SERENE SIR—The Reverend Anthony Cabreros, a clergyman, who had at Cordova the management of the telegraph which had just been destoyed, presents himself before the Board at three in the morning, and relates that at two in the afternoon the French began to batter and force the new gate of the said town, and that the action commenced about four in the morning, all the Officers agreeing that if the armed inhabitants had kept their ground, though even so short a time, no trace would have been left of the French. The troops of the line have distinguished themselves, and more especially the provincial grenadiers, and their Commander, D'Hear Maria d'Moreles. The Staff, with a considerable part of the army under Echavarri, remains at Thru, in Mengo Negro, with a great quantity of ammunition and ordnance, one piece of cannon excepted, which is said to be left behind in consequence of the carriage having been broken; which account, signed by the Clergyman, is thus laid before your Highness for the corresponding purposes—May God preserve you.

"*Carmona, 8th June, half past three in the morning.*
(Signed) "*ANTHONY CEBREROS, and*
"*D. JOSEPH MARIA ROMERA.*

"*To his M. S. H. the President and Supreme Board of Seville.*"

"MOST SERENE SIR—In conformity to the instructions which I received the moment I was leaving Cordova, which Major Alvear brought me from your Highness, and collecting all the troops which I found dispersed in my way, I came

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back to this town at half past eleven at night, to wait for your further orders. The action, which had been doubtful for two hours, was decided in favour of the enemy, by the precipitate flight of the armed inhabitants, whom I found it impossible to keep in their ranks. The pass of the bridge of Alecolea was gloriously defended both by our artillery and the brave Lafala, who had under his orders at Campo Mayor, 100 volunteers and provincial grenadiers. I can assure your Highness, the pass cost the enemy upwards of 200 men in killed and wounded, and that the rencounter with our cavalry cost them as many. For our part, I will send positive intelligence to your Highness as soon as I receive the returns from the respective Commandants of Corps—In the mean while, from those in my hands, and from what I have seen, I am convinced that the number of both will not amount to thirty.

(Signed) *Peter Austin De Echeverra.*

"To H. M. S. H. Francis De Saavedra, and the Supreme Board of Seville."

(Signed) — *By Order of the Supreme Board,*

"Juan Bautista Prado, and

"Manuel M. Aguilar, Secretaries."

STATE PAPER.

ANSWER OF HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL GABRIELLI, FIRST SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE NOTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY M. CHAMPAGNY, ADDRESSED TO M. LE FEVRE, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES FROM THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE, DATED APRIL 19, 1808.

"After your Excellency had made known to the Holy Father, that it was the decided wish of his Majesty the Emperor and King, that he should enter into an offensive and defensive league with the other Powers of Italy, as had been declared by M. Champagny to the Cardinal Caprara, by note of the 3d current, the dispatch of the said Cardinal has been received, which brought the original note of the above Minister.

"The Holy Father, after having attentively read and considered the said document, has ordered Cardinal Gabrielli, First Secretary of State, to make known to your Excellency his Holiness's sentiments on its contents; beginning with that which forms the cardinal point among all the others. His Holiness has seen with pain, that even the final proposition therein contained, of the offensive and defensive league, should be accompanied with the threat of depriving him of his temporal dominions in case of his non-compliance. If worldly considerations had at all influenced the conduct of the Holy Father, he would from the first have yielded to the wish of his Majesty, and not have exposed himself to suffer so many calamities; but the Holy Father is regulated alone by the consideration due to his duty and his conscience: both have prevented him from agreeing to the Federation, and they equally hinder him from consenting to the offensive and defensive league, which differs but in name; its nature, however, does not except any Prince, to whom the Pope, according to the circumstances of the times, might not become an enemy.

"His Holiness feels, moreover, that this article, far from improving, detracts from his situation. In the articles presented to Cardinal de Bayan, the Federation was proposed as alone against heretics and the English. But this is couched in general terms, pointing out no people as an enemy, yet excluding no government, no nation, from the contingency of becoming one. If, then, his Holiness declined from conscientious motives to be a party to that Federation, so is he equally withheld from this league. The Holy Father would not merely bind himself to a defence, but to an aggression. Then would be seen the Minister of the God of Peace placing himself in a state of perpetual warfare; then would be seen their common Father in arms against his children, and the Head of the Church exposing himself, by his own act, to a deprivation of his spiritual connections with the Catholics of those Powers against which the league would make it imperative on him to act hostilely. How then can his Holiness shake off his power and natural character, and sacrifice as must be the consequence, the interests of Religion!

"His Holiness, unlike other Princes, is invested with a two-fold character, namely, of Sovereign Pontiff, and of temporal Sovereign, and has given repeated evidence that he cannot, by virtue of this second qualification, enter upon engagements which would lead to results militating against his first and most important office, and injuring the religion of which he is the head, the Propagator, and the Avenger. His Holiness, therefore, cannot enter into any offensive and defensive league, which would, by a permanent and progressive system, drag him into hostility against all those powers upon which his Majesty may think proper to make war; since the Italian States, so dependent upon his Majesty, can never avoid taking part in wars. His Holiness would consequently be obliged to become a party in them by virtue of this league. Such an engagement must begin to be acted upon by the Pope from this moment against any Catholic Prince; thus waging war against him without a motive. Farther, it must be waged against all powers, whether Catholic or not, who may, upon what grounds, be the enemies of any Italian Prince.

"Thus is the Head of the Church, accustomed as he is in his estates in peace, driven in a moment to a state of war, offensive against hostile powers, and defensive of the same. This engagement is too repugnant to the sacred duties of his office, and too injurious to the interests of religion, to be entered into by the head of that religion. His Holiness feels that it would be a dereliction of truth, to enter into the league: he must announce, by such a resolution, his refusal of any accommodation, any peace with the Emperor, and would even declare hostilities against him. How could it ever be supposed, that his Holiness should be capable of declaring war against any power? He has long been enduring the most hostile treatment, and is therefore prepared to endure the threatened loss of his temporal dominions.

"Heaven is witness of the purity of his Holiness's intentions, and the world will judge if it was possible to have conceived an extraordinary a scheme. Ardently desiring to compromise matters, to be in peace with his Majesty, he manifested, in his letter of the 28th of January last, his compliance, as far as it was possible to comply; his Majesty, however, does not practise any condescensions, which he might practise towards the Holy See; he persists inflexibly in demanding what his Holiness neither will accede to, namely, to binding him to a war, a perpetual and aggressive war, under the pretence of securing the tranquillity of Italy. What can Italy have to fear, if his Holiness should not enter into the proposed league?

"Surrounded as the Papal Dominions are by those of his Majesty, no rational fear could be entertained but of the sea; yet his Holiness having offered to shut them during the present war against the enemies of France, and to guard the coasts thus proposed to contribute as far as was in his power, without betraying his sacred duties, to the security and tranquillity of Italy. If, in spite of all this, his Majesty shall take possession, as he has threatened, of the Papal Dominions, respected even by the most powerful monarchy, during a space of ten centuries and upwards, and shall overturn the Government, his Holiness will be unable to prevent this spoilation, and can only, in bitter affliction of heart, lament the evil which his Majesty will commit in the sight of God; trusting in whose protection his Holiness will remain in perfect tranquillity, enjoying the consciousness of not having brought on this disaster by imprudence or by obstinacy, but to preserve the independence of the sovereignty which he ought to transmit uninjured to his successor as he received it; and to maintain in its integrity that system which may secure the universal concurrence of all Princes necessary to the welfare of religion. For this fidelity to his sacred duties, his Holiness will receive consolation from the words of his Divine Master, '*Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake.*'

"With respect to the article relating to the dismissal of the Cardinals, his Holiness, in the complaints alleged, had a right of examining the principle of their allegiance. Presuming that freedom which the rights of nations allow to every one to live under that sky which is most congenial to him; pronouncing on that new allegiance acquired by the domicile of many years, his Holiness remarks, that primitive allegiance cannot cease against the sacred obligations undertaken by the Cardinals of the Church of God, the oaths they take on receiving the purple, and their eminent office of Councillors to the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual concerns; and that, therefore, they cannot be torn from his bosom.

"With regard to the cessation of the functions of the Cardinals and to his departure, his Holiness could hardly have expected that they would have been attributed to the motives assigned in Champigny's Note. His Holiness will repeat them once more. After having tried every method to recall his Majesty to his previous sentiments towards the Papal See, and to obtain the desired reparation of so many religious innovations, having endured, for such a length of time, with unsubdued patience, and with unalterable meekness, so many outrages and insults; after having seen how fruitless were all the remonstrances urged against the hostile proceedings of the Imperial

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aving peaceably borne the humiliation of imprisonment; eing these insults, these contempts, these violations, in- with every hour, his Holiness found it necessary, though he deepest regret, to determine on the recall of his Legate, r to overthrow at least, in the face of the world, the d scandalous opinion that whatever might occur, even st flagrant wrongs, would receive his tacit consent.

this very recal, the precise period of which could not een anticipated by his Holiness, he professed, along with onstant affectionate regards which he entertained for his , that could be but consent to the demand of the evacua- Rome, and be satisfied with those concessions which are ible with the duties of his Holiness, the Legate might e, in conformity with his instructions, to exercise his ns. But his Majesty proved inflexible, and instead of g a single step, prefered the discontinuance of the Lega- d the departure of the Pontifical Representative.

s not, therefore, his Holiness, who by this hypothetical f his Legate, has declared war against the Emperor; it is peror who chooses to declare war against his Holiness; content to declare war against his temporal Sovereignty, ntens to raise in his spiritual, a wall of division between holics of France and the Sovereign Pontiff, in the assur cording to Champagny's Note, that the Cardinal Legat given up his functions, the Gallican Church resumes its in all its integrity.

s Holiness has too good an opinion of the illustrious of France to doubt that the Gallican Church, however of its prerogatives, is yet so attached to the chair of St. hat it will maintain itself unshaken in its true principles, asserting rights which it does not and cannot possess; ome schismatic, by separating itself from the Catholic

is not then—the repetition is important—it is not his s who seeks the rupture. A pacific Prince, notwith- he was obliged to witness the spoilation, in defiance ght, of his states of Benevento and Ponte Corvo; not- nding his enormous expence of maintaining French notwithstanding the usurpation of his capital, the ion of almost all his sovereign rights; notwithstanding ent dismissal of so many spiritual persons, composing his nate; and notwithstanding all the other acts, by which ity has been degraded, all that his Holiness did, was to d his people, when the French army entered Rome, to respect; all that his Holiness did was to receive it in t hospitable manner, and implore of his Majesty, in the ne, relief from so many aggravated evils; and all that iness now does in this extremity is, to mourn between ibule and the altar, invoking the pity of Heaven upon his and that by a return to better counsels, the most potent r Napoleon will not suffer the inheritance of the Roman en by Providence to the head of the Catholic Church in yment, to be lost and rooted out.

us has his Holiness made war! Thus has he conducted to the present hour towards his Majesty, however dis- and unfortunate has been the result. Still his Holiness erish the hope that his Majesty, rejecting the counsels of nies of the Holy See, who have had recourse to every art ge his disposition, will revert to their former friendly ondence, and be satisfied with the concessions made in e of the 28th January. If, by the hidden purposes of the igh, this should not take place, and his Majesty, regard- his own glory, and deaf to the calls of justice, should put ats in execution, and take possession of the States of the by right of conquest, overturning the Government in pence, his Holiness will be unable to remedy such fatal nces, but he solemnly declares, that the first will not nquest, as his Holiness is in peace with all the world, but an usurpation more violent than history can furnish; second will not be the result of conquest, but that of ion. He declares, at the same time, that it will not be rk of political genius and illumination, but an awful on of that God from whom all Sovereignty is derived, pecially that given to the Head of the Church.

owing, in that event, with profound adoration to the de- f Heaven, his Holiness will find consolation in reflecting, e Creator and Redeemer willed these things, and that all to accomplish his purposes when his appointed time

his is the answer which the Undersigned is commanded by liness to give to the Note of M. Champagny, and to com- te to your Excellency.

"CARDINAL GABRIELLI."

PROVINCIALS.

BRIGHTON, JULY 9.—Our races are at length fixed; there will be four days sport as usual, beginning on Tuesday the 2d of August; and if we may judge from the number of horses entered, there will in all probability, be more sport than has been for some years past.

A NEW MODE OF POUNDING PIGS.—The following is given as a specimen of a pig fancier: A small grunter, the property of a publican in Manchester, on one of the late race days, strayed near one of the sacred edifices, a church; the sexton, no doubt with the purest intention, though without warrant or mittimus, lodged the profane trespasser a prisoner in the church steeple, till a more convenient opportunity, when he might remove him by *habeas corpus*. As the *swinish multitude* (according to Mr. Burke) are a little tenacious of their liberty, so it happened in this instance: the poor prisoner not only made a lusty outcry, but thrust his anti-mosaic carcase through one of the orifices of the belfry, and, like thousands of the world fell a sacrifice to his struggles for freedom, fatally tumbling upon some iron spikes beneath.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—There is at present at a farm-house in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, a turkey hen, that has brought up for these two months past, twelve young powts, and is now sitting upon some eggs for the purpose of bringing out a new brood; but what is remarkable, the turkey cock has taken charge of the first brood, which he covers with his wings at intervals in the day and during the night, with the greatest care and attention.

A curious circumstance occurred one day last week at Chailey, near Lewes. A crow having settled at the brink of a pond, near the garden of Mr. Kemp, shop-keeper, of that place, got entangled, as he supposed by an eel, when Mr. K. took his gun and shot at them; upon taking up the crow, he found he had also killed a snake of 18 inches in length, which had wound itself round the crow, and was in the act of devouring it at the time.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, July 12, 1808.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from Major-General Spencer, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-Gen. Spencer to Viscount Castlereagh, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Windsor Castle, off Ayamonte, June 17, 1808.

MY LORD—I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the passing of the Nautilus, from Lord Collingwood to Sir Charles Cotton, to congratulate your Lordship on the Surrender of the French Squadron, of five line of battle ships and one frigate, in the harbour of Cadiz, to the Spanish arms, on the 14th instant, on which day the Spanish colours were flying in all the French ships. The particulars of this important and interesting event will, no doubt, be fully communicated to your Lordship by Lord Collingwood.

It is also very satisfactory for me to inform your Lordship, that the movement I have made to this quarter, at the request of General Morla, has been attended with the happiest effects. The French troops are retiring in every direction, towards Lisbon, except some very insignificant parties left to occupy the different small forts and posts on this side of Portugal. The Portuguese people are rising in all parts, encouraged greatly by our presence here; and the Spanish frontier on the Guadiana is thus effectually secured from any attack of the French.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *B. SPENCER*, Major-General.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Spencer to Viscount Castlereagh, dated on board his Majesty's brig Scout, off Lagos, June 21, 1808.

MY LORD—The French Fleet having surrender on the 14th, and the British Commissioners having since embarked for England, I beg leave shortly to recapitulate the different events which have led to these desirable objects, and to state to your Lordship the present situation of Spain and Portugal, as far as I have obtained correct information.

The general feeling of the Spaniards had been for some time excited to the utmost degree of indignation at the conduct of the French. The information of the forced renunciation of the Crown of Spain by Charles the Fourth, Ferdinand, and all the Royal Family, in favour of Bonaparte, appeared to signal of universal opposition to the views of Fran-

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The Council of Seville, one of the principal provincial jurisdictions in Spain, have laid hold of some statutes in their Constitution, which authorize their rejecting the orders of the Supreme Council of Madrid when that capital shall be in the power of foreign troops. They have therefore assumed an independent authority in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh, whom they have proclaimed King; and after some previous steps, they have formally declared war against France, and have appealed to the Spanish nation to support them; and their supremacy has been acknowledged by the Councils of several other Provinces.

In Andalusia they collected from fifteen to twenty thousand regular troops, and have put arms in the hands of upwards of sixty thousand peasants. General Castaneos is appointed Commander in Chief: and I understand they propose out of the first levies, to augment the establishment of the old regiments, to double their present numbers.

Provincial Assemblies are also forming in most of the large towns, and different *depôts* fixed upon for raising volunteers.

They have a porportion of near four thousand cavalry, and a large quantity of artillery, as Seville is a foundery, and one of the largest *depôts* in Spain.

All accounts agree, that in every part of Spain the insurrection have commenced almost at the same period; many small detachments of the enemy, and many officers, have been cut off.

General Dupont was on his march to Seville, and had already passed the Morena mountains when the insurrection took place. He has pushed on to Cordova, and, by the intercepted dispatches, we learn he is strengthening himself there, and proposes to wait for reinforcements. In the mean time, the Morena passes in his rear have been occupied by five thousand Spaniards, the road has been broken up; and, I trust, all communication has been cut off.

General D'Alrid had received orders to join him at Seville, with four thousand men, who were to assemble at Alcorentin, but our arrival off Ayamonte, and the arming of all Spain, and the alarms in Portugal, having prevented this movement, I trust that General Junot will not now be able to detach any troops from Portugal, though we understand a French corps has been collected at Elvas, but I do not think it can exceed 4000 men, though the reports of its strength are very various.

At Faro the Portuguese have already risen, have taken or destroyed a detachment of about two hundred men, have seized the arms and ammunition of the province, which the French had collected in a *dépôt*, and also about forty thousand dollars in gold, which the French General had amassed.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated Ocean, off Cadiz, June 14, 1808.

Sir—In my letter of the 12th instant, by the Alphea, I informed you that application had been made for a ship to carry to England Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Council of Seville, to treat with his Majesty's Ministers on such matters as are important to the interest of both countries. The Admiral who commands in the Port of Cadiz being one of the deputed, they did not choose he should depart until the surrender of the French ships, which took place this morning.

The Spaniards having constructed an additional battery of thirty heavy guns, and numerous gun and bomb vessels having taken their stations, the French ships struck their colours at seven o'clock this morning, and soon after the Spanish were hoisted on board them. The French ships, I understand, are not at all injured, as the Spaniards wanted them for their own use; nor has there been much loss of men on either side.

The Governor some days since (and before I came here) requested of Major-General Spencer to proceed to Ayamonte, to oppose a detachment of the French army, which was said to be marching from Portugal by the Coast; and yesterday the transports proceeded, under the protection of the Zealous, to that quarter, where the Windsor Castle had conducted a detachment the day before.

June 15.—The Governor of Cadiz has notified to me, that the Commissioners will be ready to embark in two days. As the Revenge has been stationed near the town, where Sir John Gore has had much intercourse with the Governor and Chiefs in command during the late operations, and witnessed the temper and disposition of the people, I have ordered that ship to receive them, that he may give to his Majesty's Ministers the information they may desire of what has come within his observation as to the present state of this part of Spain.

Application has been made to me this evening by the Supreme Council of Seville, and the Governor of Cadiz, to give a passport to a Spanish frigate and four dispatch vessels, to carry to the ... ral Governments and Presidencies in the West Indies, inform ... of the events which have happened in Spain, and their in... tions to the Governors; and also that a sloop of war may ... out officers to that country, whose presence there is impor... this they urge in preference to their going in a Spanish v... as it will convey a proof of their connection with Great Br...

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Collingw...

Admiralty-Office, July 12, 1808.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Admi... the Blue, &c. to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, da... board his Majesty's ship the Hibernia, off the Tagus, th... June, 1808.

Sir—Enclosed I transmit, for the information of the ... Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter re... by me from Captain Crayke, of his Majesty's sloop Ec... detailing the state of affairs at Oporto.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. Cotton

His Majesty's sloop Eclipse, off the Bar of Oporto, Ju...

Sir—Since the account I had the honour of delivering ... on the 10th June, Oporto has undergone two revolution... has been successively in the hands of the French and the s... of the Prince Regent.

After the Spaniards had delivered the forts into the c... of the Portuguese, and the national colours were every ... hoisted, the French were again able to establish their auth... in consequence of the weak and undetermined measures ... Governor, Louis D'Oliveira, who is now confined as a t... and maintained it till the 16th, the day of *Corpus Chr...* great national festival, when it had been usual for the ... guese regiments to attend with colours flying. The Gov... D'Oliveira, in consequence of orders from Junot, attemp... establish the French flag instead of the Portuguese, at th... cession. This violent attack on the national custom drew ... the murmurs of the populace to so great a degree, that ... tempt to compromise on the part of the Governor had no ... and on the 18th, in the evening, the day before my ... here, they were excited to such a degree of fury, that, ... nanced by the Priests, the people rose in *masse*, broke ... the *depôts*, and supplied themselves with twenty-five th... stand of arms, and, together with the regulars, formed ... determined and enthusiastic army. From this moment all ... authority ceased, and every man, either French, or sus... of being inclined to the French interest, was arrested.

The Bishop of Oporto was elected as the new Governo... an army of twenty thousand men went to meet the F... who had advanced to the amount of 900 within six leag... Oporto.

The enthusiasm has communicated from one to the othe... the Portuguese provinces of Tralos, Monies, Minho, a... Northern parts of Beira, in imitation of the Spaniards, ... risen in arms, determined to extirpate the French from ... kingdom. From the most moderate accounts, besides ... are at Oporto, I may estimate them at upwards of one hu... thousand men.

All the regular regiments disbanded by the French, are ... ing again with the greatest alacrity, and will soon join ... I have this day had an interview with his Excellency th... vernor, conducted him amidst the shouts and huzzas of th... palace.

To-morrow I send a party of men to mount the guns of a... Brazil ship, the command of which is given to an Englis... and destined as a floating battery to defend the bridge, i... the French should have the temerity to approach, thoug... an event is not to be apprehended. If any requisition is ... for powder, I shall comply with it, but they have at p... abundance of arms, ammunition and provisions.

The detestation of the Portuguese to the French is so ... that Captain Jones and myself, after having begged the ... the French Intendant of Police, had the greatest difficu... conveying him a prisoner to the boat, and the unbounded ... and respect for the English, alone prevented the enraged ... lace from tearing him to pieces.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. A. Cad...

Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief, &...

Extract of a Letter from Captain Digby, of his Majesty's ... the Cossack, addressed to the Right Honourable Lord ... bier, Admiral of the Blue, &c. and transmitted by his ... ship to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole.

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His Majesty's Ship Cossack, off Saint Andero, June 25, 1808.

My Lord,—The last opportunity I had of writing to your lordship, I acquainted you of my intention to go to St. Andero immediately and afford every assistance in my power to the loyal inhabitants, and bring off any British subjects that might wish to come away, in the present uncertain state of the country; and I had intelligence that the French frigate in Passage, accompanied by several gun-boats, was expected to make a descent on that part of the coast; owing to the strong easterly winds, and long calms, I did not get there till the 21st. The signal-post displayed a flag of truce, which was answered by both ships. The Captain of the Port, Don Vincento Carmino, came on board; he told us the French army was soon expected to make an attack on the pass of the mountains that guarded the approach to the town; he invited us to anchor in Sardenero Bay, which we did at five P. M.; until he had made his report to the Bishop, who was the present Governor, he wished us not to land. No boat returning by one o'clock the next day, I concluded some sudden attack, or unexpected event must have taken place. In the afternoon a brig came out of the harbour full of people of all descriptions, who had left the town on the report that the French were advancing. I immediately got under weigh, and sent Captain Daly, of the Comet, up the harbour, to gain some confirmed intelligence, and should the report prove true, to reconnoitre the fort, and find out where the principal magazine was, and, if it was possible, to destroy it. Between eight and nine, P. M. Captain Daly returned with certain information, that the French army had gained the pass, and had halted only a few miles from the town, and were expected to enter that night or next day.

Captain Daly also made every possible observation, and had himself spiked the guns in two forts near the town, and he requested to go and destroy the magazine, and the guns in the forts that guard the entrance of the harbour. I should certainly have sent the boats that night, but the great chance of their being taken by surprise, should the enemy advance, and the night being dark and squally, with every appearance of bad weather, made me defer it till next morning; at day-light we stood into the bay, and manned and armed two boats from each ship, under the orders of Captain Daly; he was accompanied by Lieutenant H. M. Herbert, of the Cossack, and Lieutenant Read, of the Royal Marines, and several of the younger officers, who all volunteered their services; they left this ship soon after six o'clock, and landed about eight, spiked all the guns in Fort St. Salvador de Ano, and Fort Sedra, and wedged shot in the chambers of them, which renders them quite useless; the magazine was at some little distance, and had five hundred whole barrels of powder in it, besides quantities of other stores; all which was completely destroyed, great part by throwing it over the cliffs into the sea, leaving sufficient to blow up the magazine; the train was laid for a considerable distance, and it was let off about ten o'clock, which instantly levelled the whole building to the ground; finding some more powder in Fort Sedra, a train was laid to it, which took effect, and blew part of the house and storehouse in it up; the two other forts on the west side of the bay they could not attempt, as the surf was so high it was impossible to land, and to walk round was too far from the boats, as they had not a moment to spare; having heard before they set fire to the first train, that the French had entered the town, and they expected a strong guard at the forts; the boats left the shore by eleven o'clock, and had just got round the Point of De Ano, when a considerable body of French dragoons appeared on the hill, and took post near the smoaking ruins of the magazine. I am sorry to say, Captain Daly, and Lieutenant Read of the Marines, are much scorched, particularly Lieutenant read, in setting fire to the last train, but am happy to find his eyes are safe, and he is doing well. Captain Daly speaks in high commendation of the zeal and exertion of every officer and man employed with him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *George Digby.*

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Dundas, of his Majesty's ship Euryalus, to Captain Graves, of the Brunswick, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

His Majesty's ship Euryalus, in the Great Belt, June 12, 1808.

Sir,—After having seen the convoy clear, I proceeded in company with his Majesty's sloop Cruizer, and late yesterday evening discovered several vessels at anchor near the entrance of the Naskon, very close to the shore. We anchored at dark, and I sent Lieutenant Head, with the boats of this ship and Cruizer (four in number) to destroy them; and it is with great pleasure I have to inform you, he executed this service with his usual bravery and judgment, by burning two large vessels fitted for the reception of troops, capturing a gun-vessel of the largest dimensions, mounting two eighteen pounders, and having sixty-four men on board, moored within half pistol-shot of a battery of three eighteen pounders, and the shore lined with troops. Although the enemy defended themselves well, we had but one man slightly wounded; their loss was great, seven killed, and twelve wounded, with many drowned; and they must have suffered on shore by the fire from our boats.

I beg leave to mention the midshipmen employed, Messrs. Wemyss, Rickets, Yeoman, Richard, and Graymore, of this ship, Moffat and Loveday of the Cruizer, for their good conduct on this occasion, and who are, together with the boats' crews, particularly mentioned by Lieut. Head.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. H. L. Dundas.

Thomas Graves, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Brunswick.

George Johnstone, Yeoman of the sheets, wounded.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Buck, Singleton, and Cattell, London and Coventry, silkmen. Goodman, Gainsford, and Fairbairn, Sheffield, silver-platers. Morton and Co. Manchester, calenderers. Mayne, Brown, and Co. Lisbon. Smith and Setree, Great St. Helen's, London, solicitors. Mackenzie, Gillespie, Parker, Gerrard, Ogilvy, Yeoward, G. Gillespie, and Mure, London and America.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Wilson, Liverpool, farrier, to surrender Aug. 16, 17, and 23, at one, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry; and Messrs. Bardswell and Stephenson, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

James Lovell, Houndsditch, baker, July 16, 26, at one, and Aug 23, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Parnther and Son, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

Joseph Whitehead, Manchester, cordwainer, July 19, at eleven, Aug. 1, and 23, at three, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street.

Thomas Lee, Liverpool, innkeeper, July 26, 27, and Aug. 23, at eleven, at the Star and Garter, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Dawson, Liverpool; Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row, London.

William Bradbury, Small-bridge, Huddersfield, Lancaster, woollen-draper, July 15, 30, and Aug. 23, at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Rochdale. Attornies, Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row; Mr. Milne, Rochdale.

James Dovey, Hereford, wine-merchant, July 27, 28, and Aug. 23, at eleven, at the Black Dog Inn, Gloucester. Attornies, Mr. Chilton, Chancery-lane; and Thomas Okey, Gloucester.

William Stretton, Wadenhoe, Northampton, butcher, July 25, at five, 26, and Aug. 23, at eleven, at the George Inn, Thrapston. Attornies, Messrs. Robert and Caryer Sherard, Thrapston and Oundle; and Messrs. Kinderley, Long and Ince, Gray's-inn.

Samuel Harmer, Aldborough, Suffolk, innkeeper, July 23, 26, and Aug. 23, at eleven, at the Angel, Halesworth. Attornies, Messrs. Debary and Derby, Tanfield-court, Temple; and Mr. Browne Bohun, Beccles.

Thomas Shenston, Market Bosworth, Leicester, draper, July 27, at three, 28, and Aug. 23, at eleven, at the George, Hinckley. Attornies, Mr. Hood Berridge, Wood-street, Cheapside; and Mr. Thornley, Hinckley.

George Orchard, Copenhagen-house, Islington, victualler, July 23, 26, and Aug. 23, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Loxley, Cheapside.

John Popplewell, Kingston-upon-Hull, auctioneer, July 19, 20, and Aug. 23, at eleven, at the Dog and Duck Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull. Attornies, Messrs. Exley and Stocker, Furnival's Inn; and Messrs. Codd and Garland, Kingston-upon-Hull.

George Stokoe, Sun-street, plane-maker, July 19, at eleven, 23, and Aug. 23, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mr. Aubrey, Took's-court, Cursitor-street, and Mr. Pullen, Fore-street.

DIVIDENDS.

August 2. George Potts, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

Aug. 6. John Yew Griffith, Northampton-Terrace, City Road, stock-broker, at eleven, at Guildhall.

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Aug. 3. John Merrifield, Grantham, money-scrivener, at eleven, at the George Inn, Grantham.

Aug. 10. Christopher Cross, and John Cross, Liverpool, carriers, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Johnstreet, Liverpool.

Aug. 2. Richard Tomlinson, Leek, Stafford, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 6. James Roxburgh, Winchester-street, insurance-broker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Aug. 6. John Wood Dixon, Crescent, Minories, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Aug. 20. James Read, Broad-street, underwriter, at ten, at Guildhall.

Aug. 2. James Boroughs, Chiswell-street, hosier, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 9. Samuel Harrison, Manchester, and William Harrison, of Sheffield, hatters and hosiers, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester.

Aug. 2. Thomas Roper, Islington, rope-maker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 16. Robert Daniel Clarke, Wareham, Dorset, linen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 3. Thomas Kirkpatrick, Oxford-road, silk-mercer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 16. Nicholas Horn, Martin's-lane, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

July 23. Anthony Beck, Oxford-street, sadler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 6. Peter Martinnant, of St. James's-street, Middlesex, warehouseman, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 2.

William Monk, Parbold, Lancaster, lime-burner.—James Kershaw and William Kershaw, Hallifax, merchants.—Thomas Jennings, Bunhill-row, warfinger.—Charles Roberts, Great Tower-street, victualler.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, July 16, 1808.

The King has been pleased to order a *Congé d'Elire* to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Hereford to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God Folliot Herbert Walker Cornwall, late Bishop thereof, to the See of Worcester; and His Majesty has also been pleased to recommend the Right Rev. Father in God John Luxmoore, Bishop of Bristol, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Hereford.

[The Gazette contains a letter from Captain John Duer, of His Majesty's ship Aurora, giving an account of his having captured the French privateer Le Vengeance of eight long nine-pounders, and one long twelve-pounder, and 88 men. The privateer was formerly his Majesty's schooner Tobago.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Levesque, Barbet and Beuzeville, Steward-street, Old Artillery Ground, silk-manufacturers. Jackes and Co. Pickle Herring, Southwark, corafactors. George and Bennett, Liverpool, hoop-makers. Tuthill and Callaghan, Great St. Helen's, London, merchants. Hatfield and Jacob, Battersea, plumbers. Swinburne and Co. Derbyshire, bankers. Fisher and Chorley, Lancaster, merchants. Bentley and Ashley, Chatham, brewers. Harding and Bright, Broseley, Salop, grocers. Rollingson, Elgie, Cocks, and Elgie, Ecclesfield, conductors of a seminary for the education of young ladies. Peppercorn, Smith and Peppercorn, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, milliners. Blakemore and Robins, Darlaston, Staffordshire, gun-lock-makers. Sowter and Edge, Derby, mercers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

John Harkness, Addle-street, Wood-street, merchant, July 19, at two, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Robert Harkins Kendall, Little Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons, sugar-refiner.

BANKRUPTS.

William Hobson, Stockport, Cheshire, grocer, to surrender July 21, Aug. 8, and 27, at five, at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Stockport. Attornies, Messrs. Edmunds, Exchequer-Office of Pleas, Lincoln's Inn; and Mr. Baddeley, Stockport.

Samuel Sanders, Abchurch-lane, vintner, July 26, Aug. 2, and 27, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Druce, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street.

John Coghlan, Liverpool, victualler, Aug. 17, 18, and 27, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. At Mr. Penington, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John-stree ford-row, London.

Thomas Calvert, Lancaster, grocer, Aug. 10, at five, 27, at eleven, at the Commercial Inn, Lancaster. At Mr. Hurd, Temple, London; and Mr. Clark, Lancaster.

Richard Swallow, Attercliffe-Forge, Sheffield, Yo ironmaster, July 21, at three, 22, and Aug. 27, at eleven Angel Inn, Sheffield. Attornies, Messrs. Sykes and K New Inn, London; and Mr. Brookefield, Sheffield.

Daniel Bloom, Trowse Millgate, Norwich, merchan 23, at one, 26, at two, and Aug. 27, at twelve, at Gu London. Attornies, Messrs. Barber and Cranch, Old street, London.

William White, Blackfriars-road, white lead manufa July 19, Aug. 2, and 27, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

Joseph Gate, Fleet-street, pastry-cook, July 26, Au one, and 27, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Matthe Randle, Castle-street, Holborn.

Allen Cawley, Milton, Derbyshire, grocer, Aug. 3 twelve, and 27, at five, at the White Lion Inn, Sto Attornies, Mr. Hukley, Pump-court, Temple; and Mr Stockport.

DIVIDENDS.

August 27. William Smith, Cheapside, warehouse twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 6. Howard Spicer, Walden, Essex, draper, at at Guildhall.

Aug. 8. John James Fuller, Yoxford, Suffolk, dra ten, at the Bell Inn, Saxmundham.

Aug. 10. John Sawyer and John Kettlewell, Leed chants, at ten, at the Yew-tree Inn, Yorkshire.

Aug. 12. John Green, Kingston-upon-Hull, flax-dre eleven, at the Dog and Duck Tavern, Kingston-upon Hul

Aug. 9. John Jacob, Stratford, miller, at ten, at Gu

Oct. 15. William Bulgin, printer, at eleven, at the Lion Inn, Bristol.

Aug. 16. Henry Binden, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, factor, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

Aug. 20. John Colwill, Newnham, Gloucestershire, merchant, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

Aug. 12. John Jackson, Liverpool, merchant, at ele the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 6.

James Williams, Bristol, broker.—Francis Drake, mouth-dock, baker.—Thomas Baldock, Chatham-hill, m

This Day is published, in one Volume Octave, extra B price 6s.

INTRIGUES OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN WITH PRINCE OF PEACE AND OTHERS,

WRITTEN BY A SPANISH NOBLEMAN AND PATRIO

Who alone can be acquainted with the *Amours* and *Intrig* the above Personages.

Printed and published by J. B. Bell and J. De Camp, Catherine-street, Strand, and may be had of every Boo throughout the United Kingdom.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDEN

We shall be happy to receive *Robertus's* Communicatio particularly upon that subject his humanity and goo has so feelingly suggested.

On account of the extraordinary and important News th been received from the Continent, we have judged it ne to omit *this week* our REVIEW ON POLITICAL DECLA

The young woman that was recently found with her cut in the neighbourhood of Highgate, has given rise to conversation. Lady Mansfield has frequently been to s It appears she committed the act in a state of insanity. name is Mary Reading; and was a nursery-maid. She i the care of Mr. Wyatt, the Master of the St. Pancras mary; who, with some difficulty discovered her friend made them acquainted with her situation.—Too much cannot be given to Mr. Wyatt, for the attention he ha to the unfortunate woman. Mr. Uppam, the surgeon Infirmary, has been instrumental in the healing of the she inflicted on herself. She is in a fair way of recovery is likely to be restored to her senses.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,
SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

BRITISH EXPEDITION.

Ve expected to have been able to inform our readers of departure of the expedition, under the command of ARTHUR WELLESLEY, but unfortunately our expectas have been disappointed. What can be the cause of delay we know not. From the importance of its tination it would be supposed that no time should be . Or, are Ministers willing to hear of some signal cess on the part of the gallant Spaniards before the edition be allowed to sail? Or, are they uncertain whether hall proceed to Sicily, in preference to Portugal or in. Whatever be the cause, the delay is shameful, and erves the highest animadversion. In military expedis a few days make an inconceivable difference. It is e hoped this delay has no connection with the differe said to exist in the Cabinet, about the choice of a amander in Chief. So many rumours have been cir ted about this nomination, that it is impossible to it over in silence. According to some the Earl of ATHAM is to command an Expedition of 40,000 men; bt others assert that the Duke of YORK has expressed a re to obtain the Chief Command. We are certain that ther of these rumours are founded on truth; and from favourable opinion we are willing to entertain of ral Members of the Cabinet, we are convinced they never any thing of the kind in agitation. In an Expeon, which is destined to secure the liberties of Europe, to t the Spaniards in repelling their invaders, and by this k of energy on our part, to rouse the Continent from its mber, there is reason to believe that a General, who ore accustomed to service than the Earl of CHATHAM possibly be, will be chosen. So much absolutely ends on the reputation of a Commander in Chief, t the success of an expedition may be said to depend it absolutely. We would willingly ask where the l of CHATHAM has acquired his? Was it in Hyde Park? this subject is really too serious and important in its sequence, to treat it with levity or humour. The Duke ORK, notwithstanding his military abilities and expe-ce, can have no inclination to re-appear on a theatre, ere he has been uniformly unfortunate. There is a fa-ty attached to some men, who, with the best combina-s, and the greatest tactical knowledge, have been al-s beat: such was the case with Admiral COLIGNY, and riably so with KING WILLIAM, whichever he command-gainst the generals of LEWIS XIV. Without derogating he least from the talents and skill of his Royal High-, he is from the same fatality, of his having been al-s unsuccessful, perfectly incompetent for a situation ere fortune is supposed to exercise so much influence. will say no more on this subject at present, because it been communicated as a mere matter of report. But we will give as our decided opinion, that the choice of er his Royal Highness, or the Earl of CHATHAM, will er meet the approbation of the Public.

The accounts from Spain continue to be favourable. The our and patriotism which this brave Nation displays in the assertion of its rights, are greater than we expected from any modern people. Notwithstanding the check which the Patriots received in their first attack of DUPONT, this, so far from discouraging them, had only excited them to more energetic efforts. When we consider their generous endeavours, the more we regret that no effort has been made as yet to effect a diversion in their favour. The exertions of the Portuguese correspond with those of their neighbours. They anxiously wait for the co-operation of an English army. And if our Expedition from Cork be intended for the Tagus, in rescuing an ancient ally from French oppression, we render, at the same time, the most efficacious assistance to the Spaniards.

INSURRECTIONS IN SEVERAL PARTS OF THE CONTINENT.

Accounts have certainly been received, that the most marked disapprobation has been manifested in several parts of France, particularly at Paris, on account of the atrocious occurrences in Spain. In the coffee-houses and theatres, the Parisians are said to have shewn their discontent so strongly, that 20 or 30 persons are arrested every day.—Though the most rigorous precautions may be adopted by the Police; though the press be entirely subservient to the will of the French Government, it is impossible to conceal from the inhabitants the iniquitous proceedings at Bayonne. These events must convince the French, that the plans of BONAPARTE are perfectly incompetent with their happiness and tranquillity. They are still men. They have their individual and national feelings; and when they see a stranger, who has usurped the government of their country, hurrying them on from one iniquitous transaction to another, they must reflect that they are exciting the execration of mankind, and loading themselves with a vast burthen of infamy, for the sole purpose of aggrandizing a stranger and his family.

Advices are said to have been received, that Marshal BRUNE had been arrested at Paris, and sent to the Temple. This arrestation has been occasioned, it is said, by his conduct in Pomerania. According to the same accounts TALLEYRAND has shared his fate. To neither of these reports are we willing to attach much credit. If BONAPARTE had been offended at the conduct of BRUNE, relative to the KING of SWEDEN, he would not have waited twelve months; but would have him arrested immediately after the event. Though we have no doubt of the violence of BONAPARTE, yet we think him possessed of too much prudence to excite the distrust and apprehension of the principal persons attached to his fortunes; which would unavoidably take place, were he guilty of the imprudence of arresting two men, such as TALLEYRAND and BRUNE. Should this event occur, BONAPARTE would not be a single instant secure. As every one about him would be apprehensive of a similar fate, they would soon endeavour to secure their own existence by his destruction.

However, these symptoms of discontent have not appeared among the French alone, they have broken out into absolute resistance in the county of Mark, formerly belonging to the KING of PRUSSIA, and now forming a part of the new Kingdom of Westphalia. A large body of conscripts had been ordered to march towards Spain, they peremptorily refused to obey; and it is stated at the same time, that a detachment of troops, having been sent to reduce them to obedience, would not proceed, as soon as they were informed on what business they were to be employed.

This confirms an opinion we had long entertained, and which we had an opportunity of observing on the Continent, but which we were unwilling to mention from its singularity, that BONAPARTE is far from possessing the affections of the soldiery. The moment he suffers the slightest discomfiture in any of his designs, or the least defeat has weakened their enthusiasm for his military capacity, this disaffection, which is now confined to some petulant

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remarks and sarcasms, will be soon converted into open disobedience. There are not men wanting in France, both in the Senate and the Army to foment it, as soon as they can do it with any prospect of success. Military adventurers, like Massena and Bernadotte, though they at present cringe to the Usurper, must severely feel the state of insignificance to which the uncontrouled power of Bonaparte has reduced them. Like the companions of Cæsar, they participate in the plunder of the provinces he has conquered: but like them, when an opportunity offers, they will sacrifice him without compunction. There is no measure to the views of ambitious men; though they may content themselves with equality, they are never satisfied as long as another usurps authority over them.

Amongst the variety of subjects, which, in the course of the week, have occupied the attention of the public, none has excited more surprise or more regret, than a reported misunderstanding between the Commanders of our Expedition to the Baltic, and the gallant King of Sweden. After the conduct of that Monarch toward us; after his refusing to enter into any compromise with the enemies of this country; after having hazarded the security of his crown in consequence of his adherence to the common cause of European independence; after the frequent mention made by his Majesty's ministers of his strict adherence to his engagements; shall we give credit to the misunderstanding said to have existed between Sir John Moore and his Majesty.—We would wish, for the honour of our General, and even for the consistency of Ministers, that this disagreeable rumour could only be traced to the inventive heads of some of our journalists. But this entire affair is still so mysterious, that we are absolutely afraid of communicating our sentiments upon it. We would willingly disbelieve it; we would even willingly communicate to the public the reasons we have to discredit it. We will only add, is there any satisfactory communication as yet made to the public, to induce us all at once to renounce the high opinion we are certainly justified in forming of the Swedish Monarch; certainly not. Or, shall we throw the blame on Sir John Moore. This would be both premature and indiscreet before we are better acquainted with the circumstances, than we are as yet from the obscure hints thrown out in some of the daily papers. Should this circumstance however be true, which we sincerely hope is not the case, the strictest scrutiny should be made, every satisfaction given to the gallant Monarch, who came forward in so honourable a manner, in support of the common cause.

This is not, certainly, a moment for our Generals to display their courage or independence, by entering into a dispute with the only ally we had on the Continent. We have already suffered too much from the indiscretion of some; and there is something so repugnant to our feelings, something so ungrateful in the transaction, that we feel strongly inclined to reject it wholly; and to consider it, notwithstanding the variety of channels through which it has been communicated, as an idle or malicious rumour.

TURKISH EMBASSY.

The arrival of two Turkish Envoys has been as unexpected as it is important. Their object is undoubtedly the re-establishment of peace between the two countries. It would be useless to point out the advantages that would result from this event. Exclusive of its opening a new market to our merchants, it will have very considerable effect towards hastening the decision of Austria; which, in case of a war with France, would be exposed to considerable inconvenience, in having in her rear a power absolutely at the discretion of the latter. This important intelligence has been communicated to us in a letter from Plymouth, dated 12th July.

"Late last evening arrived here the Bittern sloop of war, of 18 guns, Capt. Usher, from Malta, Gibraltar, and Vigo, with dispatches of very great importance for Government; after the usual quarantine precautions, the dispatches were landed, as also the persons who were charged with them, viz. their Excellencies Sidky Effendi, and Demetrius Duc, two Turkish Ambassadors; Captain Angelo, of the 21st regiment; A. S. J. Barker, Esq. Secretary to Mr. Adair, and Captain Usher of the Bittern, who are gone off for London. They sailed from Malta seven weeks since, and the Ambassadors are said to be in possession of Preliminaries from the Turkish Court, for Peace with this country. If so fortunately happened, as the Bittern came through the Bay of Biscay, that she fell in with the Hyperion, of 52 guns, on her outward voyage to Malta, on board of which was Mr. Adair and his suite, who is on an embassy to Turkey; and after the Ambassadors had explained to each other the nature of their mission, Mr. Adair considered it of importance to send back his Secretary by the Bittern, for further instructions from his Government, and he proceeded on his voyage to Malta: when the Ambassadors were landed, a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Bittern. She sailed off Cadiz about three weeks since, and brings a confirmation of the French men of war in that harbour being in possession of the Spaniards; and it is said that the French Admiral was badly wounded before he struck his colours, and has since died of his wounds.

It is also reported, that the Russian fleet in the Tagus had given themselves up to the Portuguese.

It is reported that a Proclamation has been issued by the Junta of Seville, ordering the arrest of General Escheveria, as a Traitor. This is the Officer who commanded the Patriots in their first action with Dupont's army, in which they were worsted. He had, under the former Government, been guilty of some mal-practices, for which he was exiled to Ceuta. The above Proclamation is dated the 11th of June.

INTERESTING ADVICES FROM THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.

The Spanish Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Council of Seville, to conclude a Treaty of Peace and Alliance between Great Britain and Spain, are arrived. The Commissioners are Admiral Don Apodaca, and Major General Don Jacomie. They are accompanied by two other persons of distinction, in the capacity of Secretaries. They landed at Portsmouth on Thursday, amidst the acclamations of the populace and the ringing of bells. His Majesty's ship Revenge, which brought them from Cadiz, was decorated with the Spanish flag, and her commander, Sir John Gore, wore the cockade of the Patriots, with the inscription, "*Long live Ferdinand the Seventh.*" He was frequently on shore at Cadiz, and, when he first landed, such was the enthusiasm of all ranks and descriptions, and their high esteem for the British character, that it was with great difficulty he could get excused from being carried by Ladies along the streets. The Commissioners reached town on Friday, and have already had an interview with Mr. Secretary Canning. The accounts they bring confirm all those we have from time to time published, relative to the enthusiastic determination of the brave Spaniards to extirpate their vile and perfidious oppressors.—Upon this interesting subject we have been favoured with the following important communication, which is, we believe, the very latest that has been received from that part of Spain:—

"Cadiz, June 18.—I returned last night from Seville, after having spent eight days in that city. The Supreme Junta is perfectly organized in all its various departments. They are night and day employed, and, go through an immensity of business. The army is on a highly respectable and formidable footing. The van-guard is at Carmona; it consists of about 5000 regulars, and as many volunteers. These, with what they have in other parts are constantly at work, learning the use of arms, and to march in order, and as soon as they acquire a tolerable knowledge of these arts, they are incorporated in the veteran corps, at a certain number per company. There will be a reinforcement of about 10,000 more. Regulars march daily to the army from this place and its environs, where they are no longer wanted, in consequence of the surrender of the French fleet at discretion.

"The repulse which the peasantry and about 2000 regulars experienced, from about 10,000 French coming into Cordova, alarmed the people here very much; but since the particulars have been well ascertained, every one appears in spirits. The army has been well organized. The French are completely cut off from Castille and La Mancha, and must surrender or be cut

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to pieces on the marching forward of the armies, which is to take place to-morrow, 10th inst.

"Castanos is at Carmona, he will take the command in chief; it is impossible to have a better General; he is well seconded by the celebrated Reding, brother to the distinguished Swiss Patriot, Aloys Reding. We are all in the best spirits, and are in no fear respecting the ultimate success of the just cause in which we have so heartily engaged."

When the Commissioners left Cadiz, the contributions in aid of the war, notwithstanding the actual distressed state of Spain, were productive beyond all expectation. In Cadiz alone, the merchants furnished the sum of 350,000 hard dollars. Eight thousand men were also raised in that city, completely armed, and on their march against the enemy. The regular force and militia in Seville and its vicinity, amounted to 40,000 men. There were besides 60,000 volunteers in arms. On the 15th of June, the inhabitants of Cadiz were in hourly expectation of official intelligence of the surrender of Dupont. The Governor of Malaga, at the head of 18,000 men, had marched to co-operate with the Patriots, by whom he was surrounded at Cordova and no doubt is entertained of the utter annihilation of the enemy's force in that quarter.—From Valentia, it is stated, that such was the inveteracy of the Spaniards towards the French, that upwards of 150 merchants resident in that province have fallen sacrifices to the indignation of the Spaniards at the atrocious perfidy of their Gallic oppressors.

A Copy of the Letter of the French Admiral Rosilly to the Governor of Cadiz, on his agreeing to surrender to the Spaniards the fleet under his command—it is as follows:

(TRANSLATION.)

"*On Board the Hero, in the Bay of Cadiz,* 14*th June,* 1808.

"CAPTAIN-GENERAL—I find myself compelled, in consequence of the means exercised against me, to give up the Fleet under my command, without further resistance; seeing that it is the interest of both nations not to destroy the ships.

"Although your Excellency has not announced to me, that the crews of the ships under my command, as well as their property, should be respected, I should reckon too much on Spanish honour, and the known generosity of your own character, to entertain any fears on those subjects.

"I request that your Excellency will only send a few troops at first, that the crews may evacuate, ship after ship, in order to avoid the confusion which has on such occasions taken place.

"According to the Laws of War, I request that you will permit, or procure permission for me to send an Officer to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in order that I may be enabled to give him an account of the events which have taken place.

"I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most humble Servant.

(Signed) "*ROSILLY.*"

Accounts from Majorca have been received at Gibraltar, which state that a vessel had arrived there from Barcelona, the Captain of which affirms, that there had been fighting between the French and Patriots in that City on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of last month, and that it continued when he left it on the 9th.

General Cuesta, one of the Patriot Generals, it is said, has sent word to Murat, at Madrid, that if he chose to evacuate Madrid and Spain, he should not be molested in his retreat; but that if he did not accept his offer, he must take the consequences, as he was advancing against him at the head of a strong army of the Patriots.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, his Majesty held a private Levee at the Queen's Palace, when the following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

Lieutenant-General Calcraft, on his promotion; Colonel Hawker, on his being appointed Aide-du-Camp to his Majesty; Major-General Sir Samuel Achmuty, upon his being appointed to the command of the Ninth Garrison Battalion; the Rev. Dr. Mansel, upon his being elected to the Bishopric of Bristol; and Dr. Cornwall, the late Bishop of Hereford, on his translation to the Bishopric of Worcester.

His Majesty held a Privy Council for public business, and afterwards held another to receive the Recorder of London's report of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate; when his Majesty was pleased to respite them during pleasure. His Majesty gave audiences to the Cabinet Ministers, Lord Heathfield, and Mr. Ryder, the Judge Advocate, who laid before his Majesty the proceedings of several Courts Martial.

CITY.

Tuesday a Court of Aldermen was summoned to meet at Guildhall, but a sufficient number of Aldermen not attending to constitute a Court, the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be continued at 12½d. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 10½d. household.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday at Guildhall, which was numerously attended.

Mr. Quin moved, that a dutiful and loyal Address be presented to his Majesty, expressive of the Thanks of the Court for the great, decisive, and magnanimous measures adopted by his Majesty towards assisting the glorious cause in which the Spanish nation is engaged, to defeat the perfidy and usurpation of the common enemy of Europe.

Mr. Alderman Birch seconded the motion.

Mr. Bell, in an animated speech, supported the motion. He did not agree with the sentiment maintained by some persons, that we ought to wait a little longer, till further information was received from Spain. The contest, said he, for freedom is commenced; the question betwixt the Spanish People and Bonaparte is at issue, and it is not fit that we should abide the event before we declare our opinion. If the Spanish Patriots succeed, let us share with them the glory of their victory. But if (which God forbid) they are reduced to slavery, let us not feel the remorse of reflecting that we have withheld our support to them on the day when they were fighting for freedom. He thought that more than an expression of our feelings might be given, and that money, the sinews of war, ought also to be voted, as the commencement of a general fund, that might be raised all over the country for this glorious purpose. He gave the highest approbation to his Majesty's Ministers for their prompt decision, and trusted that it would be followed with the happiest result.

After some discussion the motion was unanimously agreed to, and a Committee of all the Aldermen present, with a Commoner from each ward, was appointed to withdraw immediately and prepare an Address. The Committee having returned with a draft of an Address, the same was read, agreed to, and ordered to be signed by the Town Clerk and the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, be ordered to wait upon his Majesty, to know his Royal will and pleasure when the Court should attend him to present the same.

THE THEATRE.

MR. MAY AS ROVER IN WILD OATS.—LILLO'S TRAGEDY OF FATAL CURIOSITY.—MR. WINSTON'S ALTERATION OF MOLIERE'S FOURBERIES DE SCAPIN.

Mr. May, from the Belfast Theatre, on Tuesday night made his first appearance in London, as *Rover*, in Mr. O'Keefe's whimsical Comedy of *Wild Oats*. We are sorry to speak of any body with unqualified censure; and yet we have in vain considered how it would be possible, consistently with truth, to mix any kind of praise with our account of Mr. May's performance. It perhaps may be thought that it would be unfair to judge the powers of any actor by his performance of so extravagant a character as *Rover*; but we do not allow this plea: for it is to be presumed, (though it does not indeed invariably take place,) that an actor in choosing a part for his first appearance, chooses that kind of part which is most likely to shew his strength. A very good actor might fail in such a part as *Rover*, but he would fail in a manner totally opposite to the manner of Mr. May's failure. He would fail by under-acting so broad a part, while Mr. May fails by over-acting it. It is the character of a lively young Gentleman, who having arrived from India without money or connections, goes upon the stage for a subsistence: his conduct is a tissue of generosity and carelessness, courage and absurdity. He does a thousand things very little suited to the general course of society, and interlards his whole conversation with quotations from the Plays most generally acted. It is easy to see, that a character so eccentric must be in perpetual danger of becoming very coarse, unless the actor who performs it take especial care to avoid every kind of inelegance, and contrive to sustain the spirit of the humour, without dashing into vulgarity. In short, it is a sort of part, which, if it does strike, strikes with infinite force: but which, when displeases, must displease with an effect almost disgusting. An actor, accustomed to play in a more chaste kind of Comedy, (if indeed this, which is but a five-act Farce, may be called a Comedy at all,) would, perhaps, do but little with the part; would fail, but not displease. His habits and feelings would be perpetually shocked: he would find himself damped and flattened: and the damp and flatness would natu-

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rally spread itself to the audience. But the displeasure, which we felt at Mr. May's performance, arose from a totally different cause; it arose not through damps and flatness, but from that act of mixed tedium and indignation which is sure to fill the mind at the sight of heavy mirth and dashing impotence.

The Comic Muse has many suitors, for her gaiety and manners are generally enticing; but very few of her admirers are happy enough to obtain her favours. We do not speak of the bastard goddess of low Comedy; we mean the more dignified and elegant divinity. We hope that Mr. May will consider himself, from this moment, as a hopeless lover; and, like the wooers of Shakespeare's Portia, having failed in his chance, be content to court no more. His physical defects alone are sufficient to render success unattainable: his sharpness of visage, and his harshness of voice, must always make him unpleasing. But he has also a total want of dignity in his manner, of ease in his carriage, of whim in his drollery, and of impressiveness in his heroism. And if his external deficiencies are thus remarkable, his mental powers do not seem to compensate the evil. His conception is as bad as his execution. Our readers will, perhaps, be able to form some judgment of his intellectual incompetency, when we tell them, that, in repeating the line,

"A voice, potential double as the Duke's," that is, a *voice twice as powerful* as the Duke's; he gave the reading—

"A voice potential, double as the Duke's," as if he intended to say, a *powerful voice, twice as loud* as the Duke's.

Mr. May has a tolerably good figure, and, for ought we know, may be a gentlemanly man in private; but on the stage he is terribly inelegant, and seems too eager to make the most both of his person and his part. It may be right that every body should have a trial; but it is very bad upon us critics to be obliged to see such acters in such weather. The thermometer is too high, and our impatience grows hotter with our blood.

On Wednesday evening appeared, (for the first time) after a sleep of twenty years, Mr. George Lillo's tragedy of *Fatal Curiosity*. We see no reason for congratulating the public upon this revival.

Lillo is an author, not perhaps so highly estimated in this country as he ought to be; for though he has succeeded almost beyond any tragic poet, except only Shakspeare, in rousing the passions and touching the heart; he is scarcely ever mentioned when people are talking of Rowe, Otway, Fletcher, Dryden, and Massinger, and indeed appears to be a poet too little fashionable to be mixed with safety. The reason of this injustice it is not easy to determine; we are a little inclined to think that it arises from Lillo's practice of selecting domestic stories for his plays, and then not knowing how to suit his language to the genius of his fable. A domestic story, as we have known in the tragedy of the *Gamester*, may be made as perfectly pathetic, as the most exalted event of heroic history; but then it should be treated in a manner adapted to its own nature and capabilities. Now Lillo has in this very play selected a domestic story, and treated it in the language of princely tragedy. The incongruity shocks us, and we are tempted to smile at the language, when the situation ought to make us weep.—The characters at the Hay-Market are thus represented:—

Old Wilmot	Mr. Young.
Young Wilmot	Mr. Palmer, jun.
Eustace	Mr. Carles.
Randal	Mr. Thompson.
Agnes	Mrs. St. Leger.
Charlotte	Mrs. Bellamy.
Maria	Mrs. Mathews.

Old Wilmot and *Agnes* his wife, are reduced from a flourishing situation to gradual penury. This penury, and the supposed loss of their son, who has been many years absent from home without transmitting any accounts of himself, prey deeply on their spirits. They are relieved and consoled by *Charlotte*, who is tenderly attached to *Young Wilmot*, and whose distress at his unexplained absence, is no less heavy than theirs. During the depth of these sorrows, *Young Wilmot* suddenly arrives. He discovers himself to *Charlotte*, who at first fails to recognise him, in his disguise; and this inspires him with an idea of withholding the discovery from his parents, in order presently to increase their pleasure by a surprise. He therefore requests lodging at their house as a friend of *Charlotte's*. This favour they grant, and he entrusts his jewels to their care before he goes to rest. The temptation of so much wealth is beyond the faculties of resistance; *Agnes* proposes to her husband the murder of the Stranger; he agrees to the deed, and stabs *Young Wilmot* during sleep. As he comes out of the youth's apartment, *Charlotte* enters, with *Eustace*, the companion of her lover's voyage, and *Randal*, a servant of *Old Wilmot*. The murderer's bloody hands reveal the dreadful truth, and the wretched parents find themselves the destroyers of their own son. *Old Wilmot* stabs first his wife, and then himself.

Our readers will observe, that the sensation excited by this Play, is the sensation rather of horror than of sympathy. Plays shew the powers of an Author's genius, but do not please the spectators in general, who love to be interested rather than shocked. Here, till the third Act, we are detained by long dull declarations from all the characters: and in the third Act, which is the last, we are suddenly electrified by a piece of villainy, which, though it be not, we fear, totally improbable, is nevertheless of so atrocious a kind, under all the circumstances considering the characters of the parties, as to be productive more pain than pleasure to the audience. A murder, committed through avarice, that is, for the sake of getting wealth, is of all murders, that which people in general least willingly forgive. A murder committed through ambition, that is, for the sake of getting power, has something dazzling and splendid in its nature, and more easily obtains the allowance of the audience. Excepting this great difference in the motives, the great incident in the third Act of *The Fatal Curiosity*, almost resembles the murder of *Duncan*, by *Macbeth* and his wife, both in the conception of the plan, and in the language employed during the execution. The imitation seems too evident, to be denied. But this murder of *Young Wilmot* is not only shocking in itself, but has no attendant circumstances to make it more tolerable to the audience. If *Young Wilmot* had been made interesting, the sensation of horror at the murder would have been softened with a sensation of pity for the sufferer: but at present the mind dwells on the villany of the parents, and its horror is unmixed by the participation of any other feeling. The character of *Maria* is an incumbrance to the piece; she appears, only to sing a song, which would have been better left out.

Mr. Young did little for the part of *Old Wilmot*. His faults are not excusable, because the character affords considerable opportunities to a good actor for producing strong effects. Mr. Palmer had not indeed the same advantages in *Young Wilmot*, which is really a bad part: but he needed not have committed so gross an error as to appear before *Charlotte* and his father with an uncovered head. They must have recognised him in a state so completely undisguised. Mrs. Bellamy's *Charlotte* shewed more knowledge of melo-dramatic movement than of the human heart.

A Farce followed, called *The Cheats of Scapin*, altered by Mr. Winston (as we are told) from several Farces, but principally from Molière's *Fourberies de Scapin*. Mr. Winston does not seem to have done much for the Farce; which is a pity, for as he was so bad an actor, he ought to have been extremely careful to make amends to his brother-managers by exertions as an author. In fact, there is nothing in the piece worth noticing, except Mr. Mathews's cleverness in the assumption of several different tones and dialects.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WEDNESDAY, JU

SITTINGS BEFORE SIR JAMES MANSFIELD.

CRIM. CON.

FOWLER *v.* HODGSON.

The Plaintiff is an Attorney, and the Defendant was his articled clerk.

Mr. Serj. Onslow stated the case on the part of the P Mr. Fowler was an Attorney of that Court, of an unim character, and had been married for about twenty yea present wife, by whom he had four children, of wh one was living, a Lieutenant in the Marines. About fi years ago, the Plaintiff went out with the Volunteer C which he belonged, on a King's birth-day, which happen a very rainy day, and got so severe a rheumatism that he fined for twenty-two weeks, and had never yet comple covered from the effects of it. On account of his health, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler have had separate beds f ral years, and there had been a cessation of the accusto tercourse. She however continued to appear as affecti him as ever, until her criminal intercourse commenced Defendant. The Defendant was a young man, who articled to the Plaintiff as his Clerk, about the month o in the last year. From April till the month of Aug Defendant wrote in the office of the Plaintiff, but did no the house, nor take his meals there. In the month of however, when Mr. Fowler went down to Margate, had been ordered by his physicians, from the very da

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arture there appeared to be a considerable intimacy be-
en the Defendant and the Plaintiff's wife, who always sent
tea and luncheon; and introduced him into the house, to a
ree of intimacy that she had never done before. It would
ear in evidence, beyond all doubt, that there had been a
minal intercourse between the Defendant and Mrs. Fowler
ane Aubrey, a maid servant of Mr. Fowler's, proved, that
mediately after her Master went to Margate last summer,
. Fowler staid very much in the back office with the De-
lant, and often had him in the drawing-room with her; that
never she had seen them together in the drawing-room, the
d near the fire was thrown down, and that she had fre-
ntly brought tea to the Defendant by the order of her Mis-
s, and that she also sometimes delivered letters to him. The
ticular facts to which this witness deposed were, that on the
of December last, on going into the back office, she saw
. Fowler and the Defendant together, in a most indecent si-
ion as to the clothes (the witness described this situation in
a manner that the intercourse must be referred).

Mr. Serjeant Bell made an eloquent address to the Jury, in
cation of damages, in case the Jury should believe the story
by the Plaintiff's witnesses. He principally argued that it
eared from the evidence, that if there had been any seduc-
, it was on the part of Mrs. Fowler, and that her husband
ld not be said to have suffered any very heavy loss in losing
society of a woman so indelicate and abandoned.

Sir James Mansfield thought that the proper measure and da-
es in such cases was the value of actual loss of society and
fort which the husband sustained. He knew that a new doc-
e had been introduced lately, that in order to prevent the in-
se of adultery, Judges and Juries should be disposed to
very large damages as punishment for the moral offence. He
not think the law meant to give that power to Judges and
ies of this species of action; but that was merely an action
a civil injury, and that the damages should be proportioned
hat civil injury. He then shortly recapitulated the evidence,
observed that the seduction appeared to come altogether
a Mrs. Fowler, and to have began from the moment she had
her husband on board of the Margate boy.

The Jury retired for a short time, and brought in a verdict
the Plaintiff—Damages 150*l*.

OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

The Court was occupied the greater part of the day by the
of Hanc Dewberry, on a capital indictment, for a rape
mitted by himself and two other persons, named Raymond
Courtney, the 12th of April last, on the body of Margaret
st, spinster, aged eighteen years, in Duke-street, Lincoln's-
fields. The circumstances of this have already been pretty
y detailed to the public. Raymond and Courtney have fled,
have since eluded all pursuit for their apprehension; there-
Dewberry was the only prisoner brought to trial.

The prosecutrix underwent a long cross-examination; in the
rse of which, she acknowledged that she had been sometimes
he habit of drinking spirits; that she had sometimes drank
glasses of a day, particularly on the very night after her
ster; but she swore positively that she was quite sober at
moment she spoke to Raymond, and perfectly chaste to that
; that her dress and address at the time were not immodest;
every improper freedom used towards her was against her
and resistance; that she was positive at the time that the
oner was one of those who had maltreated her, though the
t had of them; but that she never did say she would for
ey decline the prosecution.

Mrs. Mills, and her two servants, deposed to the cries heard
the prosecutrix.

For the prisoner, a number of witnesses were brought for-
d to prove, that the prosecutrix was much addicted to drink-

And one woman, in particular, swore hard, that she had
her daily at all hours, from seven in the morning till nine
ight, for nearly two years and a half, and never saw her
e sober. One witness swore, that the prosecutrix then said
the prisoner had done her no harm, but that those who
away were the worst. There were several witnesses who
e the prisoner a good character. Sir Allan Chambre re-
mulated the evidence for the Jury, who, after retiring half
our, brought in their verdict—*Not Guilty.*

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

Yesterday Reuben Main the elder, and Sarah Smith,
tried under a committal by the warrant of J. W.
n, Esq. one of the Coroners of the County of Middlesex,
ging him with the wilful murder of Reuben Main the young-
er, a boy about ten years old, son of the male prisoner, in a
sand-house belonging to Mr. Rhodes, at Kingsland, in the parish
of St. John, Hackney, on the 2d of June last. He was in ano-
ther count charged with wilfully and maliciously setting fire to
the said house, whereby the said boy lost his life.

The only shadow of criminality consisted in two circumstances
—the one, that a female brickmaker swore she heard the male
prisoner declare with an oath in a public house, that he would
burn down the sand house; and the other, that he got a match
from the publican at a late hour on that night. Neither of the
circumstances were proved. The humanity and affectionate con-
duct of the father towards his son, were circumstances not a little
in his favor:—the man was much affected during the trial:—
there was not a tittle of evidence against the woman. The trial
concluded with a humane charge to the Jury, from Justice Le
Blanc, and which was immediately followed by the Jury pro-
nouncing the prisoners *Not Guilty.*

INTENSE HEAT OF THE WEATHER.

The thermometer, under the northern entrance of the Royal
Exchange, was Thursday at noon at 87. The thermometer in
the shade at a window in the open air, opposite St. James's
Park (without any reflection of heat) was on Tuesday last, at
three o'clock, P. M. at 88½, and on Wednesday at 94. In a
transparent glass thermometer at a window in the Strand on
Wednesday afternoon, it was 101.

Thursday morning, about half past six o'clock, a *tornado*
passed along the northern suburbs of the metropolis, in an
eastern direction. It was ushered in, as in the tropical cli-
mate, by a profound calm, and then by a small, but gradually
enlarging black cloud, the progress of which was accompanied
by a thick column of dust. At the different places where this
phenomenon was noticed, its effects were felt for above five
minutes.

A similar phenomenon passed over the metropolis about
three o'clock, in the direction of the river. Two trees in St.
James's Park, nearly opposite the Palace, were completely
stripped of their branches, and left like flag-staffs. It was sin-
gular, that at the same moment there was hardly a breath of
air felt out of its range.

The heat of the weather has been found so oppressive for the
last five days, that not less than fifty mail-coach and post-
horses have been killed by it in their work upon the great
North Road.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 8.—Thursday presented a most interesting
spectacle to a number of spectators assembled on the occasion,
near Mill Bay. An order was issued by Admiral YONGE to
Captain COTGRAVE, Superintendant of Prisoners of War at
this port, to embark all the Spanish prisoners 2000 in number,
on board seven transports lying between the island and main.
It was a lively animating scene.—While the boats were rowing
into the beach, some parties were dancing their favourite fan-
dango to the sound of the guitar; other parties were seated on
the beach singing national airs, and making up segars for a sea
store; a still greater number were slowly moving, with the gra-
vity of Spaniards, as if meditating on the great events now
taking place in Spain.

COVE OF CORK, JULY 9.—Sir A. WELLESLEY is here;
he is now (three o'clock) visiting the different troop ships.
No orders have as yet been given out, but little doubt is enter-
tained as to our sailing. The regiments embarked are, the 5th,
9th, 36th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 60th, 71st, and 91st, besides four
companies of the 95th, two troops of Commissariate Drivers,
part of the 20th Light Dragoons, and the four veteran bat-
talions for Gibraltar. The number of transports exceeds 80.
Several came in this morning; more, I believe, than there are
troops under orders to fill. The Masters of the transports have
received open instructions, and in case of parting with the con-
voy, Tangier Bay is pointed out as the place of rendezvous, and
their orders are on no account to attempt to pass the Gut of
Gibraltar without protection.

DIED.

On Friday morning, at four o'clock, after a few hours illness,
at his house at Camberwell, the Lady of Thomas Plummer, Esq.

A melancholy instance of the uncertainty of human life has
occurred in the family of Sir Frederick Eden, Bart. His son
came home last week from boarding-school, ill with the scarlet
fever, and through the maternal affection and anxiety of Lady
Eden, who had only lain-in a week, she, sad to relate, caught
the infection, and to the inexpressible grief of all her acquain-
tance, died on Thursday.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.—Our supplies of all sorts of Grain since Monday, have been trifling. Wheat fully maintains last day's prices. Barley is scarce and dearer. Beans sell full 1s. per quarter higher. Our Oat trade is brisk to-day, at an advance of full 1s. per quarter.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	THURSDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	74 a	84	Wheat	70 a	80
Fine ditto	85 a	88	Fine ditto	78 a	86
Rye (New)	44 a	48	Rye (New)	34 a	38
Barley	42 a	47	Barley	42 a	47
Malt (New)	64 a	74	Malt (New)	70 a	75
White Peas, boilers	120 a	140	White Peas, boilers	120 a	135
Grey Peas	54 a	58	Grey Peas	60 a	62
Beans	60 a	66	Beans	62 a	67
Tick ditto (Old)	56 a	60	Tick ditto	58 a	62
Oats	40 a	43	Oats	38 a	41
Poland ditto	44 a	45	Poland ditto	40 a	44
Rape Seed £34 a £38			Rape Seed £38 a £41		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Thursday.	s.	s.	Thursday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	65 a	68	American Flour	44 a	48
Second ditto	55 a	65	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from July 2 to July 8—Total, 5,920 quarters, from 70s. to 91s.—Average 81s. 7½d. or 10½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending July 9.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	81	4	Beans	63	11
Rye	55	10	Peas	66	2
Barley	43	10	Oatmeal	52	6
Oats	38	10	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, JULY 14.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	19 10 a	22 0	Oats, per qr.	2 7 a	2 12
Barley, per qr.	2 4 a	2 6	Beans, do.	3 3 a	3 12

Peas £0. 0s. a £.0 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 13th of July, 1808, is 1*l.* 19s. 6½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	3 10 a	4 10	Kent	3 10 a	5 0
Sussex	3 5 a	4 4	Sussex	3 10 a	4 15
Essex	3 5 a	4 4	Farnham	6 0 a	8 0

HAY AND STRAW; PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
St. James's,	Hay	5 0 0 a	7 0 0	Avera
	Straw	2 2 0 a	2 9 0	
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 16 0 a	6 16 0	
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 17 6	
	Straw	1 18 0 a	2 8 0	
Smithfield,	Hay	5 10 0 a	6 10 0	
	Clover	6 10 6 a	7 10 0	
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 5 0	

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEAD	s.
			Carcase.	
Beef	4 6 a	5 6	Beef	3
Mutton	4 6 a	5 8	Mutton	4
Veal	5 0 a	6 0	Veal	3
Pork	5 0 a	6 0	Pork	4
Lamb	6 0 a	6 6	Lamb	4

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 470—Sheep and Lambs,
Calves, 320—Pigs

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADE

	d.	d.		
Butts,	18 a	22½	Calf Skins, 30 à 45l	
Merchants' Backs	17½ a	19½	per dozen	
Dressing Hides	16 a	20	50 a 70lb.	
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	21½	80 a 90lb.	
Flat Ordinary	16 a	17	heavy	
Tanned Horse,	20 a	23	Seals, small	
			large, p. doz.	

Oak Bark, p. ld. 36*l.* a 38*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.	Market Calf	s.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	each	
Middling	1 10 a	2 2	Engl. Horse	10
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10	Shearlings	2
			Lamb Skins	1

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.—Cowpen, 46s.; Bryan's, Charlotte, 51s. 3d.; Eden, 45s.; Hebburn, 49s. 3d. 45s. 6d.: Percy, 49s. 9d.; Park, 44s. 6d.; Tanfield Wall's End, 50s.; Wall's End (Bell's), 52s.; Wa Heaton, 49s. 9d.; Russell's, 44s. 3d.

38 Ships at Market, 20 sold, 22 sailed, 45 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s.
Stuff	— 0 a	72 0	Town Tallow	—
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	112 0	Yell. Russia, do.	—
—— mottled	— 0 a	122 0	White, do.	—
—— curd	— 0 a	126 0	Soap,	—
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	14 0	Graves	—
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	15 0	Good Dregs	—

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 10d. Clare, 4s. 11d. and Wh 4s. 8d.—Average 4s. 9½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock		213 2½ 3				
3 per Cent. Consol.	68⅞ ⅜ ½	68⅝	68⅝ ½ ⅜	68⅝ ½ ⅜	68½ ⅜ ½	68⅝ ½ ⅜
3 per Cent. Reduced	69½ ⅜	69½	69½ 9½	69½ ⅜ ⅝	69½ ⅜ ½	69½ ⅜ ½
4 per Cent. Consol.	86 5⅞	85⅞ ½	85½ ⅜ ½	85⅜ ⅜ ½	85⅜ ⅜ ½	85½ ⅜ ½
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	99⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½	99⅛ ¼	99⅛ 9½	99⅛ ¼ ⅜	99⅛ ⅜	99⅛ ¼ ⅜
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18⅞ 15-16	18⅞	18⅞ 13-16	19	19	19 1-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.			68⅛	68⅛		
Do. Ann. for 25 Years		7½ 17-16	7½	7½		7½ 13-16
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock	186½			186		
Do. Bonds	4, 5 pm.	4, 5 P.	4, 5 pm.	6, 8 pm.	4, 5 P.	4, 5 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	5, 7 pm.	6, 8 pm.	6, 8 pm.	6, 8 pm.	4, 7 pm.	4, 7 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.
Omnium	3¾ ½ pm.	3½ 3 pm.	3 2½ 3 5	3½ pm.	3½ 3 pm.	3½ pm.
Consols for Opening	70⅛ ¼	70¼ ⅜ ½	70⅛	70¼ ⅜	70¼	70¼ ⅜
India for Opening		191½	191½			

COURSE OF EXCHANG

Amsterdam	36	7 2 U.	Bilboa		4
Do. at Sight	35	11	Palermo		9
Rotterdam	11	7 2 U.	Leghorn		4
Hamburgh	35	5 2½U.	Genoa		4
Altona	35	6 2½U.	Venice		5
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16	Naples		4
Do.	24	2 U.	Lisbon		6
Bordeaux	24		Oporto		6
Madrid	42	effec.	Dublin		1
Cadiz	42	effec.	Cork		1
			N. Dol. 5s.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per C

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.
Malta	0
Gottenburgh	1
Dublin	1
Waterford	3
Guernsey	1
Jersey	1

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 30. SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER THIRTY.

PEACE WITH RUSSIA AND DENMARK—RESTITUTION OF THE DANISH FLEET.

A great General, when he has obtained a considerable advantage over the enemy, unremittingly pursues it. Not a moment's repose is granted; but the pursuit continued from one strong position to another, till the enemy is totally annihilated, or obliged to surrender at discretion. A great Statesman should act on the same principles. The glorious change which has taken place in Spain and Portugal, is unquestionably the only decided advantage which has been obtained over Bonaparte since the commencement of his nefarious career. The more unexpected this disaster, the greater must be his astonishment and consternation. Men who have been invariably fortunate in their pursuits, are more confounded at a sudden reverse of fortune, than others who are more inured to disappointment. An individual, who had run so madly in the career of fortune, who had so frequently vaunted her propitious influence, is suddenly opposed by almost insurmountable difficulties, at the very end of his course, where he least expected them, and where he was least prepared to meet them.

But this extraordinary man has so often baffled calculations, so frequently turned to his advantage the difficulties which seemed most to menace him, that beholding a brave people defying his immense resources, whilst we admire their courage and virtue, and take the liveliest interest in their success, we feel an involuntary apprehension that they may be unsuccessful. Not that we doubt of their final success, but their interests are so interwoven with our own, their liberty so inseparably connected with that of Europe, that we behold this contest with the animated sympathy of strongly interested spectators. We see our friends, our relatives, (related to us by the strongest ties of interest, love of independence, and horror of oppression) contending with a bold, unprincipled ruffian, and his ferocious soldiery. We know the remorseless heart of that sanguinary monster; and our imagination, aided by past experience, draws a horrid picture of desolated fields, burned habitations, and plundered cities. We know the man, we know the insult he has received, and we know that his vengeance, if it be in his power, will be equal to the mortification he suffers.

The people of this country, who are as celebrated for their humanity as for their love of freedom, agitated by these reflections, shrink with horror at the idea of the atrocities which may be exercised on Spain. In their ardent interest for their Spanish brethren, they overlook possibilities, and reproachfully ask our Ministers, why have not our several Expeditions already sailed? Convinced of the bravery of our troops, they anticipate their success. National feelings are here absorbed by more comprehensive sentiments; they are totally insensible to the dangers our soldiers are going to encounter. They impatiently wait for the first news of their arrival on Spanish ground, of their junction with the patriots, of their marching at their sides to engage the perfidious enemy, and of their victories. With the same anxiety they enquire if Austria intends to make no diversion; and if our Government has done nothing to conciliate Russia and Denmark? Now they say is the moment when petty considerations and unmeaning disputes must yield to the great interests of humanity. We have defied the united efforts of Europe. We have convinced the Powers of the North and of the South of their inability to scare us into a renunciation of our maritime rights. It is time to awaken them from their fatal delusion, in order to turn all their energy against their common tyrant.

These are the reflections which appear to occupy the attention of the public in this moment; and these are the motives which induce us to resume a subject, which has been so frequently and ably canvassed. However, as it is of the highest expediency to conciliate the States of the Continent in this important juncture: And as the seizure of the Danish Fleet was the principal, and in fact, the only specious pretext for their unnatural confederacy against us, it is a consideration of the first magnitude, that we re-examine a subject which appeared to have had such decided influence on the resolutions of the Russian Court. It gave the French faction in St. Petersburgh such an opportunity for charges and invective against our Government, that no consideration, no sacrifice is too weighty, when put in competition with the advantages we gain, were Russia brought over to the common cause. The part she takes will have a decided influence on the other States of the Continent; and were the Restitution of the Danish Fleet, now that we have nothing to apprehend from it, capable of effecting a salutary change in the Councils of that Court, the most enlightened policy would suggest the imperious necessity of making that Restitution immediately, and even unconditionally.

The unprincipled ambition of Bonaparte, his inveterate hatred to this country, and the weakness of the Danish Government, together with the animosity which the Danes felt against us since the memorable 2d of April, *now convince us* that the present Ministry were not only justifiable in seizing it, but deserved the gratitude of their Country, for having prevented its falling into the possession of the enemy. Had they, three months ago, overruled by the indecent invectives, and affected love of justice of some members among their opponents, given back to the Danes their fleet, instead of conciliating Denmark, Russia, or any other State on the Continent, their concession would have been attributed to pusillanimity and to the desperate opinion we entertained of our situation. This ill-timed moderation would shew, by the extravagance of their pretensions, their contempt of our courage; and whilst these States would dastardly crouch to the French Usurper, they would endeavour to efface the shame of their cringing servility to him, by an insolent resistance to our rights. The whole conduct of our Ministers, in that delicate affair, was that of consummate Statesmen. Their firmness in resisting the clamours of faction, and the hypocritical humanity of disappointed ambition, was more de-

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serving of our praise, than the vigour by which they counteracted the possible treachery of Denmark. Most men are capable of an energetic measure; but to adhere to it and its consequences, in spite of obloquy, is an undeniable proof of genius.

But now the situation of Europe is completely reversed. The energy and firmness we displayed in the most awful crisis in which a nation had been ever placed, would, in the present happy change, be justly condemned as tyranny and impolicy. Our action was solely justifiable, as it was dictated by the most imperious necessity. This necessity now no longer exists, and we can fulfil the duties of honour and integrity, without running any risk, that our concession will be attributed to weakness or fear. As nothing shews a Government in a more contemptible light, than want of firmness in a dangerous and doubtful crisis, so no one circumstance raises the esteem and admiration of mankind more, than when it displays moderation and magnanimity in the midst of triumph. The Romans afford us here, as on almost every other occasion, a great lesson. It was a general maxim of the policy of that magnanimous community, to consider the slightest concession as tantamount to ruin, whenever a public calamity, or danger, gave their enemies an opportunity of dictating conditions. This proud, unyielding policy, was observed by them in the lowest ebb of their fortunes. After the total destruction of several armies, after having been abandoned by all their Allies, after Hannibal had deprived them, in the course of three or four campaigns, of all the glorious fruits of 500 years of the most unexampled prowess and public virtue. After they had nothing left but their city, they rejected every overture of Hannibal, as scornfully as if they had been masters of Italy, Sicily, and Spain. This same policy they observed in their war against Perseus. The Macedonian Monarch, after having defeated a Roman army, thought the opportunity favourable for negociating with the Republic. The conditions were so advantageous to the Romans, that they would not have dictated any others themselves, had they been in possession of that Monarch's capital. But the Senate was too enlightened, as not to see through the motives of Perseus. Their concession would have impressed on the several States of Greece and Asia, the superiority of the Macedonian Phalanx over their Legions. They therefore haughtily refused to listen to any other condition, but an unconditional surrender of Perseus to their discretion. Hence their famous maxim: *Parcere Subjectis, debellare Superbos.*

Though we make no pretensions, as they did, to found our greatness on the subjection of mankind, let us, however, adopt their enlightened policy; for it is still more conducive to the security of a state, than it is to its aggrandisement. As ministers have adopted the same haughty, unyielding firmness after the peace of Tilsit; and as the present fortunate Revolution in the affairs of Europe stamps on their conduct the highest political sagacity; they will adopt the second maxim of Roman policy, and magnanimously say to the Danes, "We have "taken your fleet, because you were not able to secure it "from the grasp of our enemy. When our safety, "your own, and that of Europe, rendered it a measure "of imperious necessity, you obstinately refused to listen "to any compromise. As our conduct on that oc- "casion was dictated by motives very different from "ambition or rapacity, we easily overlooked the ex- "travagance of your enmity: and whilst we commis- "erated your fatal delusion, we made a just allowance "for the resentment you felt. You become the instrument "of an ambitious tyrant, from whom you had more to "apprehend than we had. You have now acquired some "experience of what you have to expect from this mon- "strous alliance; and we suppose your resentments will "not render you indifferent to the fate of the Spanish "family, and of the Sovereign Pontiff, who had more "claims to the friendship of your new Ally, than you "possibly pretend to. We will not insult your un- "standing, by arguments to convince you of your "interests, nor lessen the merit of voluntary acquiesc- "by going through the forms of negociation. We "nothing at present to fear from your weakness, "though we esteemed your courage, we never ap- "hended your enmity. *We therefore give back* "*fleet*, because the atrocities committed in Spain a "Rome must now convince you of the perfidious "racter of Bonaparte. You may join Europe again "common tyrant, or resume your ancient lucrative "trality; for we do not arrogate, as a detestable c "would insinuate to controul the conduct of other "vernments; and we will not allow them the slighte "terference in our Maritime rights."

Let us conceive the admiration which this magnan would produce on the Continent. What change eve months are capable of effecting in public affairs. A occurrence enables us now to follow the natural di of our national character, and to adopt a magnan which some time ago it would have been both villai folly in the extreme to propose. It proves, at the time, that the situation of a people is never desp till they, or their Government have the baseness to it so.

Our Ministers, in the unprecedented difficulties they been placed in, by only acting up to this maxim o man policy, *That the slightest concession*, in a dang crisis, is tantamount to ruin, saved the country fro most imminent peril, and according to human calcula Europe from the bondage of the most loathsom detestable ruffian that ever disgraced the annals of hi A happier prospect is now before us; and if our Mi display as much moderation in prosperity, as the firmness and dignity in an unpropitious moment, the justly deserve the glorious title of being the savio Europe. It has been very justly said, that prosperit surer test of judgment than adversity. As they however, under the most trying difficulties, deserv confidence and gratitude of the country, we may e from their future exertions as fortunate a result. It the character of this Paper to attain popularity by criminate abuse, or undistinguished commendatio it seizes with pleasure this opportunity of doing just an Administration, which in the most awful conjunctu displayed, in the management of our foreign affa rare union of firmness and moderation. We are not of being grateful, where gratitude is due, and as k they continue to have the same distinguished claims to lic confidence, we will continue to be the organs honest and enlightened among our fellow-citizens, a stow on them the commendation they merit.

If Denmark has conducted herself with an ex gant display of rancour, and with ridiculous anim the very idea of her present inability to render u direct or indirect injury, immediately disarms our geance. We can have no dispute with that State in consequence of an impertinent interference i Maritime Rights. But the tremendous example we given, how dreadful we are as enemies, and how we have been as friends, will teach her more prudenc the future. She will not be so eager to enter into a Northern Confederacy, or armed Neutrality. Her fortunes, in curing her of her rashness and presum will teach her to appreciate her relative strength that if a war with us be the greatest calamity tha befal her, our friendship is the securest prop of her pendence and prosperity.

Though the present King of Denmark possesses a deal of exaltation and eccentricity, he is far from b weak, and by no means a dishonest, man; we believe on the contrary, to possess a great fund of probit

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nour. And this very circumstance will account for the travagant resentment he displayed at the supposed in-tice of our attack. The only means of working on a n of that description is by an appeal to his feelings and uerosity. And why should he not be treated, as every od man would conduct himself towards an eccentric aracter in private life, he flatters his reigning foible in der to render him an useful member to himself and so-ty. We have nothing, at present, to apprehend from mistaken notions of the King of Denmark; but we y render his exaltation and eccentricity extremely use-to the common cause of Europe. As he has a strong cture of the romantic in his composition, to which his nestic misfortunes might have contributed, in restoring generously and unconditionally his Fleet and Colo-s, we will gain more on his affections than if we were to r him a convenient Swedish Province, or an additional nd, but clogged with clauses and conditions. He has n a good son, and is a most excellent husband, and a y indulgent father. He is loved and esteemed by his jects on account of his moderation, accessibility, and ct attention to his duties. Therefore the more gene-s and unconditional the restitution is, the more useful render him in the present crisis. And should he even a traitor to himself, to his country and to Europe, t have we to apprehend from his miserable ships? ere is the French army they might now transport to coasts? And after the example the Spaniards have en us, and the accession of their Fleet to our own, shall hesitate to do a magnanimous and, at the same time, a dent action, from the very improbable apprehension of r abusing our generosity? Such examples of treachery very rare. But supposing the Danish Government uld act in that monstrous manner, and that instead of teen ships we restored them a hundred, after the ex-ple given us in the South of Europe, we appeal to the ve courage of our countrymen, if we should be afraid resent of a visit on our shores from a Danish Fleet and rench Army? We know our countrymen better; and re they have to decide between a great decisive mea-, by which the liberty of Europe is secured, and an in-on from eighteen Danish ships, they will not long ate.

nother consideration, though certainly not the least im-ant, is the certainty we have of gaining Russia likewise his measure. The Russian Government in all its public arations, and in its private communications to our Mi-r, affected to consider the seizure of the Danish Fleet e cause of her rupture. The majority of the people at country are interested in our favour; and as soon re have given them an opportunity of raising their es against the pernicious influence of a corrupt cabal, will soon efface from the mind of Alexander the un-nate bias he has received. However, in case of a wal of our former friendly intercouse with that coun-no adulation should be employed, as if we gave back Fleet in compliment to her Monarch. This is always nded with future inconveniences; and the more simply o to work, the more judiciously we act: we give back Fleet, because we have no more to apprehend from Danes nor their Fleet; and because we are convinced every Government, in possession of its senses, is now naded how dangerous and atrocious a ruffian Bona-e is. We have no doubt of the intentions of Austria sist Bonaparte; and this act of justice on our part facilitate the renewal of her ancient friendship with

this single act (the restitution of eighteen Danish) we may probably form a coalition of Europe against ce, but better concerted than any preceding one—At the experiment is well worth trying. The disadvan-s that may result from it are trifling in comparison he advantages we may expect. We therefore wish this measure may be speedily carried into effect.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, DUTCH, AND SWEDISH PAPERS.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 4.—His Royal Swedish Majesty has been pleased to appoint a Board of Regency during his voyage to the coast of Finland and Poland, composed of Count Axel Trolli Wachmeister, Lieutenant-General Count Fersen, General Baron Stedingk, Count Samuel Ugglas, Lieutenant-General Baron Cederstrom, and Baron Ehrenheim.

His Royal Majesty has received the following report from Field Marshal Count Klingspor, dated Head-quarters, Old Carleby and Jurobotad, the 18th and 26th of June.

"My last report was of the 14th inst. which I dispatched from Hemmango, having since made several movements to turn the enemy's strong position in Old Carleby, and thereby to compel him to abandon the same, when I received the unexpected intelligence that the enemy, 5000 strong, had evacuated Old Carleby. Having occupied that position, I thought it necessary to reinforce the corps under the orders of Col. Sandell, since I had received a report of his having been two days engaged with the enemy, the particulars of which action I am, however, not yet acquainted with. The Russians have, however, fallen back further to New Carleby, and their advanced posts are near Sandby, a quarter of a mile from Jacobstad.

"In consequence of your Royal Majesty having ordered another expedition to proceed from Sweden to Wasa, in order to make a diversion in favour of the Finnish army, I thought it right to pursue the enemy after the evacuation of Old Carleby, with the utmost vigour, I made accordingly the necessary dispositions to attack New Carleby, which was occupied by the enemy, and by carrying the position, to become masters of the road of Lappo and Wasa, which separate in opposite directions on the other side of New Carleby, the former in order to keep up the communication with Sawolax, and the latter with regard to the division on the side of Wasa.

"The attack was made on the 23d with so much gallantry and success, that the Russians were driven from New Carleby, with the loss of 70 men taken prisoners, and a much greater number killed and wounded.

MAURICE KLINGSPOR, Field-Marshall and General in Chief of the Finnish Army.

GOTTENBURGH, JULY 8.—According to private letters from Stockholm, received by the post of to-day, the King is gone to Finland for the purpose of having a meeting with the Emperor Alexander. It is stated in these letters, that the reason of the successes of the Swedes against the Russians in Finland has been, that considerable numbers of the latter have been ordered to march into Russian Poland, which country, it is rumoured, Bonaparte demanded; and those letters go so far as to say, that the meeting of Alexander and Gustavus has for its object the forming a new Coalition against France, to which Austria will join all her force. These reports, we fear, are at least premature, if not entirely unfounded.

JULY 11.—The reports of Austria preparing war, and of the meeting between the King of Sweden and the Emperor of Alexander, continue to prevail. Two English and two Swedish Messengers go by this packet.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 26.—It is asserted that the reason of the misunderstanding which prevails between the English and the Swedes, and which has hitherto prevented the landing of the troops arrived at Gottenburgh, is, that a demand was made on the part of England to occupy *alone* two strong places, namely, Gottenburgh and Marstrand, which Sweden has hitherto not conceded.

Six of our gun-boats, which sailed from Kioge Bay on the morning of the 26th, were attacked by an English ship of war. After a pretty long cannonade the ship of the line sheered off, and our boats proceeded on their voyage.

BONAPARTE'S CONSTITUTION FOR SPAIN.

Art. 1. The Catholic-Apostolic and Romish Religion is the predominate and sole religion of Spain and its dominions: none other shall be tolerated.

2. Prince Joseph Napoleon, King of Naples and Sicily, is King of Spain and the Indies.

3. The Crown of Spain and the Indies shall be hereditary in the male issue lawfully begotten of the body of the said Prince,

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according to seniority of birth, to the perpetual exclusion of females. In default of such issue male, lawfully begotten of the Prince Joseph Napoleon, the Crown of Spain shall descend to us and our heirs male, and legal successors, either of our body or by adoption. In default of such our male descendants and lawful successors, to descend to the issue male and lawful successors of Prince Louis Napoleon, King of Holland. And in default of such male descendants and lawful successors of Prince Louis Napoleon, to the issue and lawful successors of Prince Jerome Napoleon, King of Westphalia. And in default of these, to the first-born son, before the death of the last King, of the eldest daughter of those who have male issue, and to his male descendants, and lawful successors; and in case the last King should not have nominated that one of his daughters who has male issue, then to him whom he shall appoint by his will, either among his relations, or among those whom he shall deem most worthy to rule over Spain. This nomination shall be delivered to the Cortes for their acceptance.

4. The Crown of Spain shall never be fixed upon the same head with any other Crown.

5. In all the Edicts and Laws, the title of the King of Spain shall be —— D. N. —— by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the State, King of Spain and the Indies.

[6 to 20. relate to the mode of appointing Regencies during the minorities of the Kings.]

21. The Palaces of Madrid, the Escurial, St. Ildefonso, Aranjuez, D'l Pardo, and all the others now forming part of the property of the Crown, together with the parks, woods, domains, and estates, of what kind soever, constitute the property of the Crown. The revenues accruing from the said property shall be paid into the Treasury of the Crown; and should they fall below the yearly sum of a million of hard piastres, an addition of hereditary property shall be made, so as to make good the revenue to the amount stated.

22. The Public Treasury shall annually pay over to that of the Crown, a sum of two millions in hard piastres.

23. The King's sons, on attaining the age of twelve years, shall receive the following annual revenues, in the name of subsistence-money, viz.—The Heir Apparent, 200,000 piastres; each Infanta, 100,000 piastres; and each Infanta, 50,000 piastres.

24. The dowry of the Queen is fixed at 400,000 piastres, and shall be paid out of the Treasury of the Crown.

25. The Chief and Grand Officers of the Royal Household are six in number—a Grand Almoner, Grand Chamberlain, Grand Cup-bearer, Grand Master of the Horse, Grand Huntsman, and Grand Master of the Ceremonies.

26. The Noblemen of the Chamber, the Steward's Chaplains, and Equerries, are Officers of the Royal Household.

27 to 31. Relate to the appointment of Ministers.

32. The Senate is composed, 1st, of the Infanta of Spain, being 18 years of age; 2d, of twenty-four individuals, especially appointed by the King from among the Ministers, Captain-Generals, Ambassadors, Councillors of State, and Members of the Council of Castile.

The remaining articles of this title, and those of the 8th title, relative to the Council of State, contain little that is of general interest. The King presides in the Council, which is to consist of not less than 30, nor more than 60 members, divided into six sections, viz. those of Justice, Religion, Internal Affairs, Police, Finance, War, the Marine, and the Indies.

57. The Cortes or Juntas of the nation, are composed of 155 Members, divided into three estates or orders, namely, those of the Clergy, Nobility, and People.

58. The order of the Clergy shall consist of 25 Archbishops, or Bishops.

59. The order of the Nobility shall consist of 25 Nobles, who shall have the title of Grandees of the Cortes.

60. The order of the People shall consist of 40 Deputies from the provinces, 30 from the principal cities, 15 from the merchants, and 15 Deputies from the Universities, to consist of the most celebrated for their attainments in the arts and sciences.

61. The Archbishops or Bishops, constituting the order of the Clergy, shall be raised to the rank of Members of the Cortes by a writ sealed with the Great Seal of the State. They cannot be divested of their functions but by virtue of the sentence of a competent Court, pronounced in due form.

62. The Nobles must possess an annual income of at least 200,000 hard piasters, and have performed great services in the civil or military departments, to qualify them for being elevated to the rank of Grandees of the Cortes. They shall be raised to the rank by a writ stamped with the Great Seal of the State. They cannot be divested of their functions but by the sentence of a Competent Court pronounced in due form.

63. The Deputies from the Provinces shall be nominated by the same, in the proportion of at least 1 to 300,000 inh for this purpose the provinces shall be divided into elective districts as shall be necessary to furnish the po giving a right to the election of a Deputy.

[64 to 70 contain the forms to be observed in electing puties of the People, the Commercial Bodies, and the sities.]

71. The Cortes shall assemble upon the summons of They cannot be adjourned, prorogued, or dissolved, orders. They shall meet once, at least, in three year

The only other articles under this title worthy of no

79. The Sittings of the Cortes shall not be publi votes shall be taken by ballot.

80. Should the Cortes conceive themselves to have ju of complaint as to the conduct of any of the Ministers, containing their alleged grievances and suggestions, sha ried by a deputation to the foot of the throne. The appoint a Commission, consisting of six Councillors o six Councillors of Castile, to examine into the said p

82. The Spanish Colonies in America and Asia the same privilege as the mother country.

83. Each Kingdom and Province shall always have at the seat of Government, charged to watch over th lar interests, and to serve as their representatives in t

87. Spain shall be governed by one and the sam civil laws.

88. The Administration of Justice is independent.

89. Justice shall be dispensed in the name of the Judges and Courts of Justice, to be appointed by h All Courts claiming particular privileges, and all th jurisdictions of any orders or seigniories whatever are

[The remaining Articles under this head contain general interest.]

The Royal Vales are irrevocably declared a natio The tolls in the interior between district and distric vince and province, are abolished, and will be tra the frontiers and coasts. There shall be an uniform Taxation for the whole kingdom.

107. There shall be a permanent alliance by se offensive and defensive, between France and Spain. tingent to be furnished by each of the respective case of a continental or maritime war, shall be reg separate treaty.

108. Foreigners who have performed, or who ma perform great services to the State; who may p from their talents, inventions, or zeal and activity form great establishments, or purchase landed estate tax of fifty hard piastres, are admissible to the rig ralization in Spain. The King confers this indulge his Minister for Internal Affairs upon consulting hi State.

109. The residence of every inhabitant of the Sp tory is an inviolable sanctuary. It can only be en day time, and for a purpose commanded by law, o tion of an order issued by the public magistracy.

110. No person domiciliated in the Spanish terri arrested, except in the actual commission of a crime tue of a lawful warrant in writing.

127. The Freedom of the Press shall be regulate after the Constitutional Statute shall have been in o The Cortes shall pass a law respecting the Free Press.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

SPAIN.

PROCLAMATION.

THE GENERAL OF SARAGOSSA TO THE ARAGON

CONQUERORS OF THE HAUGHTY FRENCH!

ARAGONESE!—You have proved yourselves to of your name. That multitude of proud warriors, in every other part of Europe, ceased to retain the conquerors when they came before you. You are i in discipline and numbers; because one-twentieth forces have not entered into action, having been i uniting. But your zeal has overcome every diffi musketry in which your enemies place so much con weak instruments of their power when you appear b you looked at them with courage, and they fell at y

Arragonese!—The result of our first attempt has b on the field of battle 18,000 enemies, composing army, which had the audacity to provoke our resen

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ve had the good fortune to get possession of all the property d baggage, of which the people have been infamously plun-red, in the countries through which this army passed. Our s consists only of from 1,700 to 2,000 killed, and an equal mber wounded: a loss bearing no comparison to the triumph e have obtained. Their precious blood is shed in the field of ory, on their own territory; and these blessed martyrs demand w victims; let us prepare for the sacrifice.

Aragonese!—Be not impatient. The enemy against whom e fight is rash, and will afford frequent opportunities for you exercise your skill and your courage. If, especially, the less hands which violate our city of Madrid, and their Com-nder Murat, should venture to approach us, we should receive e intelligence with the highest satisfaction; we would antici-te their expectations, and meet them half way.

" Aragonese!—If the battle of Saragossa had been gained by ese intruders, we should have heard their babbling of the ctories of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena, acquired by the me valour. Although the conquest we have effected has been nguinary, yet it has been glorious. Do you consider it as a ifling commencement of your future triumphs, under the werful assistance of your illustrious Leader and Patron?

Head-quarters at Saragossa, PALAFOX.
17th of June, 1808.

URTHER CONFIRMATION OF THE VICTORY OF GENERAL PALAFOX.

PROCLAMATION.

BADAJOS, JUNE 27.—The following Notice was received at ne o'clock at night from his Excellency the General of the rovince:—

" SORIA, JUNE 18.—It appears that the Divine Blessing ain attends us and the Generalissimo. Our Lady of Pilar has ven us a new proof of her favour and protection. After the nch had fallen in the battles of Tudela, Mallen, Gaul, and rragon, in which places they appeared to the number of 5 or 00, an army of 12,000 French had orders to enter Saragossa the day of Corpus Christi, and the command was, that the wn should be penetrated, although only one soldier remained descend from the ramparts. By the miraculous interference the Holy Virgin, a battle was fought by the Patriots against ese troops, at the distance of only a gun-shot from Saragossa. *ll the French were put to the sword, not a single man remained tell the dismal narrative to his countrymen.* The Aragonese ught like furies, and as they approached the enemy, they rew away their muskets and rushed upon the plain regardless life. Four hundred horses which remained, and 27 baggage aggons were taken after this victory. Our loss, it is supposed, s been great, but without considerable sacrifices no such iumphs can be acquired; conquest, however, will amply repay the losses we sustain.

This is communicated to the Public, for its satisfaction, by der of the Junta. *ANTONIO BERGER, Sec.*

By order of the Supreme Junta of Government, this informa-on is published.

Seville, June 29, 1808. *JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Sec.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GIBRALTAR, JUNE 26.

" The Spanish arms go on most prosperously in this and the djoining provinces. Dupont's army of 15,000 men, which had ended to proceed to Seville, has begun its retreat from Cor-ova, to join Murat at Madrid; after losing nearly a third of s number, by desertion, sickness, or being cut off by the na-ives, who are universally armed, and who destroy every party hat ventures from the main body of the French army. General astanos, who commands the Spanish army, is in pursuit of Du-ont's division, with nearly 20,000 men. All the passes in the ountains through which Dupont's army must retreat, are occu-ied by the Spanish troops and peasantry, and his destruction is onsidered as inevitable. The total of the French force in Spain oes not now amount to more than 40,000 men—it never exceeded 0,000; and was always greatly exaggerated, to awe the na-ives, and we have certain accounts of more than 18,000 having een cut off, or taken prisoners, since the commencement of hos-ilities against them by the Spaniards.

" The French have been guilty of the most inhuman cruelties nd excesses in Spain, particularly at Cordova, where every ouse was ransacked for three days. Even the churches were lundered, and converted into stables. Many of the inhabitants were murdered at Cordova, in attempting to protect their wives nd daughters against the brutal violence of the soldiery. The ancet of the Spaniards in return amounts to almost a frenzy; hell officers can seldom save a single French prisoner alive. All the plunder collected by Murat in Madrid, and by Junot in Portugal, has been intercepted by the Spaniards at Navarre, and the French cut to pieces who escorted it."

FROM THE SEVILLE GAZETTE.

ORDER OF THE DAY, JUNE 22.

SOLDIERS! The light troops of our van have given a proof of their intrepid patriotism. They reached Cordova by forced marches, and, at that very moment, it became necessary to dislodge the enemy from several points. The Commandant of the van, considering that the troops must be tired after such exertions in this hot weather, desired 50 men per battalion from among those who should find themselves less exhausted, and better able to endure fatigue, to come out of the ranks, of their own accord; when they all, without exception, contended which should go first; and the Superior Officers were under the necessity of appointing those who were to form the detachment!

Soldiers! This gallant conduct ought to excite your emulation; and I, who see the martial spirit with which you long to come within sight of the enemy, flatter myself that you will vie with your worthy companions in this patriotic heroism. You shall soon see, and conquer the enemy.

(Signed) *CASTANOS.*

The French garrison in Madrid does not amount to 8000 men. The Duke of Berg continued in the Monclova, whence he intended to remove to the Retiro, as soon as it should be fortified. Moncey's division, consisting of 4 or 5000 men, had marched out of Madrid, making inquiries respecting the roads which lead to several provinces, so that its destination is not known. The division, formerly quartered in the Escurial, which had proceeded against Segovia, and was 6000 strong, was beaten by the Segovians on the 8th, with the loss of 2000 men. One morning, a party of Volunteers of Spain, who were in Madrid, having given their bait of corn to their horses, the Sergeant ordered the saddle and saddle-bags to be put on, and the party to form on the Barley-square. He next mustered them, and ordered them to mount, draw their swords, and sound a march through Toledo-Port-Street. The French Guard at the Gate immediately fell in, and paid them the military honours. The Sergeant returned the usual salute, and the party deserted, nor have they been heard of since.

FROM THE GIBRALTAR CHRONICLE, JULY 2.

EDICT PUBLISHED IN THE ISLAND OF MAJORCA.

Ferdinand VII. King of Spain and adjacent Islands, &c. and in his Royal Name, his Excellency the Captain-General of his Army and Kingdom.

I make it known to the faithful inhabitants of this island, that last night I convened in my palace a meeting, composed of all the Constituted Authorities, to lay before them the course which ought to be pursued under the existing circumstances, in which both my loyalty and the unanimous wish of the people was, that we should continue to acknowledge Ferdinand VII. our lawful Sovereign, in consequence whereof, it was agreed upon, that these Islands shall continue faithful to his Majesty Ferdinand VII. to which end, and that we may have the benefit of the full exercise of the rights of Sovereignty, in his name, as far as is requisite, a Board was appointed, which will begin this very evening to exercise their authority, and publish what may be deemed conducive to the prosperity of the Island.—A *Te Deum* shall be sung, and then shall be a levee, royal salute, and illumination.

(Signed) *D. JUAN MIGUEL DE VIVES.*

By command of his Excellency, and, as Secretary, authorised by the Board.

(Signed) *BARTHOLOME JONAS.*

Royal Palace of Palma, May 20, 1808.

The Supreme Board has sent the following Letter:—

" *MOST SERENE SIR,*

" D. Dionisis Capez, Member of this Board, and an ensign in the navy, accompanied by the Portuguese Captain D. Sebastian Martinez, is going, in the name of this Board, to inform Y. M. S. H. of the occurrences which have lately taken place and, as they are thought most important, it has been deemed requisite that he should give you a verbal account of the same, that you may take the resolutions and send us the assistance which we stand in need of. May God, &c.

(Signed) " *The Marquis DE CARRION.*"

" *Ayamonte, June* 20, 1808."

The purport of this verbal information is, that the French have been driven from the forts on the right bank of the Guadiana, opposite to Ayamonte; the inhabitants of that [illegible]

by the few regulars who were there, and a handful of armed Portuguese, have beaten the French by which they were garrisoned, and hoisted the Spanish flag in every one of them. The loss of the enemy amounts to 91 prisoners, and a number killed.

The whole of the Kingdom of Algarve is in a state of insurrection. Villa Real and Castromarin, as well as the Batteries of the Casmasquera and St. Antes, have been taken possession of. The Rebel, Mallit, has been handcuffed, and let down into a dry well, with 26 other individuals. The remainder of the French troops have fled to the mountains. Tarino, Taro, and Oullo, are up in arms, and the military chests of the French have been seized. The few Spanish troops above-mentioned consisted of Catalonians, Provincials, and a small number of Murcians. A Portuguese Captain is come to inform the Board, that Algarve and the whole kingdom wish to be under its protection, in the name of Ferdinand VII.

ORDERS OF THE SUPREME JUNTA AT BADAJOS.

CORUNNA, JULY 9.—A respectable person of this city received a letter yesterday by the posts, written by a Priest to his brother, to the following effect:—

"It is notorious that Murat, apprised that in various places they opened the mails, and killed those persons who favour the French interest, has adopted the infamous plan of writing to the Magistrates elected by the people, a letter to the following purport:—

"Sir, I observe what you write me, and on such a day will arrive in your neighbourhood, with the number of French troops you desire, in order to restrain the Revolutionists."

"Such are the contents; and the object is, manifestly, that when the letters are opened, treason may be attributed to the new commanders, and their death may be occasioned, and the army of the Patriots be left without leaders.

"This expedient, which has been detected, gives some idea of the precaution necessary to avoid the consequence of the perfidy of Murat and his agents, who are endeavouring to spread discord and confusion among the people in every possible direction. If union and good order be not preserved, we shall never accomplish the purpose we have in view, which is to defend our religion, our country, and our beloved Sovereign, Ferdinand VII. Be valiant and loyal; respect the Magistrates and Constituted Authorities, forget private resentments, and all will be attained."

"*Badajoz, 21st June*, 1808."

ALICANT, JUNE 16.—The insurrection in Spain has been *en masse* in every corner. The only places now in the possession of the French are, Madrid and Barcelona; but the communication between those cities and France has been cut off; and a division, consisting of 15,000 men, sent from Madrid to Seville, has been destroyed during its march, which has had a surprising effect on the public mind.—Each province raises its own army, and appoints its own rendezvous. In Almanza no fewer than 160,000 men are, to a considerable degree, organized, and a large portion of them is sent into Catalonia.—The regular Spanish army, to a man, is decidedly against the French cause, and is uniformly employed in heading, incorporating, and disciplining their countrymen.—In the city of Valencia, the populace have massacred all the French prisoners, to the number of 300, and, it is feared, that 100 in jail here, will share the same fate.—Our French Consul is in the common jail, having no means of communication with his countrymen.

PORTUGAL.

Manuel J. G. Sepulveda, Commander of the Order of Christ, &c. &c. Governor of the Province of Trastos Montes;

Feeling it to be my duty under the present circumstances, to take all necessary care for the safety of this province, more particularly as it contains no troops of the line, I make known to all deserters, that, in the name of the Prince Regent of Portugal, our Sovereign, I pardon all such, if, within fifteen days, they repair to this town, and enrol themselves in my presence in the troops which I am about to form, under the Officers who gave proofs of their loyalty in the late reduction of the enemy. I invite, likewise, those who aided in that affair to enlist, and promise them rations and other provisions. In the present posture of affairs, no more words are necessary to excite the true Portuguese, co[illegible] ample of their neighbours, the Spaniards. G[illegible] at Braganza.

June 11, 1[illegible] SEPULVEDA.

The Provi[illegible] of Government of Oporto, calls upon all [illegible] Regiment of the Line, who are not actually employed in the service of this province, to join the two regiments which are to be organized in this city. Every soldier who joins the said regiments, is to have a bounty of one month's pay, and receive every day four *vintins*, besides regimentals, accoutrements, and the usual military allowance. Every soldier who serves already in the said regiments, or shall serve in them in future, shall enjoy the same pay; the present circumstances do not permit to allow more. The Militia, when on actual duty, shall enjoy the same.

The Bishop, President and Governor.

Oporto, the 20th June, 1808.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Supreme Council of Government of the City of Oporto makes known to all the subjects of the said Prince, our Lord, that the French Government is entirely abolished and exterminated in this country, and the royal authority of our lawful Sovereign restored, which authority shall be fully and independently exercised by the said Supreme Council, until the Government appointed in this kingdom by his Royal Highness shall have resumed their functions. In pursuance thereof, the said Council orders and directs, that our said Royal Master shall be proclaimed, and his royal arms put up and respected, as they always were, and always ought to be; and that all the Constituted Authorities shall act in conformity herewith, and all orders shall be expedited in the royal name of our said Lord.

The Bishop, President and Governor.

Oporto, 19th June, 1808.

EDICT,

IN THE NAME OF THE PRINCE REGENT OUR LORD.

The Supreme Council of Government, appointed in this city, ordains and directs, that Jesé Monteiro Guedes de Vasconcellos Mourao, Captain of Cavalry, shall take charge of the Military Government of the whole district of Penafiel, Tamega, and Amarante, and issue all orders necessary for the Royal Service in the name of his Royal Highness; all persons being bound to obey him and lend him all necessary assistance, on pain of being dealt with as rebels and traitors to the State. He is to transmit the necessary advice to all the officers and soldiers who served in the Portugueze army, directing them to join the said army without the least loss of time. He is also to require the Public Boards in the neighbouring Districts, in proof of their loyalty and religion, to procure, with all possible display, the necessary supplies of men, money, accoutrements, and horses, and whatever else may be required for the defence of our religion, of the state, and of their own honour, and lives; and of those of their children, which are all assailed by Napoleon, Emperor of the French, who shall be repulsed with all the spirit and energy which belong to the religion, the happiness, the honour, and the valour of the Portuguese. And in order that this may be universally known, the Supreme Council of Government orders the present Edict to be immediately printed and posted up in the usual public places.

The Bishop, President and Governor.

Oporto, 20th June, 1808.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1.—We are informed, that on Monday last the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia received an answer from the President of the United States, to their application for permission to export provisions to one of the West India Islands. As the subject is interesting, it is expected that the address to and the answer from the President will both be published. We shall at present only state, that the permission to export has been decidedly refused.

JUNE 4.—Since the arrival of the United States sloop of war Wasp, at Passamaquoddy, a great number of boats have been seized smuggling flour. The vessels there which have not discharged their cargoes, will take them away again. Flour, &c. which is landed, is not allowed to be taken away unless bonds are given, and the amount thereof in specie deposited at the Custom-house. All the stores are strictly guarded, and no sale for flour at any price. The Agent of Government, who was sent there to execute the laws, has been taken into custody by the Commanding Officer of the Wasp, as being concerned in smuggling.

It is now reduced to a melancholy fact (says a Rutland, Vermont, paper of May 28), that a set of *unprincipled speculators*, on and about Lake Champlain, are determined to oppose and evade the embargo-law at all events. The interposition of a

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small detachment of the militia, which is now about to be made, we believe, will disperse these transgressors of our laws, and induce them to *return to their respective homes.*

JUNE 6.—From the *Virginia Herald*, published at Fredericksburg, we learn, says *The Walsingham Federalist*, that the best flour may be purchased here at the ruinous and almost unprecedented price of *three dollars per barrel.*

This intelligence we conceive to be both important and interesting—Important, because it proves to demonstration the evil of this fatal embargo.

PROVINCIALS.

We have accounts from different parts of the country, communicating numerous distressing consequences of the late extraordinary heat of the weather. A man, at Corby, Lincolnshire, on Wednesday se'nnight, while hoeing thistles, was so overcome by the heat that he died in the field.—A woman employed in making hay in a field adjoining the town of Huntingdon, complained of being ill from the heat, and died before she could get home.—A woman at Belleedon, in Leicestershire, on Wednesday, died of the excessive heat.—Two haymakers, who had been working in a field near Hampstead, were found dead; and three persons, belonging to the same place, are suffering so severely from the same cause, as to render their recovery doubtful.—The horses in Mr. Patterson's carriage, going to Cromer, stopped on the road, unable to proceed, and on unharnessing them, one fell *lifeless.*—Two horses in the mail coach, between Grantham and Newark, died while in harness.—One of the horses in the Yarmouth coach died on stopping at Norwich.—Two horses belonging to Mr. Fawcett, of the George Inn, Stamford; and one the property of Mr. Roodhouse, of the same place, died on the road; as did a post-horse belonging to Mr. Bone, of Dereham, in Norfolk.

A water-spout lately broke near Kirkconnel, N. B. It is thus described in a letter from Sanquhar:—"In the afternoon, a large black cloud appeared to rest on the hill of Corsencon, which soon shifted and stood over the coal-pits, about two miles from that place, when a whirlwind, apparently rising directly below it, appeared to shake the cloud. At this instant a loud and confused noise was heard, and the water immediately descended with great velocity, in an awful and tremendous manner, tearing up the ground and stones of an immense size, wherever it touched. Those who witnessed this scene describe the water descending from a considerable height, in broken columns rolling over one another, which, when it approached near the earth, terminated in a small point, in an inverted conical shape. The day was uncommonly warm and sultry, scarcely a breath of wind could be felt."

DREADFUL STORM.—On Friday se'nnight, about nine in the evening, there was a storm, near Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, in its appearance and consequences exceeding any thing that has, for a long series of years, been known to this country. The thunder and lightning were tremendous; and the shower of hail, which formed a part of this tremendous phenomenon, was of a nature which would scarcely justify belief, if we had not a perfect confidence in the Gentleman who communicated the account. The storm appeared to have spent its chief fury between Piper's Inn, on the road from Wells to Bridgewater, and the village of Ashgate. Here the corn was laid flat; the roads were inundated; the apple-trees, which abound in that country, were stripped not only of their fruit, but of their very leaves; and almost every pane of glass in the latter village was broken. The larger hail-stones, which were of an irregular form, measured six inches in circumference; and the lesser ones, or rather balls of ice, were about half that size. The inhabitants were so much alarmed at this extraordinary visitation, that they trembled for their lives; and few of them, to use their own expression, expected to behold the return of day.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, July 19.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Richmond.—The Hon. Laurence Dundas, in the room of Arthur Shakespear, Esq. who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Town and Port of Rye.—William Jacob, Dartmouth-street, Westminster, Esq. in the room of Sir William Elford, Bart. who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Faircloth and Payne, St. John's-row, Old-street, glass-manufacturers. Healey, Mills, and Colliery, Butterworth, Rochdale. Thatcher and Rayment, Broadway, Westminster, brush-makers. Muskett and Beaven, Snow's-fields, chemists. Morgan and Jones, Bedford-street, Covent Garden, dress-makers. Graddon and Cowell, York-street, Covent Garden, mercers.

BANKRUPTS.

Daniel Bloom, Trowse Millgate, Norwich, merchant, to surrender July 27, August 3, and 30, at four, at the King's Head, Norwich. Attornies, Messrs. Foster, Son, and Unthank, Norwich.

Robert Bell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, July 28, 29, and August 30, at eleven, at the Crown and Mitre, Carlisle. Attornies, Mr. Clennell, Staple's-Inn, London; and Mr. Saul, Carlisle.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 17. Jennet Cross, Liverpool, milliner, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

Aug. 9. John Hebert and George Hebert, Grange-road, Southwark, tanners, at ten, at Guildhall.

Aug. 9. William and John Beatson, St. Mary at Hill, merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 5. John Lodge, London Wall, carpenter, at ten, at Guildhall.

Aug. 9. Richard Clemoe, Falmouth, merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Aug. 9. Thomas Starey, Newgate-street, linen-draper, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Aug. 9. Thomas Herbert, Bernard-street, Russell-square, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Aug. 13. John Coles, Banbury, Oxford, mealmen, at eleven, at the Red Lion, Banbury.

Nov. 15. Robert Poole, Ratcliffe-highway, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 9. James Graff and Patrick Dempsey Foley, Tower Royal, merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, AUG. 9.

John Beale, Southampton-street, Camberwell, Surrey, mathematical instrument-maker. Benjamin Williams, Liverpool, Lancaster, linen draper. William Wilson, Coal-Exchange, coal-factor.

[The Gazette also contains a letter from Captain Campbell, of his Majesty's ship Unite, giving an account of his having captured the Italian brig of war, Il Ronco, of 16 thirty-two pounders carronades, and 109 men.

Also a letter from Captain Bligh, of his Majesty's sloop Pylades, states his having captured Le Grand Napoleon privateer, of four guns and 38 men; and Le St. Honore, a French Tartan.]

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, July 23, 1808.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Cockermouth—William Lowther, Esq. commonly called Viscount Lowther, in the room of John Osborn, Esq. who has accepted of the Chiltern Hundreds.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Fenwick, Spours and Fenwick, Morpeth, Northumberland, wine-merchants. Bulkeley and Co. Lisbon. Smith, Pellington and Alldis, Lemon-tree-yard, Bedfordbury, Covent Garden, working silversmiths. Parter and Veichtner, Union-court, merchants. Graves, Swaine, Wood and Marsden, St. Margaret's-hill, hop-merchants. Richardson, Selby and Sharp, Lancashire, merchants. Moore, Brown and Co. Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, clothiers. Broomhead and Robinson, Great Bell-alley, Coleman-street, cutlers. Holy, Parker, Webb, Hall and Hadfield, Sheffield, silver-platers. Harrington and Day, Crown-street, Soho, leather-trunk-makers. Maclachlan, Campbell and Co. Glasgow, merchants. Wilkinson and Rice, Boston, Lincolnshire, wool-combers. Pearce, Dixon and Allen, Paternoster-row, attornies. Parsons and Co. Bath, common carriers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Thomas Renfree, Falmouth, cordwainer.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Brough Oliver, Brampton, Cumberland, cotton-manufacturer, to surrender Aug. 1, 2, and Sept. 3, at eleven, at the

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Bush, Carlisle. Attorney, Mr. Mounsey, Staple Inn, London.

William Hothwaite, Nottinghamshire, merchant, Aug. 5, at five, 6, and Sept. 8, at eleven, at the Feathers and Punch Bowl, Nottingham. Attornies, Messrs. Coldham and Enfield, Nottingham; and Messrs. Blensdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn, London.

John Stinchcombe, Bristol, cabinet-maker, July 26, Aug. 20, and Sept. 3, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attornies, Mr. White Sweet, Inner Temple, London; and Mr. Stephens, Bristol.

William Calvert, Maryport, Cumberland, mercer, Aug. 8, 9, and Sept. 3, at eleven, at Mr. Jackson's, innholder, Maryport. Attornies, Mr. Hodgson, Whitehaven; and Mr. Falcon, Elm-court, Temple.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 23. Thomas Berry, Fleet-street, man's-mercer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Aug. 3. Thomas Law, Lancaster, merchant, at eleven, at the Commercial Inn, Lancaster.

August 21. John Thompson, Hand-Court, Upper Thames-street, wholesale-stationer, at ten, at Guildhall.

August 20 Samuel Lucas Payne, 'Change Alley, Hatter, at ten, at Guildhall,

August 16. John Parkinson Woolley, Walham-Green, Middlesex, brewer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

August 17. Joseph Hesketh, and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers, at eleven, at Lillyman's Hotel, Castle-street, Liverpool.

August 13. Henry Pedlar, Bath, woollen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

August 20. John Snawdon, Plymouth, draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

October 22. Michael Layton, White Hart Row, Kennington, stone-mason, at twelve, at Guildhall.

August 13. William Day, Cheapside, man's-mercer, at ten, at Guildhall.

August 16. Thomas Luckhurst, Canterbury, draper, at eleven, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, AUGUST 13.

Gervas Jackson, Swithin's-lane, merchant.—John Wilkins, and Thomas Lacy, Basinghall-street, factors.—John Morgan, Enfield Highway, Middlesex, farmer.—James Noble, Kensington Gravel Pits, Middlesex, brewer.—David Johnston, Brown-street, Hanover-square, dealer.—Joseph Bland, and John Satterthwaite, Fen-court, insurance-brokers.—Benjamin Hoddinott, Bruton, Somerset, linen-draper.—William Steele, Brentford, Linnen Draper.

THE EXPEDITIONS TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Sir Arthur Wellesley's army has sailed, and by this time is not far from the coasts of Spain and Portugal. The army from the Baltic is also preparing to sail.

Sir John Moore was on Friday to have resigned the command of his army to Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard, of the Guards. It is understood that the arrival of Sir Harry and Lord Paget will be the signal for the fleet's sailing.

The army from Kent is hourly expected at Portsmouth, the least shift of wind will bring it there, and it will be expedited thence with the same speed as the Baltic army.

A fourth expedition of considerable force is talked of, and volunteers to it are expected from the Militia and Volunteer corps; most of the line regiments for it will come from Ireland.

The expedition lately gone, and now starting, consists of—

Sir Arthur Wellesley's Division—Royal Artillery and Engineers, 20th Dragoons, 5th, 9th, 36th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 60th (Rifle Battalion), 71st (Highlanders), 91st ditto, 95th or Rifle Corps; the 4th Veteran Battalion to relieve the 42d or Royal Highlanders, who join from Gibraltar—in all, with Commissariat, 11,500 men.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore's Division—Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Staff Corps, 4th or King's Own (Lord Chatham's Regiment), 28th, 52d a Battalion, 79th or Cameron Highlanders, 92d or Gordon Highlanders, 95th Rifle Corps, and 7 German Regiments—in all about 12,000 men.

The Army from Kent—Royal Artillery, 7th Light Dragoons, 14th, 18th, a brigade of Foot Guards, 2d or Queen's Regiment, 9th, 43d Light, 52d a battalion—about 6000 men.

Friday a detachment of the Life Guards marched into Portsmouth, in charge of four very large waggons of treasure, proceeding with the army to Spain and Portugal.

This Day is published, in one Volume Octavo, extra Boards, price 6s.

INTRIGUES OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN WITH THE PRINCE OF PEACE AND OTHERS,

WRITTEN BY A SPANISH NOBLEMAN AND PATRIOT,

Who alone can be acquainted with the *Amours* and *Intrigues* of the above Personages.

Printed and published by J. B. Bell and J. De Camp, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand, and may be had of every Bookseller throughout the United Kingdom.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letter from a Subscriber who resides in Portman Place, Edgeware Road, shall be inserted in our next.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

RUPTURE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE, AND THE DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR FROM VIENNA.

The following important letter from Hamburgh was transmitted to us just as our Paper was going to press. We give it to our readers without comment: but the respectability of the person who has communicated it, leaves us no reason to doubt its authenticity:—

"HAMBURGH, JULY 19, 1808.

"Every one here is in the greatest agitation in consequence of accounts received yesterday from Vienna. ANDREOSSY, the French Ambassador, not having received satisfactory reparation for the insult given to his Master, by the EMPEROR having ordered prayers to be offered up in all the Churches for the safety of the POPE, is said to have used the most insolent language to Count STADION, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The latter has always been a decided enemy of the French. The personal invectives directed against him by the French Government, which appeared in *The Moniteur* immediately after the peace of Presburg, have not contributed to weaken this aversion. In consequence of his spirited and dignified reply to the French Ambassador, the latter *threatened to quit Vienna*. A few days after this circumstance had occurred, ANDREOSSY received a Courier from Bayonne, and immediately demanded an audience of the EMPEROR himself, which was declined under the pretext of indisposition, and he was referred to Count STADION. But whether he refused, in consequence of the late violent altercation, to confer with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, or whether he acted in conformity to orders from BONAPARTE, is not known; however, certain it is, that he then addressed himself to the Archduke CHARLES, who declined every kind of interference, on the plan of incompetency, and from his unwillingness to break in on the department of a Minister, *who enjoyed in the most distinguished manner the confidence of the* EMPEROR. The most extraordinary circumstance in this important transaction is the knowledge which the public immediately acquired of it—whether by the connivance of the Austrian Government, which perhaps was willing to feel the public pulse, or through the indiscretion of ANDREOSSY, remains a mystery. It has, however, produced a very great fermentation in Vienna; and if the Austrian Cabinet is willing to resist the insatiable ambition of BONAPARTE, it is now fully convinced that the public feel the greatest horror at the perfidious treatment of the POPE and the ROYAL FAMILY of SPAIN. They expressed their indignation so strongly as to hoot some persons belonging to the French Embassy. The Government, in consequence of these symptoms, and to prevent a scene similar to that which before

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had occurred in Vienna, or to avoid the odium of being the aggressor in case of a new war, published a strong Proclamation against any persons, who should be found guilty of circulating disquieting reports concerning a new war—however, without taking the slightest notice of the insult offered to the French Embassy.

"The Ambassador was at last obliged to communicate his dispatches to Count STADION. The same day a Cabinet Council assembled, at which the EMPEROR and all the ARCHDUKES, who were in Vienna, attended. This conference lasted from two o'clock till eight in the evening, and upon the breaking up of the Council, couriers were immediately dispatched into all the provinces, to Paris, and likewise one to Petersburgh. The Russian Ambassador, having had the same evening an interview with Count STADION, sent also one to his Court. Nothing had transpired which could satisfy the curiosity of the public relative to this extraordinary dispatch of Couriers, and what encreased the anxiety, was a report that was spread the following day, that they were packing up at the French Ambassador's Hotel.

"The inhabitants here in Hamburgh display the most extravagant joy since these accounts have been received from Vienna. Several merchants received yesterday evening letters on this subject, all containing, with the greatest exactness, the same intelligence. In every Coffee-house, in every public place, the Citizens already express their hopes of a new Continental War with as much freedom, as if there was not a Frenchman in Hamburgh. What confirms this important information is the conduct observed by the French Minister and Governor: you know these gentlemen are neither dilatory nor conscientious in their measures; but now they appear to be absolutely panic struck. Some of the letters go so far as to assert that ANDREOSSY, after the conference with Count STADION, had demanded passports for himself and all the persons attached to the Embassy—*and received them the same evening!!!*

"I must conclude as B—— is setting out this very evening for Heligoland. Heaven knows; how long this poor fellow will succeed in this dangerous business.——I am, &c.

"I break open the letter to inform you, that BERNADOTTE and the French Minister have received *Estafettes* about two hours ago. It is said, they have brought intelligence *that* ANDREOSSY *with all his suite has quitted Vienna!*"

Every account from Spain contributes to raise our opinion of that gallant nation. Their success is equal to the justice of their cause; and very little doubt can be entertained of their ultimately succeeding in driving from their country their detestable invaders. It is impossible to bestow too high encomiums on their magnanimous resistance. Every Briton, every man who knows how to appreciate the inestimable blessings of liberty, will feel his heart dilate with pleasure on reading the last accounts from that country. They corroborate the opinion we always entertained, that the success of the French was less owing to their own prowess, than to the ignorance and imbecility of the Governments of the States they subjected. These weak, unprincipled Cabinets, entertained too much jealousy, or too contemptible an opinion of their subjects. With sentiments like these it was impossible for them to have recourse to the united and irresistible exertions of the people, in case of a defeat of their army. However, the success of the Spaniards will be productive of this great and inestimable advantage, that every Government possesses a fund of internal resources, in case of an invasion, which will oppose a stronger bound to ambition than was ever before thought of. It will teach Governments to entertain more esteem for their subjects, and impress on their minds the salutary conviction, that their true greatness and power consist in the affections of their people. We already see the dawn of a happier day for Europe. We already anticipate the salutary change which the renovation of Spain must effect in every State. That magnanimous nation, in learning to esteem themselves from the consciousness of how much they will have done, will feel an indignant horror at the very idea of becoming again the abject slaves of Priests and Kings. After having driven beyond the Pyrenees, the hitherto invincible soldiers of BONAPARTE, they will feel in their bosoms a sense of conscious dignity and worth, that they will not be able to comprehend their former passive submission. They have already declared their intention of new modelling their Government, or rather of bringing it back to its ancient purity; and whilst a junto of traitors and cowards is discussing at Bayonne the motley constitution of BONAPARTE, they are giving unequivocal proofs of their capacity of forming one for themselves, and of maintaining it.

The intelligence from Portugal is equally gratifying. The divine flame of freedom has seized the Portuguese likewise, and it now spreads with irresistible violence over the two countries. Their detestation of the common enemy has effaced every trace of ancient animosity and jealousy. They seem to form but one people; and the names of Portuguese and Spaniard, instead of awakening their former national enmity, only serve to stimulate mutual exertion. We are anxious to hear of our Expeditions arriving on their shores; for there never was an example of greater unanimity among the inhabitants of the two islands, relative to any public transaction, than on the necessity of assisting our new allies.

The people of Ireland are as zealous as the people of this country. Both yeomanry and militia have enthusiastically come forward to offer their services for Spain; and this generous effusion of patriotism, on this important occasion, proves that the majority of the people deserve the emancipation they solicited.

The accounts from Sweden speak of new successes against the Russians. His SWEDISH MAJESTY has departed for Finland, in the intention, as some assert, of having a personal interview with ALEXANDER. The affairs of Spain are said to have produced a total alteration in the Russian councils; and if we can give credit to letters from Memel, a Russian army is already marching into Poland. However, every account from the North justifies us to draw the conclusion that Russia will not be so indifferent to her own interests and dignity, as to see with indifference the perfidious conduct of Bonaparte towards the Royal Family of Spain.

Sir JOHN MOORE's departure was not suspected till the evening of the second day after he quitted Stockholm. We are happy to state that every man, even those who are the nearest to his SWEDISH MAJESTY, completely acquit Sir JOHN MOORE of all blame in the conferences which he had with the KING. The propositions made by his SWEDISH MAJESTY for the employment of the British troops in the Baltic are said to have been totally incompatible with the instructions Sir JOHN MOORE had received.

INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

Every private intelligence we receive from the Continent, confirms the account we communicated in our last, of the strong indignation manifested by every description of people in France, against the abominable perfidy of BONAPARTE towards the Spaniards. However, it is not from the character or energy of the Parisians that we expect any resistance to his iniquitous proceedings. These effeminate Sybarites would feel more sympathy and distress in consequence of an indisposition of Mademoiselle GEORGE, or their *divine* DUPORT, than at the massacre of half the inhabitants of Madrid. But our Journalists, from a total ignorance of the moral apathy of the despicable inhabitants of Paris, have entertained the public with the energy they begin all at once to display.

We know that they have never displayed this energy or resolution but in the murder of the few praise-worthy characters that appeared in the beginning of their Revolution, Where was their energy during the loathsome tyranny exercised by the exocrable MARAT and ROBESPIERRE? and where was their energy, when a still more execrable

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ruffian, their present Tyrant, murdered with grape-shot 1800 of them, near the Church of St. Roch? or, where was their vaunted energy, when the same murderer of their fellow-citizens, arrested and banished MOREAU? Nothing is so repugnant and disgusting than such gross ignorance: not that we doubt of their detestation of BONAPARTE; *We* know they detest him; but we know they have neither courage nor virtue to resist his tyranny; and that as long as he allows them to dance, they will prudently restrain their hatred within the very circumspect bounds of a dull innendo, or at most, of a languid sarcasm. But there are other parts of France from whence resistance may be expected, and effectual resistance. As soon as the *gens d'armerie* are called off, which, with every respect for the great *local* knowledge of the Editors of *The Morning Chronicle*, are far from resembling *our watchmen*, but are, on the contrary, the finest body of men in France—we say, as soon as the *gens d'armerie* are called off, the departments along the Loire, in ancient Britanny, in the South of France, but particularly in Lyons, and the other manufacturing cities, whose principal trade was with Spain, will shew their dissatisfaction with the present order of things. They detest BONAPARTE; they have some energy, and are mostly attached to the Bourbons. They have given unequivocal proofs of this attachment about seven years ago, when the Prince of Parma travelled from Paris to Tuscany, to take possession of his new Sovereignty. Wherever he appeared, he was treated with enthusiasm, on account of his relationship to the Bourbons. But it is a mark of the grossest ignorance of the character of the Parisians, to expect any thing great or good from them.

If BONAPARTE falls, he falls a victim to the Senate or his Generals. As soon as they find the situation of France dangerous, they will sacrifice him, but not by means of an insurrection, but by assassination. There is not a Senator, not a General, not one of the privileged ruffians, who are nearest to his heart, and enjoy his confidence most, who do not detest him as a *stranger*: and however they may fawn to him now, they have too frequently felt their self-love mortified by his brutal domineering character, as not to seize, with avidity, an opportunity of sacrificing him, as soon as they can do it with prudence.

SPANISH TROOPS IN THE ISLAND OF FUHNEN.

Accounts from the Continent, for the last three or four weeks, all coincide in stating, that a considerable part of the Spanish Army lies in the Island of Fuhnen. It would be astonishing, if no measures had been as yet adopted to enlighten them, relative to the late occurrences in their country. An omission of that kind would be highly unpardonable. However, it is not yet too late to take effectual measures to prevent, at least, their quitting that Island. Though the commanders may be traitors to their country, as their nomination was probably recommended by BONAPARTE, it is, however, reasonable to conclude that the soldiers and the greater part of the officers will be animated with the same indignation, which the rest of the Spanish Army displayed, when they are acquainted with the perfidious treatment of their Sovereign and family.—Under these circumstances we know no measure more adviseable, or which is more likely to be attended with success, than if some of the Spanish Noblemen now in London were to go to the Baltic. They would easily find an opportunity of communicating to them the present situation of their country. And we have no doubt from the detestation the Spaniards have always felt for the French, that they would soon follow the glorious example set by the rest of their countrymen. As we see no reasonable ground for not drawing this conclusion, measures should be immediately resorted to in order to rescue them from their present situation, and to transport them to their country. Even the very circumstance of confining them in Fuhnen, is a strong presumption that BONAPARTE distrusts them; and that he is apprehensive of removing them to any part of the Continent, notwithstanding the danger of leaving them where they are, from a well-grounded fear, that a revolt on their part, may easily spread to his Dutch, Italian, and German auxiliaries. This is the only satisfactory reason we can assign for this unaccountable negligence of the wary usurper. These precautions on his part, which reduce him to the necessity of leaving so considerable a division unemployed, is a strong proof of the observations in our last Number, of the little assistance he expects from his vassals; and are more convincing than any one account received as yet from the Continent, of the precarious and even desperate state of his affairs.

Fuhnen is a small Island, and may be easily blockaded. The capital, which is Odensee, lies in the middle of the Island, and contains about 7 or 8,000 inhabitants; it is situated about 7 or 8 miles from the coast of Jutland, and lies between the two Belts. In case our suggestion relative to a mission of the Spanish Noblemen, should be adopted, we would strongly recommend the necessity of sending, at the same time, a sufficient number of transports to convoy them to the assistance of their gallant countrymen. It would be highly impolitic to make any overture without this precaution, as the enmity of the Danes, and the measures which BERNADOTTE may adopt, would afterwards raise insurmountable obstacles. This circumstance is certainly worthy the earliest attention of Government; and we hope when they take it into consideration, they will proceed with that promptitude which can alone insure it success.

Letters from Gibraltar state, that Sebastiani had positively quitted Constantinople, and that a Russian ambassador, when on his way to Naples, had been recalled by his court. They also mention, that an expedition is fitting out in Malta, to act in the Mediterranean.

Government has issued orders for the immediate shipment of 10,000 barrels of powder, for Spain; each barrel is to weigh 100lb. weight.

On Wednesday two waggons, loaded with dollars, were taken from the Bank, to proceed to Portsmouth, and be forwarded from thence to Spain.

About six tons of hats, cockades, and shoes, have been sent off from London to Gijou, for the use of the Spanish Patriots.

INTERESTING ADVICES FROM THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.

The accounts from Spain and Portugal still continue to be of a nature highly satisfactory. The Orestes sloop of war is arrived at Plymouth, from the Mediterranean, having received dispatches in her way from our Commanders at Cadiz, and off the coast of Portugal. The following official Bulletins were in consequence issued by Government, on Monday:—

"*Downing-street, July* 18.

"Advices from Lord Collingwood, of the 26th of June, state, that accounts had been received that Dupont was in great distress, surrounded on all sides, and disappointed of expected reinforcements. On the 16th, he retired six leagues behind Cordova; the Spanish army advanced. Intelligence had arrived that Dupont had proposed to capitulate, if allowed to pass into France unmolested; but nothing short of unconditional surrender would be accepted. Dupont had retired to Andujas. Castanos's outposts were at Aldia de Rio, within two miles of the enemy's rear. The whole regular force under Castanos, amounts to 21,300 infantry, 2,500 cavalry, and a formidable train of artillery."

"*Downing-Street, July* 18.

"Letters have been received at this Office from Major-General Spencer, off Ayamonte, dated the 25th and 26th of June. The Major-General was on his return to Cadiz, from off the southern coast of Portugal, where he left the Portuguese flag flying along the whole extent of coast of the province of Algarva, in all the forts and batteries.

"The Spanish frontier on the side of Aymonte, had remained perfectly secure since the British force had approached that coast, and the detachments of the enemy's force, which on General Spencer's arrival had retired to Villa Real and Castromaris, have since surrendered themselves, with the above-mentioned places, to the Portuguese troops."

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The following Official Bulletin, was circulated in all the political circles on Monday evening:—

"*Foreign Office, Tuesday, three o'clock.*

"Mr. West has just arrived from Coruna, accompanied by Signior Fermin Vicere. They left Coruna on the 9th of July, when an official account had arrived there of the defeat of General Lefevre, by General Palafox, on the 25th of June, two leagues from Saragossa The force under the French General consisted of eight thousand men, who, after a severe action of several hours, surrendered to the Spanish General. The impenetrants, of the peasantry, however, was such, that they afterwards rushed on, and with their *arma blanca* (knives and swords) put every Frenchman to death.

"The Portuguese are said to be marching with a numerous army to attack General Junot."

Dispatches were yesterday morning received at the Admiralty, from our Squadron cruizing off the Northern Coast of Spain, dated the 15th inst. which contain the gratifying intelligence of the recapture of St. Andero. It appears that General Ponte, who commands a division of the Patriotic Army, having formed the plan of retaking that place, advanced towards it with between three and four thousand men, and concerted a plan of attack with some of our ships of war that were cruizing off the coast. The French in St. Andero, about 1600 men, did not, however, think it prudent to wait for an attack, for, about two o'clock in the morning of the 12th inst. they evacuated the town, having first levied a heavy contribution on the inhabitants, and destroyed all the arms in the place.

The part of the Asturian force under Gen. Ponte and the Bishop of Andero, amounts to about 18,000 men, but the whole Asturian army amounts to above 40,000 men; and it was generally expected that an action would take place between it and Marshal Bessieres's army, which amounts to about 16,000 men, near Bilboa, of the result of which very little doubt was entertained. General Cuesta had advanced to Villepande, and had taken possession of the Bridge at Mayorca, and on the Seco; his intention was to make an attack upon Valadolid, in which there was a small French force, for the purpose of cutting off all communication between Burgos, at which there was a French corps of 18,000 men, and Madrid.

Murat still remains entrenched at Reteiro, with about five thousand men. Joseph Bonaparte has at length ventured into his new dominions; he entered Biscay the beginning of this month, with about four thousand men; he was at Bilboa on the 9th, at Toloso on the 10th, and when the last accounts came away he was at Vittoria. He was apparently afraid to proceed farther, from the cool and contemptuous reception he every where met with.

CONFIRMATION OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY COMMANDED BY GENERAL MONCEY, OF THE EXTERMINATION OF THAT OF GENERAL LEFEVRE, AND OF THE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY NEAR BARCELONA—MARCH OF GENERAL CUESTA AGAINST MADRID—PERILOUS SITUATION OF MURAT—INEVITABLE SURRENDER OF THE ARMY OF GEN. DUPONT—THE DIVISION SENT TO REINFORCE HIM FROM MADRID DEFEATED AND PUT TO FLIGHT—THE FORTS OF FIGUERAS AND BELLEGARDE TAKEN BY THE PATRIOTS—GEN. SPENCER ADVANCED INTO SPAIN, TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE PATRIOTS, &c.

Accounts were yesterday evening received from Cadiz, of the 7th inst. which state that the Supreme Junta, at Seville, had received advices from Valentia, confirming the important intelligence of the defeat of the French Army commanded by Gen. Moncey. It appears that he had cannonaded and vigorously assailed the city of Valentia for upwards of seven hours, but the intrepidity and valour of the brave Patriots ultimately prevailed, and the enemy, defeated by the well-directed fire of the patriots, made a precipitate retreat, leaving behind them their numerous dead, and greatly embarrassed by the number of their wounded. In the utmost consternation and distress, the remains of the enemy took the route of Almanza, and the necessary measures were promptly taken by the Patriots to cut off their retreat, and effect their entire destruction. Their killed and wounded were immense. Among the prisoners were General Berthier and his Aid-de-Camp, who were conveyed to Valentia.

Accounts had also been received from Catalonia, confirming the intelligence of the defeat of the enemy, near Barcelona, with the addition that General Segi was either killed or desperately wounded, It was further announced, that the Catalan peasants had been joined by those of Rouillon, and that the forts of Figueras and Bellegarde were in the hands of the Patriots.

General Castanos was advancing against General Dupont, who continued at Andujar, expecting reinforcements, which, according to some of the advices we have received, were attacked on their way and defeated by the Patriots. A letter from Cadiz, states the force which was thus intercepted at 5000 men; that it was completely beaten, and compelled to fall back upon Madrid, with considerable loss. One hundred waggons, and 1000 prisoners, fell into the hands of the Patriots. It is also certain that Dupont has been disappointed of the reinforcements he expected from Portugal; that his army is in the greatest distress for want of provisions; and General Moncey having been defeated, the speedy surrender, or total extermination of Dupont's army becomes inevitable. General Cuesta is in full march with his gallant army against Madrid, where Murat, with his reduced force, is in the most perilous situation; and the private accounts add, that "another body of the French have been destroyed in Valdepenas, and about 3000 more at Valladolid, "which city they attempted to pillage."—The same accounts state, that Moncey's army consisted of 15,000 men, nearly the whole of whom have been destroyed.—General Spencer had advanced with part of his corps to Xeres to co-operate with the brave Spaniards.

The Private Communication from Cadiz is of the utmost importance, and is derived from a source of the highest respectability. It is as follows:—

"CADIZ, JULY 7.—The news we daily receive here is of the most favourable description. From the French frontier to Saragossa more than 17,000 Frenchmen have perished. At Saragossa upwards of 12,000 were killed by the sword, and those which were saved from the fury of our troops effected it only by flinging themselves into the river Ebro.

"It is impossible that a single man of DUPONT's army can escape, although that General has not yet surrendered. A reinforcement of 5000 men which were on their march to join him, have been beaten and compelled to return to Madrid, from whence they began the march. They lost one hundred and sixty waggons laden with ammunition, and had upwards of 1000 men taken prisoners, from one moment to another we expect to hear of DUPONT's unconditional surrender; for, although he has entrenched himself in Andujar, yet we know he is in the greatest distress for provisions, and cannot hold out long; nor can his army, which it is generally believed does not exceed 7000 men, effect any thing against that by which he is surrounded. He has already offered to capitulate, on being allowed to return to France, with the liberty of taking with him four covered waggons. The Spaniards continue to adhere most rigidly to their determination of giving no quarter. It was understood that the Patriot Generals had pledged themselves to each other to meet, at the head of their respective columns, at Madrid, on St. James's day (Monday the 25th inst.) there to celebrate the feast of their tutelar Saint, in a manner worthy the great occasion which called them there.

"The French are beaten in every direction; General Moncey, *who was sent against Valencia with* 15,000 *men, has been defeated*, HIMSELF KILLED in the action, and we are assured, that *scarcely any of this army have escaped.*

MALAGA, JUNE 22.—The French Consul, and all the French inhabitants of this city, were, on the 4th instant, shut up in the Moorish Castle Gibralforo, with a view to save themselves from the impending fury of the populace, and until the 20th, no disorder of any kind was committed, but on that day, the people having obtained intelligence that a warehouse, rented by the French Consul in the suburbs, contained a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, (which, in fact, were taken from the English) they, conceiving that this was a *depôt*, secretly collected to await the arrival of the French, proceeded in a considerable body, and in defiance of the attempts of the Deputy Governor to undeceive them, demanded the French Consul; the Guards resisted, but the people broke through them and entered the castle, from whence they drew forth their victim, and instantly stabbed, and dissected his body as that of a traitor.—After parading the city they returned again to the house of the French Consul, which they proceeded in the first place to strip of every thing moveable, and then set fire to it; and whilst it was burning furiously, the mob threw into the flames all that remained of the body of the French Consul. This scene being concluded, the people returned again to the Castle of Gibralforo, from whence they drew forth a French Merchant, who they instantly destroyed, in nearly the same manner as the Consul, and consigned his remains to the same flames. The warehouse was afterwards broke open, and the whole contents destroyed.

These scenes took place in defiance of the interference of the Government of the town. An expedient was at length resorted to, which produced the desired effect. The Dean and Chapter

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met, and agreed on the instant formation of a religious procession, for the purpose of exhorting the mob to return to their homes. This was accomplished, and produced the effect desired; and in the evening of the same day, before sun-set, peace was completely restored.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE PATRIOTS.

Most important and gratifying communications were on Tuesday made to the Portugese Ambassador from Oporto. They were brought by an armed schooner, commanded by Capt. Francisco Gonclave Da Costa, who left Oporto on the 11th inst. The dispatches, of which he is the bearer, are from the Bishop who is at the head of the Provisional Government at Oporto. They announce the arrival of Colonel Brown, at Oporto, after a passage of five days from England. His mission was partly to make a tender of British assistance, of which the Portuguese immediately availed themselves. They have requested arms, ammunition, and money. There is scarcely a man in the north of Portugal, who has not made a voluntary tender of his services to march against the French Those who are possessed of arms have already been incorporated with regulars, and have marched against the enemy. Loison, who according to the last accounts had advanced to Armazante, had retreated to Mizaofrio, about six leagues from Armazante, where he had entrenched himself, but was soon surrounded by the Patriotic Bands, who cut off all his means of procuring provisions. In this state he requested permission to be allowed time to draw up terms, upon which he would consent to capitulate. His request was complied with; and in a few hours he sent in a flag of truce, assuring the Leaders of the Patriots that he would surrender his army to any General Officer of the Portuguese army. He did this to save the effusion of blood; being acquainted with the determination of the Portuguese people to shew no quarter.

This agreeable task was consigned by the Patriots to General Bernardine Friere, who is now at the head of the Portuguese army in the North of Portugal, and who had proceeded to Mizaofrio to receive the capitulation of Loison. In this army Laborde has a command: he is the person who was at the head of the detachment directed to put to death the few persons in Lisbon, who had been taken up for betraying a disposition to revolt against the doctrines of the French on their first entrance into Lisbon. The Patriots, it is said, had protested against the life of Laborde. Bernardine Friere is a General of most distinguished merit; he served under General Forbes at Rosillon: on the entry of the French he resigned his commission in the Portuguese army, and refused to serve in that of France. Every Patriot in Portugal wears a cockade, which has this inscription —"*For our Prince Regent, and revenge against our enemies;*" the women and children wear a black crape, on which is the word "*Vengeance.*" Those who refuse to wear this insignia are considered traitors. 200,000*l.* part of the exacted contribution of the French, in Oporto, had been discovered, and secured by the Provisional Government, in the house of Josef de Souza Mello. Other large sums had been secured in two other houses, raised by similar exactions. At St. Ube's, the Patriots had put to death upwards of 500 Frenchmen; and they had determined not to leave a Frenchman alive in the North of Portugal. A similar massacre is said to have taken place at Algarve. At Sardao, a body of Portuguese marched eleven leagues in one day, in very hot weather, and through the worst of roads, to attack 900 Frenchmen; they fell in with them and put nearly the whole to death.

A plot had been discovered, in which many of the Frenchified inhabitants of Oporto were concerned; and the city would have been burnt to ashes, but for a seasonable detection of the diabolical design. The Portuguese engaged in the plot had all been arrested, and were expected to be tried and executed in a few days.

The Monks in Oporto had become soldiers Upwards of 1500 of them took charge of the French prisoners, and disaffected persons, who were in confinement, and performed their duty with zeal and alacrity.

Several proclamations had been issued, tending to inspirit the people, and exhorting them to extirpate the enemy of the human race.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer, come Home in Le Gloire.

"We have just come in from Lisbon; the whole of our crew, and every other we have met with, are in high spirits at the happy prospect before us, as every thing is going on favourable to the Spanish Patriots. Political affairs wear a more pleasing aspect than they have done for a number of years past. The French army, which is estimated at little less than 10,000 men, is completely hemmed in at Lisbon; and all those I have conversed with upon the subject have no doubt will fall an easy prey to General Sir Arthur Wellesley, whose fleet of transports we fell in with at sea, on Sunday, the 17th inst. off Sicily.

"The brave Sir Charles Cotton has summoned the Russian fleet, in the Tagus, to surrender to the British flag; but, strange to say, the Russian Admiral, in his answer, discovered much violence, as well as national and individual enmity to Great Britain, and declared he would rather burn every ship under his command than surrender them. I have the pleasure to say we landed great quantities of arms and ammunition at Lagos Bay, and Oporto, for the use of the brave Spaniards. We are now in possession of some batteries. Sir C. Cotton has nine sail of the line lying under the Rock, the crews of them are waiting with the greatest anxiety possible to be brought into action.

"The Russian fleet, lying in the Tagus, consists of *nine sail of the line and one frigate.*

"We were informed at Lisbon, from a quarter that was not to be doubted, in fact as it was generally understood, that the English and Spanish fleets were lying together at Minorca.

"We have brought to England Rear-Admiral Obnay, together with a great number of French prisoners, taken by the Portuguese. Among them is that celebrated character, Monsieur Prigny, Commandant of the French Marine at Oporto; he is distinguished as a Member of the Legion of Honour; he was Captain of the Fleet in the memorable Battle of Trafalgar, in which he signalized himself. We have likewise Monsieur Guimbaud, the late French Consul at Oporto, whose house was completely gutted by the populace at Oporto, himself made prisoner, together with the Commandant of Marine, and a vast number of officers of the French army. There is little or no doubt, either of the taking or destruction of the Russian fleet; in fact, it appears inevitable."

Extract of two Letters received on the 22d of this Month, by his Excellency the Portuguese Minister, from Mr. Patrick Farral, the Portuguese Agent at Gibraltar:

"*Gibraltar, June 30.*

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that on the 16th of this month the whole kingdom Algarve rose against the French, proclaiming his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, our Master, for their only true and legitimate Sovereign: the French Governor, and all those of that nation, holding public situations under him, were made prisoners. Many of the French were killed; the rest, throwing down their arms, sought their safety in a shameful flight. A Supreme Junta is already established in Faro, the capital of that kingdom, in the name of his Royal Highness, which is composed of the following persons:—

President—His Excellency the Count of Castro Marim.

Vice-President—His Excellency the Bishop of Algarve.

For the Clergy—The Rev. the Arch Dean of the See and the Rev. Antonio Louis de Macedo.

For the Nobility—Dorembargadoe Joze Duarte da Silva Negrao, Joze Bernardo de Gama, and Joaquim Pelipe de Landreaete.

For the People—Miguel de O, the younger, Captain of the Ordenances, and Joan Aleixo.

Secretary—Doctor Ventura.

"The Junta is occupied in preparing with the greatest activity the means of completing this heroic undertaking. An Express has just arrived here from Taviras from his Excellency the Count of Castro Marim, requesting arms, &c. from the Governor of this place, who sent what arms, powder, and shot he could spare, having sent large quantities to Spain. Messengers have also arrived here from Silves and Faro, making the same request, but which could not be complied with, the Governor not having any to spare. The Portuguese Officers who were there, waiting an opportunity to go to Brazils, have returned, full of joy, to join their regiments in Algarve."

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace from Windsor. At three o'clock his Majesty held a private Levee, which was attended by a Deputation from the Corporation of the City of London, to present an Address.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

The Court of Common Council of the City of London presented their Address to his Majesty, which was read by the Recorder:

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" TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

" *The humble, dutiful, and loyal Address of the Lord* " *Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London,* " *in Common Council assembled.*

" *Most Gracious Sovereign,*

" We your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, with hearts full of dutiful affection to your Royal Person, and inseparably attached to the honour and prosperity of your Government, humbly desire to approach your throne, and represent to your Majesty the sentiments of a free and faithful people.

" While we contemplate with horror and indignation, the atrocious perfidy and wanton violence employed by the Ruler of France to reduce under his yoke the Spanish Monarchy and the Spanish People, we cannot refrain from expressing our joy and exultation at the pure and animating spirit of patriotism, displayed by that high-minded and gallant nation, in defence of their dearest rights and privileges. They have appealed to the generous feelings of your Majesty for protection and support, and they have not appealed in vain. You, Sire, have felt as the Sovereign of a free people, who, by extending his powerful aid to a nation struggling for liberty and independence, holds forth to the world a happy and practical illustration of the blessings which his own subjects enjoy.

" The solemn declaration by which your Majesty has been pleased to recognize the Spanish nation, as a natural friend and ally against the common enemy of all established Governments; the frank, disinterested, and inspiriting pledge which you have given that you have no other object than that of preserving unimpaired the integrity and independence of the Spanish monarchy; the wisdom, liberality, and promptitude of the measures consequently adopted by your Majesty's Government, have excited in our breasts the most lively and grateful sensations.

" We have to entreat your Majesty's acceptance of our most cordial thanks for the noble and liberal system of policy by which your councils have been, and continue to be, actuated towards Spain; and we beg leave to assure you, that, in contributing to the success of you royal interposition in a cause at once so great and glorious, and so peculiarly congenial to the spirit and feelings of your people, no exertion shall be withheld, no sacrifice shall be spared on our part to prevent twelve millions of fellow-freemen from being accursed with the most galling and profligate despotism recorded in the history of the world.

" In the measures which your Majesty may think proper to adopt for accomplishing this great end, you may, Sire, rely with the firmest confidence upon the affectionate, zealous, and enthusiastic support of your loyal Citizens of London. We feel ourselves identified with the Patriots of Spain; we sympathize in all their wants; we participate in all their wishes; and we humbly beg leave to express our fervent hope, that the glorious struggle in which the Spanish nation is engaged, aided by the energies, resources, and magnanimity of the British Empire, may succeed, not only in asserting the independence of the Spanish Monarchy, but in ultimately effecting, under the protection of Divine Providence, the emancipation of Europe, and the re-establishment of the blessings of Peace."

Lord Hawkesbury, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, read the following appropriate reply:

" I thank you for your very loyal and dutiful Address. I accept with pleasure your congratulations on the prospect opened to the world by the brave and loyal exertions of the Spanish nation against the tyranny and usurpation of France, and on the re-establishment of Peace between Great Britain and Spain.

" In aiding the efforts of the Spanish Nation, I have been actuated by no other motive than that of affording the most effectual and disinterested assistance to a people struggling for the maintenance of their ancient Government and national independence.

" I have no doubt I shall continue to receive from you, and from all classes of my people, the same zealous and affectionate support which I have experienced on so many and on such important occasions."

They were all very graciously received, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

After the Deputation retired, the following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:

Captain Sir C. Brisbane, on his receiving the honour of Knighthood abroad.

Captain Sir J. Gore, on his return to England, by Lord Mulgrave.

The Rev. Dr. Plumtree, by the Earl of Bathurst, on his being appointed Dean of Gloucester.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Cabinet Ministers present, and Mr. Ryder, the Judge-Advocate General. His Majesty set off on his return to Windsor about six o'clock.

THE LATE ELOPEMENT.

The last fashionable elopement from the vicinity of Barco Regis was attended by circumstances peculiarly distressing.—Lady E. B. the daughter of a certain Countess, was married about two years since to Mr. B. a Gentleman then possessing very considerable landed property in the West Indies. As this was a tie of inclination, and not of necessity, it was generally expected among the friends of the parties, that the union would prove a happy one, particularly as the husband was not addicted to any of those *little indiscretions* now so prevalent among our young men in high life! The Lady had nothing but her youth and beauty to recommend her, and they were deemed sufficiently recommendatory; and as she was supposed to have but little inclination to launch into fashionable follies, they were inducements sufficient to decide Mr. B. in his choice of a wife.—Since marriage, the parties lived in a state of connubial felicity, until a passion for play on the one side, and a careless indifference on the other, producing a disunion of sentiments, had enabled Mr. H—y, a Gentleman, (an *intimate* friend of the Lady's mother) to destroy the peace of both for ever. A few days since the Lady acquainted her husband that she wished to go to the west end of the town to make a few purchases: he assented. Lady E. B. stepped into a hackney-coach, and ordered the man to drive to Bond-street. In the Haymarket, however, she pulled the check-string, got out, and discharged the vehicle. Here the Lady met Mr. H. and proceeded in another coach to the Key, in Chandos-street. All these proceedings were detected by the confidential servant of the husband: the latter, suspecting that something was wrong, took the precautionary measures alluded to. The man, thus presuming on the supposed discovery of his mistress's infidelity, ran with all possible speed to an eminent Solicitor residing in Golden-square. Finding him at home, they returned together to the *Key*, at the door of which Hotel they waited until the Lady came out, when the man went up to his mistress, and placed his hand on her shoulder, exclaiming, " Oh, Lady E——y, I am sorry to see you come out of such a house as this!" The Lady fainted from the surprise and fright. Mr. H. took her in his arms and carried her into the coach, which was in waiting, and ordered the driver to proceed, which he did, unmolested by the opposite party.—Since that period, neither the *seduced* nor the *seducer* have been heard of. There are some circumstances attached to this case of such peculiar delicacy, that we cannot, consistently with decency, communicate them to our readers.

BREAD.—The Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to remain as before, the Quartern Loaf of wheaten 12½*d.* and household 10½*d.*

LAW REPORTS.

SHERIFF'S COURT, TUESDAY, JULY 19.

CRIM. CON.

LORD BORINGDON *v.* SIR ARTHUR PAGET.

Mr. Dampiere shortly stated to the Jury, that this was an inquisition of damages in an action for criminal conversation with the wife of the Plaintiff, in which the Defendant suffered judgment to go by default.

Mr. Park said, it became his duty to state the nature of the case more in detail, and give the Jury the history of the transaction upon which the present case was founded. Lord Boringdon, a Nobleman of considerable rank and fortune, was married about four years ago to his present wife, the daughter of the Earl of Westmorland. At the time of his marriage, he was of the age of thirty-two. The Defendant, Sir Arthur Paget, was also a man of noble family, being the second son of Lord Uxbridge. These parties had, in their youth, been at the same University (Oxford), and he believed they both belonged to the College of Christchurch. The Lady to whom the Plaintiff was united, was the second daughter of the Earl of Westmorland, who, at a very early age, attracted the affections of the Plaintiff. He became acquainted with her in the month of May, 1801, and in the June following they were married.—There was no inequality between them in point of rank or fortune; and he trusted the Jury would not think there was any great inequality in point of age, when he stated that the L. ady

was eighteen at the time of her marriage, and her Lord thirty-two. If this disparity of years were, however, to be reckoned as a great inequality, the objection could not come from the mouth of the Defendant, who was two years older than Lord Boringdon, who was now thirty-eight years of age, whereas his Lordship was but thirty-six. Until the month of May in the present year, Lord Boringdon had no reason to suspect the fidelity of his Lady. It was in consequence of Lord Boringdon's speaking to her upon the subject, and pressing her to know whether those surmises were true or not, that Lady Boringdon went off the next day, and had since continued to live in a state of open adultery with the Defendant. During the time that the Plaintiff and his Lady lived together in harmony and affection, there had been a son born, who was now living. He had investigated the circumstances of this case with all the attention that it was his duty to bestow upon it, and he could defy, and he did mean to hold out a defiance to the Defendant, to bring forward an instance in the course of Lord Boringdon's married life, which would dishonour his character, either as a man or as a husband. He should call a number of witnesses, persons of the highest rank and character in life, and who had the greatest opportunities of being intimately acquainted with Lord and Lady Boringdon, who would prove most unquestionably, that Lord Boringdon had always treated his Lady with the greatest kindness and affection, and that they appeared a very happy couple. He could also produce letters written by Lady Boringdon to her Lord, before there was any question of adultery, and in which her Ladyship shewed all the anxiety and tenderness of a most affectionate wife. The first letter was dated the 14th of April, 1806, and had the following expressions:—

"I am very sorry, my dearest love, to hear that you are not well. I was so anxious about your letter, that I was almost afraid to enquire. I have myself been unwell, and induced to take some laudanum (you must not scold me). This made me so ill, that I could not go to church last Sunday, as I intended. Do not believe that this was from neglect of your orders, or negligence of any sort, it was from the violence of the cold."

This last sentence shewed the care that the Noble Plaintiff had to fix in his Lady those habits of morality and religion, in which she had been brought up. In the same letter there was the following sentence:—"It appears to me six weeks, instead of six days, since you have left me." There was another letter, dated the 1st of April, 1807, which had the following expressions:—

"It was quite an unexpected pleasure for me to hear from you, I am quite well, and so is my dear little Henry. I hope, my dear Boringdon, you will like my going to the play, as nothing could give me pleasure that was not agreeable to you."

He thought, therefore, that there could not be a doubt remaining on the minds of the Jury, that the circumstances of the present case were those of a seduction under every species of aggravation. As to the visits of Sir A. Paget, it was quite impossible that Lord Boringdon should have known any thing about them, unless the servants told him (and servants were in general very slow to communicate that sort of information). The Defendant appeared to be always lurking about the house, to pay his visits as soon as Lord Boringdon had gone out. Independent of these visits, Lady Boringdon used often to visit at the house of a near connection of his Lordship by marriage, where Sir Arthur constantly visited. His Lady also went out often in the carriage with her child and its nurse, which was a circumstance that could not give suspicion to any reasonable husband. The carriage used to stop at the Bayswater Gate of Kensington Gardens, and her Ladyship chose the private walk, where Sir Arthur Paget always met her. The nurse then went one way with the child, and the Defendant and Lady Boringdon went another way, and were absent usually for an hour or more. The fact of the adultery was confessed; and in estimating the damages that ought to be given, he trusted the Jury would refer to that which had ever been held the best criterion in those cases, the rank and situation of the parties. To their good sense, integrity, and justice, he would now commit the cause of his Noble Client, and he trusted that the verdict would be such as reason, justice, morality, and religion demanded of them in such a case.

Lord Amherst, the Hon. Mr. George Villiers, Dr. Vaughan, Sir W. Elford, and the Rev. Mr. Hayne, proved that Lord and Lady Boringdon always appeared to be on the most affectionate terms, and that his Lordship always treated her with the utmost kindness.

Elizabeth Croft was nurse to Lord Boringdon's child. Her Lady often went with her and the child in the carriage to Kensington Gardens. The carriage always stopped at the Bayswater Gate, and when they got into the gardens, they were always met by Sir Arthur Paget. She and the child walked on, and her Lady and Sir Arthur separated from them, and were generally from three quarters of an hour to an hour and a half before they joined them. Her Lady then returned to the carriage with her, and drove home. On her cross-examination by Mr. Garrow, she said, that the Lady and the Defendant walked in the gardens at those times, but that she never knew them go out of them to any house.

Sarah Porter was Lady Boringdon's maid for near five years. She had never seen the Defendant and her Lady together at the house in town, but she knew that he visited frequently in the absence of his Lordship, and had seen him more than once come out of the house.

William Radnor was porter to Lord Boringdon for the last five years. He frequently opened the door to Sir Arthur Paget, who generally *bolted* up stairs (as the witness expressed himself) without asking whether Lady Boringdon was at home or not. He sometimes enquired for her. Their visits were always paid when his Lordship was out, and the Defendant generally staid there for an hour or two at a time.

Mr. Garrow said, in defending his client, it was his duty to call the attention of the Jury to the case as it had been made out in evidence. Sir Arthur Paget was a brave soldier, the second son of a noble family, and had served his Sovereign in the honourable situation of Ambassador; but although these considerations might raise him to an equality with the Plaintiff in point of rank, it certainly gave him no equality in point of fortune. Every body knew that Sir A. Paget was by no means a man of fortune, and that whatever his connection with a Noble family might give him at a future day, that would depend upon his father's pleasure. He remembered in a case of this sort, a Noble Friend of his (Lord Erskine) in speaking of the fortune of the Defendant, said, "You may ask any man you meet in "Bond-street what is his fortune, and they will tell you, he "has none, and every body knows it;" the same observation would apply to Sir Arthur Paget. If there had been any friendship or hospitality violated, the Plaintiff's agents would have brought forward witnesses to prove it. At Kensington-gardens nothing was proved, but the Defendant's walking with her, and that they did not think it necessary to have the nurse of the party. There was nothing like proof of any criminality till the time of elopement; and by the testimony of the witnesses it appeared that she and the Plaintiff had lived in a state of harmony and affection up to that time. He considered that the real cause of these things in fashionable life proceeded in a great measure from the course of education which young ladies of rank receive, and from the manner they are introduced into life. A young lady, who was known to be an heiress, after a certain course of education, which was well known, came out, or, as the polite phrase is, was introduced into the world at about 15 or 16 years of age. She soon met somebody that her parents considered a good match in point of rank, and after a short courtship they were married. After marriage, fashion (which he feared was often the bitterest enemy of our happiness), made them see but little of each other. Fashion might drive a Nobleman to attend his Parliamentary duty, and might drive his Lady to some other mode of passing her time. She meets an agreeable saunterer, and is pleased with his conversation: she receives his first visit, and is pleased with the repetition of them. Fashion had made separate beds necessary among married people in high life, and it made the pursuits of the husband and wife different. It might, perhaps, be fashion which suggested to Lord Boringdon to question his wife about the visits of Sir A. Paget; but whether he questioned her mildly or otherwise, there could be no doubt but that was the immediate cause which induced her to elope, and throw herself under the protection of Sir A. Paget, on whose account she had incurred the suspicions of her husband, and been ruined in his good opinion—how was it possible for Sir Arthur to refuse that protection? There was not a shadow of proof of criminality before the elopement. There was no officious chambermaid to tell of doors being fastened, or of her Lady's dress being discomposed. It appeared that the elopement was entirely the effect of Lord Boringdon's questioning her, and that when she conceived herself ruined in his opinion, she resolved to throw herself upon the protection of Sir Arthur, who could not, in honour or in spirit, refuse to receive her.

The Sub-Sheriff recapitulated the evidence to the Jury, and made some appropriate observations on the hearing of it.

The Jury, after a short consideration, found for the Plaintiff *Damages, Ten Thousand Pounds.*

Another *Crim. Con.* cause is pending, in which a Gentleman of extensive property is Plaintiff, and a youth, under 18 years, who officiated as footman in the family, and is now a waiter at an Hotel in St. James's-street, is Defendant. The scene of adultery is said to have been at a village near Canterbury.

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SUMMER ASSIZES.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

MR. JUSTICE CHAMBRE AND MR. BARON WOOD.

City of York and County of the same City.—Saturday, July 30, at the Guildhall of the said City.
Yorkshire.—The same day at the Castle of York.
Durham—Tuesday, August 9, at the Castle of Durham.
Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and County of the same Town—Saturday, August 13, at the Guildhall of the said Town.
Northumberland—The same day, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Cumberland—Friday, August 19, at the City of Carlisle.
Westmoreland—Thursday, August 25, at Appleby.
Lancashire—Monday, August 29, at the Castle of Lancaster.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

SIR JAMES MANSFIELD, KNT. LORD CHEIF JUSTICE—MR. JUSTICE HEATH.

Buckinghamshire—Monday, August 1, at Buckingham.
Bedfordshire—Thursday, August 4, at Bedford.
Huntingdonshire—Saturday, August 6, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeshire—Monday, August 8, at Cambridge.
Suffolk—Thursday, August 11, at Bury St. Edmund's.
Norfolk—Monday, Aug. 15, at the Castle of Norwich.
City of Norwich—Same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

MR. JUSTICE LAWRENCE—MR. BARON THOMPSON.

Berkshire—Thursday, July 28, at Abingdon.
Oxfordshire—Saturday, July 30, at Oxford.
Gloucestershire—Wednesday, August 3, at Gloucester.
City of Gloucester—Same day, at the city of Gloucester.
Monmouthshire—Saturday, August 6; at Monmouth.
Herefordshire—Tuesday, August 9, at Hereford.
Shropshire—Saturday, August 13, at Shrewsbury.
Staffordshire—Wednesday, August 17, at Stafford.
Worcestershire—Saturday, August 20, at Worcester.
City of Worcester—Same day, at the City of Worcester.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

MR. JUSTICE GROSE—MR. BARON THOMSON.

Northamptonshire—Tuesday, July 26, at Northampton.
Rutlandshire—Friday, July 29, at Oakham.
Lincolnshire—Saturday, July 30, at the Castle of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln—Same day, at the City of Lincoln.
Nottinghamshire—Thursday, August 4, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham—Same day, at the town of Nottingham.
Derbyshire—Saturday, August 6, at Derby.
Leicestershire—Thursday, August 11, at the Castle of Leicester.
Borough of Leicester—Same day, at the Borough of Leicester.
City of Coventry—Saturday, August 13, at the City of Coventry.
Warwickshire—Same day, at Warwick.

NORTH WALES SUMMER CIRCUIT, 1808.

HUGH LEYCESTER, ESQ.—SIR THOMAS PLUMER.

Merionethshire—Tuesday, August 23, at Dolgelly.
Carnarvonshire—Monday, August 29, at Carnarvon.
Anglesey—Saturday, September 3, at Beaumaris.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

ROBERT DALLAS, ESQ.—FRANCIS BURTON, ESQ.

Montgomeryshire—Thursday, August 25, at Pool.
Denbighshire—Wednesday, August 31, at Ruthin.
Flintshire—Tuesday, September 6, at Mold.
Cheshire—Monday, September 12, at the Castle of Chester.

ISLE OF ELY ASSIZES.

EDW. CHRISTIAN, ESQ.

Ely—Wednesday, July 27.

BRECON CIRCUIT.

HON. G. HARDINGE—ABEL MOYSEY, ESQ.

Presteigne—Monday, August 15.
Brecon—Saturday, August 20.
Cardiff—Saturday, August 27.

OLD BAILEY.

Monday 20 prisoners were tried, 15 of whom were convicted of felony, one was found guilty of stealing, and four were acquitted.

Tuesday 13 prisoners were tried, two of whom were found guilty, viz. J. Smith and C. Meyrick, for entering the dwelling-house of T. Davis, and stealing a dial, a blunderbuss, several bottles of wine, and other articles. Six were convicted of felony, and five acquitted.—The Sessions then ended, when sentence of death was passed on William Bumstead, for stealing monies in the dwelling-house of C. Artis. R. Whittingham and Levy Lyon, for stealing goods in the dwelling house of G. Hatton. W. Fazakerly, for stealing goods in the house of T. Eddes T. Monday, for stealing a £50 note, the property of B. Parkhurst. G. Rouse, for stealing goods in the house of R. Skillman. W. Brown, for stealing goods in the house of R. Shuttleworth. J. West, for a burglary in the house of J. Hanson.—Twelve were sentenced to be transported for seven years; and minor sentences were passed on a number of others.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEAL, JULY 22.—The Expedition from Ramsgate, consisting of the 9th, 43d, 52d, and 97th Regiments made an attempt to sail this morning, the wind having backed round to S. E. but were prevented by a sudden change to the S. W. and still remain in the Downs in perfect readiness, only waiting the opportunity of the wind coming fair. General Dumourier, it is confidently asserted, is to accompany this Expedition in the St. Albans, which is appointed to convey it to their destination. The Staff will join at Spithead.

A Letter, of which the following is a copy, was posted on Friday at Lloyd's:—

"Alicant, June 12, 1808.

"TO MR. JOHN CHUTER, LONDON.

"SIR—Inclosed you have a letter from Capt. Charles Bradford, of the ship Ann, of Alexandria. He will advise you, that the Consul of the United States (our Senior) has succeeded in obtaining an order both from the French and Spanish Governments of this country, to liberate all the American vessels detained by either, in virtue of the Decree of Milan of 17th Dec. 1807. And accordingly Capt. Bradford sailed for Villeneuve, to take in his cargo for your place. He carries a copy of his protest, and every other paper, in order that you may settle with the under-writers for the damages on his detention, &c.

(Signed) *Ro. MONTGOMERY and Co.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Thursday evening at five o'clock, a Coroner's Inquest was held by Joseph Shelton, Esq. to inquire into the circumstances of the death of Mr. Edward Jones, a very old gentleman, who was a clerk in the Receiver-General's Office, in the Custom-house. It appeared in evidence, that Mr. Jones, was above 70 years of age, and had been 50 years of that time employed in the Custom-house. For some time past, Mr. Jones, on various occasions, exhibited signs of levity and eccentricity, which were considered by his friends as the certain symptoms of a deranged intellect. He appeared, at various times, quite incoherent and *distrait* in his manners and conversation, and used frequently to jump up and dance upon the desk in his office. On Wednesday morning he retired to a water-closet, near his office, and shortly afterwards the report of a pistol was heard by several persons, without any suspicion of the right cause. the deceased was found with his face quite blown off, without leaving the vestige of a human feature; the lower jaw torn away, and, in the right hand of the deceased, the butt end of the pistol was firmly grasped, but the barrel burst: and it was very naturally concluded from these appearances, that the deceased, in order the more effectually to secure his desperate purpose, had over-charged the pistol, and fired into his mouth, when it burst, and produced the horrid effects just described. In his pockets were found two razors, and a number of pistol bullets. The Coroner's Jury, after some short deliberation, pronounced a verdict of—*Lunacy.*

DIED.

At Brighton, the Countess of Bath. Her Ladyship has left no will as yet found, except one dated in 1797: should no will of a later date be found, Sir John Louther Johnstone comes into the whole of the landed property (purchased by his uncle the late Sir William Pulteney) as heir at law, and supposed not to be less than 12,000*l.* a year, besides great Parliamentary interest. Sir James Pulteney, husband to the late Countess of Bath, in every case comes into the personal property, computed at least to be 400,000*l.* money in the funds. Sir John L. Johnstone is the only legitimate son of George Johnstone, commonly called Gov. Johnstone, who married a foreign Lady, now married again to Admiral Nugent. The remains of the Countess of Bath were interred yesterday in Westminster Abbey. The procession was magnificently grand and awful, and it consisted of a chain of carriages of the greater part of the nobility in London

On Monday, at Sudbury, Sir John Legard, Bart. of Ganton, Yorkshire, aged 59.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.—Our supplies of all kinds of Grain have been trifling since Monday. Wheat is dull in sale at last day's prices. Barley is scarce and dearer. Beans fully maintain their rates. Oats of good quality went off at an advance of from 6d. to 7d. per quarter; in middling and ordinary no alteration.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	THURSDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	70	80	Wheat	70	80
Fine ditto	83	83	Fine ditto	78	83
Rye (New)	34	50	Rye (New)	34	38
Barley	44	49	Barley	42	50
Malt (New)	66	76	Malt (New)	70	75
White Peas, boilers	140	160	White Peas, boilers	120	133
Grey Peas	60	64	Grey Peas	60	62
Beans	60	66	Beans	62	68
Tick ditto (Old)	56	64	Tick ditto	58	64
Oats	42	44	Oats	39	42
Poland ditto	45	46	Poland ditto	40	45
Rape Seed £38 a £38			Rape Seed £38 a £41		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Thursday.	s.	s.	Thursday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	65	68	American Flour - per barrel of 196lbs.	44	48
Second ditto	55	60			

Return of Wheat, including from July 9 to July 15—Total, 4,631 quarters, from 70s. to 94s.—Average 80s. 10½d. or 8½d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending July 16.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	81	6	Beans	63	10
Rye	55	11	Peas	65	9
Barley	44	3	Oatmeal	52	8
Oats	38	10	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, JULY 21.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	19 10 a	22 0	Oats, per qr.	2 7 a	2 12
Barley, per qr.	2 4 a	2 6	Beans, do.	3 2 a	3 10

Peas £0. 0s. a £.0 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 20th of July, 1808, is 2l. 1s. 0½d. per cwt, exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	3 5 a	4 10	Kent	3 10 a	5 0
Sussex	3 0 a	4 0	Sussex	3 10 a	4 15
Essex	3 0 a	4 4	Farnham	6 0 a	8 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
St. James's,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 15 0	Average 5 17
	Straw	2 2 0 a	2 8 0	2 5
Whitechapel,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 16 0	6 0
	Clover	5 18 0 a	7 16 0	6 17
	Straw	1 18 0 a	2 6 0	2 2
Smithfield,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 10 0	5 17
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 10 0	7 0
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 5 0	2 3

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL Carcase.	s. d.	s.
Beef	4 6 a	5 6	Beef	3 6 a	4
Mutton	4 6 a	5 6	Mutton	4 0 a	4
Veal	4 6 a	6 0	Veal	4 0 a	5
Pork	5 0 a	6 0	Pork	4 0 a	4
Lamb	6 0 a	6 6	Lamb	4 0 a	6

FRIDAY.—Beasts, - 700 — Sheep and Lambs, - 7,500
Calves, - 400 — Pigs - - - - - - - - 200

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL

	d.	d.		d.
Butts,	18 a	22½	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	27 a
Merchants' Backs	17½ a	19½	——— 50 a 70lb.	36 a
Dressing Hides	16 a	20	——— 80 a 90lb.	31 a
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	21½	——— heavy	22 a
Flat Ordinary	16 a	17	Seals, small	39 a
Tanned Horse,	20 a	23	——— large, p. doz.	100 a

Oak Bark, p. ld. 36l. a 38l.

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	0 a	
Middling	1 10 a	2 2	Engl. Horse	10 0 a	
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10	Shearlings	2 0 a	
			Lamb Skins	1 6 a	

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.—Blyth, 44s.; Chester, 44s.; Holwell 45s. 6d.; Hebburn, 50s. 6d.; Killingworth, 49s. 9d.; Primrose, 46s. 3d.; South Hebburn, 50s. 3d.; Towneley, 46s. 9d.; Wall's End, 50s. 6d.; Willington, 49s. 6d.; Wear Wall's End 46s. 6d.

14 Ships at Market, all sold, 26 sailed, 38 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s.
Stuff	— 0 a	— 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	80
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	112 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	—
—— mottled	— 0 a	122 0	White, do.	— 0 a	—
—— curd	— 0 a	126 0	Soap,	— 0 a	—
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	14 0	Graves	— 0 a	13
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	15 0	Good Dregs	— 0 a	13

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 10d. Clare, 5s. 0d. and Whitechapel 4s. 11d.—Average 4s. 11½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturday
Bank Stock	.....	213½	.....	213	213	.....
3 per Cent. Consol.	68⅜ ½ ⅜	68⅜	68⅜ ⅜ ½	68⅛ ⅜	68⅛ ½ ⅜	68⅜ ½
3 per Cent. Reduced	69⅛ ⅜	69⅛ ⅜	69⅛ ⅜	68⅞ ½ ⅝	68⅞ ½ ⅝ 9	69⅛
4 per Cent. Consol.	85⅛	85⅛ ⅛ ¼	85⅛ ⅜	85⅛ 5½	85⅛ ⅛	85⅛ ⅛ ½
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	99⅛ ½ ⅜	99⅛ ½ ⅜	99⅛ 99	99⅛ 8½ ⅞	99⅛	99⅛ ⅜
5 per Cent. 1797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Long Annuities	19 1-16	19 1-16	19 1-16	18 15-16	19	19 1-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	68⅛ ⅛	.....	68⅛	.....	68	.....
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	7 1-16	7 1-16	.....	7 1-16	.....	.....
Irish 5 per Cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Sea Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock	.....	185	185¼ ¼	185¼ ¼	.....	185¼
Do. Bonds	5 pm.	5, 4 pm.	4, 5 pm.	4, 5 pm.	4, 5 P.	3, 5 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	5, 7 pm.	7, 5 pm.	3, 7 pm.	3, 6 pm.	3, 6 pm.	4, 3 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.
Omnium	.....	3 pm.	3 2½ pm.	2½ 3 pm.	3½ 3 pm.	3 pm.
Consols for Opening	70⅛ ¼	70¼ ⅛	70⅛ 69⅞	69⅛ ⅛ ⅛	69⅛ 9½	69¼ ⅛
India for Opening	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	36	7 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	35	11	Palermo	92d. per	
Rotterdam	11	7 2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	35	5 2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	35	6 2½ U.	Venice	52 inclec	
Paris, 1 day's date	28	16	Naples	42	
Do.	24	2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	24		Oporto	67	
Madrid	42	effec.	Dublin	10½ per	
Cadiz	42	effec.	Cork	11¼	
			N. Del.	5s. 3d. p. ex.	

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	0	1
Dublin	1	2
Waterford	1	1
Guernsey	0	0
Jersey	1	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 31. SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER THIRTY-ONE.

SPAIN AND HER COLONIES.

Spain still continues to fix exclusively the public attention. The exertions of her patriotic inhabitants are read and listened to with avidity. This strong interest has spread through all the gradations of society; and its effects are as visible in the discourse of the mechanic, as in the discussions of the learned. This universal sympathy in the affairs of a nation, which, only a few weeks ago, excited as general a degree of contempt, blended with pity, on account of the despicable servility and moral dotage of her Government, impresses on the mind of the observer the awful consideration of their decisive importance. No motive, inferior to universal liberty or subjection, could effect so quick a transition in the sentiments of the public. They appear to feel strongly that the success or miscarriage of their exertions will decide, whether the States of the Continent are to enjoy the blessings of freedom, local institutions and emulation, which was productive of some disadvantages, and of inestimable advantages: or become the exclusive patrimony of an individual; who, in order to acquire and secure it, is compelled to pull down all the fences, which experience and virtue have planted against the inroads of cupidity and self-love. Such are the awful reflections which force themselves on the political inquirer, as often as he makes Spanish affairs the subject of his disquisitions. Impressed by the magnitude of the subject, he wishes to disembarrass himself of impressions, as far as they are local and individual, in order to bring coolness, impartiality, and judgment to the comprehensive investigation. But the heart is too warmly interested, not to communicate its warmth to the head; and he declaims, when he should reason.

But if the danger of that country be great, the resources are equal, if not superior, to it. If traditionary accounts and the annals of nations furnish too many examples of vice triumphant over virtue; they afford us at the same time the encouraging lesson, that every community, animated with a strong sense of resistance to the encroachments of a foreign tyrant, has been almost invariably successful. Nations, like individuals, when exposed to ordinary dangers, never display a tenth part of their vigour. It is when the peril becomes excessive, when it is aggravated by flagrant injuries, that those extraordinary energies are developed, which confound calculation, and insure success when it is most improbable. Such is the situation of Spain. Had the lawless insatiable ruffian, who founds his greatness on the misery of so many millions, acted with less refinement of villainy, her fate had been already decided; and she would have been hurried, with very little resistance, into the vortex of his ambition. But she is not abandoned to her own resources and exertions. A people, and we are proud to say it, who have the will and the means to assist her effectually, have declared their intention of throwing their entire weight into the scale of her destinies. A people, whose moral sense, civil institutions, and national resources, give them a preponderance more than sufficient to incline the balance.

The measures adopted for their assistance are as comprehensive as they are judicious. The choice, the promptitude, the execution, are equal to the exigency, and afford an honourable testimony of the capacity of the men to whom they were confided. Nothing has been left to chance. Every thing which wisdom could suggest, or honesty approve, has been adopted. The gauntlet, which the foe had been threatening, for more than fifteen years, to throw on our shores, we have wrenched from his hand, and are ready to fling it on his own coast. Wherever the combat is to be decided, it would be worse than pusillanimity to doubt of its success. We have the justice of our cause, the wishes of mankind, our undivided, national strength, and the approbation of Heaven in our support. There never was a period of our history, in which this country offered so imposing an aspect. Unanimity at home; our army more numerous, and better disciplined than at any former time—our fleets riding, without a rival, on the ocean—The riches of the state and of individuals double what they were thirty years ago—our national character with a strong reputation of probity, and our Government of vigour. Such is our situation.

Let us now turn our attention from Spain to her Colonies. Here we must pause for a moment; and revert to a circumstance, the disastrous effects of which will now be the more sincerely regretted. It has left unfavourable impressions which even our conduct towards the Mother Country will not easily efface. It is unnecessary to mention that we advert to the unfortunate expeditions to Buenos Ayres. Without endeavouring to increase the public contempt or indignation against the projectors or commanders of the ignominious enterprizes, we reprobate, strongly do we reprobate, the callous insensibility of those men who brought this stigma on our arms. In a vast extent of country, where our name was revered, the bravest and most disinterested nation upon earth is branded with the epithet of coward and plunderer. However the justice of his much offended country has pronounced his doom; and we will abandon him to the reproaches of his conscience and the contempt of his former companions. Let us turn away from the painful subject, and fix our attention on the object of our disquisition.

The Transatlantic possessions of Spain present us a considerable field for speculation, both in a commercial and political point of view. Were it possible that we could be biassed only by motives of interest in the assistance we afford the Spaniards, we would find a sufficient compensation for any sacrifices we should make in the advantages we should enjoy from an unprohibited intercourse with their Colonies. In an immense tract of country, where the climate, a defective system of internal administration, and the jealousy of the Mother Country restrained the progress of industry, a free market will be open for our manufactures. Almost every article, from the coarsest rug to the most finished articles of luxury will find there consumption. Whether we shall enjoy the privilege of

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sending them thither in our own shipping, or through the channel of the Spanish Markets in Europe, it offers a rich source of emulation and riches to our manufacturing towns. This commerce, which was before indirect or illicit, and exposed to numberless difficulties and risks, will be soon the exclusive privilege of our merchants. The consumption of articles of European industry will multiply hereafter to a great extent in that country. The cupidity of the Viceroys, the ignorant policy of the Spanish Government at home, and the severe prohibition of every kind of intercourse with other nations, carried articles, which were the refuse of the European Markets, to an incredible price. But it is to be hoped that the regeneration of the Spanish people and Government, in substituting more enlarged and enlightened regulations for their former impolitic restrictions, will effect a salutary change in this respect.—Every thing cries for reform in their colonies. Every principle of sound policy, as well as of humanity, will suggest the necessity of doing it speedily. This amelioration of their colonial system will not be one of the least of the advantages from their independence. To our efforts they will be principally indebted for them; and there is every reason to believe, that privileges will be granted to our traders, which will not be allowed to those of any other nation. Whatever may be the issue of the present contest, the advantages it will procure us in a commercial point of view are inestimable, and will make up for any losses we may sustain in the European markets.

This is a subject which requires the most serious attention. Spain, though we have no apprehensions of that event at present, may fall a victim to the artifices of her present enemy. The encouragement and assistance we give the Patriots, are a new incitement to us to secure to as many of them as would be willing to retire, in case of misfortune, a retreat in the new world. They will take with them their partiality and gratitude to us, and an unextinguishable hatred against the oppressors of their country. As the best conducted human affairs are not secure from a reverse, we should be prepared for the possibility of such an event. Exclusive of the impressions, which the outrages committed against their sovereign and family, and the circulation of newspapers containing the animated proclamations of the Patriots will produce in America, we should immediately set about effacing every unfavourable bias which our late unfortunate enterprize may have occasioned. Perhaps the most effectual mode of doing this, would be to obtain permission from the constituted authorities in Spain to send out men of ability, of a conciliating disposition, and perfectly acquainted with the language, in the character of commercial agents. There is no reason to believe that the Patriots will object to it, as they are in a manner more interested in it than we are ourselves. These precautions, with the benefits resulting to the colonists from a free trade with us, would soon remove their present alienation, and prepare them for a determined resistance to French usurpation. They have retained all the partialities and prejudices of Spaniards. They have carried out with them, and preserved their national antipathy against the French. No length of sojourn effaces this deeply rooted bias. Though the viceroys and governors, to please the ministry at home, and particularly the Prince of Peace, who was the great source of favour and nomination, have adopted the tone of the time in their proclamations, we do not apprehend much from these effusions of zeal and rancour against us. They will change these sentiments, as soon as they are acquainted with the occurrences in their country; and if they do not do it from patriotism, they will from interest. We are not inclined to believe they will act in opposition to the tide of popular sentiment, from gratitude to an *exiled* favorite.

They are Spaniards, and are animated with Spanish sentiments. They have nothing to apprehend from the monster who has treacherously abused their sovereign; and when interest, patriotism, a sense of honour, and national feelings recommend to them to embrace the cause of the Patriots, it is not to be supposed they would have the folly and villainy to prefer the interests of a stranger an usurper to these united motives. Another important reflection, which suggests itself here, is the unbounded influence which the clergy exercise in New Spain. They are still more devoted to the interests of the Holy See, than even men of the same description are in Spain; and when they hear of the outrage committed against the head of their church, they will soon counteract the possible treachery of the Viceroys. Whatever be the issue, the people of this country have the satisfaction of having done their duty; and after a long lapse of time when every trace of the crimes of our age will be effaced but the memory and the abhorrence; when the name of Bonaparte will only serve to employ the pen of a future Tacitus or of a Guicciardini, or afford awful matter, like that of Richard the Third, to another Shakespeare, then will no transaction in our history receive more praise and approbation.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XXVIII.

" As to any hope of the French being resisted without a total
" change of the Government, *and even a very considerable shift-*
" *ing of property*, it is downright folly to entertain it. Al-
" ready is there a scheme for selling part, at least, *of the pro-*
" *perty of the Church*. If this be the case before the contest is
" well begun, what must take place before it be ended."—
Cobbett's Weekly Political Register, July 23, 1808.

Is not this a glorious prospect, Mr. Cobbett? But, with oracular conciseness, the agitated prophet is not explicit enough, and leaves his hearers struck with horror and dismay at the convulsions which his prophetic enthusiasm throws him into. As he was sitting on the sacred tripod, he might have added:—
" What do I behold!—Oh glorious day!—Oh thrice happy
" people!—Altars overturned—Churches converted into theo-
" philanthropical temples—Pulpits into popular tribunes...
" The existence of a God proclaimed—Sovereignty of the Mob
" —Revolutionary Tribunals—Committees of Public and Gene-
" ral Safety—Humane executions with grape shot.—*The lands*
" *and goods of the Grandees will very soon be applied to an excellent*
" *purpose. They have fed long enough upon the labour of others;*
" *and now the turn of those others is come.*"—And, *smash*, goes
" Kingly power; and, then, the prophet jumps from his tripod."
But this happy time is not yet arrived. The prophet, in his jansenistical convulsions, must not forget that the people of this country do not give implicit credit to the miracles of *Paris*, and are not ripe for these innovations in Religion, Government, and Property. They may have the obduracy to mistake the prophet for the deceiver; and you know, Sir, what consequences have occurred from such misconceptions. It is well for you, that your attachment to the Constitution of your Country secures you from any such suspicion; and, I am very much mistaken in your character, if you possess so much political sanctity, as to expose yourself to the risk of martyrdom. Whatever contempt you may secretly entertain for the understandings of Englishmen, you must be cautious in shewing it too often; for they are a very sturdy people, when their good nature is grossly abused; and though they may not pelt a Political Declaimer with rotten eggs, to borrow your own popular, emphatic style, they may take him for a noisy, impudent, declaiming mountebank, refuse to purchase his infallible remedies, and smash goes his profits, his villa, and his noble friends. I appeal to you, if the pleasure of witnessing from his eminence the surprise and roaring laughter of the spectators, be a compensation for the considerable advantages he enjoys, and may continue to enjoy, if he knows how to restrain himself within the bounds of loyalty and prudence. You, certainly, will not have the careless levity of men of that description, who, if they are unsuccessful in one fair, console themselves with the profits they expect in another. Remember you have been once disappointed. I conclude so from the acrimony with which you speak against the Americans.—But don't laugh at my simplicity—I am convinced you have been very well received in that country.—I absolutely forgot to whom I was speaking—I was weak enough to place your comprehensive mind on a level with ordinary understandings, and to think it would be biassed by the paltry considerations of benefits and kindness.

Sic parvis componere magna solebam.

But the recollection of your conduct in this country soon rectified the mistake; and the better you have been received in Amer-

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rica the more your enlarged unbiassed manner of speaking of the institutions and people of that country, excites the astonishment and admiration of your cotemporaries. An uncommon manner of thinking and feeling is the exclusive privilege of men of your genius.

But, apropos, you have been rather injudicious in your compositions of late; and though you do not attach much importance to classical taste, you should not entirely neglect the rules laid down by the critics. If your wild, uncultivated genius, more particularly qualifies you for that species of writing called fiction, you must be cautious to maintain some appearance of probability. Had you consulted Horace, Boileau, or Pope, they would inform you that probability is a necessary ingredient in the style of writing you most excel in. Oh that is quite a different case, if you imagine that the memory of Englishmen is as confined as their good nature is extensive. There is no other way of accounting for your description of the arbitrary measures of the present administration. Where was your discretion when you could be so indifferent to the feelings and understandings of your readers. Even Ariosto himself never loses sight of the probable. As every one of your readers receives weekly proofs of your poetic licence, how could you be guilty of so gross a blunder as to assert that the present Ministers are severe censors. You must know there is a number of men in this country who are disinterestedly attached to the Constitution, who blame those censors, not for their severity, but on account of their lenity towards writers of your description; and till you can disembarrass yourself of those troublesome fellows, you must restrain your sublime imagination. You may sneer and laugh as much as you please, among your friends, at the extravagant notions of these modern Catos: but till you can succeed in making them as suspicious and odious to the people of England, as your brother Tribunes did the same class of men at Rome, you will find some difficulty in making the public relish the sublime licentiousness of your style. Those patriots are most intractable personages; they are fraught with prejudices in favour of the present Government, and are attached, with the most incorrigible stubbornness, to our establishments in church and state; and as there are many of them as zealous as *Nasica* himself, you ought to be more circumspect in the satisfaction you express at the prospect of seeing a revolutionary government established in Spain, and of a confiscation of the property of the clergy and nobility.

However, I am inclined to pardon your neglect of probability, in consequence of the good humour you display at the idea of the Spanish ladies getting in the harvest. From the pleasure with which you mention this circumstance it may be surmised you forgot you were writing from *Botley*, and had some hopes of assisting those amiable shepherdesses in their rural labours. *Ah! le doux berger que Mons. Cobbett!* But take care, the Spaniards are not so gallant as your friends in a neighbouring country. They have already given stronger proofs than you may relish, of their dissatisfaction with impertinent strangers interfering with their government, property, church lands, and ladies: and though I entertain not the least doubt of your gallantry, and of the dangers you would expose yourself in the service of the fair, I would advise you to remain at Botley, as I cannot rely on your discretion.

Well, Mr. Cobbett, your greatest enemies must acknowledge that you have a most powerful imagination. How much will they have admired your bold figure of the "sweeping scythe," and its mowing down of pimps, bawds, parasites, buffoons, toad-eaters in red, blue, and black! What a picture you have drawn there! And though they may have the squeamishness to object to the chasteness of the style, they remain confounded at the boldness of the execution. They may say what they please about the delicacy of the bee in culling sweets and flowers, but, with the revolutionary snout of that useful animal the swine, you explore all the sinks of society to find the figures for your picture. You see, Sir, I begin to make some proficiency in your own style of composition; with the study, and under the guidance of so great a master, it is impossible to be long restrained by the fastidious laws of decorum. And there is reason to expect, that with the other innovations you project, you will at last succeed in revolutionizing the language, and rescuing it from the tyrannic restraints of Pope, Dryden, and such tyrants.

But there is a very considerable weakness I have to object to in your last summary, and which I did not expect from a gentleman of Mr. Cobbett's consummate prudence in such matters. How is it possible your principles could make you so totally blind to your interests. You have been too indiscreet in your satisfaction at the change of property in Spain. Did you reflect that the promulgating of such principles may introduce a taste for similar innovations in this country. Consider you have a very considerable stake yourself. I would not be in the least surprised, if a stronger and more sturdy fellow than you, considering the influence you have over that kind of people, should relish your doctrine, and applying a dagger to your breast, insist on your sharing with him the profits of your *Political Register*. An indiscretion of this kind I would not expect from you, Mr. Cobbett; for whatever opinion I may entertain of the soundness of your heart, I never thought your head enthusiastic or weak enough to propose any thing detrimental to your interests. You know you may be as sentimental and disinterested as you please with regard to the property of others, but you should be circumspect in bestowing your commendations on a project, which may expose your own to the "*fatal* and *sweeping scythe*."

Your animadversions on the late meeting of the Common Council must afford the sincerest pleasure to every honest and enlightened man in this country. They will shew you, Mr. Cobbett, in your real character; and remove every doubt which may be still entertained with regard to the purity of your intentions. That Mr. Quin, you mention, is said to have been one of the most zealous in his professions of attachment to his Sovereign, and consequently was a fit subject for your delicate irony: but, notwithstanding all his zeal and loyalty, you have still the advantage over him, that you are more universally known. Believe me you are, Sir; and if any one should still misunderstand you, I would be more inclined to doubt his integrity than his understanding. Your allusion to Mr. Alderman Birch was so truly attic, that, struck with a prominent feature in your character, I cannot resist an inclination to borrow it. I sincerely congratulate the public, "*you man of brass*," that the tendency of your writings cannot be mistaken for the future.

But I am absolutely under the necessity of telling you, *that your train of new and noble ideas* has displeased me. There is too much of the *Joseph Surface* in it; and if you set any value on the continuance of my correspondence, you will abandon that rant. You may be as extravagant and eccentric as you please, all that makes me laugh. You may even be as indelicate and gross as you please; that affords me satisfaction; for I admire consistency and support of character. But when you affect to be sentimental, you do it clumsily, and I wish to see you adopt a style more congenial to your disposition. Be abusive; be indecent; be any thing; but avoid the dulness of sentimental declamation. Even *your train of new and noble ideas* displeases me, because the sentiment is absolutely false, (I know you like a little bluntness). Those noble ideas, which you impute to the Spaniards, are not new. The friends of your bosom, of your choice (I absolutely disapprove of your modesty in depriving them of the honour of the discovery) that noble nation you so much admire has long since published them. However I will excuse you this time on account of your "*outrageous*" passion with the *Courier*, You treated him as he deserved. He never moves out of the contracted sphere of national feelings, and is eternally tormenting us with the merits of the present ministry. Since I began to read you, I dislike all encomiums on those men, and would, like the Athenian boor, on that very account vote for their Ostracism. Besides this *outrageous* courier is bringing us the most uncharitable accounts of your transmarine friends. But you, Mr. Cobbett, have reason to thank Heaven that you are not like that Samaritan,—You possess a rich fund of charity; and your charitable pen frequently recommends the noble virtue of not only pardoning, but even loving our enemies. You are a prodigy, Sir, in our degenerate age! and future ages, should they happen to mention you, will wonder that our cotemporaries were so slow in doing justice to your intentions.

CIVIS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, DUTCH, AND SWEDISH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 14.—All the Prussian Officers, prisoners of war in France, have arrived at Nancy from the different depots, where they remain for the present.

On the 7th instant, the Junta at Bayonne held their twelfth meeting. It was the day appointed for the acceptance of the new Constitution. In the chamber where they sat were erected a magnificent throne and a richly decorated altar, the service of which was performed by the Archbishop of Burgos. His Majesty being seated on the throne, delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen Deputies—I was desirous of presenting myself in the midst of you previous to your separation from each other.

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Assembled in consequence of one of the extraordinary events to which all nations in their turn, and at particular conjunctures, are subject, and, in pursuance of the dispositions of the Emperor Napoleon, our illustrious brother, ———, *your feelings have been those of his age.* The result of these sentiments will be consolidated in the Constitutional Act, which will be forthwith read to you. It will preserve Spain from many tedious broils which were easily to be foreseen from the disquietude wherewith the nation has been so long agitated. The turbulence which still prevails in some of the provinces will cease, as soon as the Spaniards shall have been apprised that their religion, the integrity and independence of their country, and their dearest rights are secured; as soon as they shall discover the germs of their prosperity in the new institutions—a blessing which the neighbouring nations have not obtained, but at the expence of bloodshed and calamities of various kinds. Were the Spaniards assembled here in one body, all of them, as having the same interests, would be animated with the same sentiments. Then should we not have to bewail the misfortunes of those, who, misled by foreign intrigues, must be subdued by the force of arms. The enemies of the Continent, by the disturbances which they have excited in our country, expect to become masters of our Colonies. Every honest Spaniard must open his eyes, and all must crowd round the throne. We carry along with us the Act which ascertains the rights and reciprocal duties of the King and his people. If you are disposed to make the same sacrifices with us, then shall Spain be speedily tranquil and happy at home, and just and powerful abroad. To this we solemnly pledge ourselves, in the presence of God, who reads the hearts of men, and rules them according to his good pleasure, and who never forsakes those who love their country and fear nothing but their own consciences."

The Act of Constitution was then read over in a loud voice; and the Members of the Junta, on the question being put, unanimously declared their acceptance of it.

The President delivered a short address in answer to the King's speech, after which the several Members took the following oath:—"I swear obedience and fidelity to the King, the Constitution, and the Laws."

The Junta then attended his Majesty's levee to pay him their respects upon this occasion. His Majesty gave them the most gracious reception, and conversed with them more than an hour.

His Majesty the King of Spain set out from Bayonne at six in the morning of the 9th instant, on his journey to Madrid. His Majesty the Emperor accompanied him for the first post. On the separation of the two Sovereigns, the King took into his carriage M. d'Azanza, Minister of the Indies, and the Duke del Parque, Captain of the Life Guards. His Majesty entered Spain by Irun, and was expected to reach St. Sebastian's at two o'clock on the same day, the 9th, where he was to remain until the following day. His Majesty has near a hundred carriages in his suite.

The Members of the Junta set off in three divisions; the first on the 8th; the second on the 9th; and the third on the 10th; each of which will alternately accompany his Majesty on his journey.

We learn from Italy, that by a decree of the Viceroy, the cities of Ancona and Senegaglio are to enjoy all the rights which formerly belonged to them as free ports.

FRENCH OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

MADRID, JUNE 15.—The following intelligence is published by our Government:—

"General Dupont, who commands a corps of the French army, while passing through Andujar on the 24th May, received information that the enemy of Spain and of France had succeeded in misleading a part of the inhabitants of Lower Andalusia. The disaffected had taken up arms, and had not only formed a union with the Contrabandistas (the Smugglers), but had thrown open the prisons and armed the felons. General Dupont had directed his march in the manner in which it is proper to proceed in a friendly country, in order that the inhabitants of those places through which he had to pass might not be too heavily burthened; but in consequence of the information which his Excellency had obtained, he determined to halt, and to concentrate his columns.

"On the 7th of June, the French troops arrived at the Bridge of Alcolea, seized two pieces of artillery which defended it, drove the enemy to the Laucha, and there took the rest of the artillery.—The pursuit of the rebels lasted until half past eleven, and was continued to the gates of Cordova.

"At three in the morning the French troops made their entrance into that town, which had been retarded by the revolt only about two hours and a half.

"Twelve thousand men, who refused to acknowledge the lawful authority, had assembled at Tudela, and had broken down the bridge. General Lefebvre marched on the 9th towards that point, with a corps of French troops. They passed the Ebro on rafts, with charged bayonets, took possession of the artillery, drove back the rebels from point to point, and completely dispersed them.

"The wretches who had committed all kinds of excesses in Valladolid and its neighbourhood, directed their march, 5000 in number, towards the Rio Pisuerga, in order to secure the passage. On the 7th, Generals Merle and Lasalle arrived and attacked them. One division began by deploying itself, and four pieces of artillery were brought up, by which the Rebels were quickly put to flight. They left five cannon behind them, besides 2000 muskets, their colours, and all their provisions and ammunition. On the same day the French proceeded on their march towards Valladolid."

GERMANY.

LOWER ELBE, JULY 12.—We have received intelligence from Spain to the 20th ult. inclusive, according to which, on the 9th and 10th, General Laselles had disarmed the city and province of Palencia. On the 11th, at day-break, he broke up for Cabezon, where the rebels, to the number of 12,000 men, with six pieces of cannon, had taken post, under the command of General Cuesta.

Having reconnoitred the position of the rebels, Brigadier-General Subathier made a rapid march over the bridge under the fire of the enemy, while General Merle took the necessary steps to cut off their retreat towards Valladolid. The firing having lasted about half an hour, the insurgents were totally defeated; and, abandoning their artillery, fled in all directions in the greatest disorder, with a loss of 1000 men. The loss of the French is very inconsiderable, consisting only of six killed, and from eight to ten wounded.

The Bishop and the principal Clergy of Valladolid, went out to meet the General, to intercede with him for the inhabitants. The French division entered the place amidst a multitude who deserved severe chastisement. They were extremely surprised at the clemency they experienced, and expressed their conviction that the troops of no other nation would have treated them with such magnanimity.

The disarming of the masse was actively proceeded with.—About 50 of the most culpable of the insurgents were shot.—Some Monks were carried off from each of the cloisters as hostages.

General Lefebvre gave orders to several moveable columns to march towards Tudela, to subdue the inhabitants within a circuit of ten miles, and to bring them back to their allegiance.

The Bishop of Tarvanzona had delivered up 500 muskets.—Several of the Chiefs have made their submission, and exposed the cause of their Monarch.

Subsequent to the action which took place at Tudela on the 8th, General Lefebvre permitted his troops to rest on the 9th, 10th, and 11th. This interval he employed in re-establishing the bridge over the Ebro, and disarming the inhabitants of the environs.

On the 12th, he marched to Alagos. At day-break of the 13th, he discovered on the heights an army of insurgents, who were commanded by Pallafox, the Commander in Chief of Saragossa. General Lefebvre immediately formed his troops in columns, and ordered them to advance. The insurgents were supported by two batteries, of six pieces of artillery each.

General Lefebvre proceeded in person with his cavalry and a company of light troops, to take the insurgents in flank. They made one discharge before he approached them within reach of musket-shot, and fled, leaving behind them their artillery, and throwing away their muskets in the flight. Upwards of 2000 threw themselves into the Ebro, and were drowned. The Polish chasseurs conducted themselves with great bravery. Many of them swam across the Ebro, to cut off a column of the insurgents. Four Polish soldiers were killed, and one Captain drowned. The total loss of the French, on this occasion, consisted in four killed and nine wounded.

After the affair of Alagos, General Lefebvre continued his march. On the 14th, he came up with a considerable body of the rebels of Saragossa, whom he instantly attacked and defeated, with the loss of 300 men and two pieces of cannon.—After gaining this advantage, he continued his march towards the city.

General Dupont in reaching Alcola in Andalusia, on the 7th inst. came in sight of the insurgents who were under the command of Don Pedro Echeverri. He charged across the bridge,

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attacked the insurgents, and routed them with the loss of all their artillery, consisting of six pieces of cannon.

The numbers of the enemy were very great, but they were dispersed like clouds of dust; and at eleven of the same day, General Dupont entered Cordova, so that his march towards that city scarcely experienced a delay of two hours from the insurgents.

The Magistrates and principal inhabitants of Valladolid were exposed to the most dreadful sufferings, while that city remained in the possession of the rebels. They erected a gibbet under the Captain General La Cuesta's windows, in order to compel him by terror to place himself at their head.

Cevallos, on his arrival from Segovia at Valladolid, was put to death by the enraged populace. His head was stuck on a pike, and carried in procession through the city, after which it was tossed about the streets.

The general disarming was carried on without intermission; and all the people in that city were returning to their duty.

After the affair of Alagos, General Lefebvre continued his march; and on the 16th he arrived in front of the gates of Saragossa. He made himself master of the entrenchments which the insurgents had thrown up, on the piece of ground which was formerly covered with olive-trees, carried off the 18 pieces of artillery, by which they were defended, and got possession of the middle-gate.

The greatest anarchy prevailed in the city. On the 17th and 18th the various negociations took place with the insurgents. General Lefebvre intended to remain for some time in the position which he had taken, in order to prevent the well-affected inhabitants from being exposed to the horrors of an assault; and it was supposed that his expectations of the happy result of this measure would not be disappointed.

Marshal Moncey left Cuenza on the 16th, and was directing his march towards Reguera. General Lefebvre was marching towards Alvacette, in the kingdom of Murcia. General Wredel was advancing into the kingdom of Grenada.

The Prince of Castal Franco, the Councillor of Castille, Don Ignaz Martinez de Villela, and the Alcaide Don Louis Marcellin Pereijra, had returned from their journey into Aragon. They made a report to his Majesty on the subject of their mission, assuring him that the *orderly* classes of the inhabitants had conducted themselves in the most satisfactory manner; but that it was impossible to open a correspondence with the insurgents, as they had returned no answer to any of their letters. General Lefebvre also had a conference with him on the 20th. The Emperor gave orders that every effort should be made to open the eyes of the insurgents, before the city of Saragossa should be exposed to all the horrors of an assault, which would inevitably be attended with the destruction of a great number of well-disposed people.

Marshal Bessieres had tried every means which clemency could suggest to bring the mountaineers to a sense of their duty, but they had sent him no answer. The Archbishop of Burgos had also written to them, and addressed them in a canonical letter, but these applications having been equally unavailing, the Marshal found himself compelled to forcible means.

General Ducos marched against the Escudo, and General Merle to attack the narrow passes in the mountains of Reijnora. —The insurgents were routed before they could make more than one discharge, leaving on the field four 18 pounders, and several hundreds killed.

On the 21st, the corps under both these Generals, which had formed a junction, approached St. Andero. The city made proposals of surrender, in order to prevent an assault.

FROM THE GOTTENBURGH MAIL,

RECEIVED LAST NIGHT.

GOTTENBURGH, JULY 22.—Upwards of 24 Captains of Merchants' ships have arrived here within the last week from Copenhagen; they have been released from prison in consequence of the exchange of prisoners brought about by Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, who sent home in a Cartel all the Danish prisoners from hence that were taken on board the Prince Christian 14-gun ship last winter. These Captains say that the tone of the Danes is much altered towards the English, and praise the good treatment they received. They report, that throughout Holstein the French have taken down from the Post Houses and other places all marks of Danish Royalty, and substituted those of the Emperor Napoleon: This conduct has given great offence to the Danish Government, and with great reason, as Holstein may now be considered as lost to Denmark.

FRANCKFORT ON THE MAINE, JULY 4.—According to the last letters from Rome, his Holiness was on the point of taking his departure for Turin. In all the Austrian dominions a National Guard is to be formed on the same footing as in France. It is also reported that a close alliance is to be concluded between Austria and Russia.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE OF SARAGOSSA.

OF THE 30 JULY, 1808.

The day before yesterday, the 1st instant, about midnight, the French army encamped in the environs of this capital, began to bombard the town, and continued the bombardment until the evening of the following day; during which time, upwards of one thousand four hundred bombs, and shells were thrown into the place. The French cavalry and infantry attacked some of the gates; but the heroic valour of the inhabitants and troops of the line succeeded in destroying, by a well directed fire, which was kept up with uncommon briskness, all who came within the range of their guns. The neighbouring fields were strewed with the dead bodies of the French. The Patriots bravely maintained their post, amidst the numberless bombs and shells which struck their batteries.

In the afternoon of the 1st instant, the attack was continued by the French artillery and foot, but they were also routed with a very considerable loss.

On the 2d instant at break of day, the attack was renewed at all points, and after having sustained a severe loss, and convinced themselves of the persevering valour of the defenders of this capital, the French troops retreated, after a fire, which lasted twelve hours, without intermission, and proved extremely destructive to their ranks. The enemy's bombs, shells, and balls, without doing any considerable mischief, merely served to increase the hatred entertained against the enemy, and to remind us of the sacred duties which we owe to our religion, our country, our honour, and our King.

The gallantry displayed by the officers and soldiers, and in particular by the artillerymen, and the officers and troops, who were stationed in the batteries and points attacked, is beyond all praise. A great number of arms have fallen into our hands, and in the possession of the French, slain in the action, many precious articles were found, of which they had robbed the churches and private houses; we have taken a great number of prisoners of war.

In the town of Exea twenty-five of the enemy's cavalry and foot were made prisoners, and brought to this capital.

By an express which left Valentia on the 30th of June, the pleasing intelligence has been officially received, that the French army, commanded by General Moncey, having approached the said capital on the 28th ultimo, the batteries opened upon them, and kept up for seven hours with such unremitting briskness, that the French were defeated with immense slaughter, and the neighbouring fields covered with their dead. The remains of their army retreated in the utmost disorder, exhausted with fatigue, and destitute of provisions, with a vast number of wounded, on the road to Madrid, where the main body of the army of Valencia awaits them to cut off the retreat of the few who remain, and put them to the sword, in return for the acts of violence against this capital.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM ST. SEBASTIAN, OF THE 11TH JULY, 1808.

"Last Saturday, at half past one o'clock in the afternoon, arrived here a person of the name of Joseph, and found a city deserted by nine-tenths of its inhabitants, who fled before his arrival to shun his sight. There was not a single individual who returned the bows he made in his coach, and no shouts were heard but those of a woman in the market-place, who on his passing by, exclaimed,—"*Long live Ferdinand VII.*" —His entry resembled the funeral of a poor deceased in the Hospital. A certain Urquijo complained of this conduct, but no attention was paid to his complaints. The Constituted Authorities received him with the respect which is due to a foreign Prince, and told the Urquijo, that they could not control the sentiments of the people. Joseph, on taking leave, expressed his gratitude to the Constituted Authorities, and found no fault with the want of attention on the part of the people, which he attributed to their attachment to the late dynasty, but declaring at the same time, that he hoped he should deserve and obtain the same attachment, in return for the blessings which he should bestow on his subjects."

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FROM THE OVIEDO GAZETTE.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CATALONIA.

OVIEDO, JULY 13.—The little information we possess relative to the state of Catalonia, must render the following news received here very interesting.

Restrained by the Governors, Alcudes Mayor, and Plana Mayor, the Catalonians succeeded in disembarrassing themselves of their impediments, or, in their own words, made a finish of them. In the middle of June there were already at the Molinos del Rey 1500 men from Lerida; 500 from Tortola were soon expected, and as many more Valencians, to lay siege to Barcelona.

The French in Barcelona are greatly in want of powder and provisions. A vessel loaded with powder, and another with pork, have been taken from them. In consequence of this scarcity, the people were in the most critical circumstances, and the French were quite at a loss what to do. If they tried to escape by sea, there was an English squadron; if by land, there was a cordon of troops drawn from Moncado to Mataro. Their attempts against the first of these places, and also that on Montealegre, terminated rather unpleasantly for those heroes, as they fancied they could take them without any trouble; but nothing can deprive them of the glory of having laid waste the whole plain of Barcelona, all the cultivated fields, all the villages, and the churches. They have also burnt down a great number of houses in the towns of Matorell, Pallejo, Molinos del Rey, and other places, all within the district of the city of Barcelona.—Lastly, we are assured that a great firing had been heard between Figueras, Ampurdan, and San Fernando. The Junta at Catalonia have established themselves at Lerida, in order to render the communication with Aragon and Valentia more certain.

DEPOSITION OF THE POPE.

His Majesty the King of Sicily has caused to be published the different Notes that passed between the Secretaries of his Holiness and Mons. Lefebvre, the French Charge d'Affaires, and General Miollis, who in February last took possession of the City of Rome, under the pretext of expelling those whom he denominated "*Neapolitan Brigands.*" The Notes are preceded by a very impartial dissertation on the circumstances whereby France has lately acquired such power and consequence amongst the European States. It arraigns the conduct of Bonaparte with great severity, in overturning the ancient Governments of Europe, enslaving the inhabitants under his minions and dependants. The visible head of the Catholic Church was deprived of his temporal territories, contrary to religion and the law of Nations, under a most imprudent pretext, that the occupation of the Ecclesiastical States by French troops was rendered necessary, because "it was a measure of security for the tranquillity of Italy," a phrase entirely void of meaning; but in the spirit of those reasons, which the French Revolutionists urged for the infamous aggressions they committed against every legitimate Sovereign.

The 1st Note is dated from the Palais Quirinal, from Cardinal Pamfili to M. Lefebvre, and is dated the 2d of March. It complains in the most glowing language of the French Commandant, in forcibly depriving the Chevalier Altieri of the government of Rome; of placing a guard at the Post-office, and opening all the letters, in defiance of the public law; of forcibly incorporating the Papal troops with those of France, and placing guards on all the printing-houses, and thereby depriving his Holiness of the Liberty of the Press.

The 2d Note is from the same Cardinal to Lefebvre, remonstrating, in the name of his Holiness, against the proceedings of the French Commander in imprisoning and threatening the Officers of his Holiness with banishment, because they were averse to unite with the French against the inclination of their Sovereign.

The 3d Note is written by the Secretary of his Holiness to such Cardinals as were ordered by the French to quit the Papal Dominions. Their names are Cardinal Guiseppe, Doria Pamfili, and the Pope's Minister, who was replaced by Cardinal Gabrielli.

The 4th Note is from Cardinal Gabrielli to Lefebvre, complaining of the behaviour of the French in imprisoning and banishing of other Cardinals, natives of Italy, as well as of Naples.

The 5th Note requires the Treasurer of his Holiness to give two Cardinals banished to the North of Italy 1000 Ecus each.

The 6th Note is from Cardinal Gabrielli to Lefebvre, complaining of the French Officers having seized a number of the Papal troops, and confining them, and requiring their liberation.

The 7th Note is from the same to the same, signifying that after the forced incorporation of the Italian and French troops, his Holiness had caused those of his troops who still remained faithful to him to wear a cockade different from the rest, that the public might not ascribe to him the excesses of the French.

The 8th Note is from M. Champagny, addressed to Cardinal Caprara. It calls upon the Pope to declare war against England, and in the event of his refusing to do so, threatens to overturn the Government, and to establish another, which will make common cause with Italy and Naples against the common enemy.—The Note then concludes with an expression of regret that the Cardinal Caprara's demand for passports compelled his Imperial Majesty to consider Rome in a state of war with France.

PROVINCIALS.

BRIGHTON, JULY 22.—A singular accident occurred here last night. Two sailors, who had landed but a short time before from the Dapper gun-brig, lying-to off the town, in passing up North-street, observed a whisky empty, standing at the door of the Coach and Horses-inn in North-street, a boy having the care of the animal in the shafts. The sailors, both nearly intoxicated, instantly determined on a ride, and presently seated themselves in the vehicle, and called to the boy who held the horse, to take care of himself. Without conceiving it necessary to make use of the reins, the whip was now forcibly applied, and the horse at full speed, dashed off with them. On reaching the top of the street, the horse, in lieu of pursuing the road over the Church-hill, took another that led into a chalk-pit, where, in the end, his progress being impeded, he turned himself about, and returned down North-street with the same degree of speed as he had previously passed up, one sailor continuing furiously to make use of the whip, while the other, with Stentorian lungs, desired all the people he saw to take care of their hulks, lest his vessel, which was sailing after the rate of twenty knots an hour, should run them down. It was at this time about half past nine o'clock, and rather dark, so that the individuals in the street, from the irregular progress of the chaise, being as often on the footpath as on the carriage road, were occasionally in the most imminent danger of being rode over. The sailors, however, passed down North-street, and through Castle-square with safety; but on reaching the Steyne, the horse, instead of turning off by the bye-road to the right, made a desperate leap at the fence, breaking one of the posts and two of the rails, and throwing the sailors with dreadful violence on the ground. One of them was but little hurt, but the other had two of his ribs and his collar-bone broken. The latter was taken, in a senseless state, to the shop of Mr. Newham, surgeon, where restoratives were applied with success, and he was subsequently put into a boat and conveyed to his vessel. The horse, with the chaise in a very shattered state at his heels, put to the rout the fashionable pedestrians on the Steyne, occasioning a scene of confusion there that may be better conceived than expressed. Happily no one, the sailor excepted, was hurt; and the horse, without having sustained any material damage whatever, was ultimately stopped in the inner inclosure of the North part of the walk.

THE HOT WEATHER.—In a garden in Ipswich, on Tuesday night, at a quarter past two P. M. the thermometer was 90 degrees. On Wednesday, at the same hour, 93; and on Thursday, at one P. M. 99; at five P. M. the same day, it had sunk to 93; and at eight P. M. only to 80. On Friday, at five A. M. it was 65. with sky cloudy, threatening a sudden change. On a registering thermometer, near the Quay, it stood on Thursday at 97. On another, placed in the steeple at St. Peter's Church, the column of air there was 91, and in a garden near it 92. In the marshes, contiguous to the town, it was only 87, which might be referred to a freer access of air, to evaporation from the river, or to the different hour in which the experiment was made. The heat, at one P. M. on Thursday, was perhaps the greatest summer heat ever noticed in the Eastern part of our island. Boerhaave concluded, that should the heat of the air ever equal the standard of human heat, which, from the imperfection of the thermometer in his time, he placed at 95, instead of 98, the true standard, that man could not remain in existence. But this great philosopher, in this, was mistaken: for in the observations above, it was exceeded by a degree. In the East Indies it is frequently at 108 within doors; yet man not only lives, but lives in health. This happy accommodation of his system of circumstances is brought about by the simple law of evaporation; for as the heat accumulates, it is carried off by a more copious perspiration, and the standard is preserved at the same point. Transport him again to the icy mountains of Greenland, and he will also live in health; for perspiration, now

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diminished in proportion to the cold around, suffers his heat to accumulate to its usual standard, at which it keeps it; as copious perspiration had before done in the torrid regions of the East.

FOX CHACE EXTRAORDINARY.—The following Fox Chace, which took place about seven weeks ago, in the counties of Inverness and Perth has perhaps, never been equalled in the annals of fox hunting. On the 8th ult. near Dunkeld, Perthshire, there were seen on the high road a fox and a hound proceeding at a slow trotting pace. The dog was about the distance of fifty yards behind the fox: each was so fatigued and spent, that the latter could not out-ran the former, nor the former overtake the latter. A countryman, who observed them in this state, very easily caught the fox by running. Both the fox and the dog were taken to a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood, where the dog received every mark of hospitality to which his unceasing pursuit entitled him, and Reynard was placed in a garden as a prisoner of war; but whether from over-fatigue, or from a determination not to out-live the loss of his liberty, he refused to take any sustenance, and the consequence was, that he died the day following. After the lapse of a week, the dog seemed quite recovered from the fatigues of the chace, on which it was determined by the gentleman whose kindness he so much experienced, to tie a letter to his neck and let him go, in which all the circumstances that passed in that place were stated, it concluded with requesting the owner of the dog, if ever he found his way home, to acquaint Mr. S——t, by post, where the fox was started, in order that the length of the chace, and the time employed in it might be ascertained. In ten days after Mr. S——t received a letter acquainting him, that the dog had arrived safe at his master's house in Badenoch; that he was one of the hounds of the Duke of Gordon's Fox-hunter in that country; and that the fox was started in the morning of the King's birth day, on the top of those hills, called the Mona-liadh, which separate Badenoch from Fort Augustus. From hence it appears, that the chace lasted four days, and that the distance travelled from the place where the game was sprung, to the place where it was caught, without making any allowances for doubles, crosses, and tergiversations, exceeded seventy miles.

At the Assizes at Winchester, on Thursday, Mr. Goldring, a farmer, had a verdict against him for 200*l.* for seducing a Miss Phillips, a farmer's daughter.

James Gilchrist was executed at Glasgow, in pursuance of his sentence, on Thursday last; the crime of which he was found guilty, was the murder of his wife. A few minutes before the unfortunate man was launched into eternity, he requested the attention of all present, and, in a clear and audible voice, called the Lord Provost, and the Clergyman who directed his devotions, "to witness at the tribunal of God, that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer;" and his last words to the Provost were, "My Lord you are parting with an innocent man!"

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Brooks and Amies, Manchester, merchants. Graves, Swaine, Wood, and Marsden, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, Surrey, hop and seed merchants. Mayson and Roberts, Macclesfield, Chester, cotton manufacturers. Waldock and Moreton, Red Lion Court, Watling-street, tea-dealers. H. and H. Harrison, Bishopsgate-street, London, merchants. Godfrey and Edwards, Narrow Wall, Lambeth, mill-wrights. Mark and Booth, Bucklesbury, malt-factors. Thornber and Brennand, York, cotton-spinners. S. Sheldon and J. Sheldon, Chester, cotton-spinners. Moat and Shepherd, Newington-Green. Ashforth, Ellis, Revell, Atkin, and Nixon, York, silversmiths. Smith, and Osborne, Sheffield, York, edge tool makers. Farmer, Booth, Warham, and Peacock, of Haughton, Manchester, hat-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Charles Mears, Stockport, Chester, cheesemonger.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Biggs, jun. Scend, Wilts, cheese-dealer, to surrender August 19, at five, 20, at nine, and Sept. 6, at four, at the King's Arms Inn, Melksham. Attornies, Mr. Vezey, Melksham; and Messrs. Sandy's and Horton, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

George Tupper, Linton, Kent, shopkeeper, July 30, August 9, and Sept. 6, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mr. Aubrey, Took's-court, Cursitor-street, London: Messrs. Wilder and Son, Maidstone; and Mr. Morson, Chatham.

Leffman Joseph Leffman, New-street, Bishopsgate-street, merchant, July 30, August 6, and Sept. 6, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Jones, Basinghall-street.

Thomas Beckwith, Commercial-road, coach-maker, August 2, 6, and Sept. 6, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Smith and Henderson, Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields.

James Smith, Little Pulteney-street, St. James's, tallow-chandler, July 30, August 6, and Sept. 6, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hughes, Bear-yard, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

William Gray, St. John's-street, shoemaker, July 30, August 6, and Sept. 6, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney Mr. Selby, Charles-street, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell.

George Harrison and John Watson, Noble-street, Cheapside, hosiers, August 2, 6, and Sept. 6, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn-square.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 27. Miles Barber, Lothbury, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 23. John Carruthers, Bristol, grocer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 5. Robert Jones, Gower-street, Whitechapel, silk-winder, at ten, at Guildhall.

Aug. 24. John Foster, Manchester, cotton-spinner, at eleven, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester.

Aug. 16. Richard Loat, Long Acre, ironmonger, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 18. Daniel Higgs, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester, liquor-merchant, at ten, at the White Lion Inn, Corn-street, Bristol.

Aug. 16. Henry Ward, Curtain-road, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, apothecary, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, AUGUST 16.

Joseph and John Thackeray, Manchester, cotton-spinners.—Owen Clutton, Tooley-street, Southwark, corn-merchant.—James George Rose, Buckingham-place, St. Mary-le-bone, money-scrivener.—Richard Loat, Long-Acre, ironmonger.—Charles Robinson, Aldenham, Herts, cloth-worker.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Jacob and Spurrier, Greek-street, coach-builders. Batchelor, Vaughan and Palmer, Plough-yard, Shoreditch, smiths. Bury and Co. Manchester, timber-merchants. Horsefield and Jackson, Castle Quay, Manchester, carriers. Collins and Mobbs, Orsett, Essex, yeomen. Johnson and Byrne, Queen-street, Southwark, drug-manufacturers. Parker, Sewell and Stephenson, Coleman-street, hat-manufacturers. Watkins and Randle, John-street, St. James's-square, taylors.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

Benjamin Williams, and Harvey Crakenthorp, St. Swithin's-lane, merchants, from July 23 to Sept. 10, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Daniel Bloom, Trowse Millgate, Norwich, merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

William Henry Cheek, Manchester, scrivener, to surrender Aug. 2, 16, and Sept. 10, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet street.

John Wing, Stamford, victualler, Aug. 15, 16, and Sept. 10, at eleven, at the Swan and Talbot Inn, Stamford. Attornies, Messrs. Smart and Thomas, Staple Inn, London; and Mr. Redifer, Stamford.

Thomas Gardner, Shoreditch, haberdasher, August 2, 13, and Sept. 10, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.

Anthony Jefferson, Thornton, Dorsetshire, jobber, August 10, 11, and Sept. 10, at eleven, at the King's Arms, Sherborne. Attornies, Messrs. Fooks and Woodforde, Sherborne; and Mr. Warry, New-Inn, London.

Thomas Turner, Liverpool, cheesemonger, August 18, 19, and Sept. 10, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Griffith, Liverpool.

Thomas Treolar, jun. Penryn, Cornwall, brewer, Augus 23, 24, at ten, and Sept. 10, at eleven, at the Red Lion, Truro Attornies, Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Mitchel, Truro.

Thomas Lovell, Shoreditch, baker, August 6, at one, 13, a Sept. 10, at nine, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Collins Waller, Spital-square.

John Clarke, and John Frederick Schwedersky, Newca upon-Tyne, merchants, August 2, 16, and Sept. 10,

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Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Bell and Broderick, Bow-lane, Cheapside.

James Blaze, alias Blades, Manchester, dealer, August 9, 13, and Sept. 10, at two, at the Bridgewater arms, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Hilton, Manchester; and Mr. Harrison, Craven-street, Strand, London.

David Kidd, Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen-draper, August 17, 18, and Sept. 10, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, London; and Mr. Knight, Manchester.

Robert Brindle, Leyland, Lancashire, bleacher, August 18, 19, and Sept. 10, at twelve, at the Red Lion, Preston. Attornies, Mr. Dewhurst, Preston; and Messrs. Barretts, Holborn-court, Gray's-Inn, London.

William Eyre, St. Columb Major, Cornwall, merchant, August 22, at ten, 23, and Sept. 10, at eleven, at the King's Arms, Bodmin. Attornies, Mr. Cooke, Bodmin; and Messrs. Sandys and Horton, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

John Pepper, Romford, Essex, victualler, August 6, at one, 13, and Sept. 10, at nine, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Mr. Sterry, Romford; and Mr. Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, London.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 25. William Winter, and Thomas Farren Hay, Long-Acre, lacemen, at ten, at Guildhall.

August 17. Gillies Macbean Alexander Harper, Easingwold, Yorkshire, flax-dresser, at ten, at the Star-Inn, York.

August 20. Joseph Augustus Victor Gameau, Albemarle-street, bookseller, at ten, at Guildhall.

August 13. George Harrison, Globe-street, Wapping, carpenter, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 6. Samuel Hooton, and Solomon Rich, Woodstock-street, tailors, at twelve, at Guildhall.

August 20. James Norcliffe, Robert Town, York, clothier, at eleven, at the Three Legs Inn, Call-lane, Leeds.

August 6. Moses Agar, City Chambers, ship-owner, at twelve, at Guildhall.

August 22. John Pilling the younger, Manchester, Alehouse-keeper, at three, at the Palace Inn, Manchester.

Sept. 2. Ann Taylor, Newent, Gloucestershire, shopkeeper, at five, at the King's Head Inn, Gloucester.

Sept. 2. Morgan Parry, Pontypool, Monmouth, shopkeeper, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Gloucester.

August 22. James Foreshaw, Preston, Lancashire, linen-draper, at eleven, at the Spread Eagle, Lune-street, Preston.

August 24. William Croft, Leeds, and James Manks, Hunslet, merchants, at eleven, at the Yew Tree, Robert Town, Yorkshire.

October 29. Richard Valentine, and John Valentine, Mumford's-court, Milk-street, warehousemen, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 3. James Knowles, Gwyndw, Anglesea, innholder, at ten, at the Sportsman Inn, Castle-street, Carnarvon.

August 25. Joseph Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper, at eleven, at the Crown and Thistle tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

August 27. Thomas Lockier, Upper Thames-street, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 20.

Francis Marcellus Hodson, Manchester, calico-printer.—David Eaton, Chatham, tailor.—Joseph Dods, Commercial Chambers, Minories, insurance-broker.—William Potter, Kenton, tailor.

Dr. James's Analeptic Pills.—The celebrity of these Pills, as a general preservative of health is universal; from their efficacy in Colds, Rheumatisms, Head Achs, Indigestions, flatulences in the Stomach, Bowels, or Cholics thence arising; Gouty affections, Bilious and other deepseated disorders; in lowness of Spirits and Nervous Complaints, also in Female Obstructions and Irregularities, by removing the cause, they often restore persons subject to Fits; in Dropsies they have not their equal, as no water will accumulate where these Pills are regularly taken; in the decline of life, persons of either sex should never be without them. They are a good assistant to the Fever Powder, which can be had at the same place, prepared [illegible] same as usual 1s. 9d. the packet, and 2s. 9d. per [illegible] (the original and only person who ever prepared for the late Dr. Robert James) 23, Southampton-garden, London. N. B. Liberal allowance to [illegible] Gentlemen.

VENUS APHRODITES RISING FROM THE OCEAN, from an ORIGINAL ROMAN PAINTING, discovered in the Ruins of Herculaneum, and preserved in the Cabinet of his Neapolitan Majesty at Portici—an admirable Portrait of LORD ERSKINE, from a Painting by T. Lawrence, R. A.—exquisite whole-length Portraits of MISS SMITH, as *Portia*, in the *Merchant of Venice*; and of Mr. MATHEWS, as *Index*, in the comedy of *the World!* all of which are inimitably engraven by SCRIVEN:—Three beautifully-coloured Costumes for Ladies and Gentlemen, engraved by MITAN, constitute the Ornamental Departments of LE BEAU MONDE, or LITERARY and FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE; the TWENTY-FIFTH NUMBER of which is this day published, price 2s. 6d. containing ALL the above beautiful and interesting Embellishments. The Engraving alone of the above Embellishments has cost the Proprietors the extraordinary sum of SIXTY GUINEAS; and the expence of producing the Twenty-fifth Number has occasioned an expence of TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS. The Literature is peculiarly valuable; and no subject has been inserted without a careful revision of a Committee of Learned Men.

Printed and published by J. B. Bell and J. De Camp, at the Office of the NATIONAL REGISTER, No. 11, Catherine-Street, Strand; and may be had of every Bookseller throughout the United Kingdom.

A Gentleman at Winchester, that attended the TRIAL of the Right. Hon. Lord SACKVILLE, for *Crim. Con.* having favoured Messrs. J. B. BELL and J. DE CAMP, with an Accurate Report of the above important Cause, they beg leave to inform the Public that the Trial at Large will be published To morrow at Two o'Clock, and may be had at their Office, 11, Catherine-street, Strand, and of every Bookseller and Newsman throughout the United Kingdom.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Every intelligence, received during the course of the week from the Continent, so far from repressing the sanguine expectations we entertain relative to the success of the Spaniards and Portuguese, tends to corroborate them. It may be objected, that our tone was too peremptory; that our certainty of success was too unconditional; but, in taking a retrospect of the past for the last three years, that is the whole of the Austrian and Prussian war, our Readers will not fail to notice the important circumstance, that in a shorter space of time than the Spanish insurrection has already lasted, the Austrian and Prussian armies had been annihilated, and the two monarchies lay prostrate at the feet of the conqueror. It is unnecessary to advert to the vast accession of strength which every day, every week, every month, brings to a popular insurrection. It is like a heap of snow loosened from the summit of a mountain, in proportion as it descends, its bulk increases, till it becomes so irresistible by its weight and its size, that every object which stands is dragged after it, and serves to augment its terrific and devastating effects. If the Gallic Monster had not been able to stifle the young Hercules in his cradle, shall we entertain any apprehension that he will be able to do it when the hero arrives at maturity. All the philosophic glare of our age, all the affected eccentricity of our modern writers, are not persuasive enough to make us renounce early religious impressions, and to doubt of retributive justice. There must be a term to villainy—the cause of justice, though exposed to trials and difficulties for a time, must be finally triumphant. Religion—experience, traditionary and historical, confirm this opinion.

But it is perfectly unnecessary we should have recourse to declamation to aid the opinion we entertained of Spanish affairs. There are facts, strong irresistible facts, in support of it. Every mail from the Continent brings them—Every foreign newspaper contains them; even

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the sophistry and artifices of the common enemy cannot disguise them. They are like the sun, which a transient cloud may obscure, but which bursts through the thin vapour with brighter splendour. But where are these facts? They are to be seen in the very Bulletins of the French army, in the official and *semi-official* papers of the Tyrant. On witnessing the rhodomantades, and contradictions of *Sir John Falstaff*, have we any doubt that the blustering bully is a most shameless egregious liar. Is it necessary to have been before acquainted with the circumstance of *Harry* taking away from him his ill-acquired booty, to be convinced that the Knight is telling a most flagrant untruth. His very tone, his manner, convey conviction. Read the diary of Madrid—read the letter from the Elbe—and read all their other diaries and letters, and remark their contradictions and blusterings, and every man of common experience and judgment will pronounce BONAPARTE as notorious and infamous a liar. Oh! what pleasure must it afford to every man of integrity and feeling, whether Briton, Spaniard, or German, to see that insolent, imperious upstart reduced to that last state of degradation and infamy, to lose his prey, and afterwards to heap one falsehood upon another, in order to cover his ignominy. "*What trick, what device, what starting hole "canst thou now find out, to hide thee from this open and "apparent shame?*" Such is then the issue of all his crimes and atrocities. With the superior abilities he possessed, with the influence he could easily have acquired over the public opinion of Europe, he might have done more good to mankind than any man we have ever read of in history. But now the career is closed; and though he may at the extremity of it, shed torrents of blood, and inundate Spain with slaughter and devastation, he is however reduced to the diabolical predicament, that the gate of reformation and mercy is shut to him for ever. The army he can employ against Spain, as we have repeatedly observed, is entirely incompetent for that purpose. We have also observed, that he would be compelled to divide his army for want of provisions: these divisions will not receive a moment's respite from the Patriotic Generals. His foraging parties will be harrassed by the armed peasants. If he draws supplies from France, he must have armies to protect them; or they fall into the hands of the Patriots. This scarcity of provisions will compel him to divide his army into still smaller divisions, and it will crumble to pieces without even the honour of a general engagement. He may raise the conscripts of the years 1809 and 1810, they will never be able to supply the loss of his veteran army, and they are inferior, even in point of discipline, to the Spanish Patriots. If he has not been able as yet even to resist successfully the isolated efforts of the Spaniards, what means will he be able to oppose to the Spanish insurrection, when it is better organized, and aided by our numerous expeditions. On account of our superiority at sea, and the good wishes of the natives, we shall not meet with the same difficulty of subsisting our army. This will enable them to act occasionally in a body, when their number, bravery, and discipline, will overwhelm any corps the French will be able to oppose to them. However the highest policy would suggest the expediency of compelling him to employ a considerable part of his army and recruits along the French coasts: we should have, as was already observed in this Paper, flying squadrons from Calais to Bayonne, with about ten thousand of our best soldiers on board, and make partial descents on every part of the French coast: these squadrons may unite or act separately, as the service may require. It is said that Lord Nelson highly approved of this mode of annoying the French. We know it from experience, that the French, during the Prussian and Austrian war, did not retain a single soldier in France, except such as were necessary for drilling the conscripts, and for defending Brest and Boulogne; and even a part of this service was confided to the new raised national guards. He cannot rely even on this resource at present. There were never twenty thousand organized at any period. The French papers, it is true, asserted the contrary; but that was an absolute *ruse de guerre*. He is too much afraid of entrusting arms to the people at the present crisis, when their detestation and the ruinous war he carries on in Spain, may induce the inhabitants to turn these arms against himself. The commanders of our squadrons should also receive orders to circulate all along the coast from the Elbe to Trieste, papers in in the French, German, Italian, and Dutch languages, containing the Spanish Proclamations, and a faithful narrative of the events in that peninsula. This could be very easily effected; and did they produce no other effect than to keep alive his jealousy and apprehension, as he knows, and as every tyrant believes, that the people have a right to abhor him, he will be compelled to keep a considerable force in the interior and along the coast. No means of annoyance should be neglected: one blow should succeed another. The present crisis is decisive of his fate and that of Europe. This favourable moment may never more return; and if we neglect, we deserve to lose the advantages it offers. Every means of attack we can employ against him are lawful. He is a bandit, an outlaw, who has trampled on laws, institutions, and customs. The war is between him and civilized society; and it would be inhumanity towards the millions who inhabit Europe, to recommend that our attack against that lawless villain should be conducted on the principles of the laws of nations. In particular, we should turn our attention to Brabant and Holland. We have traversed the two countries in every direction, in the beginning of the Austrian and Prussian wars; and their abhorrence of BONAPARTE at that time was so great, that had the late or preceding Ministry effected a landing of thirty thousand men, they would have been joined by the greater part of the male population of the two countries. We recur again to the necessity of suggesting, as we did in our last number, the expediency of collecting our whole disposeable force remaining in Great Britain, opposite the coast of Flanders. Austria is at the same time on the alert. We received subsequent information to the letter we exclusively communicated on Sunday last, from our correspondent in Hamburgh, which puts it beyond every doubt, *that if Austria has not already declared war against France, a war is unavoidable.* It is true our subsequent information shews that our correspondent was premature in his account of the departure of ANDREOSSY, but it confirms the other circumstances mentioned in that letter. We have also received, through the same channel, the positive account, that the troops stationed in Gallicia and Hungary were to form two camps, one near Schoenbrun, and the other at Egra, to which the regiments in Bohemia were likewise to be joined. The last French accounts set the authenticity of this information beyond a doubt. Their forming a camp near Berlin, and collecting so large a force in Silesia, prove it irrefragably. That our Government has foreseen this event, may be concluded from the commission of Mr. ADAIR, who, we entertain no doubt, goes to Vienna, and not to Constantinople, as is generally stated. The accounts from the North of Germany confirm this opinion, as it was confidently reported there, that he had already arrived at Trieste.

Denmark begins at last to feel the disastrous effects of her alliance with the common tyrant. The marks of her sovereignty have been torn down in every part of Holstein, and those of her perfidious ally substituted in their place. We congratulate the Danes on account of this signal perfidy. If the flagrant experience of the past could not instruct them, it is to be supposed that this insult will rouse them to a sense of their danger. Very little entreaty, very little diplomatic skill will be now necessary to make them recoil with horror from the gulph in which they were going to plunge; and we expect that our Ministers will neglect nothing in order to save that deluded government and people. No important news have been received from Sweden in the course of the week, which render it more than probable that Finland will soon cease to be the theatre of the horrors of war between that country and Russia;

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we therefore sincerely hope that the journey of the gallant Gustavus will contribute to this much wished for event.

In opposition to the public opinion, it is now positively said, that the DUKE of YORK *will* command the Grand Expedition. The nomination of Sir HARRY BURRARD was only a temporary expedient, preparatory to his Royal Highness taking upon himself the command. We have good authority for stating this; and we sincerely regret that no disinterested friends of his Royal Highness had been consulted by him, before he had resolved on this step. They would have told him that his nomination will be displeasing to the people at large; and whatever opinion we may entertain of his experience, personal bravery, and tactical knowledge, we are convinced that it will be equally displeasing to the people he is going to assist. He is known on the continent only as an *unsuccessful* officer; and when we reflect what a pernicious influence this circumstance may have on the success of the most important Expedition that ever left this country, we cannot remain silent: however, we will confine, *for the present*, our strictures to these few remarks, as we still wish, if not hope, that his Royal Highness may be prevailed on to change his resolution.

The Eurydice frigate has arrived at Plymouth, and has brought with her a Spanish schooner, which was cut out of St. Sebastian, by the boats of his Majesty's ship Unicorn. St. Sebastian is a sea-port in Biscay, and a very small distance from Bayonne, the residence of Bonaparte. The Spanish schooner had on board 2000 stand of arms, and dispatches from King Joseph to Buenos Ayres, and the Spanish Colonies in South America. This is the second Dispatch-vessel, sent by Bonaparte or his agents, to the Spanish Colonies, which has been intercepted by our cruizers. The Eurydice was only three days on her passage. From the intelligence which had reached St. Andero before she sailed, it appears that the French had suffered much more severely than the Patriots, in the battle that took place near Valladolid.

We suppose we shall be informed of the result of Sir Arthur Wellesley's Expedition about the begginning of next month; he sailed on the 12th, and would reach the Tagus probably about the 22d; his force is equal to that under Junot, of whom we hope he has by this time given a good account. Sir Charles Cotton will give as good an account, we trust, of the Russian squadron.

Private letters from Holland to the 22d instant, state, that the troops were marching out of that country in all directions, and the inhabitants were called upon to do duty in their place. At the date of the latest accounts from Holland, an embargo was expected to take place in the Dutch ports.

GENERAL JUNOT.—This officer was originally a private in the ranks, and owes his present elevation to a very singular circumstance. During a battle on the Continent, Bonaparte had occasion to send a dispatch to one of his Generals, and having rode up to the company in which Junot served, he asked if any man among them could write: Junot instantly replied in the affirmative. He was accordingly called out of the ranks to a drum head, and Bonaparte dictated his dispatch. While Junot was writing, a cannon ball struck the ground near him, and covered him with dust.—"That will do," said the soldier, "for I wanted some sand for my letter."—"You are a brave fellow," observed Napoleon, "what is there I can do for you?"—"Have," said Junot, "these worsted epaulets taken off my shoulders, and replace them with silver." It was accordingly done; the soldier was promoted, was made Governor afterwards of Paris, and elevated to his present rank. Junot is a brave and excellent General, but must be of a captious disposition, as he has fought not less than fifteen duels.

SAILING MATCH.—Five boats started at six o'clock on Friday evening from Blackfriars-bridge to Putney, for the Cup and Cover annually given by the Proprietors of Vauxhall. Mr. Astley's boat, the Mercury, was the winner.

To-morrow being the first of August, according to annual custom, conformable to the will of Mr. Dogget, Comedian, who was a great amateur of aquatic pleasure, six young men lately out of their apprenticeships will start from the Old Swan, London Bridge, in six wherries, and row against tide, to the Swan at Chelsea; the first that arrives there will be entitled to a Coat and Silver Badge; the second to 5*l.*; and the third to 3*l.* which they will receive at Watermens'-hall.

ANOTHER CRIM. CON. CASE.—Tuesday a labouring man having found his wife in an illicit amour, the husband, without waiting the tedious process of the Courts of Law, thought fit to bring his action on the spot, and so completely covered him with mud, by rolling him in the kennels of Drury-lane, that it was impossible to discover a feature in his face; the Defendant, however, took to his heels, and thus released himself from *so dirty* an affair.

FROM THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.

Dispatches have been received from Sir T. Dyer, dated Benevento, July 16. They contain an account of a battle between the French and Spanish armies, commanded by General Lassoles and Cuesta, on the 14th, at Rio Seco, near Valladolid, which lasted from half-past eight till half-past twelve. The French force consisted of 10,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry and artillery, and a large proportion of cannon, that of the Patriots amounted to 14,000 infantry, with only 800 cavalry, 26 pieces of cannon, and a body of peasantry. The ardour and impetuosity of the new levies in the Patriot Army were not to be restrained, and consequently they fell in upon the French, and, in the first onset, drove the enemy back, capturing four pieces of cannon, which they spiked. The country, however, being open, and the French being greatly superior in cavalry and artillery, the brave Patriots were unable to maintain the advantage they had gained. They however retreated in good order to Benevento, under cover of the Spanish regiment of Carabineers, leaving behind them 13 pieces of cannon; but the French had suffered so desperately in the action, that they were not in a condition to enter Rico Seco till four hours after the battle, and they made no attempt to pursue the Patriots to Benevento, where General Cuesta continued at the date of Sir T. Dyer's letter, receiving reinforcements, which would speedily enable him to court another meeting with his adversary, and with every prospect of a different result. It must, however, be admitted, that in the plains of Leon and Castile, the enemy, whilst they maintain a superiority in cavalry and horse artillery, fight with great advantage against raw troops, inadequately equipped. The loss, in killed and wounded, is not mentioned. It was reported that the French General Lassoles was killed, and his horse was said to have been found without a rider.

A Gentleman arrived in town on Friday from Bilboa, which he left on the 15th inst. According to his information there had been two engagements in the neighbourhood of Saragossa.—The first, which we have already published, under the name of Palafox, is conceived to be an exaggeration, although the result is understood to have been decisively against the French.—The second engagement, which took place upon the 1st and 2d of July, was fought with uncommon fury, particularly on the part of the Spanish Patriots. On the 1st, the Patriots fought with muskets, against batteries erected by the French, for it seems that the Spaniards were the assailants. But upon the 2d, musketry being found comparatively unavailing, the Patriots threw down their muskets, placed their jackets on their arms, and with their bayonets alone rushed upon the most formidable batteries of the French, whom they dislodged by a most gallant effort. In these attacks the Patriots are said to have been uniformly followed by the women, who, actuated, by patriotic ardour, and fearless of danger, carried wines, and every species of refreshment, for the Patriots. Such, indeed, was the ardour of these women, that they followed the body of valiant men who made the attack we have mentioned upon the French battery, and a number of them were the victims.

Extract from the Porto Journal, "The Loyal Portuguese."—Porto, the 13th July 1808;

Expectata dies aderat.....

"MADRID, JUNE 22.—Within these few days 60 carts laden with wounded Frenchmen, arrived in the city, in consequence of the insurrection in Andalusia. Castanos has 25,000 regular Spanish troops, and 6000 English. From Gibraltar every assistance has been afforded—all the Proclamations have

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been circulated in Spanish and French. The Marquis of Casaveres, who commanded the cavalry under Echevarria, has been sentenced to be shot, for disobedience of orders. The retreat of Moncey's army, has been completely cut off—General Lefebvre's army, composed of 11,000 men, was completely routed by Palafox; some corps of Catalans arrived in time to distinguish themselves. Murat is fortifying himself in the Prado; every thing announces his attempt to retreat. The brave Brigadier-Gen. D. Joaquim Blake, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. The mournful silence of Bayonne announces the difficult situation of the Great Emperor."

THE EXPEDITIONS.

The following is an exact return and arrangement of the forces, destined for Spain and Portugal, including the Expeditions already sailed under Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, and Major-General Spencer:—

Commander-in-Chief not yet known.

Second in Command Lieut.-General Sir Harry Burrard.

FIRST DIVISION,

Commanded by Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. John Hope.

2d Foot 700
4th.... 1st Battalion ... 978 } Brigadier-General Acland.
28th... 1st Ditto 1000
2678

79th Foot, 1st Battalion 1000
91st..... 1st Ditto .... 940 } Major-General Ferguson.
92d ..... 1st Ditto 940
2880——5558

SECOND DIVISION,

Commanded by Lieutenant-General Lord Paget.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.. 900
29th ..... 800 } Major-General Spencer.
32d 900
2600

5th..... 1st Battalion..1000
30th .... 1st Ditto ..... 950 } Brigadier-General Nightingale.
82d ..... 1st Ditto 950
2900——5500

THIRD DIVISION,

Commanded by Lieutenant-General Frazer.

9th Foot, 1st Battalion.. 900
Ditto.... 2d Ditto ..... 950 } Major-General Hill.
40th 990
2840

26th Foot, 1st Battalion 900
45th ..... 950 } Brigadier-General Fane.
97th 790
2600——5440

FOURTH DIVISION,

Commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley.

20th Foot, 1st Battalion 600
38th .... 1st Ditto .... 980 } Brigadier-General Crawford.
71st .... 1st Ditto 950
2530

4 Batt. of the Light Infantry of the German Legion. } 2800—Major-General Murray.
——5330

RESERVE,

Commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore.

18th Light Dragoons 640
3d German Legion Light Dragoons .....563—1203

52d Foot, 1st Battalion.. 955
Ditto.... 2d Ditto .... 820 } Brigadier-General Anstruther.
95th 900
2675

43d Foot, 2d Battalion.. 800
60th .... 5th Ditto .... 940 } Brigadier-Gen. R. Stuart.
Two Ger. Light Inf. Bat. 1800
3540——
7418

The Artillery, Royal Waggon Train, &c. are not included in the above statement.

From the mail which left Portsmouth on Friday night, we hear that the whole of the fine army collected there remained at St. Helen's. It has received an accession of some recruits and troops from Ireland, particularly the 2d battalions of the 36th and 45th, which will make it amount to nearly 15,000 men. The first rendezvous is to be off the Tagus.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday His Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace from Windsor. At two o'clock His Majesty held a private Levee; after which, Major-General Sherbrook was presented to His Majesty, on his return from, and command in Sicily, and on his being appointed Colonel of the Sicilian Regiment.

The Archbishop of Dublin took leave of His Majesty previous to his departure for Dublin

The Recorder made his Report before His Majesty of the convicts capitally convicted at the last Sessions in the Old Bailey, when His Majesty was pleased to respite them all during his Royal pleasure.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST,

Extracted from the Twenty-fifth Number of LE BEAU MONDE, OR, LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE.

LADIES' DRESSES.

EVENING DRESS.—Gown of plain white sarsnet, made in a chemise form, comes high round the neck; is tied behind with a bunch of white ribband, and the back is full, and trimmed with handsome point lace. The bottom of the dress has a most superb stamped border, with two rows of laced footing, let in the middle of the border; long full sleeves, trimmed round the hand with a lace footing, to correspond with the bottom. A girdle or cordon of St. Jago, the patron Spanish Saint, of silver-cord and tassels, confines the dress round the waist. The Biscayan hat is composed of white satin and silver net, silver tassels, and a wreath of silver stars round the front, which rises flat from the forehead, and gives a pleasing expression to the fair wearer's countenance. Shoes are of white satin, with a silver plaited edging round the foot, and gloves white kid.

MORNING WALKING DRESS.—A plain Indian muslin dress, made walking length, with short Spanish sleeves and back, and front made to cross straît over the bosom, with a blue sarsnet scarf, trimmed with broad French lace, to hang careless over the shoulders, one end of the scarf is rounded off, and the other has three black silk tassels hanging negligently from it. The bonnet is of straw, formed in open lozenges and lined with blue sarsnet, to correspond with the scarf; the trimming is of the same, with a bunch of wild flowers in front.

OBSERVATIONS ON LADIES' DRESSES.

The votaries of fashion are so scattered over *the face of the land*, and we may say *of the sea* also, that to dilate on the various whimsicalities of tonish pursuits would require a volume; in that leisure, however, which a summer gives, and which the cessation of winter amusements would soon render irksome, some of our *fairest and most fashionable* have discovered that employment is the best antidote against *tedium* and *ennui*. In consequence, *modelling* is now become a pursuit in the highest circles; first, among others, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, under the instruction of Turnerelli, has made considerable progress in the art, and has finished some exquisite busts of the late lamented Duke of Brunswick, and of herself, with which she has honoured some of her particular friends.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES, AND FASHIONABLE OBSERVATIONS.

EVENING DRESS.—The blue coat still maintains a considerable preference; the gilt basket buttons are still much in vogue, and from the marked and general approbation they have received in the higher circles, will no doubt continue some time in use; indeed the sanction of Blood Royal can at all times stamp a celebrity on any article, and from that source does the modern use of the basket buttons spring. Black velvet collars are also sometimes worn on the blue coat, but they are by no means general. White waistcoats are still the complete standard of fashion, and though they have been so long in vogue, it is not likely that any gaudy colours will be adopted in opposition to their elegant simplicity. Very light drabs, or stone-coloured kerseymere breeches, with silk strings, are the most prevalent wear, and many gentlemen, to preserve uniformity, have introduced a silk stocking of the same colour, instead of a white one; the extreme and appropriate neatness of this dress needs no comment.

FOR MORNING WEAR.—The light mixture or light drab colour, or partridge mixed coats, are much worn by the standards of fashion, and these altogether single brensted, and with plated basket buttons. Striped waistcoats, with India nankeen or striped trowsers and gaiters. From the extreme heat of the weather, few have been seen in riding breeches and boots, but we have observed many in stocking pantaloons, made of the finest stocking web, which from their flexibility and lightness are certainly well adapted for summer wear.

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THE THEATRE.

HAY-MARKET.

On Friday evening a new Play, in three acts, called *The Africans; or, Love, War, and Duty*, from the pen of Mr. Colman was represented at this theatre.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Farulho (the Priest).....Mr. Thompson.
Torribal.....Mr. Farley.
Madiboo.....Mr. Fawcett.
Selico.....Mr. Young.
Demba Sego Jallu (King of Kasson)..Mr. Palmer, jun.
Dancori.....Mr. Carles.
Henry Augustus Mug.....Mr. Liston.
Fetterwell.....Mr. Grove.
Marrowbone.....Mr. Menage.
Berissa.....Mrs. Gibbs.
Darina.....Mrs. St. Leger.
Sutta.....Mrs. Liston.

This play is so exactly taken from a French Tale, written by Florian, and entitled *Selico*, that the English author cannot bring originality of plot among its pretensions to fame. It is an imitation as servile, but at the same time as elegant as the *Æneid*; yet as the original was neither the *Iliad* nor the *Odissey*, the beauties which it contains, do not shine with superior lustre. The following is a correct outline of the fable:

Torribal, *Madiboo*, and *Selico* are three brothers, who by their labours support their mother *Darina*, an aged widow. The youngest, *Selico*, is about to be married to *Berissa*, the Mahotan priest *Farulho's* daughter. The wedding day is arrived, and preparations are made for the festival, when *Madiboo* informs his brother *Torribal* that whilst hunting he has perceived a party of Mandingoes lying in ambush near the town, but prevails upon him not to rouse the warriors till the marriage rites are over. On *Selico's* departure for the mosque with *Madiboo*, his mother gives him a mantle, which she has woven, as a present for the priest, and *Torribal* is left to guard and defend her. The scene changes to *Farulho's* house, and we are introduced to *Mr. Henry Augustus Mug*, ivory-turner, at No. 25, Snow-hill, London, but now one of *Farulho's* slaves, whose amour with *Sutta*, a little black musical companion in captivity, gives birth to several comic songs that greatly enliven the play. The marriage ceremony is on the point of being celebrated; the benevolent priest has, at the request of his daughter, liberated all his slaves; the bridegroom, the bride, and all their friends are assembled, when loud shrieks announce the approach of the Mandingoes. Distracted between duty and love, *Selico* yields at last to the representations of his brother, and leaves his mistress to hasten to the assistance of his mother. The Mandingoes arrive and set fire to the town, the conflagration of which, with the shouts of the triumphant savages, forms a scene wildly grand, that closes the first act. Five days are supposed to have elapsed before the second rising of the curtain. *Torribal*, *Madiboo*, *Selico*, and their mother have escaped, but as the camp of their foes stands at a short distance from their retreat, they are unable to procure food, and are famished for want. *Selico* leaves his mother and brothers, to seek among the dead for the corpse of *Berissa* and her father, and finding two headless bodies, one of which still bears the mantle he had given to the priest, he supposes that both have been murdered. Then after wandering five days without taking any nourishment, he is met by *Madiboo*, who directs him to his mother, and very opportunely falls in with *Henry Augustus Mug*, who has become the conquering monarch's Secretary at War, and now roves around the burnt town with a basket of provisions. *Madiboo* obtains it easily, and carries present comfort to his family. The three brothers soon perceive that famine must ultimately destroy their mother as the rainy season approaches, and the enemy's camp remains fixed in their neighbourhood, in order to sell the slaves they have made to English merchants. *Selico* proposes that his brothers should sell him, and with the gold support his mother. They both refuse, but he insists, and is led by *Madiboo* to the camp, where *Fetterwell*, and other Europeans are bargaining for slaves. On account of his colour, which, they say, does not announce durable strength, the merchants offer such a low price for him that it is not accepted. At this moment, a proclamation is issued, promising a reward of four hundred ounces of gold, to whosoever should bring before the king, the man, who during the night had been seen coming from the tent of his Majesty's favourite female slave, that he may be punished with torture and death. *Selico* instantly requests his brother to denounce him as the culprit, threatens in case he should refuse, to deliver himself into the hands of the executioner, and forces him to comply with his wishes. The promised reward is given to *Madiboo*, and stakes are prepared for *Selico* and the female offender. Meanwhile, *Torribal* has informed his mother of the cause of *Selico's* departure, and his intention of selling his freedom. She hurries from her retreat, and whilst on the way to the camp, meets *Madiboo* loaded with gold, who vainly attempts to prevent her from proceeding, and at last follows her with his brother. The stakes and piles are ready, the King ascends his throne, *Selico* is chained, the female slave appears covered with a veil, which is snatched from her at the moment she is going to be led to the stake, and *Selico* perceives *Berissa!* alive, but on the point of dying in agony, and what to him is no less painful, accused of having received a man in her tent. She knows him, and declares that he is not the offender, but will not betray the name of her nightly visitor. They are both chained, and torches are brought to set fire to the pile, when *Farulho* bursts through the crowd of guards and spectators, and proclaims himself guilty of having endeavoured at night to free his daughter. The King then interrogates *Selico*, and learns the whole of his story; at that moment *Darina*, *Torribal* and *Madiboo* arrive, and fall at the monarch's feet. He calls for an English merchant, and bids him say how much he now thinks a slave like *Selico* is worth. "On account of his virtue, a thousand pieces of gold would not be too high a price," is the answer. "Well, exclaims the King; I give the thousand pieces of gold, not to buy, but to marry him with *Berissa*." Rejoicings ensue, and the play closes.

Mr. Colman has acquired so much popularity and deserved fame in comedy, that we are astonished his genius would descend to the lower sphere of the melodrama. For though it bear the pompous title of a play, this piece is only a melodrama, not indeed like those senseless compositions, filled with escapes and affected wit, with which the boards of the winter theatres were crowded; but as it should be, teeming with interest, with chaste and elegant language, sometimes beautiful imagery, sentiments that spring from and speak to the heart, and adorned, not overloaded with limited pomp and magnificence. The characters of the three brothers are happily delineated; although they do not possess new features. *Torribal* is blunt, rough, and sincere; *Madiboo*, lively, but full of sensibility; and *Selico*, like most heroes of a play, tender, sentimental, courageous and resigned. The greatest novelty (and novelty it may be called,) at least by the Sovereigns of Africa, China, the Deys, &c. who till then had been accustomed to be visited by wandering Irishmen or plodding Scotchmen alone) is the introduction of a London cockney, drawn with Mr. Coleman's usual felicity, and admirably performed by Liston. The *King of Kasson* was evidently meant to represent the Emperor of France; but we are at a loss to conceive why, after all the just abuse that has been lavished upon him during the course of the play, his character was displayed at the close in so brilliant a light. There are a few inconsistencies which it is our duty to point out. At first it cannot be supposed that any man in his senses would prefer the celebration of a brother's nuptials, to the security and the very existence of all his countrymen; and yet *Madiboo*, though conscious of the approach of the foes, and apprized a second time of their arrival by *Augustus Mug*, instead of calling the warrior to arms, conceals the information he has received, and thus causes the destruction, murder, and captivity, of the inhabitants of a whole town. It seems strange, also, that since *Mug* describes the Mandingoes as having already entered the town, no one but he should have known their arrival. Secondly, though *Torribal*, is the most manly, both in age, manners, form, and language, of the three brothers; and describes himself as a lion, in these words—

"We were two lions;
"But I, the bravest—"

In imitation of Cæsar's speech in Shakespeare,

"We were two lions, litter'd in one day,
"But I, the eldest and more terrible."

Yet he remains constantly at his mother's elbow, without encountering any of the dangers with which he is best calculated to contend. These inconsistencies were added by Mr. Coleman, in order to improve on the French tale, which is not totally free from them. Many others might be pointed out, but space will not allow us to do it. The dances are too frequent, and badly executed. The music is old and one of Mr. Kelly's best *selections*, and what won our approbation, it was openly acknowledged as such. The scenery is beautiful and appropriate; and, with a few curtailments, this piece will deserve the reception which it met with. Mr. Fawcett's acting was excellent, the character seems to have been drawn to suit his powers. Mr. Young was very great in *Selico*, and now and then reminded us of Mr. Kemble. Mr.

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Farley, Mrs. Gibbs, and Mrs. Liston, were very successful in their several parts, Mr. Thompson seemed to have at last mastered his countenance; Mr. Liston to wish that no other candidate for theatrical fame should ever excel him in his character, and Mrs. St. Leger to exert herself, just enough to avoid being hissed, but not to deserve praise. It is the misfortune of this lady, that the most pathetic scenes seem to produce on her a ludicrous impression. Like King Midas, whose touch converted every thing into gold, she converts every circumstance, however afflicting—every speech, however moving, into a subject for laughter. Her manners were not those of an African mother, and her shape far from that of a famished woman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

SIR,—The Eccentric Divine, mentioned in your last but two, No. 28, must be a very learned man, and must have studied very much, or he never would have been able to prove that the Letters composing the name of Napolen Budnaparte, and the numbers represented by those Letters, before the introduction of figures, amounted to the exact number 666, as is mentioned in the 13th Chapter of the Revelations to be the number of the Beast (Buonaparte).

Now, Sir, I am not so learned a man as the Eccentric Divine, having had little more than a parish education, but wishing for improvement (as no doubt many of your readers do the same) I should esteem it a favour, if he will inform me where he learned that the numbers for which the Letters in the Beast's name should amount to the number 666.

I never understood that Saint John wrote in any other language than Hebrew and Greek.

If, therefore, the Letters are in Greek, the numbers would be 184, if, in Hebrew, 1092, as may be very easily proved by Lamy's Introduction, page 311.

I perceive the method the Eccentric Divine has used to find his numbers is as follows, viz.—The first ten Letters he calls one, two, three, &c. and the residue of the Letters are called 20, 30, 40, &c. adding 10 to every Letter, by which means the number 666 will be found.

But I doubt whether when St. John wrote his Revelation he calculated in that way, therefore I apprehend it is of more modern invention.

However, upon the whole, your readers from what I have wrote, may easily make a table and satisfy their own curiosity, in case the Eccentric Divine will not favour me with a better solution. I am yours, &c.

Portman Place, Edgware Road. A SUBSCRIBER.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

CRIM. CON.

GREGSON *v.* M'TEGGART.

The Plaintiff in this case was an Attorney, the same who lately recovered in an action against his Coachman, for criminal conversation with his wife; this was a second action against the Defendant, who was a Broker in the City, for criminal conversation *before* the coachman.

The Attorney General stated all the circumstances of the case as they appeared in evidence, and observed, that although they could give no direct proof of the fact, yet he contended, from the facts which he should lay before the Jury in evidence, that they would be justified in concluding that an adulterous intercourse had taken place. He then adverted to what he admitted, proved a singular feature in the present case, namely, that this was a second action to recover damages for the seduction of the same woman. The reason of this was, that at the time the action against the Coachman was prosecuted, the Plaintiff was not in possession of sufficient evidence against the Defendant to warrant his laying his case before a Jury with any fair prospect of success; but he had since became acquainted with facts which at that time he was wholly ignorant of, and it became him now to bring the Defendant to public justice, because it would appear that he was the first seducer of the unfortunate woman, and consequently was the cause of that miserable state of degradation into which she afterwards fell, by prostituting herself in the basest manner with her menial servant. After many other observations upon the nature and tendency of this injury, the Attorney General proceeded to detail the case in evidence.

Mr. Cooke, the Barrister, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Leese, a Surgeon, Mr. Dixon, the Plaintiff's partner in trade, and a Mr. Clementson, all spoke to the good conduct and affection of Mr. Gregson, and the apparent harmony with which he and his wife lived together.

Naomie Smart said she went to live in the family of Mr. Gregson after the death of his former partner, Mr. Smart, which happened in the year 1802. She went with the family to Layton, when Mr. G. took a house there. Mr. M'Teggart was a neighbour; he at first visited the house in a public and open manner, but afterwards he visited in a more private manner, and when Mr. Gregson was absent. Mr. Gregson usually went to town about eight in the morning, and returned about nine or ten at night. Mr. M'Teggart used to come to the house about six or seven, and when he was there the blinds in the dining-room were pulled down: the blinds were usually pulled down in the former part of the day, but they were suffered to remain down after Mr. M'Teggart came there. On those days when he came, Mrs. G. always put on clean linen, and dressed rather gayer than usual. She then spoke particularly to two visits, on one of which, about the end of 1803, Mrs. Close, Mrs. Gregson's mother, was on a visit at the house. Mr. M'Teggart came one evening as usual; and being told Mrs. Gregson was down the garden, he went after her. She saw them together, and they went into a shrubbery near the green-house, where they remained for sometime. When Mrs. Gregson returned to the parlour she heard high words between her and her mother, and Mrs. Gregson burst into tears. On another occasion the witness went into the parlour to carry some coals. Her mistress appeared much confused, and asked her why she came without being rung for. Mr. M'T. was standing in the room, Mrs. Gregson's dress appeared much discomposed, and she appeared very much flurried.

Elizabeth Graves said she lived last with Mr. Gregson at the house at Layton; she said Mr. M'Teggart frequently visited at the house when Mr. Gregson was out. While Mrs. Close was on a visit at the house, her mistress and the Defendant often walked together in the garden. One day as she was coming from the kitchen garden, she saw them walking near the green-house, they appeared in earnest conversation, and at length Mr. M'T. took her by the hand, and they walked away behind the green-house which led to a lumber room; she went in doors and mentioned to the other servants what she had seen. Once as she was in the kitchen, she saw across the hall into the drawing-room, Mr. M'Teggart had just come in; he went up to Mrs. Gregson, took her by the hand, and kissed her, which she willingly accepted.

William Goodburne spoke to the visits of Mr. M'T. in town. He had seen Mr. M'T. take hold of her hand and kiss her at meeting, at a time he supposes they were not aware they were seen by any one. Once he went into the room where they were together. He found them sitting on the sofa, and one arm of Mr. M'T. was resting on the sofa behind Mrs. Gregson's back.

Matilda Phipps, a young lady who was on a visit at Mr. Gregson's on the 11th of March, 1804, stated that at that time she was only ten years old. Mrs. Gregson told her and her sister to go play in the garden, when Mr. M'T. came; she accordingly went out, and passing the window, saw Mr. M'T. kiss Mrs. Gregson.

Elizabeth Downes said she went to live with Mr. Gregson at his new house in town, on the 1st of January, 1807. Soon afterwards Mr. M'Teggart came to the house; she opened the door; he asked, is Mrs. Gregson at home? the witness shewed him up stairs to the room where Mrs. G. usually sat. Mrs. G. was above, and when she came down, as soon as he entered the room, she drew down the blind of one of the windows. She desired the witness to bring some coals, which she did, and saw them sitting close by each other near the fire, the elbows of their chairs touching. The room in which they sat was separated from the kitchen only by a thin wainscot, and her mistress, instead of ringing, usually knocked against the wainscot when she wanted the witness. She heard a noise which at first she thought was a knocking against the wainscot, but after listening she thought it was the rocking of a chair; it continued about ten minutes, and then it ceased; shortly afterwards Mr. M'Teggart came into the kitchen, and talked to her for a minute or two about the smallness of the kitchen. Mrs. Gregson also came into the kitchen, and the witness intended to have remarked her dress, but they both looked at her so intently that she was not able to make any observation on her mistress. As soon as the Defendant was gone, Mrs. Gregson went into her bed room and dressed herself. When she went into the room she found the chairs displaced, and Mr. M'Teggart in the dark corner, where the blind was down. There was a sofa in the room, but as it had a loose case it would have betrayed if any one had been upon it. Her opinion was, that at that time Defendant and her mistress

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had had criminal intercourse. Two other servants spoke to the frequent visits of the Defendant.

Mr. Dallas, for the Defendant, made a most animated and elegant speech, in which he vindicated his innocence. He commented on the singularity of the present action, which could be for no other purpose but the design of getting money from the pocket of the Defendant, as for all the purposes of a divorce, the former action was sufficient. He observed, that in most questions of this kind two considerations occurred, the fact of the adultery, and the quantum of damages. Upon the latter he should not have a word to say. The woman had, with a most base and crapulent appetite, debased herself to prostitution with her own coachman. For losing such a wife who could demand damages? But he stood there to assert what the Defendant had before asserted, that he was not guilty of the fact imputed to him, and of this he hoped to convince the Jury. The learned Counsel then went into a minute examination of the evidence, and contended it did not bring home the guilt charged upon the Defendant.

Lord Ellenborough having summed up, the Jury withdrew, and after a deliberation of two hours, found a verdict for the Plaintiff—*Damages One Shilling.*

MONDAY, JULY 25.

SIR JOHN CARR v. HOOD AND SHARPE.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff, to recover from the Defendants, booksellers in the Poultry, a specific damage for an injury he had sustained, in consequence of a book published by them, entitled "*Hints for a rights merrie and conceitede Tour*, in quarto, to be called *The Stranger in Ireland*, which, it was alledged, was written with a view to ridicule the Plaintiff's work, called *A Stranger in Ireland*, and generally to depreciate his reputation as an author, and hold him up to public derision and contempt; the consequence was, that the Plaintiff had lost the sale of a manuscript work, entitled *A Tour through Scotland*, and had been otherwise damnified and injured.—The Defendants admitted themselves to be the publishers of the *Hints* in question, and that it was written for the purpose of ridiculing *The Stranger in Ireland*, but contended that they had done it in the fair exercise of free discussion, and their just right of fair and honest criticism.

Mr. Garrow addressed the Jury, commenting on the nature of the book in question, which he contended was not legitimate and fair criticism, and for the motives with which it was written, he bade the Jury look to the frontispiece, which he said was grossly personal and scurrilous. In that Sir John Carr was represented as the Stranger in Ireland, and the description to the plate makes him exclaim—"a blazing comet shakes its fiery tail over my head, and marshals me the way.—Now behold a cloud before this erratic stranger—'tis Shakespeare's, and very like a whale. The moon, my favourite star, smiles benignly upon my labours, and three wild Irish are for this night only seen flying in compliment to me."—The Learned Counsel quoted other offensive parts, to shew a tendency to ridicule the Plaintiff, and called upon the Jury for ample damages.

Sir Richard Phillips was called to prove that he had refused to purchase the Plaintiff's *Tour through Scotland*, from the prejudice he supposed the book published by the Defendants had raised against the productions and writings of the Plaintiff. But for that publication, he should have given him the same sum he had received for his *Stranger in Ireland*, his *Tour through Holland*, *A Northern Summer*, &c. namely, 400*l.* Sir Richard said that he had not read *My Pocket-Book*, and he was not in the habit of reading publications of scurrility, and anonymous libels. He admitted that his name was to *The Oxford Review*; and he had done so, that there might be one honest review.

Lord Mountsorris said, he had read Sir John Carr's *Stranger in Ireland*, from having previously heard that he had spoken handsomely of Ireland. He had also read the criticism upon it, and he had been deterred from purchasing Sir John's book in consequence.

Sir Vicary Gibbs addressed the Jury. The Defendants, he said, had done nothing more than they were justified in doing, exercised just right of fair criticism, and the result of that criticism was, that Lord Mountsorris, who had compared the Plaintiff's works and the critique together, had made up his mind not to purchase it, thereby proving the truth and propriety of the remarks upon it. The Learned Counsel said, it was the lot of authors to have their works criticised, ancient as well as modern. The philosophy of Socrates was exposed by Aristophanes, Descartes was refuted by Sir Isaac Newton, and Locke overturned the doctrines of Sir Robert Filmer. In short, the Defendants had done nothing more than perform their duty to the Public as critics, and the Plaintiff had no right of action.

Lord Ellenborough said, that every man who wrote committed himself to the judgment of the Public, and every one might comment upon his work. If the commentator did not step aside from the work, or introduce fiction for the purpose of condemnation, he exercised only a fair legitimate right. In the present case, the Plaintiff had embodied himself in his work; the principal part of his tour was concerning himself, and therefore placing him in Dublin, and the long coach waiting for him, was not irrelevant to the subject. Had the party writing the criticism followed the Plaintiff out of his book into domestic life for the purpose of slander, that would have been libellous, but not otherwise. To repress just criticism, would be extremely injurious to society. If a work was sent into the world that was likely to disseminate a bad taste, or was destructive of public morals, it was of the first importance to correct and expose it. Society in that case was indebted to the critic. His Lordship then alluded to the advancement of philosophy and science, by the opposition one great man had offered to another, and repeated the observations of the Attorney General on that subject. If an individual, he said, presented the public with an outline sketch of himself, that the public had a right to finish the picture; and if the criticism was a fair one, the author must take the consequences of it. His Lordship added, that he did not know of any more threatening to the Liberty of the Press, than the species of action before the Court; and he would again repeat, that if the publication complained of was a fair criticism, and the author had not travelled out of the work he criticised for the purpose of slander, the action would not lie; but if the Jury could see any thing personally slanderous against the Plaintiff, unconnected with the work he had given to the Public, in that case the Plaintiff had his right to action, and they would find accordingly.

The Jury consulted together a few minutes, and found for the Defendants.

WINCHESTER ASSIZES, JULY 28, 1808.

BEFORE MR. BARON GRAHAM AND A SPECIAL JURY.

CRIM. CON.

COLONEL T. R, POWLETT v. LORD SACKVILLE.

This was an action to recover damages for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife—the damages were laid at 5000*l.*

Mr. Serjeant Lens, proceeded to state, that Lord Sackville had introduced himself to Mrs. Powlett as the friend of her husband, and that he had, on several occasions, taken advantage of the absence of Colonel Powlett from his town house in Baker-street, North, and also his country residence at Southampton, to debauch the wife of his friend. It would appear in evidence, that on the 10th of June, in the last year, the Defendant effected his criminal purpose at an Inn, at Winchester, while Colonel Powlett was gone on a water party. The facts were too glaring to admit of a doubt. The Defendant's rank aggravated the offence, and the Jury were bound to visit his conduct with the utmost severity.

Mrs. Bell lived at the White Hart, Winchester, two years and a half; remembered that on Friday the 10th of June, Mrs. P. came to the house, witness knew Lady P. very well. In about a quarter of an hour a chaise came with a gentleman. She did not know who he was; but since knew it was Lord S. Shortly after he arrived, saw Mrs. P. walking across the hall, on the ground floor. Mrs. P. looked at witness as she passed; to the best of witness's belief they did not notice each other as they passed, when Lord S. was standing at the door. Witness knew Mrs. P. went up stairs, and saw Lord S. walk several times across the hall. Witness was desired, by her husband, to go up stairs. Witness went to the attic story first, and returned to the door on 2d floor, (No. 4, bed-room). Witness knocked gently with her knuckles. The Lady answered witness could not go in. On this witness went to No. 3, the adjoining bedroom, and found it locked; both chambers communicated by inner doors; one of the windows looked against a wall, and not the High-street. Witness then retired to No. 2, on same floor.——Witness left the door of No. 2, open, and she could have seen any person pass to and fro: remained half an hour before any thing occurred.—Witness then went down, and sent the chambermaid Charlotte.—After the servant came up, witness waited half an hour. Her attention was then attracted by the door opening, and the Lady came out—Mrs. P. asked the chambermaid for a towel from No. 4 door—Witness continued in No. 2; Mrs. P. stood at the door, and went in;

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afterwards came out of No. 3 door, and went down stairs—Witness attempted to go into No. 4 door, found it locked; she then went into No. 3, and from thence to No. 4; the inner door was open, and she saw the shutters closed and one curtain drawn—Witness saw a Gentleman in the room, who proved to be Lord Sackville, stooping down on the other side of the bed, Mrs. Powlett was close to Witness at this time: the bed was between witness and the Gentlemen—Lord Sackville asked what was the matter?—Witness said nothing—It was the same Gentleman who came in the chaise—Witness was asked by Lady Powlett whether she would explain herself? Said she could not—Witness asked Mrs. Powlett if there was a Gentleman in the room?—Mrs. Powlett said, if witness said nothing about it, nobody would know it—Witness said, the servants would know it, and she could not keep it secret. Lord S. said, "Could nothing be done to recompence them?" Witness made no answer; they both requested after this, that witness would not mention it. Lord S. then went down stairs. Before he went down, Mrs. P. was crying, and witness said, she would not injure her for the world, if she did not injure herself.

Several other witnesses were examined. Their evidence tended in a more or less degree to confirm the adultery; and after a reply from Mr. Garrow, the Learned Judge summed up, and the Jury found a verdict, 3,000*l.* damages.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 29.—By the Martial gun-brig from off Corrunna is learnt, that General Sir A. Wellesley with his army had been off that port; but finding the Spanish Patriots so strong and in such high spirits, he proceeded to the southward, supposed to Lisbon. Came in the Arrow armed schooner from a cruize: she sails to-morrow with dispatches for the coast of Spain and Portugal. Came in the Calypso and another Jamaicaman; they left the rest of the convoy off the Dedman yesterday steering up Channel, under convoy of the Sparrow, 18. Six of the convoy parted company in a gale of wind soon after they sailed.

The following Letter was received on Friday at Lloyd's:—

"*His Majesty's Gun-vessel, Martial, Plymouth, 25th July*, 1808.

"GENTLEMEN.—I beg leave to inform you of the capture of the Ships Ross, Captain Brown, and Atlantic, Craig, from Jamaica for London, the former on the 14th, and the latter on the 15th, by a Spanish Schooner Privateer of 14 guns, on her passage from La Guira for Spain. I fell in with the two Ships and Schooner on the 19th ult. off Cape Villona. The Ross got into Camiranos, the Atlantic and Schooner into Laxa, where I followed, took possession of the Atlantic, and took her into Corunna, where the Senior Naval Officer on that station now is, and where she now lies for decision; but I fear she will be given up to the Privateer. The Masters and Crews of both Vessels are all well, and are waiting the event.

"*To the Underwriters at Lloyd's.*"

BREAD.—No Court of Aldermen being held on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor, after inspecting the returns, ordered it to remain at its present price.

POLICE.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

DUELLING.—In consequence of a dispute between an Attorney's Clerk, of the name of M'Creery and a countryman of his, of the name of Mackintosh, a journeyman tailor, at a public-house, the latter sent the following challenge:

Mr. Mac Creery You are to come to cholk farm to-morrowe morning at halfe past six o'clock, and you are to harm yourself with what ever you please acept sword.

103. Warder Strette, Wm. Mucintosh.

On the evening after the challenge was sent, the landlord of Macintosh, who is a tailor, applied to Lavender, the Officer, to attend at Chalk Farm; the Officer, after hearing all the circumstances, thought them too contemptible to attend to, but the landlord was so much alarmed for his friend, that he agreed to reward him liberally if he would attend. Lavender called upon Macintosh, to know the cause of his courage failing, when his defence was, that there was a mistake in the time, and that he had been to Chalk Farm an hour before the time he had appointed in his note.

The account given by Mr. M'Creery for his non-attendance was, that his wife had not given him the challenge till after the time had expired, when he applied at the Office for a warrant against the tailor. A difficulty arose, in consequence of his not being able to swear to the hand-writing of Macintosh, and on enquiry it turned out that he could not write, and a boy, the son of his landlord, between nine and ten years of age, had written the challenge, by the dictation of Macintosh. The parties have since been brought together and reconciled.

On Monday, information was received at the office, that two Gentlemen were going to fight a duel at Chalk Farm, in consequence of which, Rivett and Adkins were dispatched to take them into custody. The Officers could not meet them in the course of the evening, and went to Chalk Farm in the morning, but no mighty combatants appeared. Upon inquiry, it was discovered that they were two foreigners, Sandoz, a journeyman jeweller, who lodges in Princes-street, Soho, and Dubois, a journeyman watchcase-maker, who lodges in Bateman's buildings. It is supposed that their friends learnt that the Officers were in pursuit of them, on Monday evening, got them together, and made them shake hands.—The Officers, however, apprehended Sandoz, on Thursday evening, and took him before Mr. Read, who made him give bail to keep the peace, himself in 100*l.* and two sureties of 50*l.* each.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

At one o'clock on Friday morning, as the watchman was going his rounds, he discovered a fire in the office of Mr. Cox, copper-plate printer, of Bream's buildings, Chancery-lane.—The office was situated in a narrow place called Bowl and Pin-alley; at the rear of the buildings, and there is not a single fire-plug in either of those places, or several other little courts and alleys that surround it. A small engine from Lincoln's-inn, reached the scene of alarm and terror shortly after the accident was discovered; and the neighbours kindly and hummely furnished it with water from the little reservoirs which they had for domestic use. Before three o'clock some of the engines belonging to the regular Fire Offices arrived. Mr. Cox's office, however, and the workshop of Mr. Lumley, a carpenter adjoining, were entirely consumed; the Old Swan, Bream's-buildings, and several smaller houses received partial injury.

SUICIDE.—A young female, who had deviated from the path of rectitude, and had for some months lived by frequenting the places of public amusement in the metropolis, put a period to her existence on Friday evening, in the New-Road; Mary-le-bone. She severed her wind-pipe with a sharp penknife; and it was supposed that distress of mind led her to her rash end.

ALARMING ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening, about seven o'clock, as the Earl of Paulet and his son, the Hon. Captain Paulet, were taking a ride in his Lordship's phaeton in Hyde-park, the horses took fright and ran away with the vehicle. Captain P. in endeavouring to check the impetuosity of their career, broke the reins. The horses, when they arrived near the new bridge, ran against the wooden railing which separates Rotten-row from the foot path, which they carried away completely. By the concussion Lord Paulet and his son were thrown out of the carriage with a considerable degree of velocity. The fiery animals then dashed along until they came to the Serpentine River, into which they would have undoubtedly plunged head-long, had it not been for the presence of mind and spirited conduct of Mr. Dodding, of Henrietta-street, who was in his barouche with his Lady. Mr. D. on perceiving the direction which the horses were taking, drove his carriage so as to bring his cattle in contact with those of Lord Paulet's; and at the moment when their destruction appeared inevitable, they were preserved. The horses were then secured by the bye-standers. Lord Paulet, being much bruised by the fall, was conveyed to his house in Stratford-place, in Mr. Dudding's carriage. Capt. Paulet, we are happy to add, was not hurt; his preservation was the more miraculous, as he fell upon his head.

BIRTH.

Last week, the Lady of Thomas Harris, Esq. of a daughter, at Goddington, near Oppington, Kent.

DIED.

Petersburgh, May 14, at the tender age of 18 months, her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Alexandrowna.

Lately at Durham, General Montgomery Agnew, Governor of Carlisle, aged 78.

Lately, in the Isle of Man, aged 63, Vicar-General Christian, one of the Ecclesiastical Judges of that Island and Diocese.

Saturday se'nnight Mr. Barthelemon.—He had been upwards of half a century in this country. He was an excellent musician, and was once considered as a first-rate performer on the violin, but the style has changed since he was in vogue, though to the last he was much admired for his taste and skill in playing the works of Corelli, and some of the old masters. He was a very amiable man in private life.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.—Since Monday our supplies of Wheat, Barley, and Beans, have been trifling; but there is a middling fresh arrival of Oats. Wheat is advanced full 3s. per quarter, which is ascribed to the continuation of rain. Barley is dull and hardly supports Monday's prices. Beans fully maintain their rates. Oats remain at Monday's prices.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	THURSDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	70	80	Wheat	70	82
Fine ditto	82	83	Fine ditto	80	86
Rye (New)	45	50	Rye (New)	34	38
Barley	44	50	Barley	42	49
Malt (New)	68	76	Malt (New)	70	75
White Peas, boilers	150	160	White Peas, boilers	130	140
Grey Peas	60	64	Grey Peas	62	64
Beans	62	68	Beans	62	68
Tick ditto (Old)	60	66	Tick ditto	58	64
Oats	42	44	Oats	40	42
Poland ditto	47	48	Poland ditto	41	46
Rape Seed £34 a £38			Rape Seed £38 a £41		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Thursday.	s.	s.	Thursday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	65	68	American Flour	44	48
Second dittö	55	65	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from July 16 to July 22—Total, 2,533 quarters, from 70s. to 91s.—Average 81s. 2½d. or 3½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending July 23.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	81	5	Beans	68	2
Rye	55	5	Peas	67	4
Barley	44	7	Oatmeal	54	2
Oats	38	4	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, JULY 28.

	£.	s.	£.	s.		£.	s.	£.	s.
Wheat, per ld.	20	0	a 23	0	Oats, per qr.	2	6	a 2	10
Barley, per qr.	2	4	a 2	8	Beans, do.	3	2	a 3	10

Peas £0. 0s. a £.0 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 27th of July, 1808, is 2*l.* 0s. 0½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	POCKETS.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Kent	3	5	a 4	0	Kent	3	10	a 4	15
Sussex	3	0	a 4	0	Sussex	3	5	a 4	4
Essex	3	0	a 4	4	Farnham	5	0	a 8	0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. James's,	Hay	5	5	0	a 7	0	0	Average	6	2	6
	Straw	1	16	0	a 2	8	6		1	19	9
Whitechapel,	Hay	4	16	0	a 6	0	0		5	8	0
	Clover	5	6	0	a 7	7	0		6	7	6
	Straw	1	14	0	a 2	0	0		1	17	0
Smithfield,	Hay	5	5	0	a 6	0	0		5	12	6
	Clover	6	0	6	a 7	7	0		6	13	6
	Straw	1	16	0	a 2	2	0		2	0	0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.	s.	d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	4	8	a 5	8	Beef	3	6	a 4	10
Mutton	4	6	a 5	6	Mutton	4	6	a 5	4
Veal	4	8	a 5	8	Veal	4	6	a 6	0
Pork	5	0	a 6	0	Pork	5	0	a 6	0
Lamb	6	0	a 7	0	Lamb	4	0	a 6	4

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 500—Sheep and Lambs, 6,700
Calves, 400—Pigs 300

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.		d.		d.		d.
Butts	18	a	22½	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	27	a	32
Merchants' Backs	17½	a	19½	——— 50 a 70lb.	36	a	39
Dressing Hides	16	a	20	——— 80 a 90lb.	31	a	34
Crop Hides for cutting	17	a	21½	——— heavy	22	a	25
Flat Ordinary	16	a	17	Seals, small	39	a	43
Tanned Horse,	20	a	23	—— large, p. doz.	100s.	a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 36*l.* a 38*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2	6	a 2	10	Market Calf each	0	a	11	0
Middling	1	10	a 2	2	Engl. Horse	10	a	17	0
Ordinary	1	4	a 1	10	Shearlings	2	0	a 2	6
					Lamb Skins	1	6	a 2	0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.—Hebburn, 51s.; Kenton, 48s. 9d.; South Hebburn, 50s. 8d.; Wall's End, 51s. 6d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 52s. 6d.: Willington, 49s. 6d.

15 Ships at Market, 10½ sold, 4½ remain unsold.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	66	0	a 67	0	Town Tallow	—	0	a 80	6
Soap, yellow	—	0	a 112	0	Yell. Russia, do.	—	0	a 91	0
—— mottled	—	0	a 122	0	White, do.	—	0	a 85	0
—— curd	—	0	a 126	0	Soap,	—	0	a 80	0
Candles, p. doz.	—	0	a 14	0	Graves	—	0	a 13	0
—— mould, do.	—	0	a 15	0	Good Dregs	—	0	a 13	0

Tallow at St. James's, 4s. 11d½. Clare, 5s. 0d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 01.—Average 5s. 0d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	Holiday.					
3 per Cent. Consol.	St. James	68⅛ ⅜ ½	68⅛ 7⅛ ⅛	67⅞	67⅝ ⅞	67⅞ 8⅛ 8
3 per Cent. Reduced		69 68½	68⅜ ½ ⅜	68¾ ⅜ ½	68⅜ ½ ⅜	68⅝ ¾
4 per Cent. Consol.		85⅜ ½	85⅜ 4⅜	85 4⅜	84⅞ 5	85⅛
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.		99⅛	98⅞ ⅛ ⅜	98⅝ ¼	98⅜ 8⅞	99⅛ 9
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities		19 1-16	19 18¾ ⅞	1811-16⅞	18 15-16	18⅞ 19
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.			67⅛ ⅛		67⅛ ⅛	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years		7 11-16⅛		7⅛ 11-16		7⅛ 11-16
Irish 5 per Cent.		98⅛ 8				
South Sea Stock						
India Stock				194½		
Do. Bonds		4, 6 pm.	5, 6 pm.	4, 6 pm.	4, 5 P.	4, 5 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.		5, 8 pm.	5, 7 pm.	4, 7 pm.	4, 7 pm.	4, 7 pm.
Lottery Tickets		£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.
Omnium		2½ pm.	2½ 1½ pm.	1½ pm.	2½ 2 pm.	2 pm.
Consols for Account		68⅛	68½ ⅜	68⅛	68½ ⅜ ½	68⅜ ½ ⅜
India for Opening						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	36	7 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	35	11	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	7 2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	35	5 2½ U.	Genoa	45⅛	
Altona	35	6 2½ U.	Venice	52 ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16	Naples	42	
Do.	24	2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdreaux	24		Oporto	67	
Madrid	42	effec.	Dublin	10¾ per Ct.	
Cadiz	42	effec.	Cork	11¼	
			N. Dol.	5s. 3d. p. oz.	

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	0	1
Dublin	1	1
Waterford	3	0
Guernsey	0	1
Jersey	0	1

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 32. SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER THIRTY-TWO.

ARE THE FORMER DISASTERS OF AUSTRIA TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE INCOMPETENCY OF HER GENERALS?

As a war between Austria and France appears to be unavoidable, it would not be uninteresting to turn back to the last and preceding campaigns, and attempt to discover the cause of the unvarying ill success of the former—a State always remarkable for military enterprize and experience. We are particularly interested in this examination. During nineteen eventful years, Austria, though uniformly unfortunate, has been uniformly respectable; and whilst we turn with disgust from a retrospective view of the conduct of Russia, Prussia, and the other States of the Continent, her fidelity to her engagements, her efforts in the common cause, her dignity in misfortune, her invariable attachment to this country, must render her an object of our peculiar esteem and interest.

The first disasters of Austria, and of the allies in general, should be attributed to a false appreciation of the French Revolution. She had the misfortune to recollect, that insurrections, apparently alike, both in Holland and Brabant, had been easily suppressed, and therefore concluded that the French would not oppose greater resistance. This supposition, though false, was by no means injudicious. Who could have possibly imagined at that time, that such discordant parts, as composed the French Revolution, could be brought by any political process to unite. She therefore thought it a favourable opportunity to weaken that dangerous power, which, for two centuries, had been the principal object of her jealousy and alarm. But let us pass over that time, and hasten to subsequent events as more relative to the object of our disquisition.

History teaches us when the same moral causes operate on men, that the choice of a commander has a decided influence on the issue of a campaign. We have seen this observation verified by the two last wars between Austria and France. The moral advantages were equally great on both sides; because the French had lost every trace of the enthusiasm, which made them do such wonders in the beginning of their Revolution, and they were obliged to rely solely on the physical resources of the State, and the superior skill of their Generals. What was the consequence? As long as Suwarrow was opposed to them, they were always beat; and they lost in a very few months the fruits of all their former exertions and victories in Italy. The fatal spirit of division, which afterwards manifested itself in the camp of the allies, the recal of Suwarrow, and the return of Bonaparte from Egypt, gave them back, however, in a still shorter time than they were losing them, all their former conquests. The same cause produced the same events in the last war. Mack, recommended by intrigue, and supported by the personal friendship of the Emperor, commanded at Ulm; and, in less than three weeks, the finest army in Europe was destroyed, and the capital opened its gates to the enemy. But the Austrians seem at last to be instructed by dearly-bought experience. They now must be convinced that the discipline of their army, that every advantage they may derive from moral causes in this extraordinary crisis of their affairs, that the military spirit of the nobility, and the experience of so many years are all unavailing without a General, who is recommended by his services, and not by birth or patronage. Happily for the Austrian Cabinet and people, they seem to be aware of this important truth; and they confidently look forward to a man, who, though a prince, deserves this mark of national confidence. The Arch-Duke Charles had constantly to labour against Court intrigue, petticoat influence, the rapacity of that swarm of plunderers who fatten on the army and the public. He had nothing to recommend him but his services, his patriotism, and his integrity. No man had greater obstacles to encounter, or was exposed to more disgusts. Though the most distinguished officer, an honest man, and patriotic citizen—though he possessed the highest confidence of the army, he was never entrusted with the principal command, till the empire was brought to the verge of destruction, by the imbecility and cowardice of men, who were thrust into command by Court intrigue or favour. But what was the consequence? As soon as the chief command devolved on him; as soon as the disasters of the State gave him full liberty to act, Bonaparte, who knew to appreciate his talents, always hastened to conclude a peace. We acknowledge we have been induced to choose this subject as the object of our disquisition, in order to counteract the fatal effects which may result to this country from a similar cause. An unexpected event has changed the face of Europe. We have had no direct influence on this change.—It is the effect of one of those extraordinary circumstances which sometimes happen, but cannot be exactly foreseen.

If we would render ourselves worthy this unexpected good fortune, we must make a proper use of it. There has been a mistaken notion entertained almost universally, or, at least published universally, that we are assisting only the Spaniards, that all these vast armaments are made exclusively for their advantage. This is very fine sentiment; and we sincerely esteem the good nature of those persons, though we do not admire their penetration or judgment, who think in this manner. However it is necessary to dissipate this generous delusion; we are not assisting the Spaniards exclusively; we are assisting ourselves, and more efficaciously than the most ardent well-wisher of his country would have dared expect, about three months ago. Nothing is more dangerous to a people than prejudices supported by generous principles; they are always attended with disadvantages, and the sooner they are dissipated the better. We owe this candid declaration likewise to the brave and generous people, who have espoused the honourable cause we are engaged in ourselves. If there ever existed a people who deserved to be treated with candour, and the most distinguished marks of esteem, the Spaniards have the most undoubted claims to this distinction. Their present unparalleled exertions contribute

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is much to our security and well-being as to their own; and this candid avowal of reciprocal services and advantages is worthy of two nations who prefer liberty to every other consideration. We have every thing to gain from their success—permanent security; a vast preponderance in the interests of Europe; and an immense extension of our commercial relations, are only a part of the advantages.

But let us prove to the Spaniards, to the present generation, and to posterity, that we are not unworthy of this accidental revolution in our affairs; and if we cannot pretend to the merit of having prepared it, let us at least lay claim to the inferior degree of worth, that we know how to turn it to common advantage. The present Ministers, we feel no reluctance in declaring it, on the contrary, we are animated with the most heartfelt satisfaction in doing them justice—have acted, since they received the first communication of this happy event, as honest men, as patriots, and as consummate Statesmen. Let them but continue in the same distinguished manner, and as long as a single record of the present time shall subsist, their names will rank high among the worthiest and most enlightened Statesmen of every age and every country.—Their reputation is strongly established; their claims to the gratitude and confidence of their country and of Europe unquestionable. Is it to be supposed then that men, with such advantages before them, with such a vast fund of honour and fame at their disposal, will sacrifice them all from the paltry consideration of not wishing to offend an individual, let his rank and influence be ever so extensive? What is this in competition with the permanent advantages of their country, with the freedom of Spain and Portugal, the independence of Europe, the securing of those blessings to our children, and the liberty and prosperity of mankind? They know it, and they will feel grateful to us for animadverting on a choice they have a reluctance in making; they know that our immense military preparations are of no use, unless the operations of this gallant army are directed by a distinguished commander. Instead of effecting their great object; instead of returning to their relatives, to their grateful country crowned with victory, followed by the benedictions of the people they went to assist, and animated with the consciousness of having supported the reputation of British bravery, they will be slaughtered on the plains of Spain, because our soldiers cannot fly, and we will have to lament the loss of an army of fifty thousand men, who will be sacrificed without their country possessing even the consolation that they effected the purpose they were sent out for.

When these considerations are weighed, the country, the army loudly declare their opinion, that this is too important an object to be endangered from any consideration for an individual. Whatever his merit, his zeal, probity, or rank may be, unless he be the most distinguished among the distinguished, the destinies of Europe, the fortunes of England, and the fate of a gallant army, cannot be confided to him. The more we reflect upon the importance of the object, the less we can conceive how it is possible, that a man of Mr. Canning's distingnished abilities and rectitude, would ever consent that the nomination of an incompetent person should even be proposed in the cabinet. We call on him here publicly and particularly, because we have the highest veneration for his character and talents, to employ the influence which his merit and eloquence give him, to have a General chosen, to whose suggestions the allies will listen with deference; who possesses the confidence of our own soldiers; and for whom the enemy will entertain some apprehension. Are there any of our princes who possess these qualities, we call upon him to propose them? If they have not that reputation among foreigners, if they cannot pretend to the confidence of the army by former success, if they cannot inspire respect and awe to the Generals of the enemy, they should not have the command. The question is not, what the real merit of the person may be; but if that merit be established in the opinion of others; for this is not a time for experiment; a single defeat may frustrate all our sanguine expectations. Was there ever a braver army than that commanded by Whitelocke, and through the incompetency of the General, it was beat and taken prisoners by a few thousands of half-armed South American ragamuffins. We hope there is no man in this country so void of every particle of natural feeling, as to risk the possibility of having the infamous affair of Buenos Ayres, and of the Helder, acted over again! Away with the disgraceful idea! There are generals in this country, who are every way competent for this distinguished command, and whose former success, will be a security of their future victories. We could mention one man, if we dared give our opinion on so important a subject: a man who possesses equally the confidence of the soldier and the citizen, who has honourably distinguished himself in the cabinet, the senate, and the field, who unites the accomplished manners of the gentleman, the frankness of the soldier, the abilities of the scholar, the virtues of the patriot, with the generosity and good nature of the best man in private life; who possesses so much of that spirit of chivalry, which will endear him to the Spaniards, who knows and speaks their language; who enjoys the esteem and gratitude of foreigners, on account of his distinguished generosity towards the unfortunate refugees that fled from French persecution—It is, in a word, the Earl of Moira.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE SPANISH AND SWEDISH PAPERS.

JOURNAL OF THE OPERATIONS AT SARAGOSSA.

JUNE 26.—After the attack of the 23d, in which the French suffered a heavy loss, Gen. Lefebvre retreated, with 3,000 men, towards Epila; but the Marquis de Lazan, Palafox's brother, attacked him on the march with a numerous body of Arragonese, who most gallantly combated the enemy; and the latter would have most certainly been totally routed and destroyed, had not two divisions of the peasantry given way. The enemy, however, lost about 1,000 men.

JUNE 27.—Gen. Verdier joined the enemy with about 2,400 men, cavalry and infantry, and some Portuguese. They attacked Saragossa and Monte Torrero. They were repulsed with the loss of 800 men killed, a great number wounded, six pieces of artillery, five cars of ammunition, drums, musical instruments, &c. which were carried into Saragossa. The loss on our side was much less. An express arrived with intelligence of the approach of 7,000 Valencians, with 26 pieces of cannon. These troops were ordered to remain in concealment for the present, to fall in on the enemy the next day when engaged.

JUNE 28.—The enemy renewed the attack in the morning, on Torrero and the city, but were bravely repulsed, losing nearly the whole of their cavalry, and much of their infantry. At Torrero the action proved unfortunate, owing to the treachery of the Commandant of the artillery, who made his men retreat, and abandon two batteries at the most critical moment. The Valencians arrived, though rather late, but they could not dislodge the enemy from Torrero, whence they showered down shells and grenades upon the city; and in the night time, by an act of infamous treachery the powder-magazine in the place, appropriated to bull-fights, was blo[illegible], by which explosion fourteen houses were destroyed, and [illegible] two hundred persons killed. At this moment the enemy presented themselves in three places, hoping to be able to enter; but they were repulsed, and the column which attempted the entrance of Overtamaqueda in front of the temporary powder-magazine was totally destroyed. Orders were instantly issued for the arrest of all the French resident at Saragossa, with their families, and other suspected persons.

JUNE 29.—The Artillery Officer, who sold the batteries of Torrero, ran the gauntlet six times, the soldiers beating him with their ramrods; he was then shot. A fellow was hanged who was detected in going out of the city with dispatches for Murat, from which it appeared, that the three gates attacked the preceding night had been sold. This morning at day-break, the arrests ordered yesterday were carried into execution. Both armies continued warmly engaged.

JUNE 30.—The firing was kept up in the same manner as the day before, and a number of the French were killed.

JULY 1.—The firing continued without interruption till ten

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this morning, having lasted incessantly for thirty-six hours. A number of the enemy were killed, and their wounded were carried off in a numerous assemblage of waggons to Borja, Tudela, Tafalla, Mallen, and Alagon.

JULY 2.—The attack continued. The bombardment was kept up. Three shells fell on the church of the Pillar; but neither these, nor some others which fell in the city, did much damage. The Monks, with the Nuns, and other ladies, continued busy in making cartridges.

JULY 3.—From morning till night the fire did not cease. Our troops shewed great ardour.

JULY 4.—Yesterday Torrero was reconquered. The French there lost all their officers. Their cavalry were reduced to 13 horses, and the infantry were almost totally destroyed.

JULY 5.—We learn, that the convents and public edifices at Tudela, are inadequate to the reception of the wounded, and that the enemy are conveying them in waggons to Pampeluna. Of two captains of artillery who were wounded, one is dead.—A dead body, inclosed in a coffin, was carried through that city, under an escort, on the way to Bayonne. It was most probably that of Verdier, but of this we are not certain. We are assured, that on the 3d instant the Navarese, in the vicinity of Balteira, put to death a Spanish interpreter, who accompanied the French army. He had dispatches for Napoleon, and a considerable quantity of gold, which was concealed in a mattress. The same day, the people of Tauste, though destitute of fire-arms, made prisoners thirty Cuirassiers, who were scouring the country for provisions, and carried them into Saragossa with their hands tied behind them, though some Chasseurs made an effort to rescue them.

SARAGOSSA GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY, JUNE 20.

On the 17th, a Spanish soldier came in, who related that he had been made prisoner by the French. He had a packet directed to the Administrators of Saragossa, which purported that it was put into his hands by the French General Lefebvre, in order to be laid before the Most Excellent Captain-General of this kingdom. The same soldier who brought the packet brought with him many seditious proclamations printed in Bayonne, in the Castilian tongue, which were entrusted him by the French General. It was resolved by the Viceroy of this city, and by the Royal Counsellors and Assistants assembled, that the note should be sent back unopened. The following reply was the consequence, which, with the Manifesto of Bellay, and the proclamation published yesterday, were this day sent to the enemy's camp by the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Don Manuel de Ena. The following is a literal copy:—

"*Head-Quarters, Saragossa, 18th June, 1808.*

"*MOST EXCELLENT SEIGNOR*—If his Majesty the Emperor ordered you to re-establish the tranquillity which this country has lost, it is to little purpose that you take this trouble. It is my duty to answer to the confidence which the brave people of Aragon has placed in me, drawing me from the retreat in which I wanted to place the guardianship in my hands. It is at least clear, that I ought not to be led astray by a Spaniard hitherto so delusive. My sword guards the gates of the capital, and my honour answers for its security. It was unnecessary then to give too much importance to this private affair. The troops which suffered on the 15th and 16th should not again be brought into trouble. Let thine be at proper hours quiet in their beds, and I will be at my own hazard. Rest soon being appeased, the indignation of the Spaniards at the excesses of the French is every day increasing. It is known that the spies you paid are unfaithful. A great part of Catalonia has placed itself under my command, with no less a portion of Castile. The Captains-General of Catalonia and Valentia are united with me. Galicia, Estramadura, Asturias, and the four kingdoms of Andalusia, are also resolved to avenge their oppressions. The French troops commit atrocities unworthy of men; they plunder, insult, and kill with impunity, the honest inhabitants who have done them no evil; they have outraged religion, and mutilated the sacred images in a manner unheard of. Neither this conduct, nor the tone which you hold since the days of the 15th or 16th, is proper to satisfy a valiant people. You will do what you can; I will do what I ought to do.

"The General of the troops of Aragon.

"*JOSEF DE PALAFOX Y MELGI.*"

In consequence of the excesses committed by the French troops, it is ordered that, with the exception of their arms and horses, the property taken on them shall be prize.

FROM THE DIARIO DE LA CORUNA.

MURCIA, JULY 2.—There is in the press a second supplement to the *Diario* of this day, containing an account of the engagement at Valencia, which terminated yesterday at noon, and in which the French, to the number of 19 or 20,000 men, were completely routed. Only 1,200 of them escaped, whom Generals Llamas and Cerbellon are gone in pursuit of; and 1,500 have been marched prisoners into the Galley Arsenal at Carthagena. Moncey was wounded, and is a prisoner at Valencia. This city is now tranquil, being released from the danger of being attacked by the 7,000 French troops, which had already reached the environs of Albacetlas when Llamas and Cerbellon were pursuing, with more than 30,000 men, the rear guard of Moncey's army. These 7,000 were the last reinforcement sent to this General, and they found their graves at Valencia.

BENEVENTE, JULY 22.—Marshal Bessieres, who entered this place with from 10 to 12,000 men, subsequent to the retreat of our army, marched out again in the evening of the 20th.—The country is entirely laid waste, for the enemy cut down all the plantations, and fed their horses with the corn. Seignor Cuesta has retreated with the cavalry, and has left the infantry at their own disposal. It is said that he has gone to join Palafox.

VALDEVIEGAS, JULY 22.—Seignor Cuesta has suddenly evacuated Benevente, and marched for Leon. In consequence of dispatches taken by a serjeant of the regiment of Saragossa, from a French Aid-de-Camp, whom he apprehended in the disguise of a Spanish postillion, and which dispatches were transmitted to Seignor Cuesta, who received them at ten o'clock at night; he dismissed the peasantry belonging to his army, ordered the cavalry to mount, and with them and the flying artillery, he marched off suddenly at twelve o'clock, saying, "Let those who are able and willing follow me." This precipitate departure has given rise to various speculations. There are some, who from the intelligence received yesterday, predict some heroic achievement as the issue of the plan which he had so suddenly adopted.

FROM THE OVIEDO GAZETTE.

SEVILLE, JULY 6.—On the 26th day of June, Seignor Caro attacked Moncey between Quarte and Mislata, villages a small distance from Valencia, and obliged him to retreat. The Spanish arms were crowned with a similar success on the 27th, in which the Valencians sustained a considerable loss, but caused a much greater one to the enemy. Our General had learned, that the enemy meditated an attack upon the town that night, and to cover it, moved under the walls. In fact, the French army began its attack at one o'clock in the afternoon, the 28th, with a brisk fire of artillery and musquetry, directed against different points of the town, principally aiming at the destruction of the gate of Quarte. He, however, was received with such vigour and steadiness, by the batteries placed in the town, partly on the walls, and partly on the tops of houses, that on the approach of night, he retreated in complete disorder to his general quarters, situated between the two villages above said, and defended by a battery advantageously disposed. Under such circumstances, Messrs. Cervellon, Llamas, and Caro, desirous to dislodge him from such a strong position, determined that the Valencian, Murcians, and those troops that garrisoned the town, led on by their respective Commanders, should assault the trenches from all parts, which they did on the 29th. The combat was as obstinate and bloody as may be expected between two armies, the one superiatively disciplined, commanded by one of the greatest Generals France boasts of, placed in the necessity of conquering, or dying, animated by a succession of 16 years victory, and farther protected by his situation; and the other stimulated by the quickest sentiments of Religion, Patriotism, and the love of Liberty. The good cause triumphed at last, and the enemy so completely routed, that from an army of 18,000 men, only 1000 made their escape.

At the departure of the post they were fluctuating in uncertain movements, such as doubt, terror, and despair, may inspire, though at last they took the road of La Mancha. The measures that were taken to break down the bridges over which they were to pass, and, moreover, 100,000 peasants in arms, from the neighbouring districts of Valencia, who are in pursuit of them, all render it almost impracticable for them to make a safe retreat. If all the people of this great nation were penetrated with similar sentiments, and they manifested the same constancy in danger, and obedience to their Chiefs, as these invincible Valencians, we should evince to the whole universe, that there is no occasion for resorting to history to convince ourselves, that great virtues, directed by prudence, operate prodigies against numerous armies, though supported by discipline, and by talents in the Chiefs.

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BADAJOZ, JULY 16.—A stratagem contrived by Dupont, and contrary to the law of nations, has preserved his troops from a complete route. General Castanos was preparing to attack him with numerous forces, but discovering in the vanguard of the enemy a multitude of children, women, secular and regular clergymen, drawn from Cordova, he found himself obliged to desist from immolating so many innocent victims.

MADRID, JULY 20.—By letters received from La Mancha, through the last Courier, we learn, that the division of Wesel has been completely routed; he was going with the intention of assisting Dupont, who is in the most critical situation, surrounded in the vicinity of Andujar by forty thousand Andalusians. General Frere, destined for the same enterprize, apprehending a similar fate, did not venture to proceed beyond St. Clemente; there he was joined by nine hundred men, the only remnant of the beautiful army with which Moncey expected to subjugate Valencia. These fugitives are indebted for their existence to a traitor, who has pointed out the way to them for effecting their escape.

We learn from Levida, that the Catalonians have rendered themselves masters, by storm, of Fort Monjuy, with the loss of from 6 to 7,000 men; but they put to the sword the whole of the garrison, in conformity to the laws of war in similar cases.

The present Government takes the severest measures to prevent the dissemination of the news of the disasters experienced by the French arms, in different Provinces of the Kingdom. They have, therefore, prohibited with all rigour, all Diaries, Gazettes, Proclamations, and whatever printed papers are calculated to excite patriotism, or any indignation against the family of Bonaparte; so much so, that those who print, copy, read, or listen to any similar papers, are declared and punished as guilty of high treason.

The arrival of several Patriots in this city, with the consolatory intelligence of the measures taken by the provinces for redeeming Spain, has given rise to a proclamation of the 1st of July, wherein it is commanded that every house-keeper who lets lodgings, shall put up a billet in the front of his house, with the word, "*Posada*," (lodging-house.) That all strangers arriving in the town, shall, within twenty-four hours, send into the customary register, their names and qualities, with the places they come from, and their motives for visiting Madrid. That no person shall be admitted into any house under pretext of charity, without the above precautions being attended to; and heavy penalties are threatened upon those who contravene them.

CORUNNA, JULY 13.—The Government has issued a public notification, that, among other generous propositions, England has made an offer to guarantee the repayment of whatever sums of money shall be advanced by the wealthy and loyal subjects of Ferdinand VII. for the support of his just cause, and that of the valiant armies who are defending it.

The following are the preliminary articles of a new and perpetual alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two nations of Spain and Portugal, concluded on the one hand by the Government of Gallicia, in the name of our August Sovereign Don Ferdinand VII. and on the other by the Supreme Junta of Government established at Oporto, in the name of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

"ART. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding between the two powers, and they shall mutually aid each other in expelling from every part of their territories in the Peninsula, the tyranny of France (beginning with Portugal), with a view to the preservation of the perfect independence of the two nations, respectively, and to the re-establishment of the sovereignty of their lawful Monarchs.

"II. That the kingdom of Gallicia shall, in the first instance, furnish all the aid in its power to reinforce the army of Portugal; and that it shall further be bound, as far as it shall be able, to induce the other provinces of Spain, bordering on Portugal, to assemble such a force as may be necessary to accomplish the destruction of the common enemy; and that in like manner Portugal, over and above the aid which it will have to give Spain, as soon as it shall have secured its own freedom, engages, as far as possible, to contribute to the re-establishment of the freedom of the other provinces of the said kingdom of Portugal.

"III. The Britis[illegible] most faithful ally of Portugal, having [illegible] present treaty, a copy thereof shall be [illegible] Majesty the King of Great Britain, in [illegible] ance of its stipulations.

"In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures to the present convention.

"*DON GENARO FIGUEROA*,
Brigadier-General in the Spanish Army.
"*DON ANTONIO DE S. J. DECASTRO*,
Bishop of Oporto, and President of the
"*Oporto, July 4.* Junta of Government in this city."

JULY 23.—On the 19th inst. arrived at the port of Vivero, in an English frigate, Don Joachim Freyre, a Lieutenant of the Navy, one of the deputies who were sent to his Britannic Majesty. He set off immediately for this town, and arrived here on the morning of the 20th.

At the same time an English frigate and sloop of war entered this harbour; they saluted the forts, which returned the honour with 21 guns. They had on board a Deputation from Great Britain to the Government of Gallicia, consisting of General Sir Arthur Wellesley and four Colonels. At one o'clock the General and Colonels arrived at the Mole, amidst an immense concourse of people, who incessantly shouted, "Long live the King of Great Britain." At four o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Government, a Deputation, consisting of the Governor of this garrison, Don Miguel Blanes, Auditor, &c. Marquis de St. Miguel, and Senor de la Pencia, went on board the frigate in which the Envoy from his Britannic Majesty arrived. Having exchanged the most sincere protestations of the strict union and alliance now existing between the two nations, the whole of them landed amidst repeated discharges of artillery. The party then proceeded to the Palace, where the Members of the Government had assembled, and the Envoy from his Britannic Majesty was received in great state. On the same evening the following note was addressed to the Clergy of the different parishes:—

"This City, in order to manifest its generous gratitude to the English nation, grants permission for a general illumination, to commence at nine o'clock this evening, and communicates the necessary information to your Reverence, in order that you may contribute, on your part, to so honourable a festival, by giving orders that all the bells be rung and for a longer time than is usual in such cases."

During the illumination and ringing of the bells, the Members of the Government and the British Envoy paraded the streets, attended by a vast concourse, accompanied by a band of music, and escorted by a body of troops. He afterwards went on board his ship. He landed again on the following morning, amidst repeated discharges of artillery, and on entering the house appropriated to his residence, a company of the Royal Corps of Artillery, with their colours, was stationed to keep guard before it.

JULY 30.—Marshal Bessieres having written to his Excellency Don Joaquin Blake, in the usual style of Bonaparte's Generals, with the view of bringing about the destruction of this country, and the annihilation of its inhabitants, the General has in reply addressed to him the following letter:—

SENOR GENERAL, July 24.

I return thanks to your Excellency for the humane treatment which you assure me has been given to the Spanish prisoners, and on my part I assure you, that the French do not mistake Spanish generosity. It belongs to your Excellency and to me, to banish from our armies that ferocity which does not belong to the truly brave. Good soldiers fight with spirit, and esteem these enemies in proportion to the firm resistance they experience from them. From your Excellency's well-known character, such are, I believe, the principles by which your conduct is guided.

I am also convinced, that your Excellency will know how to appreciate my frank and decided declaration, which is, that I acknowledge no Sovereign except Fernando de Bourbon, or his legitimate heirs. But if it happen, that this unfortunate family should be completely extinguished, I should then only acknowledge for my Sovereign the People of Spain, lawfully represented in General Cortes. This manner of thinking is not confined to me alone; I express to you the sentiments of all the army, and of the whole nation, with the exception of a small number of men, who are governed by the most interested self interest. Be persuaded, that I inform you of the real state of things.—Do not mistake the forced submission of some towns occupied by French troops, for a real change of opinion in the inhabitants. Undeceive, therefore, your Emperor, and if it be true that he possesses a philanthrophic mind, he will renounce the project of subduing Spain. Whatever partial successes he may obtain, it is evident that his brother never can reign in this country, unless he reign over a desert, covered with the blood of Spaniards, and of the troops employed on this unjust enterprize. Notwithstanding the aversion with which I view the cause you

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support, I assure your Excellency that I entertain for you that high consideration which is due to your eminent personal qualities.

JOAQUIM BLAKE,
General in Chief of the Army of Gallicia.

To his Excellency Marshal Bessieres.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "DIARIO DE LA CORUNNA," OF THE 29TH JULY.

On the 27th inst. the following resolution was communicated to the General in Chief of the Army, D. Joaquin Blake:—

"The Council of Government taking into consideration the distinguished merit and services of your Excellency, and in just remuneration of the heroism with which your Excellency has shed additional lustre upon them, by your answer to the letter addressed to you from the French General Bessieres, wherein you treated his offer with contempt, and declared yourself the firm and constant defender of your country, and the rights of our lawful Sovereign Don Ferdinand VII.; have appointed your Excellency Governor and Captain-General of the kingdom of Gallicia, and President of the Royal Audience. Your nomination in regular forms will be transmitted to you in course, it being resolved that your Excellency shall continue in the command of the army now confided to your care, until the conclusion of the war; and the promises are communicated to you for your satisfaction.

"*July* 28, 1808."

BENEVENTE, JULY 15.—This morning our brave warriors entered this place covered with glory. It is at present impossible to give a detailed and circumstantial account of all that took place in the obstinate and sanguinary battle of yesterday, but in the mean time we can assure the public, that the enemy received a severe chastisement, and that our army acquired eternal renown. What was not performed by the Prince's grenadiers and the volunteers of Navarre, Toledo, and Baibastro! What spirit, valour, and presence of mind did they not display! They set the grape shot at defiance, and rushed with pleasure into the midst of the greatest dangers. The first corps carried, at the point of the bayonet, a battery of four pieces of artillery; 1000 of the French fell by the hands of the second and third; and the last, pushing into the midst of the cavalry, spared neither them nor their riders. Upwards of 1500 of the enemy were the victims of their valour.

The column of the provincials of Gallicia, immoveable as a rock, struck terror and dismay into the hostile army, and in a short time had no enemies to combat. Would that it had directed itself in another point! What did it not do? what did it leave to be done?

The van-guard under the command of Count de Mezeda, consisting of 3000 grenadiers and light troops, with their worthy Commander in Chief, did every thing that could be wished.

Each and every of the corps demonstrated that the kingdom has not in vain reposed confidence in them. By ten o'clock in the morning the victory seemed to be ours, and the total destruction of the enemy's army as certain. They were fully aware of their danger, and appeared to have exhausted all their resources. They made, as a last effort, a tremendous discharge of grape shot (of grenades according to others) upon the left wing, and at the same time attacked it with their numerous and well-appointed cavalry. Had the new levies kept their line, imitated the good example of their leaders, and been obedient to orders, the enemy would have found its ruin in the movement to which he owed his safety. But having for a moment been dismayed, the enemy had an opportunity of, in some measure, recovering themselves, and might perhaps have destroyed our army, had not the wise and magnanimous Blake, with our flying artillery, under the command of Captain Don Antonio Paredis, stopped their progress. At the conclusion of the action, our army retreated in the best order, to refresh the troops, with the intention of afterwards returning to the field of battle.

PORTUGAL.

FROM THE OLEAL PORTUGUEZ.

OPORTO, JULY 20.—On the 12th instant sixty-four French soldiers arrived here, made prisoners by the valiant Students of Coimbra, many having been killed and wounded. They took one pair of colours from them, which they dragged about tied to a horse's tail, in demonstration of the utter contempt entertained by them for the rallying signal of a nation, the most perverse that ever disgraced Europe. An immense multitude followed these wretches, gloriously huzzaing our Prince, and uttering imprecations against his persecutors and ours; they nevertheless found, in the humanity of the nation, and in the observance of the injunctions of our august Sovereign, a mildness to which they were not entitled, in sight of the horrors, cruelties, and devastations by them committed in the open and unarmed parts of the country, in which the honour of this self-styled great nation is as much despised as the military discipline of which they so much boast. But let the insolent remember, that vengeance has also its rights, and that their ferocity will be retaliated upon them by exemplary justice.

The regiment of Valença arrived in this city on the 9th and 10th. It is composed of excellent Officers and brave Soldiers. The military exercises and all the other dispositions of the army are rapidly accelerating.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 21.—His Royal Majesty has received the following Reports from Field Marshall Count Klingspor, dated Head-quarters, near Carleby, the 30th of June, 1st and 4th of July:—

"My last Report, whereby I respectfully acquainted your Majesty with the re-capture of New Carleby, was of the 26th of June, and was dispatched from Jacobstadt by Baron Otter, who has probably already delivered to your Majesty.

"Since that time a Russian army, composed of their best troops, advanced against Sawolax, in Jevoir's Suonejacki, from whence your Majesty's troops were compelled by the enemy's vast superiority in number to retreat to Henrigsnes and Kuopio, when, from the nature of the ground, they hoped they should be able to check the further progress of the enemy; but the latter having begun to turn the position of the Henrigsnes, your Majesty's troops commanded by Colonel Sandels were obliged to make a further retrograde movement to Torwola, where, I hope, he will be able to maintain himself, having formed a junction with the corps commanded by Col. Fahlandes, who arrived from Kiwisalmi, where he was posted to cover the right flank of the brigade.

"I received this moment from Major Ulfhjelm, a report of the unsuccessful expedition from Wasa, under the orders of Adjutant-General Baron Bergenstrale. The amount of our loss cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is not inconsiderable.

"The present position of your Majesty's army is as follows:—The first brigade occupies the environs of New Carleby, one battalion being posted in Ornawais, which, with two gun-boats, form the advanced post of the army; the second brigade is in Upper Jeppo, with two battalions in Upper Harma, on the road to Lappoder, where the enemy's main force is assembled, estimated at 6,000: the fourth brigade is in Carleby; the first is on its march to this place, and the fifth in Torwola, near Kuopio. The troops arrived from Wasa, under the orders of Major Ulthjelmorrupy, occupy the environs of that place. At Perho is a detachment of 650 men, with two three pounders, under the command of Major Ficandt.

"*MAURICE KLINGSPOR,*
"Field-marshal and General in Chief of the Finnish Army.
"*Head-quarters, New Carleby, June* 30, 1808."

REPORT.

"Colonel Sandels has reported to me, under date of the 27th of June, that having received intelligence that a numerous convoy of upwards of 200 new waggons, with provisions, 500 horses, and a considerable military chest, was on its way to Lappeneatue and Kuopio, he ordered it to be attacked; in consequence whereof nearly all the provisions were either taken or destroyed, a loss which will be the more severely felt by the enemy, they being in the utmost want, and which cannot fail to prevent them for a considerable time from attempting any operation of magnitude against your Majesty's Finnish army, which still remains in the same situation which I respectfully described in my Report of the 30th June, with the sole alteration that the brigade has advanced to Lanes Harma, in order to relieve the third brigade, which has hitherto supplied troops for the chain of advanced posts, and that a detachment under the orders of Major Baron Otter, protected by the gun-boats, which are now ready, has pushed forward to Little Veyro and Wasa.

"*MAURICE KLINGSPOR.*"

"*Head-quarters, New Carleby, 4th Jul.*, 1808."

IRELAND.

An elderly Gentleman, on his way from Dublin to Athlone, in an open carriage, on Tuesday last about one o'clock, shortly after he passed the Cappa Hill turnpike, was stopped by a highwayman well mounted, who, drawing a pistol from his bosom, and menacing the postillion with instant destruction, should he presume to interfere or give any alarm, demanded the Gentleman's money. Some proffered silver he rejected, insisting on a

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pocket-book which he said he knew was about the Gentleman's person; and on the immediate delivery of which his life depended. Having made this avowal, the ruffian gripped the Gentleman by the shoulder, and was in the act of forcing from side-pocket the depository of notes sought for, when the latter, perceiving the awkward situation of the villain while leaning over the vehicle; suddenly slipped from the leading horse, seized his arm, and, by a gallant, a vigorous, and successful effort, seized the pistol from him. Deprived of his weapon, the highwayman found it expedient to make a precipitate retreat, and setting spurs to his horse, though several persons were in sight, effected his escape towards Dublin.

Tuesday se'nnight the repairs of the steeple of St, Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, were finished, on which occasion a grand entertainment was given on a platform which *turntowited the ball of the spire!* In this tremendous situation, about a dozen persons sat *comfortably* down to dinner, without any other protection from the extremity of this aerial platform than a rope rove through a perpendicular at each angle. It was sickening to the view. Upon the centre of the table an English ensign was displayed, and the *aspiring* group kept it *up* until nearly dark; some had the prudence to descend at an early hour, while *the spirited* few who remained amused themselves with *catches* on their descent, which they effected in perfect safety.

PROVINCIALS.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT,

The grain crops of all sorts continue to have in general a promising appearance, especially in the midland and northern districts of the Island, where much more rain has fallen than in those of the south during the present month; and the fine showers within these few days must have tended to fill the ears well. The Barleys are every where apparently very full crops; the Wheats in some cases rather thin and short in the ear; and the Oats likewise occasionally short in the straw, with a deficient ear. In the more southern parts of the kingdom, these crops, and especially the Wheats, are more forward than in the above, where they have in common scarcely yet begun to turn. The Bean and Pea crops are not by any means so promising, the former being in many situations short and not well podded, and the latter greatly injured by the excessive heat of the season. The Potatoe crops have also undergone much injury by the long continued heat and dryness of the season, and consequently the deficiency of hoeing and casting up. It is to be feared that they will prove a deficient crop, at least upon most of the drier sorts of soil. The lands which were sown with turnips last month, where rain has fallen, have the crops now pushing into broad leaf; but in other cases, they have either been destroyed or are still to put in; much land being indeed yet to be sown with that crop. The fruit orchards have suffered greatly, in several districts, from the violence of the winds, and the late hail storms. The Hops continue in some measure promising, but would be greatly improved by rain. The fallows of the Wheat crops have undergone an excellent preparation, and will no doubt be in a fine state at sowing time. Though the Hay harvest is mostly over in the south, there is still much grass to cut in the northern districts. The deficiency of Grass, from the unusual heat and dryness of the season, has had the tendency of keeping up the prices of fat stock; while the same causes have had the effect of preventing a rise in the prices of that in the lean kind.

BRIGHTON, AUG. 5.—This place is full of gaiety. There is an incredible concourse of fashionables daily on the race ground. The Prince of Wales rides to the Hill on horseback, and returns to the Pavillion in his barouche, drawn by his elegant set of bright bays. The Prince is in general habited as Colonel of the 10th Light Dragoons, with a star at his breast, is accompanied by Colonel Leigh, and attended by one groom only. A select party dines with the Prince after the Races. His Royal Highness's Band plays several pieces of music on the Lawn, in front of the Banqueting-room. A Concert within doors succeeds. At Donnidson's and Pollard's Libraries, the crowds are immense, and unceasing are the promenaders on the Steyne. The uncommon brilliancy of the lights in the Banqueting-room of the Pavillion, extends their influence over a considerable part of the Northern extremity of the walk, &c.

For the Petworth Stakes, Trim was the favourite at starting, though Trim, in a two-mile heat, was beat easily by Sasenagh yesterday. The latter, however, being in heats of four miles, the superior strength of Trim gained him the victory. The four horses went off well together, and a sheet would have covered the whole of them, at the turn at the end of the two first miles. Ambrosio and Delville, their riders finding there was no chance of success, however, were pulled in at the distance-post, the grand push being only made by Trim and Sasenagh. The latter was beaten as easily nearly as he had beat the former in the two-mile heat of yesterday.

For the Somerset Stakes, Canopus was the favourite. But the Knowlings were so severely disappointed in their reliance on the favourite yesterday, that, to use a turf phrase, they fought shy to-day. Several, however, did adventure large sums, taking Canopus against the field, and which horse, unfortunately for them, was the last in. Lord Egremont's b. f. merely galloped over the course for the Hippocampus Stakes; and as the 50*l.* or Town Plate, could not be run for by less than three horses, and for which there were only two entered, it was, of necessity, put off to another day.

EDINBURGH, JULY 28.—On Tuesday that fine wooded bank immediately opposite to Springfield paper-mill slipped, with a dreadful crash, into the river Esk, which runs at the bottom, and which is so completely choaked up, that not a drop of water passed for several hours. The bank, which is about 200 feet in height, had discovered symptoms of agitation on the preceding day; and, for about an hour before it gave way, the agitation was extremely violent, and the trees were seen falling in all directions; but when it began to move in a body, it was awfully grand and terrific, and the noise was equal to the loudest thunder. The slip is supposed to have been occasioned by water lodged in the bank, which had loosened it from its bed.

A singular shooting match took place on Saturday se'nnight, at Little Chart, near Canterbury, between Mr. Davis, of Pluckley, and Mr. Hatch, of Westwell, for five guineas, to shoot at 25 potatoes thrown up in the air, which were all hit by the sportsmen, and the wager consequently not decided.

On Saturday se'nnight, Mr. J. Hodgman, of Folkstone, was committed to Westgate gaol by the Mayor of Canterbury, on suspicion of forgery. On his being charged with the offence, he attempted to put an end to his existence at the Union Bank in that city, by shooting himself with a pistol, which, however, he did not accomplish, as the ball, after passing through his clothes, and inflicting a wound against one of his ribs, fell upon the floor. It is conjectured that part of the charge of powder had shaken out of the pistol by carrying it in his pocket, which prevented the fatal effects he meditated.

CANINE AFFECTION.—On Wednesday se'nnight a gentleman's groom went to Windsor from Stoke Green, on horseback, accompanied by three dogs, two pointers, and a terrier; on his return, within about half a mile of home, the horse on which he rode took fright, threw him, and ran home, attended by two of the dogs, the terrier and one pointer. The appearance of the horse at home without the man naturally excited in the hearts of the other servants an apprehension that some accident had befallen him, and two of them, a man and a woman, went in quest of him. After searching in vain about two hours in the lane which is in the direct road to Windsor, they were induced to look into the cross road, whither they went through a field; whilst in the field, the man called the groom's name aloud, which was answered by the barking of a dog. The woman observing, that she thought it the voice of the dog which had not come home, they directed their course to the spot whence the voice proceeded. As soon as they had got into the lane, they descried a dog at a distance making towards them, which proved to be the very dog. Upon coming up to them, he discovered alternate symptoms of joy and uneasiness, and ran before them, as if desirous of shewing them the cause. They followed, when low! he conducted them to the spot where lay the man in a ditch by the road side, apparently lifeless. They carried him home, and laid him on a bed, the dog staying with him the whole time, and by a whining noise discovering his anxiety. The persons who were in the room made several attempts to turn the dog out, but without success; they were at length so won upon by the creature's manners, that they allowed him to remain, when he at length placed himself on the man's bed, and watched him with the most painful anxiety, and as he groaned, so did the dog mourn, proportioning the height and duration of his voice to that of the man; nor did he quit the bed until twelve o'clock of the following day, when the man seemed restored to his senses. What is more remarkable is, that from the time he was laid upon the bed, the man was alternately affected with a stupor or total insensibility, and a most ungovernable frenzy; and in the latter state directed his violence to the poor animal, beating him most unmercifully, but the dog would not leave him.

On Saturday, July 22, between one and two o'clock, a mill in Ditton, belonging to J. Watkins, Esq. was struck by light-

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ning, which carried away one of the sails and the back, nearly blew off the roof on both sides, burst the two iron hoops with the wind shaft, injured the wind wheel, and split the wind shaft from the neck nearly to the tail and gudgeon, and set the roof on fire in two places; then descending, it tore up the trap-doors and three boards adjoining, without doing any further injury to the miller's father, who was sitting about 18 inches from the trap doors at the time, than scorching his hands; his watch was also stopped. Another man was coming down the ladder from the upper room at the time, who did not receive any injury. It blew both the doors of the round-house open, and took a large piece from the bottom of the shaft.

As fevers may be expected to be very prevalent during the present hot weather, it may not be unserviceable to remind our Readers, that yeast, taken frequently in small quantities has hitherto been found an excellent remedy.

A labouring woman, at Isleworth, laid her child in the grass, to sleep, while she pursued her work; on her return she found that during her absence a snake had attacked and killed her infant.

ASTONISHING PRODUCE.—A part of Tweedmouth common, containing about twenty-three acres, the property of James Forster, Esq. Postmaster of Berwick, was bought a few years ago for 400*l.* four acres of which have this season produced the amazing quantity of 1500 stones of hay. It stood so thick in the field, that the mowers would not cut it down at the ordinary prices.

HOW TO MAKE PAPER FIRE PROOF.—Immerse any kind of paper in a strong solution of alum water, then thoroughly dry it, immerse, and dry it again; and neither fire nor candle will burn it.

HOME CIRCUIT.

HERTFORD ASSIZES, TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

George and Thomas Shepherd and William Freeman, were indicted for stealing on the 12th of July, three silver tea-spoons, a silver punch ladle, a glass pepper castor, and a wine glass, from the Pedlar's Arms Public-house, on Hertford Common.

Mr. Curwood, as Counsel for the prosecution, called for the serious attention of the Jury, inasmuch as this case was attended with singular circumstances, and it would be a question of the *intention* of the prisoners, for of the *fact* of their taking the articles alleged, there could be no doubt. Of the three prisoners at the bar, Freeman was the son of a most respectable tradesman; the two others were brothers, the eldest of whom was not more than 18, and the other 16 years of age; they were the sons of a gentleman of great respectability and of large fortune, and were nearly allied to persons who had held a most exalted rank in the country. In pity to the agonized feelings of their relatives, he could not be expected to state more explicitly their connections; they were, under their father's will, though neither of them was the eldest son, to inherit a fortune of 20,000*l.* each on coming of age. The facts of the case were very short. On the 20th of July the three prisoners left London as early as five o'clock in the morning, on horseback, and took the road to Hertford. They called at several public-houses, and drank at each. The whole of their conduct, in hard riding and drinking, was not that of persons decorously pursuing their pleasures in a manner befitting their stations in life, but rather that of persons giving way to the unrestrained pursuit of their irregular caprices. They arrived at the house of the prosecutor some time in the forenoon, where they had some ale and bread and cheese, and soon after departed. Immediately after they were gone, the landlady missed the articles stated in the indictment: she gave the alarm to her husband, who pursued them, and they were apprehended in Waltham Abbey Marshes. They were searched, and the articles found upon them. With respect, therefore, to the fact, there could be no doubt; but the question would be, with what intention they took the articles. The Learned Counsel said it was not every taking against the will of the owner which was a felony, but it must be done with a *felonious* intention—with an intention of secretly taking from the owner with a view to convert it to the use of the taker, with no design of ever accounting with the owner. If the Jury believed they acted with that intention they must find them guilty. But if, fortunately for the prisoners, it should be thought that they did it as a mad frolic, in the wildness of momentary whim, with an intention of returning the articles, it would be no felony.

The landlord of the Pedlar's Arms proved the fact as stated. When he pursued the prisoners, in company with a constable, they were found in Waltham Abbey Marshes. They were there walking their horses backward and forward. He addressed them, and said they were the persons who had taken his spoons. They replied, he did not know they had them. He said, he would be certain, for he would search them. They did search them when they got to Waltham, and he found his three spoons, a glass pepper-box, a wine glass, and a punch-ladle, all of which was his property. He told them at first that he did not believe them to be thieves, but if they would give up his goods, he would take no further notice of them. They said they had often heard of persons who had made such promises, but who were the more severe afterwards. After the articles were found upon them, they were carried before a Magistrate, and committed for trial.

The prisoners being called upon for their defence, Freeman put in a written paper, in which he stated, that he had no intention of committing any illegal act; that on the morning of the 20th of July, the other two prisoners came to his lodgings and knocked him up, telling him they had hired a horse for him, and he must go and ride with them. They accordingly all set off together. They breakfasted at Kingsland, and afterwards drank at several public-houses, until they came to the prosecutor's at Hertford Heath; that when they were there, they saw the articles in the cupboard, and they proposed to take them away to frighten the landlady, and to send them back by the stage the next day, with a note to her, to beware of strangers in future. He concluded, by solemnly denying any design of stealing the articles.

Several witnesses were called, who gave the prisoners an excellent character for honesty.

Mr. Alexander, a Solicitor in London, stated, that he was the Trustee for the two young men indicted by the name of Shepherd, and that their fortune, on coming of age, would be at least 20,000*l.* each. He further added, that their father was recently dead, and since his death, being left without proper controul, they had behaved with great irregularity, and committed many wild excesses.

Another Gentleman, their father's late agent, stated, that their father, during his life-time, allowed them 40*s.* a week for pocket-money, and he continued the same allowance, until the Lord Chancellor should make an order what was the proper stipend to be paid them during their minority.

The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, said, that their rank and fortune ought not, and would not, with the Jury, place them in a better situation than the poorest culprit they had tried.—On the contrary, if the Jury thought they had an intention of stealing the articles they had taken, it was an aggravation of their case that they were not tempted by want, which frequently impelled those of the lower orders to guilt. It was a singular case, and therefore they would attend minutely to the evidence. His Lordship here summed it up, and observed, that many parts of it were very hard against them. He chiefly commented on their conduct when they were apprehended, which he thought marked rather guilt than a youthful frolic; but it was for the Jury to decide with what intention they took the goods. If at the moment of taking, they intended to convert them to their own use, they were guilty of felony; and any after intention of restoring could not wipe away the original offence.

The Jury deliberated a considerable time, and then found a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Fletcher and Taylor, Liverpool, merchants.—Hazell and Webb, Great Surrey-street, Surrey, hair-dressers.—Edmands and Spackman, Tyer's-gateway, Bermondsey, hair-manufacturers.—Ewins and Roe, Bermondsey-street, dealers in lime.—Dawes and Colman, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, surgeons.—Hayes and Williams, Scarborough, Yorkshire, printers.—R. Harrison, H. Harrison, and Hayman, London, merchants.—Wright, Tooly, and Priestley, Derby, liquor-merchants.—Williams, Meyrick, and Jackson, Leadenhall-street, stationers.—Lax and Kershaw, Halifax, Yorkshire-merchants.—Bateson and Hartley, Leeds, Yorkshire, ham and bacon factors.—W. F. Handley, J. Handley, and Reynoldson, Newark-upon-Trent, merchants,—W. Hope and P. Hope, Liverpool, woollen and linen-drapers.—Docker and Blissett, Birmingham, japanners.—Fisher and Deake, Bristol, rope-makers and ship-chandlers.—J. H. Hole and W. Hole, Islington, surgeons.—J. Hillier and Joseph Hillier, Ratsbone-place, Oxford-road, carvers and gilders.

BANKRUPTS.

Thos. Smallbridge, Stoke-in-tinheath, Devonshire, butcher, to surrender August 5, 22, and September 13, at eleven, at

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the King's Arms Inn, Chudleigh. Attornies, Mr. Tozer, West Teignmouth; and Mr. Fowell, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

John Owen Parr and Thomas Chase Patrick, Suffolk-lane, Insurance-brokers, August 6, 13, and Sept. 13, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Dennetts and Greaves, King's-Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 23. Richard Tennant, Wakefield, merchant, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Wakefield.

Aug. 30. George Hawker, Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Stroud.

Aug. 24. John Flook, Stapleton, Gloucestershire, miller, at eleven, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol.

Nov. 19, Joseph Spraggon and Wm. Spraggon, Gravesend, slopsellers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 26. Godfrey Calton, Sheffield, linen-draper, at eleven, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield.

Aug. 26. George Smith, Sheffield, grocer, at eleven, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield.

Aug. 25. Robert Dent, Stoke-Golding, Leicestershire, grocer, at eleven, at the Bull's Head Inn, Hinckley.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 23.

Robert Gresswell, Stamford, innkeeper.—John Potts Halbert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.—Stephen Underhill, Sheerness, slopseller.

[The Gazette contains a letter from Captain Bathurst of his Majesty's ship Salsette, stating his having chased a sloop of war under Russian colours into Revel, and having captured his Russian Majesty's cutter Apith—also a letter from Captain Maxwell, of his Majesty's sloop Royalist, dated the 16th inst. giving an account of his having taken the Danish schooner privateer Aristicles.]

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Rowley and Magrath, Snow's-fields, Surrey, kid leather-dressers.—Gypson and Ward, Compton-street, oil and colourmen.—Heath and Stead, London Road, Southwark, coach-makers.—Pountney and Co. Bristol, paper-makers.—North and Scholes, Huddersfield, corn-dealers.—Stammers and Co. Langford, Essex, millers.—Manson and Sons, London.—Evans and Paine, Upper Thames-street, rag-merchants.—Heming and Evans, Bristol, printers.—Osborne and Watkins, Stroud, Gloucestershire, mercers.—Allen, Middleton, and Allen, Dover, rope-makers.—Callan, Lewis, and Griffiths, Liverpool, manufacturers.—Johnson and Costerd, Little Distaff-lane, London.—Lloyd, Godfrey, and Wall, Chatham, coal-merchants.—Baron, Dinsley, and Cross, Leeds.—Hoghton, Kaye, Smith, and Jones, Liverpool, corn-merchants.—Coles and Co. Scots-yard, Bush-lane, brokers.—Walters and Fryer, Cheadle, Staffordshire, liquor-merchants.—Colemann and Langham, Garratt, Surrey, calico-printers.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

John Sanders, Canterbury, corn-merchant, from Aug. 9 to Aug. 23, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

William Goodenough, Hampstead Road, coach-maker, Aug. 6 to Sept. 24, at ten, at Guildhall.

John Flam, Brighthelmstone, carpenter, from Aug. 6 to Sept. 24, at ten, at Guildhall.

Richard Peacock, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, currier, from Aug. 6 to Sept. 24, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Chambers, Warwick, innkeeper, to surrender August 18, 19, and September 17, at eleven, at the Black Swan, Warwick. Attornies, Messrs. Smart and Thomas, Staple Inn, London; and Messrs. Tomes and Heydon, Warwick.

Robert Bell and Robert Hedley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-drapers, Sept. 1, 8, and 17, at eleven, at the Queen's Head, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attornies, Mr. Thomas Carr, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. William Atkinson, Chancery-lane, London.

James Knott, Oldham, grocer, August 19, 20, at eleven, and Sept. 17, at five, at the Star Inn Deansgate, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Heslop and Barrow, King-street, Manchester; and Messrs. J. and R. Willis, Warnford-court, London.

Michael Tempest, Derby, mercer, August, 19, at six, 20, and Sept. 17, at eleven, at the King's Arms, Derby. Attorney, Mr. Lowten, Temple.

James Lawton, sen. John Lawton, James Lawton, jun. and Jarvis Lawton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, August 15, 23, and Sept. 17, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Heslop and Barrow, King-street, Manchester; and Messrs. J. and R. Willis, Warnford-court, London.

James Young, Manchester, dealer, August 19, 20, and Sept. 17, at three, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Edge, King's Bench Walks, Temple; and Mr. Clough, Manchester.

George Straw, Lincoln, merchant, August 24, 25, and Sept. 17, at two, at the Rein Deer Inn, Lincoln. Attornies, Mr. Charles Hayward, Lincoln; and Messrs. Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's-Inn.

Elijah Johnson, Bleeding Heart Yard, Charles-street, Holborn, cabinet-maker, August 9, 16, and Sept. 17, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Dobson Willoughby, Clifford's-Inn.

Nicholas Efard Robinson, Bond-court, Walbrook, dealer, August 13, 20, and Sept. 17, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Allcock, Boswell, and Corner, York-street, Southwark.

John Thomas Chowles, Finch-lane, Cornhill, painter. Aug. 9, 16, and Sept. 17, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Dawne, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 9. John Serle, Shepton Mallett, Somerset, clothier, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

Nov. 19. George Grimes, Great Warner-street, Cold Bathfields, linen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 13. John Cole, Fore-street, stationer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 27. William Williams, Park-street, Islington, builder, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 27. William Roderick, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, dealer, at eleven, at the Bush Inn, Carmarthen.

Aug. 27. Daniel and Richard Blatchford, Lombard-street, gold and silver salesmen, at one, at Guildhall.

Sept. 2. William Prichard, sen. Cardiff, builder, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Cardiff.

Aug. 25. Benjamin Bates, Sherringham, Norfolk, shopkeeper, at four, at the Bell, Norwich.

Aug. 31. John Pritty, Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Hadleigh.

Sept. 13. Samuel Hooton, and Solomon Rich, Woodstock-street, merchant-tailors, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 29. William Cox, sen. Chichester, dealer in earthenware, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Lane End, Staffordshire.

Sept. 12. David Thomas Llandilo-vaur, Carmarthenshire, shopkeeper, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

Sept. 10. John Maclachlan, Harford-place, Drury-lane, cabinet-maker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Aug. 27. James Peter Fenron, Upper Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, dealer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Aug. 27. Thomas and George Gaskill, Lancaster, linen-drapers, at twelve, at the King's Arms, Lancaster.

Aug. 31. Thomas Hulme Robinson, and George Newman Hardey, Liverpool, provision-dealers, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES, August 27.

Thomas Rumsey, sen. Crosby-row, Bermondsey, brass-maker.

Christopher and John Cross, Liverpool, curriers.

William Clark, jun. Hythe, Kent, tailor.

Sarah and Mason Stiles, Dorking, Surrey, plumbers.

Wakefield Hogg, Chiswell-street, merchant.

William Davis, Cane-place, Kentish Town, carpenter.

Robert Abraham Mills, and James Harding, Sherrard-street, Golden-square, japanners.

[The Gazette also contains a Letter from Captain Dix, of his Majesty's sloop Cygnet, giving an account of the capture of the Danish privateer brig, Christiana, mounting 14 guns, with a complement of 66 men.]

DAMAGES 3000*l*.—The TRIAL of LORD SACKVILLE, for Criminal Intercourse with the Lady of Colonel POWLETT; together with the Lives of his Lordship and Mrs. Powlett; containing Anecdotes and Facts, unknown to the Public; and particular Strictures and Animadversions on the alarming increase of Debauchery, is this day published, price 1s. 6d. May be had of Bell and De Camp, No. 11, Catherine street, Strand; and may be had of all Booksellers; of whom also may be had, The INTRIGUES of the QUEEN of SPAIN, with the PRINCE of PEACE. Written by a Spanish Nobleman and Patriot, in one volume, octavo, price 6s.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Our intelligence from Spain of this week is marked with a partial defeat of the Patriots at Rio Seco. This circumstance, however, far from lessening the opinion we entertain of their ultimate success, tends to impress a more favourable idea of their bravery, and, what is perhaps of greater importance, of the abilities of their leaders. BESSIERES, who commanded the French on this occasion, is one of the most distinguished and confidential Generals of BONAPARTE; we may justly conclude, therefore, that his being unable to harrass either General CUESTA or BLAKE in their retreat, is a strong presumption that his army must have suffered most severely in the action. It has been a general principle adopted by the French, not to allow their enemy the slightest respite in case of a defeat, we are therefore happy in being able to advert to the very important circumstance, that the French General, though educated in the school of the Corsican, had been able to draw no other advantage from an engagement, which cost him almost a third of his army, than that of maintaining the field of battle. Another proof of the justice of these observations, and of the masterly retreat of that division of the Patriots, under the command of our gallant countryman General BLAKE, is the infamous attempt made by BESSIERES to corrupt the fidelity of that brave officer.—This truly national trait of the Frenchman will be a satisfactory key to explain a number of occurrences in the Prussian and Austrian war, which at the time excited the surprise and indignation of Europe. The French and their detestable Chief, notwithstanding their vaunted *invincibility*, were, we have every right to think, as much indebted to the powerful diversion of their golden Allies, as to the discipline or pretended superiority of their armies. What an insight does this give us of the immorality of that Government and its agents. What proof does it afford of the danger and absurdity of expecting from monsters acting on such principles, an observance of treaties or engagements! Whilst we abominate the conduct of the one, we find in the probity and characteristic honour of the Spanish Nation, a well-founded assurance, that the vile horde which is at present polluting their provinces, will soon expiate with their blood the atrocities they are committing. Encouraged by this prospect of retributive justice and success, we look forward with confidence and exultation to the final result. Every day encreases the resources, the numbers, and discipline of the Patriots; and every day has a contrary effect on their brutal oppressors. The natural consequence of the war the Patriots are waging, is to create in every department, particularly in the military, a number of extraordinary men, who might have languished in obscurity, were it not for this impulse. Even in this they have a vast advantage over their enemies. Their armies are now filled up with reluctant, trembling conscripts, torn from their homes to support the projects of a tyrant they detest; such miserable wretches are incapable of producing soldiers and generals, to make up for the loss of officers and veterans they will suffer in Spain. It is not the loss of the Finances, Armies, and Navy of Spain, that the detestable tyrant will have to regret, he will have to lament the total destruction of an army of veteran soldiers, and generals remarkable for their audacity, length of service, and great knowledge of war. The present degraded state of the public mind in France, extinction of national spirit, and the paralytic influence of despotism, preclude every possibility of replacing them. The magic effects of the Revolution are over. There are now no *Marseillois Hymns*—no fascinating sounds of liberty, equality, and republic, to raise them to heroic enthusiasm; but in their place a torpid indifference has succeeded. This is the greatest, though least adverted to, advantage of the Spanish insurrection—the new French levies may be lashed into the mechanical duties of soldiers; but to suppose that they will be animated with that lively sense of honour and contempt of danger, which are the moral attributes of men of that profession, would prove a total ignorace of history and of the human heart. It may be objected that despotic governments frequently possessed disciplined armies and distinguished generals; but these were only temporary apparitions, and disappeared with the extrordinary occurrences which created them. It has also been frequently repeated, and with as little judgment, that France is a Military State. It is governed, it is true, on military principles, but we can pledge ourselves to our Readers, from personal observations during a long sojourn in that country, that no people existing have greater antipathy to the military profession, than the present rising generation of Frenchmen. This fact will be incontrovertibly proved by the unexampled sum offered for substitutes, as 2000 French crowns are frequently given for that purpose. It is astonishing also, notwithstanding the great military establishment, how very few volunteer for that service. The influence of patronage is as extensive and fatal there as in any other country; and more pernicious, if possible, as it is money alone which can secure the protection of the rapacious minions of BONAPARTE and his favourites. The ancient familiarity also between the Soldiers and Generals is entirely extinguished; and the latter display as much brutality, *hauteur*, and reserve, towards their men and inferior officers, as they experience themselves from their Master. With such discouragement, will any man be extravagant enough to imagine that the future soldiers of France, for the miserable pittance of twopence halfpenny a day, and which they even seldom receive, will display the same energy and courage, which characterised the armies formed in the course of the Revolution. They have not even a specious cause to fight for. They are not enlivened by the well wishes and congratulations of their countrymen, but are accustomed to receive on their departure, a last farewell from their disconsolate parents and relations, as if they were going to be led to execution. This reluctance, on the part of the Conscripts, will be seen in a letter we received at a late hour last night, from the Continent, and *which we possess exclusively*. This letter, which our Readers will see in another part of the Paper, contains likewise the most important intelligence relative to the military preparations of Austria, and gives the most satisfactory evidence of the energy, prudence, and resources of the Government of that country. It confirms, in like manner, our former account of the discontent and alarm manifested by BONAPARTE, in consequence of these preparations. Our Readers will likewise see that the Austrian army is far more numerous and better organized than at any former period of the revolutionary war; and the organization of the Militia is completed. Another circumstance, to which our Correspondent, however, does not refer, is the coronation of the EMPRESS at Presburg, as QUEEN of HUNGARY. This ceremony is of little importance in itself, but it gives the Austrian Government a specious pretext for assembling the Hungarian Magnates, without the alarming formality of calling, in so delicate a juncture, an extraordinary diet; and of proposing to them such measures as the present crisis may suggest. The Hungarians are, perhaps, the bravest and most warlike nation on earth; and if they can, during the festivity of this ceremony, be prevailed on to enter into the views of the Austrian Court, and to co-operate heart and hand, we have then no doubt, but that Austria will engage in the common cause. This great activity on the part of that Government affords us the pleasing conviction of the undiminished influence of the ARCHDUKE CHARLES. The marriage of the EMPEROR seems to have encreased it; and he has no more the obstacles or affronts to encounter, to which the personal enmity of the late EMPRESS subjected him to. Its beneficial effects will be felt in case of a new war, and Austria will

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have no cause to blush for the infamous surrender of a gallant army, in consequence of the cowardice or ignorance of such a General as MACK.

According to the last accounts from Sweden, a part of the army of the gallant GUSTAVUS has suffered a considerable loss in Finland, and was obliged to retreat in consequence of the great superiority of numbers on the part of the Russians. This account is taken from an official report to his Swedish Majesty by Field Marshal Count KLINGSPOR, and in regreting this check to the arms of our magnanimous ally, we cannot but admire the candour with which it is communicated. We hope, however, sincerely do we wish, that this disastrous war will soon cease, and that the Emperor of RUSSIA, instead of employing the resources of his vast empire, in order to overwhelm his august brother-in-law, and late ally, that he will use them in a manner more suitable to his dignity, and the great expectations that were once entertained of him. It is even said he has made overtures of a peaceable nature to GUSTAVUS, but that his Swedish Majesty declined entering into any negociation, without the concurrence of England. This account coincides perfectly with the opinion we ought to entertain of that high spirited Monarch; and as long as the Councils of this country are actuated by the same principles, which so honourably distinguish them at present, they will never forget the great engagements this country owes to this magnanimous Sovereign. We seize with pleasure this opportunity of recalling to the attention of our cotemporaries the unequal struggle he is engaged in; and it would be something worse than levity, it would be ingratitude of the most shameful kind, if we could forget for a moment, that his present difficulties originate in his attachment to this country, and his honourable adherence to his engagements. Unfortunately our time cannot vaunt many such examples; and shall we turn away with indifference from the only Sovereign and Nation on the Continent, who generously spurned the slightest concession to the common tyrant.

We think our brother journalists have been too severe in their animadversions on the unfortunate toast of Sir FRANCIS BARING. They all seem to insinuate that the worthy Baronet, though not in a state of beastly drunkenness, was so overpowered by the number of toasts he had previously given, that some allowance must be made for the patriotism of the chairman, who had no objection to get drunk for the honour of his country. This reminds us of a celebrated letter of MADAME DE MAINTENON, containing instructions to a French ambassador to the Swiss Cantons, in the reign of Lewis the XIVth. She expresses on that occasion, a desire that he will have no objection to get occasionally drunk for the service of His MAJESTY. She surmised that this would ingratiate him more with the celebrated topers of that country, who were proverbially so at that time than all the arts of diplomacy. As we have obtained the honour at present of being considered the first in that respect, there is every reason to imagine that Sir FRANCIS was willing to support this reputation. This is at least the most satisfactory, and most charitable explanation of the mistake he committed.

We know at the same time, that the generous grape produces different effects on different persons. In some it expands the heart, and opens it to every honourable feeling—it makes others reserved, selfish, and artful. If it should happen to have the latter effect on the worthy Chairman, it would be as uncharitable to blame him for this Constitutional failing, as it would be for his falling asleep, after copiously enjoying all the luxuries of a turtle dinner. The *veritas in vino* only proves, that he is more an American than an Englishman, and taking this circumstance into consideration, we see no reason for surprise, that he should neglect the prudence he would not lose sight of in a more sober moment, and toast the President of a country of which he is in his heart, and from interest, a citizen. However, the *English* feelings of the rest of the company soon effaced this trifling interruption to the hilarity of the Meeting. The feast was every way worthy of the guests and of the Merchants of London; and we have the satisfaction to observe, that on every occasion where the interests and dignity of the country, or the honour of the Metropolis, are in question, they act in a manner worthy of the first Merchants and first City in the Universe.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE,

RECEIVED LATE LAST NIGHT.

We have the greatest satisfaction in being able to communicate to our readers a letter from the Lower Rhine, which has been transmitted us by our Correspondent in Hamburgh. It is of a very recent date, and throws a great deal of light over the present state of the Continent. We wish the writer had been, on some subjects, more explicit; but he appears to have been writing to a person, to whom some prior events were known, with which we are not satisfactorily acquainted. However as it is, it is unquestionably the most important account, which we have received for several months from that part of the Continent.

"COLOGNE, JULY 22, 1808.

"The most contradictory reports have been in circulation for the last two weeks, and alternately believed and rejected. However this quick succession of rumours must convince the most indifferent, that very extraordinary occurrences are looked to, as well in France as in the neighbouring States. Every private account from Paris, Holland or the South of France, tends to confirm this opinion. The expectations of the people here are already extravagant. Were you willing to give credit to these, the French will be expelled, before the beginning of winter, from every part of Germany, pursued across the Rhine, and, as may be expected, driven like a flock of sheep out of the former Ecclesiastical States. Such are the speculations of our Cologne politicians. It is true they are not much biassed in favour of the French, and though bitterly disappointed, during the course of fifteen years, in their hopes of being relieved from their troublesome guests, or, more properly speaking, masters, they are still as sanguine and indefatigable in their wishes, as if they had never been frustrated. In this confused mass of rumours and conjectures, to discover the real state of affairs is not easy. The restraints the Newspapers lie under, in which every article is revised by an Agent of the Police before it is printed, tend to increase the difficulty. However as this is universally known, their silence with regard to Spanish and Austrian affairs is considered as a convincing proof of the desperate state of French influence in these two countries. No account, tending to invalidate the resistance of the Spaniards to the nomination of Joseph Bonaparte receives any credit; and those, which speak of French success and triumphs are laughed at, and uniformly rejected. They have fine times here at present, as the greater part of the *Gens d'Armes* and *Douaniers* have been called away; and as their destination and the object of so unparalleled an order cannot be discovered or accounted for, it has been sometimes asserted that the French were all cut to pieces in Spain, that the English had landed with 40,000 men at the Helder, and that the Archduke Charles had entered Bavaria at the head of 180,000 men, whilst the Archduke John was penetrating through Franconia with an army of an 100,000. Whilst these reports were credited, it was a real jubilee here in Cologne, and among our neighbours in the Duchy of Berg, and one of my friends, who had been up the Rhine as far as Mayence, and had afterwards gone to Aix la Chapelle, Treves and Liege, has told me, that the same extravagant joy reigned, and the same hopes were entertained in all those towns. You may conclude, that when such sentiments are manifested here, how animated the feelings of the Brabanters and Dutch must be

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on the occasion. I have been positively informed that his Dutch Majesty has been so extremely alarmed by some symptoms on the part of his loving subjects, that he sent Courier after Courier to his *August* Brother, to remonstrate with him relative to his leaving Holland in so defenceless a state, and that he has threatened to quit the country, and leave crown and all behind him, if a sufficient number of troops were not provided for the security of the country, and to restrain the indiscreet wishes of the Mynheers.

"It is unnecessary to inform you that the several accounts, published officially and unofficially relative to Spain, are entirely devoid of truth. It is now universally known that the inhabitants of that country are in a state of general insurrection, and that several engagements have been fought to the disadvantage of the French. I have seen several Proclamations published by the Juntas of the several Provinces, which contain the strongest and most eloquent animadversions on the perfidy and usurpation of Bonaparte. Notwithstanding every precaution which has been taken by the Police, I have been positively told that copies of them are circulated all over France and Germany. Those I have seen have been sent to Mr. Von der L—, from Amsterdam. The French, who are here, give out, it is said, that they were fabricated by the English, and circulated by their agents, in order to create disturbances. However, if they are not a fabrication, and I see no reason for considering them as such, as they contain the strongest marks of authenticity, *the domination of the Bonapartes is at an end!* Every one here, in Westphalia, in Holland, on the left side of the Rhine as far as the ancient frontiers of France, and up as far as Switzerland, and, in fact, on the right side throughout the several States, which form the Rhenish Confederation, is animated with a degree of detestation against the French, their Chief and his *august* Family, which is as unbounded as it is just. I was a few weeks ago, at Elberfeld, the Gemarck, and several other towns in the Duchy of Berg, a short time after the disturbances about the Conscripts had subsided, and the principal manufacturers told me, that had they not employed the greatest degree of prudence, the greater part of their workmen, to the number of about 40,000, had supported the Conscripts. You know what the inhabitants of Elberfeld are, and that at the first signal disaster which occurs to the French Armies, they will sacrifice, without remorse, all the French and their adherents who fall into their hands.

"I begin to perceive that the French *employés* display the greatest uneasiness and even despondency in consequence of these occurrences. I dine every day in company with several of them; and as they do me the honour to suppose me one of their humble admirers, they are not restrained by my presence. They already tremble for the considerable property which some of those fellows have purchased along the Rhine, with the money they had extorted from the wretched peasantry. As they consider the late atrocious conduct of Bonaparte towards the Spaniards as the cause of their well-grounded fears, they are not very circumspect in their animadversions on that subject. This is in perfect unison with the character and principles of Frenchmen. Every action is appreciated by them, not according to its moral or immoral tendency, but the advantage or disadvantage it may cause them individually. Even every notion of national benefit is indifferent to them, only as it coincides with their private interest. You know these gentlemen, and it is therefore needless to inform you, that the moment the views of their Emperor are in opposition to their invidual welfare, they will abandon him with as much *sang froid*, and probably with greater, than they did their other favourites for the last nineteen years.

"Another serious affray took place last Monday, at Bonn, between a numerous body of Conscripts, and a detachment of Chasseurs which was to escort them. They are the Conscripts of the department of *Mont Tonerre*, and had lain for three or four months at Juliers. They were marched, a few days before this disturbance took place, from that fortress to Bonn, where it was said they were to remain. However, the third day after their arrival, when about 200 Chasseurs arrived from Coblence, they received orders to pass the Rhine on their way to Fulda. They immediately refused to obey; and when the *chef d'Escadron* told them that he would order his chasseurs *to cut them to pieces*, if they continued refractory some of them seized his horse by the bridle, pulled him to the ground, and he was stabbed by one of the Conscripts with a knife. He was with the greatest difficulty rescued by his men, who charged the mutineers in full gallop. The latter made so desperate a resistance, that the chasseurs were at last compelled to fly, and several of them have been most dangerously wounded. The *Chef d'Escadron* has since died of the wound and contusions he received. Several of the Chasseurs and Conscripts have been since arrested, as the former are accused of having shewn too much lenity. Certain it is that their exertions went not much further than to save their officer from the hands of the enraged recruits. Several of the inhabitants have also been taken up; and two persons, one a countryman from the environs of Bonn, and the other a shoemaker residing there, have been condemned by a Court-martial to be shot, for having thrown stones at the cavalry.'

"These marks of disobedience, manifested so frequently for the last two months by the Conscripts on both sides of the Rhine, and the lukewarmness of the military on those occasions, must convince the French Government of the impracticability of collecting a sufficiently numerous army to oppose to the Spaniards, to the English who are reported to be making vast armaments, and to the Austrians at the same time. The latter have assembled suddenly an army of more than 80,000 men between Lentz and Vienna. Orders have likewise been given that all the Bohemian and Galician regiments should form a camp at Egra, and the Hungarian regiments are to be collected in and about Presburg. The most extraordinary circumstance is that the Austrian Government, notwithstanding the remonstrances and menaces of Andreossy, is said to have declined every explanation relative to these unexpected movements. The militia is completely organised, and instead of 59,000, as stated in the Imperial Rescript, already amounts to more than 90,000. The vast preparations, the extraordinary diligence in collecting the whole Austrian Army in so short a space of time, and the activity displayed by the Commissaries in organising the new levies, together with the conciliating measures adopted towards Bavaria, prove that the Austrian Cabinet is directed by other Councils, than it had been three years ago.

"However the French seem to be aware of the danger which menaces them. All the soldiers stationed in Westphalia, in Holland and Brabant, notwithstanding the disaffection of the inhabitants, are marching towards Wurtzburgh and Baden.—Their entire army in Germany, exclusive of their auxiliaries, is said to amount to between 70 and 80,000 men, and if we estimate their auxiliaries at about 90,000, which I am confident is estimating them too high, the whole force at the disposal of Bonaparte in that country, may be rated at 180,000. With these he will be obliged to oppose the whole Austrian force; keep all the population of Northern Germany, from the Rhine to the Vistula, in awe; resist every attack which may be made by Sweden on Pomerania, in case of a peace with Russia, and protect Holland and Hanover against the English. Nevertheless the insolence of Bonaparte is said to increase in proportion to the difficulties of his situation. Instead of manifesting any fear, he is said to demand from Austria a renunciation of her part of Poland, and from the unfortunate King of Prussia the cession of all her Provinces on this side of the Oder. If the character of this man were not sufficiently known, these pretensions at the present juncture would make me tremble for the consequences of a new Continental War. But he has deceived Europe too long and too grossly; and there is not a single man of penetration in Austria, who is not convinced that this air of assurance is assumed in order to conceal his weakness and fear. However, after all the experience I have been able to acquire

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for these twelve years on the Continent, and after the repeated miscarriage of every preceeding war between Austria and France, I have not a doubt on my mind at present, but that a new war will overturn the vast colossus of Bonaparte's power."

Advices have been received from Admial Lord Collingwood, dated the 17th of July, which we have the heartfelt satisfaction to announce, fully confirm the accounts of the successes obtained by the Patriots in Catalonia, Arragon, and Valencia. It was calculated, that the French had already lost near 40,000 men.

Sir Thomas Dyer, the bearer of the above grateful intelligence was himself present at the battle of Valladolid, the result of which was so variously represented: he is understood to speak with the utmost admiration of the fearless intrepidity with which the Spaniards attacked the French army. Their undisciplined and irregular valour was dreadful. He saw four regiments actually cut to pieces by them. The rapidity too, with which the French moved and fired was most formidable.

The Plover sloop of war has arrived at Plymouth with dispathes from Sir Arthur Wellesley, which were received by Government on Monday last. Several British ships of war were lying at anchor below the Bar, one of which, the Narcissus frigate, was to take charge of the convoy, appointed to sail on the 28th. Colonel Browne, after having a conference with Sir C. Cotton, off the Tagus, returned to Oporto on the 21st. Provisions were abundant and cheap there whilst at Lisbon, according to report, hardly any meat was to be had.

On the 12th of July, 250 marines were landed from the Alfred at Figueras, the place where it is supposed Sir Arthur Wellesley's expedition will disembark. Figueras is about 30 leagues from Lisbon, and within a few miles from Coimbra, where the principal force of the Portuguese was collected. The whole of the Patriotic force North of the Tagus amounted, we understand, to 7,000 regular infantry, 50,000 militia, between 15,000 and 16,000 armed peasants and 1,500 cavalry, of whom, however, only about 500 were mounted.

It was understood at Oporto, that General Junot had detached 6000 men against the patriotic army, and that they had proceeded several leagues on their way. We much doubt, however, whether Junot had dispatched so considerable a force, and to such a distance. It is supposed he had not more than 15,000 men with him.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN SPAIN.—The reports respecting the Ministerial arrangements for the command of our forces in Spain, are various. The following is said to be a correct list of appointments, which we insert, but without pledging ourselves for its accuracy.

The Duke of York will command an army of 70,000 men in Spain.

Lord Hutchinson is to accompany his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief to Spain, in a confidential situation.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty goes as Military Secretary to his Royal Highness.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon retains his situation, and is to remain at home to transact the public business during the Duke's absence.

Sir Wm. Meadows is to act as Commander in Chief at home.

A "General Field Staff" is to be appointed from Officers of distinguished talents and notorious public merit.

The General Staff of the Army is to remain as at present.

Sir A. Wellesley is named as the Field Adjutant-General on the junction of the British forces in Spain.

The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Moira will both be employed with the Duke of York.

Lord Proby is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Sir D. Baird is at Cork, to embark in command of seven regiments, now embarking at the Cove.

Sir Robert Wilson has obtained leave to raise a Portuguese Legion of 5000 men.

The Guards have received orders to embark at Deal.

The following General Order has been issued by order of the Duke of York:

"*Horse Guards, July* 20, 1808.

"The Commander in Chief directs it to be notified, that in consequence of the state of preparation for immediate service in which the whole army is at this present moment held, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to dispense with the use of the *Queues*, until further orders.

"His Royal Highness desires the Commanding Officers of the Regiments will take care that the men's hair is cut close to their necks, in the neatest and most uniform manner, and that their heads are kept perfectly clean, by combing, brushing, and frequently washing them; for the latter essential purpose, it is his Majesty's pleasure that a small sponge shall hereafter be added to each man's regimental necessaries.

"By order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

"HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant General."

It is stated, in advices from Lisbon, that the situation of the inhabitants is dreadful beyond description. The discovery of any communication with the Patriots, among whom are included all who reside beyond the range of the posts of JUNOT'S army, is sufficient to bring upon the parties concerned in it the punishment of death. Such a few days ago, was the fate of M. Da Horta Machada, a man of the most respectable character, who formerly was Minister from the Portuguese Government to the Court of St. Petersburgh. He was shot in the great square, by order of Junot, for having in his possession a letter from Oporto, detailing the proceedings which took place in that city, on the 18th of June, and the subsequent days.

The Persian Ambassador, who is arrived in Paris, is a man of elegant and courteous manners, and of great learning. His suite, at his departure, consisted of 500 persons; but owing to the difficulties of the journey, he resolved to leave a great number of them behind. He maintains, in his haram in Persia, no less than eighty wives: his method of management is already the subject of inquiry among several English husbands, who find enough to do in the management of one.

A NEW-INVENTED FIELD-PIECE.—A field-piece of very curious construction has been made at Woolwich, for the use of the Spanish Patriots. It is a long three-pounder, mounted on a light carriage, and fixed to a sort of saddle by which it may be fastened to a mule's back, and worked with all possible celerity. Sixty of these have already been shipped for the Spanish Provinces, and their utility will be incalculable in defending the country against the approaches of a foreign enemy. By the assistance of mules, who are not only sure-footed, but calculated for a mountainous country, they may be conveyed into positions and situations commanding the passes, and may be made the means of considerable annoyance to troops on their march. The mules too will be left to the direction of muleteers, or guides, well acquainted with the country; so that they can be removed from place to place without the fear of falling into the hands of the enemy. They are also calculated to be used as flying artillery, and for all the purposes of annoying troops on their march. The foundery at Woolwich is almost exclusively engaged in manufacturing these pieces, and the greatest alacrity is used in multiplying their numbers.

CRIM CON. ADVENTURE.—A few evenings since, a genteel dressed woman introduced herself to a box occupied by three gentlemen at Vauxhall. She very politely apologised for the liberty she had taken, observing that she had the misfortune to be low-spirited, and she thought the best way to divert her melancholy was to mix with agreeable and cheerful company. After partaking of burnt wine and Arrack punch, the lady very familiarly invited one of her companions to her lodgings in Piccadilly. At an early hour in the morning the gentleman found himself alarmed by the appearance of the lady's husband with a pistol, threatening to dispatch him. The gallant begged for a few moments, to acquaint the husband with his last night's adventure, and he related all that had happened. After hearing the circumstances of his disgrace, Benedict was [illegible]

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softened, and he promised the supplicant life, on condition that he should divulge the truth at Doctors' Commons, assuring him that he had long suspected Madam of these tricks in his absence, and that he would obtain a divorce; after which, any gentleman was welcome to his wife's affection.

CHECKS ON BANKERS.—The Stamp Act, which commenced its operation on the 2d instant, requires that every check drawn on Bankers or others shall specify the place from whence it is drawn, and if such place be more [illegible] miles distant from the residence of the Banker, [illegible] be stamped as a Bill of Exchange although payable to bearer on demand. The penalties on the drawer, payee and acceptor of any check drawn contrary to this Act, will effectually prevent the payment of any such drafts in future.

The price of Bread was ordered to remain the same as last week: the Quartern Loaf of Wheaten 12¼*d.* and Household 10½*d.*

Mrs. Billington is gone, for the remainder of the season, to Sussex.

The Duke of Q———, has been nearly drowned in his *lacteal* bath. His Grace imagines that the shortest road to Heaven is *by the milky way*.

The sages of Doctors Commons are extremely jealous of certain fashionable staymakers, who have of late dealt very largely in *divorces*; not indeed to part man and wife, but to separate *bosom friends*.

In the former part of the sixteenth century, *bear-baiting* was a favourite diversion, and exhibited as a suitable amusement for a *princess*, and at a later period it maintained a place among the recreations of *woman of rank*.—Among the spectacles displayed for the diversion of Queen Elizabeth, when she was entertained at Kenelworth Castle, by the Earl of Leicester, *bear-beatings*. and *boxing-matches*, are enumerated by the historian of the festivity.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived in town from Windsor, and was received at the Queen's Palace by the Duke of York. At two o'clock his Majesty held a private Levee.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—Capt. Selby, R. N. on his return from the capture of Mari-Galante, and Deseada, in the West Indies—Colonel Sir Thomas Dyer, who brought the important dispatches on Tuesday.

His Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council, and gave audience to the Duke of Portland, and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers, and left town for Windsor at six o'clock.

His Majesty appeared chearful and in remarkable good health.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Commanders took leave previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.

For Madras and Bengal.—Capt. H. P. Tremenheere, of the Asia; Capt. Thomas Jones, of the Walthamstow; Capt. Henry Hughes, of the Tottenham; Capt. James Jameson, of the General Stuart; and Capt. George Simpson, of the Union.

For Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.—Capt. T. M'Taggart, of the Ocean; and Capt. James Hay, of the Sir S. Lushington.

For Bombay.—Capt. James Normand, of the Devaynes.

The Court adjourned, at six o'clock till Wednesday next.

DINNER AT THE CITY OF LONDON TAVERN.

Thursday, the illustrious Personages who have visited this country on the most important mission in the history of modern diplomacy, were entertained at this Tavern. At about half-past six the Noble Foreigners arrived, and, accompanied by the British Ministers, entered the room, where they were received by nearly 300 of the principal Merchants, Bankers, and Traders of the City of London, and by most of the Heads of the Incorporated Companies. About 100 more persons dined in an adjacent apartment, and joined their friends when the cloth was removed, and sufficient accommodation could be afforded.

The tables in the principal rooms were seven; one at the top, and six others at right angles with it. At the former the guests were disposed in the following order: Sir Francis Baring in the Chair; on his right in rotation, Admiral Apadoca, Lord Melgrave, his Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ferrao, Don Rafael de Lupo, Lord Bathurst, Right Hon. Charles Long, Don Josef Lopez Martinez, and the Swedish Ambassador: to the left of the Chair in succession, General Jacome, Right Hon. George Canning, Viscount Materosa, Lord Hawkesbury, Viscount Baumman, Viscount Sidmouth, Don F. de Sangre, Don F. de la Vega, Don Joseph de Noyona; at the same table on the opposite side, were Lords Camden and Erskine, Messrs. Windham, Sheridan, Maitland, Beeston Long, Wellesley, Hammond, &c.

At the other six tables the Members for London and Middlesex presided.

The dinner and desert consisted of every luxury and delicacy of the season, which were provided in great abundance. The wines were Champaigne, Hock, Claret, Madeira, &c.

The following were the toasts first given, some of which were introduced by short observations from the Chair, complimentary to the illustrious persons named in them;—

"The King."—"The Queen."—"The Prince of Wales and Royal Family."—"Ferdinand the VIIth, King of Spain."
"The Prince Regent of Portugal, and the House of Braganza."
"The King of Sweden."—"The King of the Two Sicilies."
"The President of the United States of America."

The only interruption to the general harmony of the meeting occurred when this last toast was announced; and the marks of disapprobation continued until a new subject drew the attention of the company.

An excellent band was provided in the new orchestra, which struck up when the Noble Personages entered, and continued playing martial and patriotic pieces, from the best Masters, during the whole dinner time. Afterwards they were assisted by Messrs. Dignum, Gibbons, and other vocal performers, who commenced with the favourite Anthem of "*Non nobis Domine.*" In the course of the evening, several new songs were given, composed for the occasion, and "*Rule Britannia*" had some additional verses subjoined, adapted to the liberal purpose of the Meeting.

The conviviality of the meeting having proceeded thus far, the Chairman rose and said, that he had to propose a very few sentiments to the Gentlemen present, which he was confident would meet with their cordial assent and approbation. Sir Francis then proposed—

1. "Success to the Patriots of Spain, our brave associates in liberty and arms."

2. "The health of our illustrious visitors, and may their courage and loyalty, be crowned with success: and when they return to their country, may they be rewarded by its affection and gratitude."

Mr. Canning said, that he rose in the name of these noble guests to express their thanks for the flattering reception given them on this occasion. They desired him to acquaint this respectable company, that without any hope of exterior aid, their countrymen would have endeavoured to rescue themselves from the tyranny by which they were threatened, and they trust they should have succeeded. Now having witnessed not only the promises, but the performances of the British nation to support their cause, they can entertain no reasonable doubt of a favourable issue. The honourable reward they propose is a permanent alliance and friendship with this country, by which the security and happiness of Spain and Britain will be essentially promoted. As an indication of the high respect they bore to this meeting, they desired that the health of his Majesty should be again given.

This toast was then succeeded by the following;—

"May the united efforts of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, rescue the Continent from degradation and tyranny."

"That the Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Swedish Powers ever unite for the support of Religion, Liberty, Loyalty, and Law.

Lord Camden then proposed the health of the Chairman with three times three, which produced an appropriate speech from the worthy Baronet, and the return of the same compliment to the Company.

The Noble Visitors were now about to withdraw, when a pause was occasioned by Mr. Canning's health being given; on which the Right Hon. Secretary said, that he had before addressed the Gentlemen present merely in the character of an interpreter; he now had the honour of speaking to them in his own person, and he had the satisfaction in that character to return them his most grateful acknowledgements.

At half-past ten, the upper table was cleared, and we believe the whole of the company soon afterwards withdrew.

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DRAMATIC DETECTOR.

No. VII.

PRESENT STATE OF THE FRENCH DRAMA.

What are our sensations, when in the midst of our modern beauties, arrayed in all the easy elegance of *natural* fashions, we behold a stiff antiquated dame, whose eyes now dwell with complacency on the enormous swelling of her hoop, now glance contemptuously at the light airy vestments of our *belles?* Her ridiculous appearance awakens a smile, and her haughty scorn of our taste calls for pity at her blindness. We then think that all those who tread the fields of society ought to conform themselves to the uses established there, nor display the stubbornness of private opinion, in direct opposition to the sense of the community. If we pry with the glass of observation into the regions of modern literature, we shall be struck with a contrast equally conspicuous, the result of self-conceit heightened by national vanity. Whilst nature now and then reveals herself naked to our view on the British Stage, and obedient to the talisman which she entrusted to her favourite bard, always attends at the representation of his dramas, we perceive at a distance the French tragic Muse, wrapped in her mimic majesty, stalking disdainful of all the native graces of simplicity, stiff with affectation, and mistaking the language of art for the expression of real passion. The genius of Imitation has kindled his torch in vain, to guide our neighbours through the difficulties of dramatic composition. His light has proved an *ignis fatuus* that led them into error. They fancied that the Greek poets had exhausted passion and sentiment; in their works alone, therefore, they looked for models and subjects, and not in the unbounded extent of mental and material creation. The unity of time, place, and action, which certainly never found in nature, they determined strictly to observe; in order, they tell us, to inflict no wound on probability. This reasoning would hold good, and Aristotle's rules would deserve compliance, were the means proposed adequate to the end he had in view. But who would attempt to cure insanity with remedies capable of shaking the stoutest foundations of human intellect, and producing that dreadful disorder of the soul? Who, therefore, can reasonably expect to increase the probability of a fact, by an actual violation of probability itself, in the manner of relating or representing it? Yet the French are so bigotted in their Dramatic creed, if such an expression may be used, that any author, who in a tragedy would remove the scene of action from the vestibule to the interior of a palace, a mighty distance! would meet with instant condemnation. In serious comedy they are equally strict; but in melo-dramas and Vaudevilles they allow themselves more latitude, and suffer the scene to be altered at the beginning of every act. Deprived of all the brilliancy of changing scenery, the play must rest for success on its own merit and the exertions of the actors, and from this very necessity for eminence of talent in the authors and actors, springs their inferiority to ours. The former study not nature, the language of which is irregular and unlaboured as its thoughts, but a faultless correctness of diction, cold when it should be simple, and bombastic when it should be warm. Unable to display a great and powerful variety of sentiments and passions, which alone could subdue the soul, since the organs through which it commonly receives its perceptions, are little affected by theatrical pomp, they crowd their performances with heroes, kings, queens, and warriors, and sedulously avoid whatever savours of common life, fully persuaded that the mind accustomed to the ordinary incidents of life requires higher and more important events to captivate closely her attention and awaken strong sensations of pleasure, pity or terror. The actors, equally unassisted by the magical deceptions of the stage, find themselves compelled, by the multiplicity of their gestures, and the loudness of their tones, to give life to the cold and deficient passages with which their parts abound, and in order that the difference of situations and passions may be perceived, to vociferate with increased vehemence and more extravagant gesticulations those, that merely require animation It is not astonishing therefore, that to every Englishman who has lately witnessed the chaste, judicious, and energetic performance of a Kemble and a Siddons, the actors most highly approved on the French stage, should seem to overstep the modesty of nature, or rather to express love, revenge and ambition, as ours would madness. A proof that they are indebted to their authors for the inferiority of their merits (when compared with those of our performers, for candour obliges us to allow that some of them possess eminent talents which they degrade by sacrificing to the bad taste of the public), is that in the lower theatres, such as *Louvois*, now *Theatre de l'Imperatrice*, the *Theatre de l'Opera Comique*, and *l'Ambigu Comique*, where plays are performed, in which the three unities are not so strictly observed, we meet with actors greatly superior to the former in the easy delineation of nature, though perhaps endowed with a genius of a humbler cast. *Louvois* is mostly supplied with pieces by one of the best comedians in France, M. Picard, who like his great predecessor Moliere, and our English translator Mr. C. Kemble, always acts in the dramas which he has composed. His productions display a cultivated, elegant and judicious mind, wit chaste and refined, a considerable share of inventive ingenuity in the contrivance of his plots, and adept skill in painting characters. His *Mediocre et Rampant* rushing him in the estimation of his countrymen; his *Voyageurs* has, we believe, appeared on the English stage under a different name, and his *Filles à Marier*, one of his latest compositions, an entertainment in three acts, is full of simplicity and unaffected wit. He is the author of several other pieces too numerous to be mentioned here. It was at this theatre that about six years ago, the farce of *Plot and Counterplot* made its appearance under the title of *Le Portrait de Michel Cervantes*. The writer of this article was present at the first representation of this amusing afterpiece, which though severely censured by the French Newspaper Critics of the time, on account of the intricacy of its plot, met with a very favourable reception. The translation given by Mr. C. Kemble is faithful, but the scene between the two supposed dead bodies, being a little altered, did not strike us with the same effect as the original.

L'Opera Comique presents a still livelier scene. There, they now and then indulge in what the French call, *des changemens à vue*, or changes of scenery executed without lowering the curtain. For in all the Parisian theatres, the Great Opera, or *Academie Imperiale de Musique*, and the *Opera Comique* excepted, the curtain always falls when any change of scenery is about to take place. This must be understood to apply only to those theatres in which such a *gross* violation of the rules of Aristotle is tolerated. The singers in this house are, in general, good, though certainly very deficient in taste and execution, if we put them in comparison with our Braham and Billington.

L'Ambigu Comique is the fertile ground from whence our modern authors plucked all the melodramatic plants which have of late flourished on our London stages. Here we meet with the originals of *Tekeli*, *The Wife with Two Husbands*, *The Fortress*, *The Young Hussar*, and many others, the names of which have escaped our memory. It is here a Hook found invention and harmless wit, which he improved into indecent *double entendres*. It is whilst reading the productions of the numberless bards, who write for this theatre, that his partiality for escapes first unfolded itself; and as we have no doubt of his being desirous, perhaps, through the force of habit, to imitate his heroes, and also effect his escape from the lash of deserved criticism, we will indulge him this time, and defer the continuation of our remarks on the French and English stage till a future opportunity.

LUDICROUS STORY OF MR. C——KE.

One evening in Manchester, we were in a public bar amidst a promiscuous company, where C—ke was, as usual the life of the party. Mirth and good humour prevailed till about ten o'clock, when I perceived something lurking in his eye, which foretold a storm. Anxious to get him home before it burst forth, I pressed our departure, under the plea of another engagement; but, instead of having the desired effect, it precipitated what I had foreseen. With a haughty supercilious look, he said—

"I see what you are about, you hypocritical scoundrel! You canting methodical thief! am I, C—ke, to be controuled by such a would-be puritan as you? I'll teach you to dictate to a tragedian." Then pulling off his coat, and holding his fist in a menacing attitude—"Come out," continued he, "thou prince of deceivers; though thou hast faith to remove mountains, thou shalt not remove me.—Come out, I say." With much difficulty he was pacified, and resumed his coat —There was a large fire in the bar, before which stood, with his coat skirts under each arm, a pitiful buck, very deficient in cleanliness and costume. His face was grimy, and his neckcloth of the same tinct, which nevertheless, was folded in various folds about his throat; his hair was matted, and turned up, under a round greasy hat, with narrow brims, conceitedly placed on one side the head, which noddled under it, like a shaking mandarin. Thus equipped, the filthy fop straddled before the fire, which he completely monopolized. At length he caught the eye of our tragedian, who, in silent amazement for the space of half a minute, examined him from top to toe; then turning to me, he burst forth

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is a horse-laugh, and roared out, "*beau nasty*, by ——." Perhaps intimidated by C—ke's former blustering, this insensible puppy took little notice: but I knew he would not stop here, and indeed I thought the stranger fair game: now rose from his seat, and taking up the skirts of his coat, in imitation of the other, turning his back to the fire,—"Warm work, sir, in the *back settlements*, sir," said he, then approaching still nearer, as if he had some secret to communicate, whispered, though loud enough for every one to hear—"Pray, Sir, how is soap?"

"Soap?"

"Yes, Sir, soap; I understand it is coming down."

"I am glad of it, Sir."

"Indeed, Sir, you have cause, if one may judge from your appearance."

There was a general laugh, which the stranger seemed not to regard, but noddling his head, and hitting his boots with a little rattan, rang the bell, with an air of importance, and enquired "if he could have a *veal-kitlet* or a *mutton chip*?"

"What do you think," said C—ke, "of a *roasted puppy*? because," taking up the poker, "I'll spit you, and roast you in a minute."

This had a visible effect on the dirty beau—he retreated towards the door.

C—ke following—"Avaunt, and quit my sight, thy face is dirty, and thy hands unwashed; avaunt, avaunt! I say."—Then replacing the poker, and returning to his seat, he continued—"Being gone, I am a man again."

It happened that Perrins, the noted pugilist, made one of the company this evening; he was a remarkably strong man, and possessed of great modesty, and good nature. The last scene took such effect on his imagination, that he laughed immoderately. C—ke's attention was attracted, and turning towards him with *his* most bitter look—"Why, you great lubber-headed thief, Johnson would have beat two of you! laugh at me! at C—ke! come out, you scoundrel!"

The coat was again pulled off, and putting himself in an attitude, "this is the arm that shall sacrifice you." Perrins was of a mild disposition, and knowing C—ke's character, made every allowance, and answered him only by a smile, till, aggravated by language, and action the most gross, he very calmly took him in his arms, as though he had been a child, set him down in the street, and bolted the door. The evening was wet, and our hero, without coat or hat, unprepared to cope with it; but entreaty for admission was vain, and his application at the window unattended to. At length growing desperate, he broke several panes, and inserting his head through the fracture, bore down all opposition by the following witticism:—"Gentlemen, I have taken some *pains* to gain admission; pray let me in, for *I see through my error*." The door was opened, dry clothes procured, and about nine o'clock in the morning we sent him home in a coach.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Sir,—I should suppose a much more *plausible* definition of the *beast's* name mentioned in the 13th chapter of the Revelation, to be that of the *Pope* than of *Buonaparte*; the former being a more simple calculation, and upon which it appears to me that there will be no occasion for the "*Eccentric Divine*," and your last Correspondent to disagree. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Pope's title being "*Vicarius Filii Dei*."

V	is equal to	5	
I		1	
C		100	
A		0	
R		0	
I		1	
U or V		5	
S		0	
F	is equal to	0	
I		1	
L		50	
I		1	
I		1	
D		500	
E		0	
I		1	666

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ISLANDS OF SCILLY, AUG. 1.—On the 30th ult. came passenger in the Weekly Packet, established from Penzance to these Islands, Benjamin Tucker, Esq. Surveyor-General to the Prince of Wales.

It is said that Government has it in contemplation to make the harbour at these Islands commodious and safe for the reception of ten sail of the line besides frigates; it being, from its westerly direction, peculiarly advantageous to the getting out to sea with any wind, and for intercepting any of the enemy's fleets that might chance to get out of their ports.

It is also said to be the intention of Government to permit salt to be imported for the use of these Islands, duty free, and the which will be a great acquisition to the poor inhabitants, who are now greatly distressed from the scarcity of that article in curing ling fish, and other fish in general.

FALMOUTH, AUGUST 3.—Sailed this day, his Majesty's ship Pomone, of 44 guns, with about 60 sail, under convoy for Gibraltar, Malta, and Sicily; Thompeuse, and Little Belt, with about 10 sail for Africa; Growler, with eight sail of victuallers for the fleet off L'Orient; L'Aimable, with eleven transports, having on board the 20th Regiment of Foot, and the Queen's, bound, it is supposed, for the Tagus; Ann tender for Bristol; Portuguese schooner Angelica, with a Portuguese Messenger for Oporto; and Patriot, for Corunna and Gibraltar. His Majesty's ship Thais, with about 30 sail from Portsmouth for the Brazils, put in here yesterday, and remain with the Steady gun-brig. Arrived this day his Majesty's ship Bonne Citoyenne, from off Brest. The Princess Amelia, with mails for Corunna, sailed this day. The Portuguese brig Mevo del Mundo, for the Brazils, is on shore, with six feet water in her hold; will be obliged to reland.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Friday last as Mr. Byne, of Stepney, was angling for fish, in Bow Creek, below Blackwall, standing near the brink, he was taken in a fit, fell into the stream, and sank; fortunately for him, some watermen being near at hand, he was soon picked up, and used every means in their power to recover him of his fit, and also to discharge the water he had imbibed: in two hours time he was enabled to walk about. He handsomely rewarded his deliverers for their humane attention.

Wednesday morning a Gentleman of the name of Stuart, residing in Brompton Crescent, Chelsea, walked to Brompton-row, and called for a coach from the stand. The coachman refused to take him, when he immediately returned home, and soon after shot himself with a pistol, and instantly expired.

At Union Hall, on Friday, a genteel young woman, named Dogarty, made her appearance to answer to a summons preferred against her by the Rev. J. Niven, by whose statement it appeared that the defendant, on Sunday last, during his performing divine service at Vauxhall Chapel, attempted to interrupt him. The above charge having been clearly proved by the evidence of many respectable witnesses, the prisoner was held to bail, in conjunction with two sureties of 50*l.* each, at the next General Sessions, which are to be held at Horsemonger Lane.

FOR THE RESTORATION OF SIGHT.—Among all the evils attendant upon humanity none are more to be lamented than those that deprive us of the free exercise of our outward faculties, and particularly that of sight. A remedy for the removal of that defect in sight, ought to obtain the Patronage of the British Public, that it may be freely used among the lower classes who are unable to purchase so inestimable a blessing as that of the removal of defects in the sight. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 99, Hatton Garden, have the pleasure of informing the Public, that they have in their possession an unparalleled remedy for all disorders attendant upon the deficiency in loss of sight. They have testimonials sufficient in their possession to place its efficacy and value beyond doubt. Mr. and Mrs. Williams attend at No. 99, Hatton Garden, from ten to twelve, and from two till five, every day: and upon notice, attend Ladies and Gentlemen at their own houses.—They always apply the remedy in person.—N. B. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have gratuitously distributed their Medicine for the last four years; and have now been advised to form a General Dispensary, to be supported by Subscription, that all Classes may have the opportunity of recovering their perfect sight. To this humane institution Mr. and Mrs. W. beg to direct the attention of the Public.

DIED.

At Hull, on the 9th ult. Widow Pinder. By her register, it appears, that she was born at Louth, Lincolnshire, the 7th of July, 1704; so that she had attained the age of 104 years.

On Wednesday night, the 27th ult. in Dublin, the Right Hon. John Thomas Earl of Clanricarde, General in the Army, Colonel of the 66th regiment, Governor of Hull, and Custos Rotulorum, in the county of Galway. The first Marquis of Clanricarde, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. was, perhaps, as able and distinguished a loyalist and patriot as that æra so celebrated for great men produced.

On Monday se'nnight, at the Trinity House, at Hull, aged 76, Mrs. Gunhouse, widow of the late Capt. Rd. Gunhouse, of Liverpool. Her death was occasioned by a piece of the shell of a crab-fish running into her thumb, which caused a mortification.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.—Since Monday we have not received many fresh arrivals of Grain, but there is much left on the market from former sales. Wheat remains dull at Monday's prices. Barley and Beans are without alteration. Our buyers would scarcely purchase any Oats to-day; the trade is very dull but prices not lower.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	THURSDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	68 a	78	Wheat	68 a	78
Fine ditto	80 a	84	Fine ditto	78 a	84
Rye (New)	46 a	52	Rye (New)	36 a	40
Barley	42 a	48	Barley	42 a	48
Malt (New)	66 a	76	Malt (New)	70 a	75
White Peas, boilers	126 a	136	White Peas, boilers	110 a	120
Grey Peas	54 a	60	Grey Peas	60 a	64
Beans	62 a	68	Beans	62 a	68
Tick ditto (Old)	60 a	66	Tick ditto	58 a	61
Oats	42 a	46	Oats	39 a	43
Poland ditto	47 a	48	Poland ditto	42 a	46
Rape Seed £36 a £39			Rape Seed £37 a £40		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Thursday.	s.	s.	Thursday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	65 a	68	American Flour	44 a	48
Second ditto	55 a	65	per barrel of 196 lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from July 23 to July 29—Total, 3,343 quarters, from 67s. to 87s.—Average 82s. 6½d. or 1s. 4d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending July 30.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	81	6	Beans	63	5
Rye	55	1	Peas	67	7
Barley	44	2	Oatmeal	52	9
Oats	38	10	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, AUG. 4.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	19 10 a	22 10	Oats, per qr.	2 6 a	2 10
Barley, per qr.	2 4 a	2 8	Beans, do.	3 8 a	3 13

Peas £0. 0s. a £0. 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 3d of Aug. 1808, is 1*l.* 19s. 11½d. per cwt, exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	3 5 a	4 0	Kent	3 10 a	4 4
Sussex	3 0 a	4 0	Sussex	3 5 a	4 0
Essex	3 0 a	4 4	Farnham	5 0 a	7 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 10 0	Average	5 15 0
	Straw	1 19 0 a	2 5 0		2 2 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 16 0		6 0 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 16 0		7 1 0
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 0 0		1 18 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 6 0		5 15 0
	Clover	7 7 0 a	7 10 0		7 8 0
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 2 0		1 19 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 8 a	5 10	Beef	3 6 a	4 8
Mutton	4 8 a	5 8	Mutton	4 0 a	5 0
Veal	5 0 a	6 8	Veal	3 4 a	4 8
Pork	5 0 a	6 0	Pork	4 0 a	5 4
Lamb	6 0 a	7 0	Lamb	4 0 a	6 0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 800—Sheep and Lambs, 7,500
Calves, 240—Pigs 180

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts,	18 a	22½	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	27 a	33
Merchants' Backs	17½ a	19½	—— 50 a 70lb.	36 a	39
Dressing Hides	16 a	20	—— 80 a 90lb.	31 a	34
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	21½	—— heavy	22 a	25
Flat Ordinary	16 a	17	Seals, small	39 a	43
Tanned Horse,	20 a	23	—— large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 36*l.* a 38*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	0 a	11 0
Middling	1 10 a	2 2	Engl. Horse	10 0 a	17 0
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10	Shearlings	2 0 a	2 8
			Lamb Skins	1 6 a	2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.—Bigg's, 50s.; Bryan, 47s.; Croft's, 45s. 6d.; Heaton, 50s.; Hebburn, 51s.; Charlotte, 53s.; Percy, 51s.; Wall's End, 52s. 9d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 51s. 9d.; Wall's End (Bell's), 52s. 9d.; Blyth, 46s.; Cowpen, 45s.; Hartley, 45s. 6d.

94 Ships at Market—remain unsold 13½.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	— 0 a	67 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	81 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	106 0	Yell. Russia, do.	92 0 a	94 0
—— mottled	— 0 a	110 0	White, do.	87 0 a	88 0
—— curd	— 0 a	114 0	Soap,	— 0 a	88 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	14 0	Graves	— 0 a	14 0
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	15 0	Good Dregs	— 0 a	14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 2d. Clare, 5s. 2d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 1d.—Average 5s. 1½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock				243½		
3 per Cent. Consol.	68¼ ⅞ 8	68 ⅞ ¼	67½ ⅝	67⅞ ¼	67⅞ ¼ ⅜	67⅞ ½
3 per Cent. Reduced	68⅝	68⅛ ¼ ⅜	68⅛ ¼	68⅛ ¼	68⅛ ¼	68⅛ ¼
4 per Cent. Consol.		85 4½ ⅝	84½ ⅝	84½ ⅝	84⅝ ⅝ ¾	84⅝ ⅝ ¾ ⅞
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	99½	99 98¾	98¼ 9	99 8¾ ⅞	98⅞ ⅝	98⅛ ⅜
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	19	18.15-16	18 15-16	18 15-16	18 15-16	18 15-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ans.			67½ ⅜		67⅛	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years		7⅛ 11-16		7⅛ 11-16	7⅛ 11-16	
Irish 5 per Cent.				97⅛		
South Sea Stock						
India Stock						
Do. Bonds	4, 6 pm.	4, 6 pm.	4, 6 pm.	5, 7 pm.	5, 6 pm.	4, 6 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	4, 7 pm.	4, 7 pm.	4, 6 pm.	4, 6 pm.	4, 7 pm.	4, 6 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£22 6s.
Omnium	2 pm.	2 1¼ pm.	1¾ 2 pm.	1¼ 1¾ pm.	1¼ 1 pm.	
Consols for Account	68¼	68¼ 68	68⅛	68 7⅛	67⅞ ½	67½ ⅝
India for Opening						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	36	3 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	35	7	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	5 2 U.	Leghorn	49½	
Hamburgh	35	2 2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	35	2 2½ U.	Venice	52 ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16	Naples	42	
Do.	24	2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	24		Oporto	67	
Madrid	42	effec.	Dublin	10¼ per Ct.	
Cadiz	43½	effec.	Cork	11¼	
			N. Dol.	Dd. p. oz.	

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	1	0
Dublin	0	2
Waterford	1	2
Guernsey	0	1
Jersey	0	1

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 33. SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER THIRTY-THREE.

SOME OBSERVATIONS RELATIVE TO THE CONDUCT OUR ARMY OUGHT TO OBSERVE IN SPAIN.

To want of harmony and co-operation on the part of the Allies, all the disasters, which Europe has suffered during the course of the revolutionary war, have been generally attributed. These complaints have not been confined to this or that particular country; they have been repeated throughout the Continent. There is not a state, which formed part of the coalitions against France, that does not accuse the other members of the Confederacy of lukewarmness and even treachery. To whatever cause this disunion is to be attributed, that it did exist is generally allowed. A sense of danger had united Austria and Prussia, Spain and Great Britain in the same cause. This union was thought too unnatural to last: the parts which composed it were too heterogeneous to resist rooted prejudices and national jealousy. This opinion was soon verified: the Austrians and Prussians before the end of the first campaign, so far from rendering each other assistance, manifested the most indecent joy when either suffered a defeat. On perusing the history of that time, we know not what we should most admire, the bravery and patience of the soldiers, or the folly of the several governments and the misconduct of the Generals. After the capture of Valenciennes, both Austrians and English neglected every measure which could render co-operation useful and success certain. Defeat, flight, and the loss of the Netherlands were the consequence. The same disasters attended the operations of our army and that of the Russians in Holland, and proceeded from the same cause. The Austrians and Russians experienced similar misfortunes in Italy and Switzerland, through the disunion of the Commanders.

The cause of these disasters was so notorious, that every expectation of success from coalitions was considered chimerical; and this method of resisting the French was thought so insufficient, that the Allies, as well as the enemy, laughed at the idea of expecting from it any ultimate advantage. History was referred to on the occasion; and it contained so many proofs of the prevailing sentiment, that coalition and defeat became synonimous. The failure of the formidable league of Cambray, the inefficacy of the united efforts of Charles the Fifth, and our Henry the Eighth, to make any decisive impression on France; the success of Frederick against the greater part of Europe, were triumphantly mentioned as unanswerable arguments against the utility of coalitions.

This opinion is so very specious, that it would be worth while to investigate, why an union of many against one, in contests between nations, is seldom productive of any considerable result. This miscarriage cannot be imputed to national prejudices exclusively; because if jealousy [illegible] national emulation has as great an influence on the [illegible] time. It cannot, therefore, with any appearance of truth, be attributed to the influence which national animosity may have on the armies. It originates solely in the pride, self-love, and incompetency of the Generals. To them, and to them alone, is the blame to be imputed; for almost every confederacy has been successful in the beginning. Venice was brought to the very verge of destruction by the league; nothing but the dissentions and jealousy of the members could have saved the Republic from ruin. Prussia was reduced to a similar state, notwithstanding the genius of her Monarch, and owed her safety to a similar cause. France was likewise unsuccessful in the commencement, and was preserved from destruction by a difference of views and interests on the part of her enemies. When she was in the zenith of her glory, under the greatest of her Kings, a confederacy, directed by our great Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, was invariably successful against her. These two great men, during a war which lasted eleven years, were never known to disagree; and this harmony of opinion and coincidence of views threatened to overturn a power, which, for near half a century, was the terror of Europe. It cannot also be denied that the miserable passions and ignorance of the Generals, together with the selfishness of the different Cabinets, have contributed most to render France so formidable as she is at present. A new Confederacy is forming against her, better organized, it is to be hoped, than the preceding. However, the only way to produce a different result, is by chusing other men and means. The experience of former times will teach us more prudence and circumspection. It must be considered at the same time, that this is the last effort Europe, according to all probability, will be able to make; and if she succumb, she is lost without a prospect of being able to retreive her affairs. A few observations on the conduct fit to be observed in this critical juncture, will not be impertinent. They will be important, if they have no other merit than that of engaging some other writer to treat the subject.

Some years ago the reputation of our army had sunk very low in the opinion of the Continent. But this prejudice did not last long. Our splendid success in Egypt and the battle of Maida, effaced the stigma our arms had suffered before Dunkirk and at the Helder. Another opinion, more injurious and equally unfounded, likewise prevailed, that our soldiers were guilty of the greatest excesses, and our officers of intoxication. This unjust prejudice against the latter, probably gave occasion to an infamous report, which was in general circulation abroad, that our army was never attacked by the enemy towards the end of the campaign of 1793, till about six or seven in the evening, when too free an indulgence in the pleasures of the table was said to have incapacitated our Generals from commanding with that steadiness and coolness which can alone insure victory. No man in this country will give credit to so dishonourable an aspersion, but, as it has been industriously and universally circulated, the more cautious we ought to be, that we give no future pretext for so base a calumny. However, the Officers, who served in Flanders, are most interested in this report. Though our army is as free as any in Europe from a vice so fatal to subordination, yet precautions should be taken that our

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soldiers never fall into it. They are now going to a country where spirituous liquors are incomparably cheaper than at home. A most excellent regulation was introduced in the Expedition commanded by Lord Cathcart, which was sent to co-operate with the Russians and Swedes during the last Austrian war. Our Readers will excuse a short digression here, in order to do justice to that distinguished officer. During the short stay he made at that time on the Banks of the Weser, he left a deep and permanent impression on the inhabitants, by his condescension and conciliating manners; and the discipline he maintained among his men, was the subject of universal praise. But to return to our subject, this regulation consisted in a temporary diminution of the pay. The privates were allowed no more than sixpence a day, whilst the remainder was preserved for them till their return. This was productive of several advantages. Besides a considerable sum they had to receive on their return, it preserved them from those excesses which their full pay would have exposed them to in a country, where brandy is so very cheap. As the Spaniards are the soberest and most decent people upon earth, the necessity of a similar regulation for our army which is going to assist them, will be strongly felt; for no vice would sink our national character lower in their estimation, than that of drunkenness. It is now very high in that country; and if we wish to preserve the affection and esteem of that high-minded people, we must adopt their temperance. This virtue should be particularly recommended to our young officers, for regulations will be useless unless they give the example to their men. They cannot be ignorant that the fate of Europe and of their country is in their hands; and what must be sacred to a soldier, the fame of the British army is attached to their conduct.

Another circumstance cannot be too strongly, and too frequently recommended, we mean a respect for the worship of the inhabitants. They are strongly attached, like all honest men, to the religious institutions of their fathers. Any pleasantries on that subject would betray as much ignorance as brutality; and would contribute more to alienate the inhabitants, than any other excess they could be guilty of. It would also be adviseable, that such of our soldiers as are Catholics, should, on their arrival in that country, march every Sunday to Church, under Officers of that persuasion. They should be accompanied likewise by the band of their regiment, as this custom is usual in Spain. This liberality will remove from the minds of the natives any prepossession they may have imbibed about our bigotted severity to the Catholics; and must have great influence on a continuance of harmony between the two nations. The strictest injunctions should be likewise given to restrain licentiousness towards the other sex. The Spaniards are proverbially delicate in that respect. It is too common with the soldiers of every country, when they are on foreign service, to imagine that a great latitude is allowed them on that very point; and the idea, that every brave man is naturally a gallant man, does not contribute to diminish this licentiousness. It has been productive, however, of the most pernicious abuses; and the brave man, who would blush to be guilty of a dishonourable action, is guilty, without remorse, of perfidy and atrocity towards the weaker sex. Soldiers, who are the protectors of the weak and the defenceless, will find it difficult to reconcile with that character, their ungenerous treatment in this respect. It is necessary to make these observations, because there have been examples of perfidy, the recital of which would fill an honest man with horror. To cover these atrocities the sacred institution of marriage has been abused, and soldiers have been known to marry several women in the course of a single campaign. This is a most revolting levity; and it is to be hoped that no instances of it will occur in our army. But should any be guilty of so daring a violation of social and divine laws, he should be punished with the same rigour, as he would be in this country for a similar crime. A relaxation of morals must be as fatal to a soldier's sense of honour, as to a man in private life; and it is worthy of notice that the greatest Generals have been most attentive to maintain in their army a sense of moral and religious feeling. The Greeks and Romans, in the finest ages of their Republics, never engaged in a war, or never fought a battle without first imploring the protection of Heaven for the success of their arms. And shall we, who are Christians, and who are fighting in the justest cause a nation was ever engaged in, overlook so awful an obligation. Two of the greatest heroes, and most extraordinary monarchs among the moderns, Gustavus Adolphus and Charles the Twelfth, were remarkable for maintaining religious sentiments in the minds of their soldiers. The attention of Suwarrow is known in this respect.

But all these regulations would be useless, without a *General* capable of enforcing them. The bravest army, and most distinguished for discipline, when conducted by a man of moderate abilities, loses its superiority against far inferior troops commanded by a distinguished officer. The history of every war, for more than two thousand years, gives us undeniable proofs of the truth of this assertion. It is not even sufficient that the general, who will command our armies in Spain, should possess distinguished military talents; he must possess all the requisites of a great man; he must join the abilities of the statesman, to those of a soldier. A country which is divided into as many governments, as there are juntas, and which will consequently have such a diversity of interests and views, as soon as the alarm of the present danger has subsided, requires a General, who is a consummate statesman. It is also necessary, that he possess a profound knowledge of their language and manners. The facility which this will give him in his negociations with the different Juntas, may be easily conceived. It will be flattering to the self-love of the nation; and a deficiency in this respect can never be remedied. A single phrase from the mouth of a victorious General, would have more weight on the resolutions of a popular assembly, than all the eloquence and wit of Mr. Canning himself. If he is ignorant of the language, he has no other intercourse with the natives, than through the medium of an interpreter:—how cold, how formal!—or he must speak to them in the language of their oppressors. From all we have said, we have no doubt on our minds that the disunion of the allies, the ill success of every former war, and the vast preponderance of the French, are to be attributed solely and exclusively to the incapacity of the *Generals*.'

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XXIX.

TO MR. COBBETT.

SIR—Your observations on the affairs of Spain and the *delicate* witticisms with which they are interlarded, though they may afford you and your friends a vast fund of satisfaction, have not had a similar effect on the public. I leave it to the impartial and the honest to judge of the degree of honour they do to your head and to your heart. You are justified, however, in laying claims to the honour of singularity on the occasion; and if it be a mark of genius that you, whilst every bosom in the different ranks of society throbs with ecstacy at the prospect of ultimate success on the side of innocence and virtue, should feel no other sensation but a desire to indulge in scurrility and invective, you have *unenvied* pretensions to a superiority of intellect. Beware of this exclusive privilege, Mr. Cobbett! An English Public, though far from being inimical to eccentricity on common occasions, are so tenacious in some matters, that they would renounce their characteristic toleration, and view that man more in the light of a monster, than of a hero, who is *singular* enough to feel in the contemplation of moral and national events, only a desire to indulge in the worst and most perverted feelings of the human heart. Reflect, therefore, seriously if the pleasure of indulging in a gratification, let it be ever so congenial to your principles and disposition, will afford a compensation for the esteem of a British Public. However, I am not qualified to appreciate the satisfaction which a cankered heart, joined to an irregular imagination may enjoy from bidding defiance to those

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moral sentiments which are so much valued by the multitude. I have never been admitted into our modern school of Ethics, and have no other guide to regulate my judgment and principles, but that ancient system of morals, which will appear to a person of your daring turn of mind, as imposing too many restrictions on the natural liberty of man. If my notions appear to you, in the course of our correspondence, too narrow and illiberal, you will impute them to the prejudices of the school in which I was educated. You, Sir, who indulge in a greater latitude of principle, and are versed in the boldest theories of the French philosophers, will condemn the contractedness of my notions. Indifferent however to your opinion, as you are to my animadversions, I will, without further preface, proceed to the subject of this letter.

The opinions you have constantly insinuated, though you had not the courage to come forward boldly with them, relative to the present contest between the Spaniards and their oppressors, leave no doubt on my mind as to your intentions. I will appeal, however, to the public if your vile attack on the Spanish Nobility be justifiable or not? You must and ought to have known, that not a hundredth part of them were assembled at Bayonne. Besides you were not ignorant that the distinguished Personages, who are Deputies from the Spanish Provinces to our Government are Noblemen, and that the Generals who are beating the French in every direction, and that the Members who compose the several Juntas are Noblemen. I will ask you then how you could have the unblushing effrontery to insert the following passage in the last number of your *Political Register*: "His (Joseph Bonaparte's) reception upon the road, as well "as at Madrid, clearly shows, I think, that besides the *rascally* "*Nobility*, he has a very powerful party in the kingdom, and "which party will, *in my opinion*, daily increase." This whole passage betrays so absolute an ignorance of the events which have occurred in that country; so base an aspersion of a numerous and dignified class of that nation, because a few from cowardice or compulsion have yielded to the bayonets of Bonaparte; and at the same time, so dishonourable a perversion of facts, that I defy any man, actuated by motives different from yours, to read it without mingled sentiments of horror and indignation. This passage, so replete with ignorance, presumption, and scurrility, will establish your reputation in the judgment of your contemporaries. Having diligently perused your Journal of late, and though disgusted by the self-sufficiency of the writer, I was imposed on by an appearance of candour and liberality; and was willing to impute the grossness and licentiousness of your style more to the manners and education of the man, than to the perversity of his heart. Feeling likewise a strong bias for freedom of discussion, I was willing to exculpate the extreme licentiousness of your pen on account of the supposed honesty of your intentions. "This, Mr. Cobbet," I would frequently say to persons, who have condemned you as much for your opinions, as for the vulgarity of your style, "is "probably sincere in his intentions, notwithstanding the intem- "perance of his language." Though experience and reflection might have convinced me, that an individual, whose philippics, in this agony of universal liberty, are directed against the only Government which is the last prop of independence, must be a very dangerous character, whether his invectives proceed from mistaken zeal, a corroded heart, or innate brutality.

You cannot have forgotten that two months are scarce elapsed, when the most sanguine looked forward with anxiety and diffidence to the termination of the contest we are engaged in with Bonaparte—a man, whose abilities are as extensive as his conduct is flagitious; who joins to the immense resources he has at his disposal, an unextinguishable hatred to this country, her institutions, and even name; who knows that his reputation of a demi-god, or of the greatest villain that ever disgraced humanity, depends on its ruin or prosperity; who is convinced that his vast empire is tottering as long as Englishmen retain their independence and opulence. I will now ask you, if you have any feelings of an Englishman left, how you could indulge in that outrageous attack on the Spanish nobility, after a great majority of them have come forward with life and fortune against the man I have now described? Sir, whatever indignation I may feel in the perusal of your Register, I will not descend to the baseness of calling you a *rascal*, but declare your conduct to be the most unexampled and unprincipled that a public writer could have been guilty of. Whilst you are indulging yourself at Botley, under the protection of a government, which secures you in the enjoyment of opulence and liberty, you have the unparalleled insolence to denominate *rascals*, the very men who are shedding their blood to resist the inveterate enemy of your country and their own! What is General *Castanos* but a nobleman? What is Count *Tilli*, Marquis de Compigny, General Palafox, Cuesta, the Members of the Juntas, and the Deputies now in England, but noblemen? Sir, I have observed with shame and regret, because I am not your personal enemy, however I may detest your principles, and reprobate the indecency of your invectives, that the abilities of an Englishman should be employed to calumniate the ostensible persons in Spain and England, who are peculiarly called on by their situation to oppose the pernicious ambition of Bonaparte: but in speaking of that man, you seem to lay aside the savageness of your disposition, and, with the fawning servility of a Parisian journalist, call him "*Napoleon*," the "*Emperor Napoleon*." There is some excuse for Frenchmen, for the slightest deviation from etiquette would be punished with imprisonment, and the confiscation of property. But where are your English feelings?—Where is your vaunted detestation of tyrants, when you can have the baseness to call that traitor *Emperor*? On what occasion have the government or people of this country acknowledged his usurpation? And when did he arrogate this title of Emperor? After the murder of Pichegru, and after he attempted to murder Moreau! He sealed it, as he did every other act of his life, with murder—with that of the amiable and enlightened Palm. And this usurper, this avowed enemy of liberty, this murderer, the humane Mr. Cobbett, the sturdy champion in the cause of freedom, never mentions without the greatest respect; whilst he brands the noble patriots of Spain with the infamous epithet "*raschls!*"—Shame on the feelings of that man who will speak of a villain with respect, and call honest men rascals! I would advise you, as interest seems to have great influence on the approbation you bestow, to be more circumspect in your future numbers, for the cause of patriotism in Spain and England, in spite of your virulence and obloquy, will triumph over that of the Bonaparte's.

I would likewise wish to know whence you received your information that Joseph Bonaparte was received with such distinguished marks of affection at Madrid, and on the way thither; *and that he has a very powerful party in the kingdom, besides the rascally nobility?* Inform the public how numerous this very powerful party is—a third part of the population, or more? Condescend to be more explicit; for you cannot but know, Sir, that the destinies of Spain and of Europe depend on a circumstance which you treat with so much *nonchalance*. For so positive an assertion you must have unquestionable authority. And will you have the courage to include so large a proportion of the Spanish population under your denomination of rascally? But to return to your important information:—It must have been transmitted to you by our accredited agents, or you have taken it from the Seville Gazette. Or has it been suggested by your own heart? Or have you extracted it from the Moniteur? For my part, I see no other way of accounting for this strange opinion, than that you either wished it were so, and gave credit to it; or that, in writing it, you were suddenly deprived of memory and judgment. However, I will be more careful of your reputation than you are of your own, and will rather consider you a political blockhead than a political knave.—Your ungovernable disposition has placed you in the unfortunate predicament, that you must pass either for one or the other. I will, therefore, notwithstanding any indignation you may express at my charitable explanation of your conduct, not impute it to villainy, but to folly. But whatever were your motives, the palpable falshood of your declaration must be exposed; and whatever reluctance I may feel in accusing you of a dishonest attempt to counteract the magnanimous exertions of our countrymen in favour of the Spaniards, I feel no inclination to allow you to delude or damp the ignorant by your insolent affectation of *infallibility* in political matters. Your information has been entirely derived from the French papers. Which shall we believe? the Moniteur and you, or that of our agents in Spain, which is supported by the experience of ages, and the unadulterated feelings of mankind? It is impossible, Sir, that a Bonaparte could have been well received in Madrid, where, about a month before his arrival, his sanguinary brother-in-law, the infamous *Murat*, butchered so many thousands of the inhabitants. Whatever degrading conclusion you may be justified in drawing of the feelings of men, there are injuries which can rouse even the basest and most insensible to resistance and revenge. These injuries have been done to the unfortunate inhabitants of that capital. There is not a family which has not the loss of some relative to lament; and you have, nevertheless, the audacity to assert that a Bonaparte, whose name is associated in their minds with perfidy, pillage, and murder, has been joyfully received at Madrid, where there is not a stone that is not stained with the blood of the unfortunate victims, who have

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been immolated to the ferocious ambition of that detestable family. However, Mr. Cobbett, whatever information you may have received, and whatever may be your wishes, I congratulate my countrymen and the Spaniards, that neither the suggestions of your head, nor the feelings of your heart, have a decisive influence on the success of the united cause.

Civis.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

CORUNNA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, AUG. 1.

"The following official dispatches have been received by express:—

"*Head Quarters at Andujar, Six o'Clock in the Evening, July 19, 1808.*

"*Most Serene Seignors,*

"At half-past five, an Officer came in with a flag of truce, requesting that orders should be given to General La Pena to suspend hostilities whilst General Dupont should hold a conference with General Reding. I replied in the negative. A few moments after I received a letter from General Pena himself, informing me that they had solicited terms of Capitulation. I grant them no other terms than that they shall be prisoners of war, with permission to the General and his Officers to wear their swords, and to take with them a portmanteau each, filled with their clothes only, in consequence of the pillage which they have committed in our towns; assuring them, however, at the same time, that they shall be treated with the same respect as those belonging to the squadron at Cadiz, and in a manner worthy of Spanish generosity. Whilst the details are preparing, I beg leave to acquaint your Highnesses, that we have taken some cannon and prisoners, and, in short, that General Dupont is completely hemmed in on all sides.

"May God preserve your Highnesses many years.

"*The Most Serene Seignor Xavier de Castanos.*

"*The Most Serene the Supreme Junta of Government.*"

"N. B. A dispatch of the same date, and communicating the same intelligence, has been received from Seignor Count Tilli, a member of this Supreme Junta, who accompanies the General of the army."

NOTE OF THE SUPREME JUNTA.

"Seville, July 20.—The Supreme Junta has the most entire satisfaction to inform the public, that by a dispatch received this day, by express, from the Most Excellent Seignor D. Francisco Xavier Castanos, Captain-General of the Forces of Andalusia, of which a literal extract is hereto annexed, a most convincing proof is giving of the military talents with which the operations have been conducted, inasmuch as the results exactly correspond with the well-digested plan which had been formed. So fortunate have they been, that from the very first encounter, the enemy has continued to fly with the utmost disgrace, and his flight has been a complete rout: this effect having been produced by events which he certainly could not have prevented.

'*Most Serene Seignors,*

'In my dispatch of the 17th, I acquainted you with the state of our operations and proceedings. On the 13th, General Reding wrote to inform me, that at nine in the morning he entered Baylen with his own division and that of the Marquis de Compeigne, which I had ordered to join him; and that the enemy were retreating from that place to Guarroman, having left behind only a grand guard, which was put to the rout. I instantly wrote to Reding to attack Andujar, in flank, with the two divisions, whilst I should attack it in front. I was preparing to execute my plan at day-break this morning, when, at two o'clock, I was apprised that the enemy were evacuating Andujar, and making a precipitate flight by the road to Madrid. I cannot conceal my surprise, that the inhabitants of Andujar did not give me the slightest notice of this movement.

'Finding that the enemy were making their escape from me, I ordered General Lapena, with his division and some reinforcements, to harass their rear; a disposition so much the more proper, as I had just received a letter from General Reding, informing me that he had marched from Baylen at three in the morning, with the intention of making his attack upon Andujar at eleven; so that in consequence of his active and opportune movement, Dupont will find himself placed between these two divisions and that of General La Pena. I flatter myself that the result will correspond with the well-combined dispositions of the plan. Your Highness may hourly expect intelligence of the intended attack of to-day, for which every thing is prepared. I occupy this city with the division of General Jones, where I have taken a position adapted to circumstances. The enemy have left 300 sick, and it is believed that General Vedel was killed in the affair of Menjibar. I have also received advice from Commandant Cruz, that he had proceeded with his sharpshooters to Los Banos, in order to cover the movements of the respective divisions; and, if Col. Balderanos has followed my instructions to him, a most favourable opportunity will occur of occupying Despenaperros; since, in a dispatch which we have intercepted, dated the 16th, from the Chief of the Staff of the French army at Baylen, to the Commandant of both Elena, the latter is directed to march to Guarroman, leaving only 300 men at that point. May God preserve your Most Serene Highnesses many years.

'*Head-quarters at Andujar, 8 o'clock in the morning, July 19, 1808.*

'*The Most Serene Seignor Xavier de Castanos.*

'*The Most Serene Seignors the President and Members of the Supreme Junta of Government.*'

"By the same Courier Extraordinary has been received a dispatch from the Most Excellent Seignor Count de Tilli, a Member of the Supreme Junta, which, in addition to the communication from his Excellency the General in Chief, mentions the deplorable situation to which the enemy has reduced the town of Andujar. It is undoubtedly a matter of surprise, however well practised these banditti are in the arts of corruption, that there should be room to suspect any of the inhabitants of that place of disloyalty, or adhering to the enemy. But should these suspicions be confirmed, they may well tremble at the example which this Supreme Authority is preparing, in order to satisfy the public, and to prevent similar proceedings in other places which may have the misfortune to fall into the enemy's hands. This dispatch also contains the inventories of two magazines which the French left behind them at Andujar; but it likewise mentions a third which there had not been time to examine, and as we are in expectation of the still more important results of a decisive action, the whole of the requisite details will be subsequently communicated.

"*Juan Bautista Pardo, Secretary.*"

DEFEAT AND SURRENDER OF THE FRENCH ARMY UNDER GENERAL DUPONT.

LETTERS FROM GENERALS CASTANOS AND TILLI, TO THE SUPREME JUNTA OF SPAIN AND THE INDIES.

"*Most Serene Seignor,*

"I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Highness the most complete victory which has followed the battle of Baylen. General Dupont, and the whole of his division, with guns, artillery, baggage, &c. are prisoners of war. Those troops which had not entered into the action, although they had embarked in disaster, are included in the capitulation, and obliged to return to France by sea; so that there does not remain a single Frenchman in Andalusia. The general details will be communicated by my nephew, Colonel Don Pedro Augustin Giron, Adjutant-General of the Infantry; and whilst the circumstantial details of the whole are preparing, I think it proper to inform your Highness, that the bravery of the troops and Officers, their constancy, suffering, and privations, correspond with the just opinion which your Highness entertains of them, and with the conception which I had formed of their patriotism and zeal for the public cause.

"I take the liberty of requesting of your Highness to perform for me the vow which I had made of dedicating this action to the glorious St. Ferdinand.

"God preserve your Highness many years.

"*The Most Serene Seignor Xavier De Castanos.*

"*Head-quarters, at Andujar, July 21.*"

"*To the Most Serene the President of the Supreme Junta of Government.*"

The following is a Dispatch from his Excellency Count Tilli:—

"Yesterday the 20th instant, Spain, or to speak more properly, the army of your Highness, gained the most glorious victory which this nation has witnessed for many ages. The result is an exact copy of the action of Pavia. In a few hours the Andalusians were freed from the French armies. The division of Dupont, with all its baggage, booty, and all its generals, are prisoners of war; and besides these the division which occupied his Majesty's dominions, from the summit of the Pyrenees,

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as far as Bayles, are bound to evacuate the peninsula by sea.—This is in brief the sum of the Treaty, which I and his Excellency Seignor Castanos had last night the happiness of signing; and as we retired from the field of battle at twelve o'clock at night, without sleep, and exhausted, it is not possible to send to your Highness a detail of the capitulation, and of the military achievements that have been performed, which shall be done as soon as time will permit.

"The bearer of this agreeable intelligence is the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Column of Provincial Grenadiers, Don Pedro Augustin Giron, Brevet-Colonel, and Adjutant-General, an Officer of the greatest merit, who, by the talents and valour which he has displayed in many actions, and particularly since he has been with this army, has shewn himself worthy of every favour which your Highness can bestow upon him.

"I have this day given orders for taking the oath of allegiance to our Sovereign Don Ferdinand VII. which proceeding had not previously taken place in this city; and also that *Te Deum* shall be sung, and that there shall be an illumination for three nights successively.

"May God preserve your Highness many years.

"*The Most Serene Seignor* TILLY.

"*Head-quarters, at Andujar, July* 21, 1808."

"*To the Most Serene Seignor the President, and Members of the Supreme Junta of Spain and the Indies.*"

GENERAL CASTANOS' ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

AN ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY BY THE MOST EXCELLENT SEIGNOR D. FRANCIS XAVIER DE CASTANOS, COMMANDANT OF THE CAMP AT ST. ROCHE, NOW GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE ANDALUSIANS.

"A man, upon whom flattery and meanness alone have conferred the title of hero—a man full of ambition, and the petty band of slaves who surround him, have formed the great project of subjugating us. Deception, perfidy, and treason, have hitherto been the instruments of so ill-premeditated an enterprize. The Spaniards will doubtless unite, and cause their most sacred rights to be respected. We already know that many provinces and communities are animated with the same heroism which we ourselves have displayed from the moment that the evil was rent asunder which covered this iniquitous project. It is extremely important, nay indispensable, that all of us should move to secure the attainment of so noble an object. Each and all ought to contribute all that lies in his power. This is an obligation dictated by the heart from the moment that we remark its first emotions.

"Generous and heroic inhabitants of this happy town, you require not the aid of eloquence to stimulate your ardent souls. You have given and great this moment giving sufficient examples. Rush to the field of honour in quest of our brothers, who are soldiers by profession, that they may instruct you in the first elements of the military art, on which strength and victory principally depend. In the mean time be assured that your families will not be reduced to want or beggary. The opulent ranks of this place will provide for your subsistence. Fear not that the wealthy will spare their treasures. They will deposit all their services of plate in the hands of the Government; and when they eat and drink out of wooden spoons and earthen vessels, they will enjoy the pleasing satisfaction that these instruments of mere luxury are destined to the defence of our Religion, our King, our Country, and our Liberty.

"Ministers of the Sanctuary, be you the first to preach, and to give the example of this important confidence. Be persuaded that both ecclesiastical and civil laws admit of selling the property of the Church in circumstances of such urgent necessity as the present. Convince the faithful that you are penetrated with this genuine doctrine, which, in times not so calamitous, was taught by St. Bernard; for he said, 'it was not conformable with our holy religion, that the Church should flourish in its possessions whilst her poor were necessitous; that she should decorate her walls with gold, and abandon her children to nakedness.'

"And you, Mothers, worthy of so many heroes, who know how to excite the most noble and heroic passions of the human heart, hasten to present to Government your jewels, your rings, and ornaments. Fear not the decay of your attractive graces; you will always be agreeable; and though your exterior decorations should be less conspicuous, you will acquire such a degree of mental perfection and heroism as to attract the esteem of virtuous men, and to command respect even from the weak, the vicious, and the prodigate. "*F. X. C.*"

MURCIA, JULY 4.—On the 26th Seignor Caro attacked Moncey's army at Bunols, and made great havoc among his cavalry and infantry. After this defeat, Moncey retreated to between Quarte and Mislata, where he was attacked a second time by Seignor Caro, and sustained considerable loss. During the night of the 27th, Seignor Caro advanced to cover and defend Valencia. The enemy directed his march towards that city on the 28th, and made a furious attack upon it. They began a discharge of musketry and artillery at one P. M. and continued the firing incessantly until eight in the evening. The inhabitants returned the fire with cannon planted on the gates and on the walls, and also with an incessant discharge of musketry from the tops of the houses. The gate of Quarte was the principal object of attack throughout the whole of the action. But the continued firing from the citadel, and the glorious resistance made by the army of Seignor Caro, who charged with their bayonets, occasioned so great a slaughter among the enemy, that at eight o'clock they were obliged to retreat to their head-quarters, between Quarte and Mislata, which was defended by strong batteries. On the 29th, the forces under the command of Seignors Gervellon and Llamas advanced towards the enemy, in order to attack him on all sides, by placing him between the fire of the City and of the Murcian and Valencian armies; and it last this moment thought that there is not a remnant left of these robbers, who, to their other losses, have to add that of six pieces of cannon.

Since writing the above the Post has arrived, and brings intelligence that the French were entirely destroyed, with the exception of from one to 2000 men, who were wandering about the country and endeavouring to make their escape, but who were expected to share the same fate with the rest.

RIO SECO, JULY 23.—The French, driven to rage and madness by the great slaughter and discomfiture which they had sustained in the battle of the 14th, entered this place with fire and sword, putting to death every one who fell in their way in the streets, and in the houses. In one street they killed 129 individuals, and in a single ward upwards of 200. The place is every where filled with dead bodies. This carnage was followed by an indiscriminate pillage, which continued during the whole of the night; and whatever they could not carry away with them they destroyed. Church vestments, and utensils, plate, challices, pyxes, and sacred hosts, all carried off, all plundered—the images dashed in pieces!—virgins, matrons, widows, **** young and old, all *****.

VALENCIA, JULY 24.—On the day of San Buenaventura we were kept in a state of constant alarm from five in the morning until about twelve at noon. During all this time nothing was to be heard but an uninterrupted cannonade in the direction of Montealegre, Palacios, and the convent of Mattalana. After the battle, the French having first pillaged and destroyed the places just mentioned, entered the town of Rio Seco, where they committed the most horrid enormities, and killed an incalculable number of people. Among these were five Franciscan friars, five Carmelites, and three Dominicans. They cut off the hands of a Curate, who sought to protect himself from outrage by elevating the host, robbed him of the cup, and threw away the sacred elements. It is impossible to ascertain the number of the French killed in the battle; but it is a fact that it is difficult to pass through those places, on account of the fœtid smell of the dead bodies. From the 16th up to this date, 150 waggons have passed through here, filled with their wounded, exclusive of those who still remain in Rio Seco. The Hospital, the Infirmary, and the streets, are filled with the wounded. Their army was one of the finest that France could produce.—They were all picked men. Their loss must have been very great; for a reinforcement of 1400 men, who arrived here on the 23d, had scarcely entered the place, when they received orders to proceed on their march.

LOWER SAXONY.

HAMBURGH, JULY 29.—We are assured, that intelligence was received at Copenhagen on the 23d, that the Russian General Buxhovden had surrounded and captured General Klingspor, with 12,000 men.

A rumour was also in circulation, that the alliance between Sweden and England is interrupted.

It was further reported there, that the Swedish squadron, under the command of Admiral Cederstrom, which appeared off Abo, met with such a reception from the flotilla and the batteries, that it was compelled to retire from that place with very considerable loss.

A Spanish regiment is encamped at Roschild, in the Island of Zealand, and 2000 Danes are encamped at Brunlingen, in the County of Holbeck.

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The day before yesterday, the Spanish officers and soldiers at the military depôt at Altona and in the vicinity, took the oath of allegiance to their new King, after the new Constitution had been read to them. Nothing was heard but acclamations of "Long live the King, Don Joseph Napoleon!" The French General Dupas gave a grand entertainment to the officers. After dinner, the health of the new King was drank, and repeated several times with unbounded applause. The Commander of the depôt is Seignior Hennosillas.

STATE PAPERS.

PROCLAMATION BY SIR CHAS. COTTON, BART.

ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE, &c. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

"INHABITANTS OF PORTUGAL—Deputations having reached me from all parts of the kingdom, soliciting succour, aid, and assistance, and stating to me the loyal, brave, and manly determination of the people of Portugal to establish the Government of their lawful Prince, and emancipate their country from French oppression:

"I send, agreeable to your requests, ships, troops, arms, and ammunition, and have directed the standard of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to be reared, round which every loyal Portuguese is hereby invited immediately to rally, and to take up arms in so just and so glorious a cause.

"To be successful, Portuguese, you must be unanimous; and, joined by your brave neighbours and friends the Spaniards, you must not be intimidated by menaces, nor seduced by promises.

"Some months experience must have convinced you of the effect of French *friendship*; it is now to British faith and assistance, aided by your own energy and efforts, that you will, I trust, be indebted to the restoration of your Prince, and the independence of your country.

(Signed) "C. COTTON.

"*Hibernia, off the Tagus, July 4*, 1808."

MANIFESTO OF THE PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL AGAINST FRANCE,

ON JUSTIFICATORY EXPOSITION OF THE CONDUCT OF THE COURT OF PORTUGAL WITH RESPECT TO FRANCE, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLUTION TO THE TIME OF THE INVASION OF PORTUGAL, AND OF THE MOTIVES THAT COMPELLED IT TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THAT INVASION, AND THE SUBSEQUENT DECLARATION OF WAR, MADE AFTER THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

[After a few general observations of State-formality, and an enumeration of the circumstances under which Portugal was placed last war, in respect to France, which are so well known, the Manifesto proceeds thus:]

"No sooner was the Treaty of 1801 concluded, than the Court of Portugal hastened to fulfill all its burthensome conditions, and to shew by the religious and punctual observation of all its engagements, how much it desired to confirm the good understanding which was re-established between the two Governments, and which ought to cause to be forgotten all the injuries it had suffered, and which certainly had never been provoked on its part. The conduct of the French Government was very different; as from the first moment peace was re-established, it required all kind of unjust sacrifices on the part of the Portuguese Government, in favour of the most extravagant and unfounded pretensions of France. Europe ought then to have foreseen that its subjugation from Lisbon to Petersburgh was determined in the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, and that it was necessary to combine to level the Colossus with the ground, or submit to be his victims.

"After a short interval, war broke out anew between England and France, and the Court of Portugal having made the greatest sacrifices to avoid war and the harsh and humiliating propositions of the French Government, thought itself fortunate to be able to conclude with the greatest sacrifices of money, the Treaty of 1804, in which France promised in the Sixth Article as follows:

"'The First Consul of the French Republic consents to acknowledge the neutrality of Portugal during the present war, and not to oppose any measures that may be taken with respect to the belligerent nations, agreeably to the principles and general laws of neutrality.'

"The French Government, from that time, received all the advantage of such a treaty; it never had occasion to make the smallest complaint against the Portuguese Government; yet was it during this same war, and after such a stipulation, that it required of the Court of Portugal, not only the infraction of the neutrality, but the declaration of war, in violation of all the treaties that existed between the two countries; and in which, in the case of war, acknowledged possible, it was determined how the subjects of two nations should be treated; and all this without Portugal having any cause of complaint against the British Government, which had even given it every kind of satisfaction, when the commanders of its ships of war had failed in that respect which was due to a neutral flag.

"The Emperor of the French, in the mean time, caused one of his squadrons, on board of which was his brother, to put to sea. It anchored in the Bay of all Saints, where it was received with every kind of respect, and was supplied with all sorts of refreshments. Yet, what is worthy of attention is, that at the very time the French Government received, on the part of that of Portugal, so many marks of friendship and consideration, the squadron burned some Portuguese vessels to conceal its route, with a promise of indemnity to the Proprietors, which promise was never performed. Europe may hence conclude the fate which awaits it, should the French Government acquire an ascendancy by sea, equal to that it has obtained by land, and may properly estimate the foundation of the complaints it so loudly utters against the British Government. England never made any remonstrances against the succours granted to the French squadron, for they were within the acknowledged limits of the Law of Nations: but the Minister of Foreign Relations of France has dared to assert, in the face of Europe, that Portugal gave assistance to the English for the conquest of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres; while it is a fact known by all the world, that that expedition which sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, received from Portugal neither vessels, money, nor men; nor, in fine, any merchandize considered as contraband in time of war; and that the English squadron during this war, obtained nothing at Rio de Janiero, or the other ports of Brazil, except what is not refused to any nation, and which had been supplied plentifully to the French squadron; the Court of Portugal defies the Court of France to produce any fact in contradiction to this assertion, which is founded in the most impartial truth.

"France received from Portugal, from 1804 to 1807, all the colonial commodities and first materials for her manufactures.—The alliance of England and Portugal was useful to France; and in the depression suffered by the arts and industry, in consequence of a perpetual war by land, and a disastrous war by sea, in which she only met with defeats, it was certainly a great advantage to France, that the commerce of Portugal should suffer no interruption; undoubtedly, it was equally useful to both countries. By ravaging Portugal, by subjecting her to excessive contributions in an unheard-of manner, without war, or any resistance having been made on her part, France has not obtained that advantage which a commerce, useful to both countries, would have procured to her.

"The Court of Portugal then began to adopt measures for securing its retreat to that part of the Portuguese dominions which is not exposed to any invasion, the consequences of which ought to create alarm. For that purpose, it ordered all the ships of war fit to keep the sea, to be fitted out; and also directed all the English to leave its dominions and sell their property, with an intention of shutting the ports against England, in order thus to avoid an effusion of the blood of its subjects, which would probably have proved useless, and to endeavour to comply with the views of the Emperor of the French, in case he should not allow himself to be softened down by that justice, with which the Court of Portugal asserted the rights of its independence, along with those which resulted from the Treaty of Neutrality concluded in 1804. The Court of the Thuilleries was unwilling to agree to any conciliatory measures, and having demanded not only the shutting of the ports, but the imprisonment of all British subjects, the confiscation of their property, and a direliction of the project of retreat to America. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, who knew, on the one side, that his Britannic Majesty, his true and old ally, informed of all the transactions which were going on, would consent to the shutting up of the ports, in order to save Portugal from the invasion of the French, and who was convinced, on the other side, that there was no longer any Englishman in Portugal, who was not naturalized in that country, and that all English property had been sold, and even its amount exported, adopted the resolution to shut up the ports against England, and even to comply with the rest of the demands and pretensions of France, declaring however, at the same time, that should the French troops enter

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Portugal, his Royal Highness was firmly resolved to remove the seat of Government to Brazil, which formed the most important and best defended part of his dominions. His Royal Highness then ordered his whole army to move to the coasts and sea-ports; supposing that as France had essentially obtained all she demanded, she had nothing more to ask; confided in that good faith which ought to be considered as the fundamental principle in every Government which has ceased to be revolutionary, and felt conscious that having done every thing in his power to secure the tranquillity of his people, and avoid an useless effusion of blood, he had fulfilled all the duties of a virtuous Prince, beloved by his subjects, and who to the Supreme Being alone has to account for his actions.

"The Court of Portugal might then justly, and with every kind of foundation, flatter itself that that of the Thuilleries would respect a neutrality which it had acknowledged by a solemn treaty, and from which it derived such decided advantages, when it was awaked from its security in the month of August, 1806, by a formal declaration of the Minister of State for Foreign Relations, M. Talleyrand to Lord Yarmouth, by which the former noticed to the latter, that if England did not make a maritime peace, the French Government would declare war against Portugal, and order that country to be occupied by 30,000 men. It was not with 30,000 men that the invasion of Portugal could be effected, but the Emperor of the French, who knew the secret, in which Portugal found herself in consequence of the Treaty of neutrality, thought he could take her by surprise, and this was sufficient to justify his proceedings. The Court of England was alarmed by the above declaration, and proposed and offered to that of Portugal all kind of succour; but France, which at that period had arranged every thing to crush the Prussian Court, which then alone bid defiance to the superior power of the Emperor of the French; while a twelvemonth before it would not attack him, though she might even have compelled him to receive the law, and have saved Europe, jointly with Russia and Austria, found means to pacify the Court of Portugal, which she then chose to spare, and could not conceive, that a similar perfidy could be the attribute of a Power, whose greatness should keep pace with that integrity, and those dignified sentiments which suit so well an exalted rank. The war which was afterwards continued with Russia, and which might yet perhaps have saved Europe, if the union of the Governments which divide it had been as close as it should have been, still retarded the execution of the views of the Emperor of the French with regard to the Court of Portugal; and it was only by concluding the Peace of Tilsit, that the Court of the Thuilleries, in a dictatorial tone, such as might become Charlemagne addressing the Princes, whose Sovereign Lord he was, caused the strange demand to be made to the Court of Portugal, through the medium of the French Charge d'Affaires and by the Spanish Ambassador, 1st, To shut up the ports of Portugal against England; 2d, To detain all Englishmen who resided in Portugal; and 3d, To confiscate all English property; or, in case of refusal, to expose itself to an immediate war with France and Spain, because the French Charge d'Affaires and the Ambassador of Spain had orders to depart the 1st of Sept. about three weeks after the said proposition was made, in case the Court of Portugal should not comply with all the pretensions of the two Courts. The good faith of the French Government is no less remarkable, with regard to the celerity with which, after having made that declaration, and without waiting for the answer of the Court of Portugal, it ordered all Portuguese merchantships to be detained which were in the ports of France, and by that measure actually began hostilities without any previous declaration of war, and thus carried to a far greater length all the proceedings which formed its continued topic of reproach against England, which, after such a conduct will be justly valued.

"The Court of Portugal might then well have adopted the known maxim of the Romans, and been convinced, that disgraceful conditions frequently saved those who refuse them, and brought destruction over those by whom they were proposed; but on the one side it could not believe that the Court of the Thuilleries made, in earnest, proposals which committed both its honour and its dignity; and on the other side, it hoped to ward off the storm, desirous of sparing the blood of its people, and placing implicit confidence in the friendship of his Britannic Majesty, its old and faithful ally, it endeavoured to render the pretensions of the French Government more moderate, by acceding to the shutting up of the ports, and refusing the two other articles, contrary to the principles of the public law, and to the treaties which subsisted between the two nations; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal had no hesitation to declare, that those two articles wounded equally his religion and the principles of morality from which he never deviated, and which are perhaps the true cause of the unshaken fidelity which he has experienced on the part of his subjects.

"The French Government then observed a line of conduct towards his Royal Highness and his dominions, which would be unprecedented in history, were not the invasion of Switzerland by France at the time of the Executive Directory of a similar description. General Junot, without any previous declaration, without having obtained the consent of the Prince Regent of Portugal, entered that kingdom with the vanguard of his army, assuring the people of the country, he was marching to succour his Royal Highness against an invasion of the English, and that he entered Portugal as a General of a friendly and allied Power. He received on his journey convincing proofs of the good faith of the Portuguese Government, for he witnessed the perfect uneasiness which prevailed with regard to France, and that all the Portuguese troops were near the coast. His Royal Highness the Prince of Portugal, surprised in such an extraordinary manner, might have rallied around him the body of troops, which were at a small distance from him, caused the English fleet to enter the port of Lisbon, and thus cut to pieces the small and miserable corps with which General Junot was advancing, with a degree of temerity which would have been ridiculous, had not General Junot, whose conduct at Venice and Lisbon was but too well known, relied on the feelings of a virtuous Prince, who would never have exposed his people to the most dreadful calamities by a sure first success, which would only have served to chasten the audacity of a man, who like many others, abused the power with which he was entrusted, of who acted in pursuance of orders which cannot be justified.

"His Royal Majesty the Prince Regent, then adopted the only measure which could suit his situation, according to the principles which he had constantly followed, to save the blood of his people, and in order to prevent the criminal plan of the French Government from being carried into execution, which had nothing less in view than to secure his Royal Person, and the whole Royal Family, in order to divide, at its own will and pleasure, the spoils of the Crown of Portugal, and the Portuguese dominions. Providence seconded the efforts of a just Prince, and the magnanimous resolution which his Royal Highness adopted, to retire with his August Royal Family to Brazil, disconcerted at once the efforts of the French Government, and exposed in the clearest light, in the face of Europe, the criminal and treacherous views of a Government which aims at the universal domination of all Europe, and of the whole World, if the great European Powers, roused from the lethargic stupor into which they are sunk, do not make common cause vigorously to oppose an ambition so immoderate and excessive. Since his Royal Highness's safe arrival in his dominions in Brazil, he has learned with horror, not only the usurpation of Portugal, and the pillage and plunder practised in that country, but also the shameful proceeding of the Emperor of the French, who, as the true Dictator of Europe, dares to represent it as a crime of his Royal Highness, that he has removed his seat of Government to Brazil, and in his faithful subjects who followed him, to have accompanied a Prince whom all his people revere, still more on account of his virtues than of the rights of his August Royal Family which he has inherited, and by virtue of which he reigns over them. His Royal Highness has witnessed with horror the hardihood with which an attempt has been made, in an official paper, to proscribe the rights of his August Royal Family, to the Crown of Portugal, with which he will never part; and he is entitled to demand of the Emperor of the French, from what Code of the Law of Nations he has drawn similar principles and received such an authority, claiming to this subject the most serious consideration of all the European Powers, who cannot see with indifference what has here been stated, and the introduction of a new Government in Portugal without his consent, as well as the raising of an exorbitant contribution, demanded from a country which opposed no kind of resistance to the entry of the French troops, and which on this very ground could not consider itself as being at war with France. The most remote posterity, as well as impartial Europe, will see with grief similar transactions, the forerunners of barbarism and misery, such as those which followed the downfall of the Roman Empire, and which cannot be avoided, unless exertions be made to restore the equipoise of Europe by an unanimous effort, and with a total oblivion of all ideas and feeling of rivalship, which has hitherto been the true cause of that monstrous Power which threatens to swallow up all.

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"After this correct and true statement made by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to Europe, and to his subjects, of every thing which has taken place between the Portuguese and French Governments; and as the Emperor of the French has not only invaded Portugal, and laid that country under the most dreadful, and almost incredible, contributions, under the cloak of friendship, but has also long ago withdrawn his Embassy from his Royal Highness's Court, and even caused Portuguese merchant ships to be seized which were in his ports, without any previous declaration of war, and contrary to an express article of the Treaty of Neutrality, from which he derived the greatest advantages, and lastly declared war against him; according to the report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, His Royal Highness after having resigned his cause into the hands of the Almighty, whom he has every right to invoke in so just a cause, thinks it due to his rank, and to the dignity of his Crown, to make the following declaration:—

"His Royal Highness breaks off all communication with France, recalls all the Members of his Embassy, if any should yet remain, and authorises his subjects to wage war by sea and land against the subjects of the Emperor of the French. His Royal Highness declares null and void all the treaties which the Emperor of the French has compelled him to conclude, and in particular those of Badajoz and Madrid in 1801, and that neutrality in 1804, because she has violated and never respected them; his Royal Highness will not lay down his arms unless in consent with his Britannic Majesty, his old and faithful ally, and will never agree to a cession of Portugal, which forms the most ancient part of the inheritance, and the rights of his August Royal Family. When the Emperor of the French shall have satisfied in every point the just claims of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and shall have relinquished the dictatorial and imperious tone in which he lords it over oppressed Europe, and when he shall have restored to the Crown of Portugal all he has invaded in the midst of peace, and without the least provocation, his Royal Highness will avail himself of the earliest opportunity to renew the connexion which has always subsisted between the two countries, and which ought to exist between nations which will never be divided but by the principles of an inordinate ambition, which, according to the experience of ages, have also proved destructive to the welfare and tranquillity of all nations by which they were adopted.

"*Rio Janeiro, the 1st May*, 1808."

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA, JUNE 18.—The outward bound Jamaica Fleet arrived on the 8th of June. In a postcript to the *Jamaica Royal Gazette*, of the 11th of June, it is stated, that in a detachment of about fifty recruits of the 2d West India Regiment at drill, near thirty rushed out of Fort Augusta with their arms, and before any stop could be put to them, killed Major Dorley, and Adjutant Ellis. Sixteen were brought to a Court Martial, fifteen were found guilty, and sentenced to death. Seven of them were ordered to be shot on the 8th, and the rest were respited.

DREADFUL FIRE AT FALMOUTH.

MONTEGO BAY, MAY 28.—Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, in the night of Tuesday last, the dreadful cry of fire was heard in all directions. It began in the retail shop of Mr. Francis Lyon, in the centre of Church-street, which, in defiance of all human exertion, soon became general on both sides the street, the greater part of which is burnt down. The flames reaching the corner houses of Messrs. Campbell and Ellis, and Messrs. John Christie and Co. and on the other side in Market-street, rushed into those of Mrs. Blake, which were soon consumed. Here it was thought the calamity would end, but, alas! from a sudden shift of wind, the fire crossed the street to the large house of Messrs. Lyon and Black, then to Mr. Hawthorn's, Messrs. John Watson and Co. Mr. M'Carthy's, Miss Rippon's, occupied in the lower part by Messrs. Wood and Cullum, Mrs. White's range of buildings, occupied by Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and Mr. James Miller, to Mrs Steel's, then to the Barrack, which, with the whole of Mr. Kelly's extensive buildings, Printing-Office, utensils, &c. the Custom-house, &c. in fact; every building down both sides the street, with the exception of Messrs. Lamont and Sumner's house, and the Trelawny wharf, fell a prey to this devouring element. Many houses in Cornwall and other streets were burnt down, but the principal loss appears to have been in the destruction of the greater part of Market-street, one of the best in the West Indies, all of which, stored with goods of late importation, were entirely consumed.

PROVINCIALS.

BATH, AUG. 8.—I am sorry to inform you an unfortunate occurrence took place last evening at Landsdown, near this city. It has been long a custom, on the Sunday preceding Lansdown Fair, for the young people to assemble on the Down, and amuse themselves with the usual sports and pastimes of what they term Lansdown Revels; but the present High Constable for the Hundred of Bath Forum, Mr. Duncan Campbell, was fully determined to suppress, if possible, all tumultuous and populistic proceedings. Unhappily, something occurred that occasioned his interference, and meeting with resistance, he at last had recourse to a pistol, and shot a man of the name of Strong in the abdomen. The poor fellow died shortly afterwards. Mr. Campbell with difficulty escaped the vengeance of the mob, and surrendered himself up to Mr. Justice White, who committed him to prison. Mr. Campbell is a man of family and fortune, and has been particularly active in his office. A Coroner's Jury sat on the body, and has returned a Verdict of *Justifiable Homicide*.

ANTIQUITIES.—The workmen employed in levelling the ground on the North side of the Nethergate, Dundee, where the houses have been lately pulled down, have found two gold rings of very curious and antique appearance, the handle of a sword, a piece of an old coat, partly embroidered with lace, and an immense number of human bones, supposed to be part of the remains of the unfortunate sufferers who fell when the town was taken and sacked by General Monk, during the Protectorship of Oliver Cromwell.

As the game season is now approaching, we think it our duty to give the following extract from the Game Act, respecting grouse, black game, and bustard:—"No person shall, upon any pretence whatsoever, wilfully take, kill, or destroy, carry, sell, buy, or have in his possession, or use, any heath fowl, commonly called black game, between December the 10th and August the 20th; nor any grouse, commonly called red game, between the 10th of December and the 12th of August; nor any bustard between March the 1st and September the 1st, in every year, on pain of forfeiting for the first offence, any sum not exceeding 5*l.* nor less than 10*l.* and for the second, and every subsequent offence, not exceeding 30*l.* nor less than 20*l.* half to the informer and half to the poor.—13th Geo. III. c. 93.—[Woodcocks and snipes, taken with nets or springes, are *not* game; if killed or taken otherwise, they *are* game: the same distinction is made between rabbits destroyed in warrens or upon lands in the occupation of the person killing or directing them to be killed, and rabbits killed in other situations: the former are *not* game, the latter *are*.]

HOME CIRCUIT.

MAIDSTONE, KENT, AUGUST 9.

SEDUCTION—BANFIELD v. MASSEY.

This was an action to recover a compensation in damages for the seduction of the Plaintiff's daughter. The Plaintiff was a shipmaster at Feversham, in this county, and the Defendant a Captain in the West-York Militia.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd addressed the Jury on behalf of the Plaintiff, and having made many observations on the nature and consequences of the Defendant's offence, observed, that it was much aggravated at the circumstance of his being a married man at the time it took place. The Plaintiff he represented as a respectable man, but of circumstances not equal to the Defendant, who was a gentleman of fortune, and a Captain in the Militia. He was received into the house of the Plaintiff as a lodger, and then availing himself of the access which his situation enabled him to have to the unfortunate girl, he had succeeded in persuading her to abandon the best ornament of woman, and to yield to his solicitation. In the event she proved with child, and the father now sought compensation, not merely for the expence he had been put to, but also for the distress of mind and anxiety he had suffered on occasion of the misconduct of a child who had been seduced from the paths of virtue, by the artifices of the Defendant.

Elizabeth Banfield stated, that she lived at home with her father at Feversham, who was a shipmaster, the Defendant was an Officer in the West-York Militia. He came to lodge at their house. Her father was a great deal from home, and her mother had the management of the house. Shortly after the Defendant came to the house, he began to be particular in his attentions to her, and ultimately succeeded in seducing her; about six weeks after he was in the house; the consequence was, that she became

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pregnant, and was delivered of a child, which is still living, and had been maintained at the expence of her father. On her cross-examination, she admitted that she had occasionally taken her meals with the Captain in his room, and that her mother knew of it. She once complained to her mother of his behaving rude to her, and she was afterwards permitted to go to his room.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow addressed the Jury for the Defendant, and insisted that the Plaintiff was not entitled to any exemplary damages, inasmuch as the mother, who ought to have guarded the purity of her daughter, conducted herself in so negligent a manner, that she afforded every facility to the Defendant to gratify an irregular passion he might cherish.

William Shaw, a private in the West York Militia, stated, that he lived in the Plaintiff's house; that he saw familiarities between the Captain and the daughter the very first day he went to the Plaintiff's lodgings; and that after he had been there a few days the Captain went to Doncaster, on leave of absence, and when it was announced that he was about to return, the Plaintiff's daughter seemed quite overjoyed. After his return, Eliza often dined and supped in the Captain's room, and the mother frequently dressed the dinners which the Captain had provided. He, the witness, was often sent to let her know that dinner was ready, and from all that passed, he had no doubt but that the mother knew of the intercourse between them. He once saw the Plaintiff's daughter nursing a neighbour's child; the witness jocularly observed to her that she had better have one of her own. She replied, that perhaps she might have had one. The witness said he laughed at her, and went away. He mentioned the story to her mother, and she said it was very true, for Eliza had had a child by an Officer in the West Middlesex, and that a Sea Officer, who was about to marry her, hearing of the story, had refused her in consequence of it.

The Defendant's servant also gave evidence of a free intercourse between the Plaintiff's daughter and the Defendant, and he said he thought the mother must have known it.

Mr. Sergeant Shepherd made a very animated reply, in which he deprecated the conduct of the Defendant as a gross aggravation to the former injury which he had done to the Plaintiff; for by the defence which he had set up, he attempted to rob the girl whom he had deluded of every particle of remaining character. By seducing her, he had degraded her, and disgraced her in the rank of respectable females, but now he attempted to blacken her reputation to the utmost, and represent her as a being never having had one particle of respectable feeling or conduct. Such, indeed, was too frequently the course pursued by abandoned libertines; they had too little regard for the situation of females in the lower ranks. Indeed, he must say, that females of that class were but too often treated with a want of decorum and regard, which a truly honourable mind must ever lament, because from their situation in life they were frequently obliged to present themselves alone in the presence of a man.—The libertine called them "*fair game*," and thought himself warranted in attacking them with indecent liberties. But the man of honour felt far differently; he felt they were thrown into his way as objects rather of protection than oppression, and from that circumstance alone would be more guarded than on ordinary occasions. He reprobated the evidence given by the two last witnesses, and insisted it was such as no Jury would give a moment's credence to.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that most certainly the last witnesses made a large demand upon human credulity; at the same time it was clear, from the testimony of the girl herself, that her mother was apprised of the Defendant's conduct, and therefore it became her to act with more guarded caution, particularly when a daughter was exposed to the company of young military men. The Jury, in considering the measure of damages, must take several things into their consideration; for cases of this sort differed most materially—in some, money would hardly be a means of recompence, and in others scarce any was merited: they were to consider the feelings of a parent; and in estimating those feelings, they must look at the conduct of a parent. In the present case, it appeared that the mother, who was left in the guardianship of her daughter, had not acted with all the caution which became her. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, they would measure the just and prudent degree of damages the Plaintiff had sustained.—Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 100*l*.

YORK ASSIZES.

Joseph Ingleson, of Meadwith, near Otley, in the West Riding, charged with the commission of a rape on the person of his own daughter, a girl of fifteen years of age.—Grace Ingleson, the unfortunate daughter of the Prisoner, stated, that on the 11th of July, she went with her father to cut turf at Radlish, a distance of six miles; that on their return, her father had thrown her down in the cart, and, notwithstanding her cries, had perpetrated the foul and unnatural crime of which he stood charged; yet, when the question was put to her by the Judge, though she was almost convulsed with agony, by the recitation of the transaction, she asserted and persisted in it, in the face of her own evidence, and the repeated admonition of the Judge, to speak the truth, that the crime was committed with her own consent, and that her father neither used violence nor threats. Every moment, while she was giving her evidence, she turned her eyes towards her father, with a look, which, if he had any thing human about him, must have struck daggers to his soul.

A person of the name of Robert Hudson, deposed, that he saw the crime committed, but as he is entirely deaf, he could not say whether the daughter cried out or not.

The Judge in his address to the Jury, said, that whatever suspicions they might have, and however well grounded they might be, that the unhappy witness, Grace Ingleson, had, to save her father's life, suppressed a material part of the dreadful transactions; yet, as she had repeatedly declared upon her oath, that she was consenting to the great crime which had been committed, the Jury could not safely convict the prisoner.

The Jury accordingly returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. When the Judge addressed the prisoner in the following terms:—

"Joseph Ingleson, you have narrowly escaped paying the forfeit of your life to the offended laws of your country. You are, there is too much reason to believe, a very bad man; and if you do not repress your wicked propensities, you will certainly terminate your life at the gallows; you ought to be for ever ashamed of yourself, and hide your face from the view of your fellow-creatures."

The prisoner quitted the bar, amidst the general execrations of a crowded and indignant Court.

CHELMSFORD ASSIZES, August 6.

On Saturday, William Williams, the Captain of the American ship Croydon, was tried, on a special commission, for the murder of Thomas Barnes, a seamen, on board the same ship. It appeared that part of the crew had refused to do the duty of the ship. The Captain, in order to compel them to man the windlass, brought a pair of pistols from his cabin, and fired at one of the refractory seamen, the ball went through his shoulder, and killed Barnes. The Jury considered the mutinous state of the ship to be an excuse for the conduct of the Captain, and acquitted him.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Dell and Parker, Macclesfield, Chester, silk-throwsters.—Chadwick and Colliery, Manchester, liquor-merchants.—Dixon and Joseph, Ivy-bridge, slate-merchants.—Ainsley and Co. Laming-street, Goodman's-fields, coal-factors.—Copeland and Co. Amen Corner, tea-dealers.—Bray and Smith, Coventry, silk-mercers.—Slatter and Jackson, Knightsbridge, furniture brokers.—Warner and Co. Bristol, basket-makers.—Currey and Robinson, Fleet-street, fishmongers.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Oldham, Melton, Suffolk, draper, to surrender Aug. 25, 26, and Sept. 20, at eleven, at the White Hart, Wickham-market. Attornies, Mr. Wood, Woodbridge; and Messrs. Berry and James, Bucklersbury, London.

James Pearce, Paternoster-row, scrivener, Aug. 13, 27, and Sept. 20, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Wharton and Dyke, Lamb's-buildings, Temple.

Thomas Kennedy, Woolwich, tavern-keeper, Aug. 16, 17, and Sept. 20, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. A. and J. Weston, Fenchurch-street.

John Foxall, Marlborough-court, Carnaby-market, victualler, Aug. 16, at eleven, 23, at ten, and Sept. 20, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Sherwood, Cushion-court, Broad-street.

John Thompson, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Aug. 13, 27, and Sept. 20, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Kay and Renshaw, Manchester.

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Charles Mears, Stockport, Cheshire, cheesemonger, Aug. 26, 27, and Sept. 20, at three, at the Swan Inn, Market-place, Stockport. Attornies, Mr. Huxley, Temple, London; and Mr. Dicas, Stockoprt.

John Tennant, Manchester, butcher, Aug. 26, 27, and Sept. 20, at ten, at the Golden Lion, Deansgate, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Edge, King-street, Manchester.

Samuel Emmet, Birkenshaw, Yorkshire, carpet-manufacturer, Sept. 6, 7, and 20, at eleven, at the Cooper's Arms, Halifax. Attornies, Mr. Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn, London; and Messrs. Wiglesworth and Thompson, Halifax.

Isaac Gear, Old Gravel-lane, victualler, Aug. 22, 23, and Sept. 20, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Clement, Ratcliffe Highway.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 31. John Walleus, jun. Lye, Oldswinford, Worcester, victualler, at eleven, at the Stourport Inn, Stourport.

Oct. 6. Robert Collier, New Bond-street, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Oct. 22. Abraham Hewlings, Duke-street, St. James's, corn-merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Sept. 8. John Barne, Newport, Isle of Wight, Southampton, at three, at the Sun Inn, Newport.

Aug. 31. Ann Christopher, Blakedown, Kidderminster, Worcester, iron-manufacturer, at eleven, at the Stourport Inn, Stourport.

Aug. 16. Moses Agar, City Chambers, ship-owner, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Sept. 2. Edward Day, Colingborne Ducis, Wilts, farmer, at ten, at the Black Horse Inn, Salisbury.

Sept. 10. Thomas Preston, Aldermanbury, warehouseman, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 3. John Beale, Southampton-street, Camberwell, mathematical-instrument-maker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 30.

William Bell, Bristol, linen-draper.—Edward Morris, Carmarthen, innkeeper.—Samuel Harsnett, Manchester, leather-seller.—Bernard Ross, New City Chambers, merchant.—Richard Wicksteed, Carey-lane, scrivener.—John Falconer, Bernard-street, Russell-square, dealer.—John Hatton, Lymm, Chester, butcher.—Lloyd Beale and Thomas Alex. Beale, Basinghall-street, warehousemen.—George Simpson, Copthall Chambers, merchant.

[The Gazette contains a Copy of a Letter from Capt. Rodd, of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, giving an account of his having captured the French ship letter of marque La Diane; and also a Letter from Capt. Inglefield, reporting the capture of the French National brig Le Grisson, of 16 guns, and 105 men, by the Bacchante.]

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 10th of August, 1808, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by his Majesty in Council, that the Parliament which stands prorogued to Saturday, the 20th day of this instant August, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 1st day of November next.

Crown-Office, Aug. 13, 1808.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Dundalk.—Thomas Hughan, Esq. in the room of Patrick Crawford Bruce, Esq. accepted the Office of Steward of his Majesty's Manor of East Hendred in the County of Berks.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Gerard and Co. Basinghall-street, merchants.—Leakin and Holroyd, Worcester-street, Borough, millwrights.—Cowling and Waddington, York, grocers.—Bridgman and Rust, Cheshunt-mills, Herts, millers.—Sandford, Wainwright, and Sandford, Manchester, merchants.—Kelly and Walter, Bristol, merchants.—Beardsworth and Nevill, Blackburn, Lancaster.—Parsons and Howcutt, Leicester, ironmongers.—Boughey and Pigcott, Dudley, Worcester, cabinet-makers.—Bill and Hyatt, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, ribbon-manufacturers.—Denton and Hives, Yorkshire, penknife-cutlers.—Gibbon and Co. Manchester, cotton-merchants.—Cheetham and Towaroe, Manchester, cornfactors.—Sherrott and Co. Ratcliff-Highway, cabinet-makers.—Turner and Smith, Rugeley, Stafford, iron and brass-founders.—Loison and Sade, Castle-street, Oxford-market, wine and brandy-merchants.—Ellis and Edwards, Leadenhall-market, leather-factors.—Key and Norwood, Borough, surgeons.—Ellison and Salisbury, Manchester, dyers.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Richard Green, Bishopsgate-street, jeweller, from Aug. 16 to Sept. 24, at ten, at Guildhall.

Samuel Levy, Little Paternoster-row, Spitalfields, furniture-broker, from Aug. 9 to Sept. 27, at ten, at Guildhall.

George Stokoe, Sun-street, plane-maker, from Aug. 23 to Sept. 24, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nathan Davis, Middlesex-place, Paddington, dealer, from Aug. 13 to 23, at ten, at Guildhall.

George King, King's-place, Newington, builder, from Aug. 20 to Oct. 8, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Thomas Barton, Liverpool, merchant.

William Layton Winter, Albion-place, Blackfriars-road, stationer.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Wentworth Henderson, George-street, Minories, ship insurance-broker, to surrender August 16, 27, and September 24, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Collins and Waller, Spital-square.

Benjamin Harrison, Calbeck, Cumberland, dyer, August 26, 27, and Sept. 24, at twelve, at the Bridgwater Arms Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Hurd, King's-Bench-Walks, Temple; and Messrs. R. R. and C. Jackson, Manchester.

Athelston and Edward Morgan, Builth, Brecknockshire, tanners, August 30, 31, and Sept. 24, at ten, at the Sun Inn, Ludlow, Shropshire. Attornies, Messrs. Russel and Jones, Ludlow; and Mr. Highmoor, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

Thompson Pater, Shadwell High-street, surgeon, August 19, 20, and Sept. 24, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wilson, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street.

Westfield Lilly, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, linen-draper, August 16, 27, and Sept. 24, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street, Cheapside.

William Morley Bailey, Derby, mercer, August 19, at six, 20, and Sept. 24, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Derby. Attornies, Messrs. Kinderley, Long, and Luce, Gray's-inn, London; and Mr. Greaves, Derby.

Thomas Stokes, Tooley-street, cabinet-maker, August 16, 20, and Sept. 24, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Sleek, Saint John's, Southwark.

John Seagoe, Duke-street, St. James's, tailor, August 16, and Sept. 15, 24, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Beckett, Broad-street, Golden-square.

Thomas Elliot, Bedford-street, Covent-Garden, tailor, August 20, 27, and Sept. 24, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 23. William Churton, Hodnet, Shropshire, dealer, at ten, at the Talbot Inn, Drayton-in-Hales, Shropshire.

Sept. 9. Andrew Davison, Chester, wine-merchant, at eleven, at the Blossoms Inn, Chester.

Nov. 5. Joaquim Andrade, and Joaquim Christian Stoqueler, Abchurch-lane, insurance-brokers, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 12. Berrington Marsh, William Hoghton, and John Hoghton, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, at eleven, at the White Horse, Preston.

Sept. 7. Samuel Roberts, Gloucester, brush-maker, at eleven, at the Boothall Inn, Gloucester.

Sept. 9. Thomas Shepley, Selby, York, brewer, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Ferrybridge, York.

Sept. 10. Brook Mills, Little Newport-street, Long Acre, dealer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 5. William Markham Martin, Gosport, bookseller, at twelve, at the Crown Inn, Gosport.

Sept. 3. Thomas Leach, Grace's-alley, Wellclose-square, haberdasher, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Sept. 13. James Robinson, Liverpool, silversmith, at one, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES, Sept. 3.

Meyer Cohen, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, exchange-broker.—Blashford Gill, Manchester, draper.—Richard Cowling, Golgate, Township of Ellel, Lancaster, hatter.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A's letter has been perused with the attention to which its contents are entitled. As we have *just* commenced a series of Essays on the POPULAR PREACHERS now in estimation, we conceived we could not do better than entrust *his* Remarks to the Writer of *our* Theological Strictures; whose views, we are informed, partly coincide with the wishes of this Correspondent.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The intelligence received from Spain in the course of this week, will afford every man, who is interested in the cause of freedom, and justice, the most unspeakable gratification. The unconditional surrender of DUPONT and his army, which was so frequently anticipated by the wishes of the people of this country, has, at last, taken place on the 20th of last month. This decisive event, with the capitulation of another corps of about 9000 men, which was hastening to his assistance, has freed the southern provinces of the peninsula from their oppressors. From Valencia, Murcia, Arragon, and Leon, the accounts are equally gratifying. They confirm the defeat and annihilation of MONCEY's corps, the failure of a new attempt against the city of Saragossa, the retreat of BESSIERES towards Burgos, where the miserable remnant of an army of more than a 100,000 of BONAPARTE's best troops appear willing to unite. They bring likewise an address from the inhabitants of Murcia, to other provinces, signed, among others, with the respectable name of FLORIDA BLANCA, for the purpose of assembling the Cortez, and forming a central Government. They communicate the important intelligence, that after the capture of DUPONT, the Andalusian army, under the brave General CASTANOS, which is mostly composed of veteran troops, is hastening to Madrid, and that a corps had already arrived a few leagues from that capital. They speak of the indefatigable exertions of General BLAKE, in organizing and disciplining his army, which is said to amount to more than 50,000 men. A part of this army was in pursuit of BESSIERES, and harrassing him in his retreat towards Burgos. The arrival of 12,000 men, all veteran troops, which garrisoned the Balearic Islands, was daily expected. The Canaries have manifested the same spirit of resistance and indignation, as the inhabitants of Spain, at the first account they received of the atrocious perfidy of BONAPARTE towards their Sovereign and family, and there is not a single possession of Spain, from whence we have been as yet able to receive any information, which does not breathe vengeance against the French and their tyrant. These accounts also mention the arrival of Gen. CUESTA, at Salamanca, with the artillery and cavalry, of whose movements, after the battle of Rio Seco, no intelligence could be previously obtained. The united levies of Valencia and Murcia, 60,000 strong, passed through Tarancon on the 27th ult. on their way to Madrid, from which it is no more than 45 miles. It was the approach of this army which had occasioned the precipitate retreat of JOSEPH BONAPARTE from Madrid, from which he took all the plate and every article of value belonging to the Court, which he could carry with him in his flight. On his entry there, which took place on the 20th, notwithstanding the orders which were published previous to his arrival, no illuminations took place, every window and every door were kept shut, and not a Spaniard appeared in the streets, only a few were seen who were not natives, and who were hired for the purpose, made a dismal noise about his carriage. It is unknown whither he has retired, if he went to condole with his Imperial Brother, or will return to Naples; however, the latter is not very probable, as a flight from that city may be more difficult, in case of an insurrection on the part of his Neapolitan subjects. The accounts from Portugal are equally pleasing. The retreat of JUNOT is now entirely impracticable, and we may daily look forward to an account of his army having surrendered to Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, who effected his landing at Peniche, and whose advanced guards, according to the latest accounts, have reached Mafra, which is about 25 miles from Lisbon. His army amounts to 14,000 men. Gen. SPENCER sailed with the force under his command, consisting of 5,250 men, from Port St. Mary, on the 18th of July, in order to co-operate in the destined attack of JUNOT. Our Readers will see, in another part of our Paper, a Proclamation of the PRINCE REGENT of Portugal, after his arrival at the Brazils, containing an account of his negociation with the French Government, previous to his departure, the motives which induced him to take that resolution, and a declaration of war against France.

Such are the important accounts received from Spain and Portugal, in the course of this week. They surpass even our most ardent expectations. We have entertained no doubts of their ultimate success. But that they should have scoured their country in a single month, of so formidable an army, commanded by the most distinguished Generals, inured to danger, and intoxicated with former victories, is an event, affording as honourable a testimonial of Spanish heroism, as it is unparalleled in modern history. That this event has not been anticipated but by men, who prefer death to slavery, and the subjugation of their country—by men, who are actuated with the same feelings which encouraged the Spanish nation to spurn every kind of compromise with an individual, whose extraordinary military talents, whose success, whose vast resources, whose uncontrouled dominion over the Continent, whose crimes and whose audacity induced Europe to suppose that resistance to his most licentious pretensions would be absolute madness. We repeat that this event has not been anticipated is proved by the disposal of the troops, which the tyrant employed for the nefarious project of subjugating Spain. He already considered that country as his prey, and thought only of securing it. How happy it is for mankind, that he, and the wretches who serve him, have formed this worthless conclusion of the feelings of a people. After having been guilty towards them of the most flagrant treachery, after having seized on their capital and strong holds, after having detained, by an unparalleled act of perfidy, their Sovereign and Family, whom he invited to Bayonne under the pretext of arranging their differences, he had the effrontery to suppose that the simple enunciation of his will was sufficient to impose on them another Sovereign. He did not even condescend to have recourse to the little arts of conciliation, but with a brutality and sullen hauteur peculiar to that imperious upstart, he gave them a new King, without deigning to prepare their minds gradually for so unexpected an event. The nomination is made, and then he drags a few reluctant Grandees to Bayonne, to sanction this atrocious act; where they have the mortification (they are men, and we believe the greater part of them very honest men) to witness the debasement of their Sovereign and family. The reluctant consent of such men, collected under such circumstances, is the only formality he thinks necessary, in order to change the constitution and the dynasty of a powerful and ancient monarchy. Individuals puffed up with great power and great success have given a vast latitude to their desires; but not a parallel example of insolence can be discovered in the history of the most worthless ruffians that ever scourged mankind. Either extraordinary prosperity must have weakened his intellects, or he must form a base and contemptible opinion of the feelings, and understanding of other men. Whatever were his sentiments or his motives, he has been guilty of a gross and irretrievable mistake in his appreciation of the moral and national feelings of the Spaniards. He has forfeited his fame. Fourteen years of success and of victories, of great exertions and of greater crimes, are perhaps rendered null by this single miscalculation. Wherever he looks he finds new difficulties and new objects to discourage him. The contest he cannot

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abandon—the idea is absurd. The ridiculous notion, which has been repeated even to nauseousness, that he would disembarrass himself of Spain by sending back their FERDINAND, proves very little knowledge of his character, and of the nature of the present contest.—His reputation and security are too much at stake.—If he yield to the exigency of the moment, his situation becomes more precarious, than if he fight it out. His concessions will be imputed by the Spaniards, and every other people in Europe, to fear. There are no means left him for palliation: And should he attempt to retrieve his lost honour by turning his arms against the House of Austria, with what front, with what confidence, will he dare speak to his armies of their *invincibility*, after the disgrace he suffered, and his inability to retrieve it. Is any person silly or weak enough to think, that the members composing the Rhinish confederacy, are satisfied with the despotism he exercises over them? Will they remain ignorant of the reverse he has suffered? After the repeated mortifications they have been exposed to from the insolent upstart, will the wounded pride of German Princes feel no pleasure in this account? There is no reason to believe they will obey so implicitly his dictatorial mandates for assembling new armies to attack Austria. Whatever way he turns, in whatever enterprise he embarks, his difficulties will accumulate. There is not an Austrian soldier or officer, when they are acquainted with the defeat of the French by Spanish peasants, that will feel any apprehensions on the subject of a new war. That Government has been long prepared for the event. It is too well acquainted with the character of BONAPARTE, to have expected security from any other quarter, but from its own exertions and resources. The destruction of the Prussian monarchy, and the infatuation of the Russian cabinet, have increased its danger and alarm. So that if BONAPARTE intends to replace his blasted laurels with fresh ones collected in Austria, he will find it more difficult than is imagined, to effect his purpose. After the sentiments of discontent and indignation manifested in Holland, Italy, and other parts of the Continent, he will not be able to collect a force sufficiently strong to attack that power. Will he leave Holland, Brabant, Naples defenceless, and collect his whole force and overwhelm Austria at once? Persons who calculate in this manner, seem to forget, that if another insurrection break out on any part of the Continent, it will spread like wild fire. They must think his government very paternal, when they reason thus. The more we reflect on his situation, so far from being uneasy about his inundating Austria with troops, the more conviction we feel that he will, on the contrary, endeavour to temporise with that power. But there is no cause to suspect that she feels relative to her situation, all the apprehensions that our humane journalists entertain about the impending storm that is ready to burst over her; and may be therefore not inclined to temporise with BONAPARTE. This is the favorable moment, if she has any energy or virtue left, to retrieve her former honour, reputation, and rank among nations. These are no vain speculations we are indulging in, every account received in the course of the week through an *unsuspicious* channel, corroborates the statements in our two letters we were first able to lay before the public. The contents of these letters are now confirmed by every subsequent information received from Holland, and this confirmation will shew, in the most palpable light, the levity and inconsiderateness of some of our contemporaries, who allowed themselves some insinuations relative to their authenticity. Let our last letter be compared with every intelligence received this week from Holland, and on perceiving that we anticipated an entire week the accounts last received from that country, the importance of our having been able to secure a Correspondent in Germany, when every kind of intercourse with the Continent is so difficult, will be duly appreciated by our Readers. However, we are happy to perceive that Austria is better prepared for the chances of a new war, than she has been for sixteen years. She must one time or another pass the Rubicon, and the sooner the better, whilst the memory of BONAPARTE's atrocities and disgraces is fresh on the minds of her army.

The following details of the events which preceded the surrender of Dupont has been issued in the shape of an official Bulletin by Government.—

"By letters dated St. Andero, the 1st of August, it appears, that a Nobleman had arrived there who had escaped from Madrid on the 28th July. He says, that there were not above 12,000 French with Joseph Bonaparte at Madrid; that they were fortifying the Retiero, and that the city was the most afflicting spectacle possible. Several of the new Ministers had made their escape from Madrid; and as the Duke D'Infantado was not there, it was hoped that he also had escaped.

"Official advices have been this morning received from General Castanos's camp, up to the 17th ult. These state, that General Castanos having made all his preparations, and determined on his plan of attack, marched to Andujar on the 15th. General Reding was to pass the River above Manjibar, and attack Bayles. The Marquis De Compigny was to pass at Villa Nuova, and support General Reding. General Castanos, with the third division and reserve, was to attack the bridges in front. Lieutenant Colonel Cruz was to pass the river at Mantraologe; and to occupy the Sierra. Colonel Maldo Pinos was to occupy the Puerto del Rey.

"On the 15th General Castanos took his position, and cannonaded the French with effect. General Compigny beat the French at Villa Nuova, and killed about 200 of them. Lieutenant-Colonel Cruz was obliged to retire, by the superior numbers of the enemy.

"General Reding, with about 8000 men, attacked the enemy, who had about 5000, completely beat them, and took two pieces of cannon, but from want of provisions was forced to retire to Manjibar.

"On the 17th, after a Council of War, it was determined to order the Marquis De Compigny to join General Reding, and it was determined that Bayles should be attacked with two divisions, and a feigned attack to be made on Andujar with the third division and reserve.

"By a letter intercepted from General Dupont to the Duke De Rovico, it appears that he was in great distress for provisions, and was in hopes of reinforcement. These particulars naturally led to the glorious events which followed from the 14th to the 20th."

The following Official Bulletin was issued by Government on Thursday morning:—

"Intelligence was this morning received by Government, from Lieut.-Col. Doyle, dated Coruna, the 4th of August, at midnight. The Lieut.-Col. states, that he had read a letter, dated Madrid, 27th of July, which says, that on that morning the French commenced their Retreat from that City; that Joseph Bonaparte had quitted Madrid, and had taken away every thing of value belonging to the Court. Every Frenchman was following him, and they were taking the direction of Burgos.

"The writer of the letter is nephew to a Member of the Junta of the Gallicias.

"A letter from Tarragon, dated the 27th July, states that the army of Valencia and Murcia, which consisted of 60,000 men, had on that day passed through that town, on its way to Madrid. It is also stated, that Echevrias, at the head of the Smugglers, had advanced towards Madrid, and that he was within 13 leagues of that city.

"Private advices from Arragon state, that the Rebels had again been successful in that quarter.

"Marshal Bessieres has evacuated Benevente, and continued his retreat to Burgos.

"The Asturian army, under the command of General Porlier, has made an incursion on the road towards Burgos, and had taken a French convoy, with eight waggon loads with plunder. General Castanos was advancing to La Mancha."

Letters from Holland, of the 9th inst. have been received in town, which state that the Conscripts have been called out to form an army against Austria; and that those who do not come forward in a specified time are to have their names expunged as Citizens, and outlawed.

The Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies of the Guards are expected to be immediately brigaded and sent on foreign service, which will complete the whole force of this corps, with those already under orders, to about 6000 rank and file.

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The letters from Rio Janeiro give the most pleasing account of the manner in which the Prince Regent has established and commenced his government. His respect for the English has been manifested in the most handsome way, and there is every appearance of a most prosperous reign. He has constituted a new Order of Knighthood, of which the gallant Sir Sidney Smith is to be one of the companions. Sir Sidney gave an entertainment on board his ship, in honour of his Majesty's Birth-day, at which the Prince Regent assisted. The colours of the two nations were displayed, as in happy union, over the canopy of state where his Royal Highness was placed; and he took occasion, after the repast, to take the Portuguese flag and present it to Sir Sidney Smith, with a short address, in which he desired him to bear it in future on his coat of arms—an honour which the gallant Knight received with grateful complacency.

Letters from Madeira were received in town on Wednesday, dated the 28th July, brought by the indefatigable lugger, arrived at Plymouth. Our troops were particularly healthy: several had been sent out to the West Indies. On the 18th July, the Sybille frigate and Sappho sloop arrived there with a fleet from Cork, bound to the West Indies, and sailed again on the 17th July.

Scots Law Arrangements.—The Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland is to be succeeded by Robert Blair, Esq. Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.—It is supposed Matthew Ross, Esq. will succeed Mr. Blair as Dean of Faculty.—It is further stated, that Lord Dunsinnan resigns both his gowns, and is to be succeeded as a Lord of Justiciary by Lord Hermand, and as a Lord of Session by Archibald Campbell, Esq. younger, of Succoth. We have not heard who is to replace Mr. Campbell as one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be continued at 12½d. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 10½d. household.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard, who has the command of the expedition to Spain and Portugal, at his first entering the army in 1776, held a commission in the 60th, or Royal Americans, in which regiment he served seven years: he was thence promoted to be Major in the 14th Foot. In these regiments he saw actual service in America and the West Indies. In 1789 he exchanged into the First Regiment of Foot Guards, of which he is now the Lieutenant-Colonel, and served under the Duke of York in Flanders; at Ostend (where he was taken prisoner) he was the second in command under Major-General Coote. He had a brigade in Holland, and in the Expedition to Copenhagen, was appointed second in command to Lord Cathcart.

Sir J. Piers who has been so long an exile from Ireland in consequence of the verdict against him for seducing Lady Cloncurry, has committed suicide in the Isle of Man, which has been some time the place of his retreat. The cause of this unfortunate man's catastrophe is of a most melancholy nature. He had debauched the daughter of a respectable clergyman, who, on discovering his disgrace, instantly shot himself; and it was upon hearing of this that Sir J. Piers put an end to his existence by shooting himself through the head. The unhappy female is in a state of distraction that threatens her life.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor. At two o'clock his Majesty held a Private Levee, when the following Military Gentlemen had the honour of being presented:—

General Finch, on his promotion to the command of the 54th regiment; Lieut.-Gen. Nicolls, on his appointment to the command of the 96th regiment; Gen. Gwyn, on being appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Isle of Wight; Gen. Calcraft, on being appointed First Major to the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.

His Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council, and gave audience to the Duke of Portland, and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers.

Our venerable Sovereign continues to gratify the loyal crowds who resort to Windsor with his presence on the Terrace, every Sunday evening, like a father in the midst of a numerous and affectionate family. 'Here is no parade of Guards, no jealous regulations to separate, and *shroud* the Monarch from his people, for in his health and happiness is their welfare; and indeed what stronger bulwark can there be than his confidence and their affection. The mornings of the Royal Family are generally spent on horseback in the Park; and the rest of the day is filled up in a calm domestic way, enlivened by such little plans of entertainment as are suggested by the taste of the Princesses. On Wednesday, her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth gave a splendid *dejeuné* at her charming little cottage near Old Windsor, to her Majesty, and her lovely sisters, to which also about 120 of the neighbouring nobility and gentry were invited. Among the number we noticed Lord Ashbrook and family, the Walsinghams, Colonel Desbrow, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Villiers, the Freemantles, &c. &c. and their families, forming an interesting groupe of future courtiers, statesmen, and dames, to grace Britannia's Court. Her Royal Highness, with her accustomed attention to gratify the juvenile part of her company, had prepared a rustic fair on the lawn, where booths were erected, and furnished with toys and trinkets of all kinds, selected by her own taste, and adapted for the youthful minds to which they were presented. 'Midst this assemblage of royalty, rank, and fashion, the charms of music were called in to aid the general effect, the bands of the Blues and Staffordshire playing a number of martial tunes on the lawn; a rapid transition from those warlike strains to the dulcet notes of softer melody, and of the merry dance, prompted the Younger Branches to enliven the scene by featly tripping it away on the green sward, until more substantial amusement called their attention to the internal regulations of four superb marquees, amply supplied with every delicacy. At three the company sat down, and enjoyed the festive scene till seven, when her Majesty and Princesses returned to the Castle. The company then separated, all highly delighted with the grateful hospitalities of their fair and Royal Hostess.

On Monday afternoon, the *family compact* of the Russels and Stanhopes was completed by the union of the Heir of Bedford to Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, eldest of the lovely daughters of the Earl of Harrington, a numerous and splendid assemblage of the friends of *both houses* took place at Lady Harrington's, in the Stable-yard, St. James's. A little after three, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived, to act as father to the fair Bride, and the ceremony was performed at four, by the Archbishop of Dublin.—The company assembled to grace these distinguished nuptials, consisted of the Dukes of Bedford and Newcastle, Duchess of Bedford, Duchess Dowager of Rutland, Newcastle, &c. &c.; and on the benediction being given, they all sat down to a superb entertainment in the drawing-room. As His Royal Highness intended leaving town for Brighton, his departure at six was a signal for breaking up the happy party, when the enraptured pair set off in a chariot and four for Oakley, in Bedfordshire, to commence their honey-moon. This estate of 6000*l.* per annum, had been given a few days before to the Marquis of Tavistock, by his father, as a nuptial present. The Bride was attired in rich point lace, looked enchantingly interesting, and was supported during the awful ceremony by her elegant sisters, Lady Charlotte and Lady Caroline. The satisfaction of the company was without alloy, the match being the result of ardent affection of the juvenile pair, and formed under the sanction of their noble parents. If any thing had been wanting to promote the general happiness, the cheerful hilarity and dignified affability of the Prince would have chased the deepest wrinkle from the brow of care.

Notwithstanding the dignified retirement in which her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales passes her time, it is pleasing to see her select those occasions which offer themselves, of marking the interest in the welfare, and in the concerns of *this*, now alas! her only country. On Thurs-

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day, her Royal Highness entertained a select number of her friends at Blackheath, by an elegant dinner, to which the *Spanish Patriotic Deputies* were invited. These little *traits* of well-timed attention, even to the *political* scene around her, must endear her to every English heart.

The Birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was marked with all that bustle and splendour which emanate from the glowing loyalty of a happy and contented people. In town, the ringing of bells, and splendid illuminations, attracted the attention of the passenger; and Vauxhall presented a most elegant display of rank and beauty, intermingled with honest John Bull's family, all enjoying the magnificent scene around them, and all happy in being able to commemorate the occasion free from *French overseers*. At Brighton, the entertainments of the day were of the most superb kind, and were graced by the presence of all the Royal Dukes, who had assembled there in compliment to their brother's natal day.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. I.

"THE PULPIT, in the sober use
"Of its legitimate peculiar powers,
"Must stand acknowledg'd, while the world shall stand,
"The most important and effectual guard,
"Support and ornament, of Virtue's Cause!"—COWPER.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

RELIGION has long been considered of the utmost importance to mankind. The community is not yet discovered, in which a species of theological belief did not predominate; influencing the conduct of individuals, and entering into their public institutions. Strangely do those undervalue the purest System of Piety, who imagine the political application of its principles inconsistent with the views of its original promulgator. Contemplating religion *only* in connection with the purposes of human government, as presenting the most effectual check to immorality and crime, how does it rise, in estimation and result, above every other scheme of moral restriction! Consonant indeed must that persuasion be to the unsophisticated feelings of our nature, which, by its inherent and independent force, can controul the passions and purify the propensities of men. Certainly it is more noble, and more agreeable to the freedom of the human soul, to be awed by *internal* conviction, than by any external, or arbitrary, agency. Wise statesmen have therefore always sedulously enlisted Religion under the banners of Legislation.

While such is the attention paid by enlightened politicians to Religion, its concerns are otherwise altogether neglected: piety is left to its own propagation, and the professors of theology to their own direction. Literature has its reviewers, the stage its *strictnists*, and painting its connoisseurs; but as for the expounders of our creed, with reference to them it may be said, in the language of the poet from whose writings our motto is selected, of these

"The world takes little thought. Who *will* may preach;
"And, *what* they will!"

Leaving to theological critics the task of watching the motions of the *Press*, it will, therefore, be the province of the present writer to keep a vigilant eye on the proceedings of the *Pulpit*. His plan is not without novelty, and may be productive of very general utility. What are styled POPULAR PREACHERS, whether in or out of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, possess such ascendancy over the minds of the people, that it is surprising no person should have contemplated them as subjects of peculiar attention, alternately calling either for the approbation or animadversion of the *pen*. We pore over the orations of senators; we scrutinize, and estimate, forensic ability. It is concerning the Eloquence of the Pulpit, sensible as we are of its effects, that we do not seem to be sufficiently interested.

Something is due from national seriousness. Signalised, as we have been, by our adherence to "the Faith once "delivered to the saints;" preserving, as we have done, amidst the inundations of scepticism, the sacred institutions of our forefathers; let us more generally evince a becoming zeal for the highest of human concerns, and anxiously guard our Common Religion from innovation, eccentricity, and error. Christianity has too often been wounded by its friends.

Books, which constitute the usual channels of information, have the least influence in religious instruction. Where *one* sermon is *read*, many *thousands* of sermons are statedly *heard!* Hence the necessity of endeavouring to establish a tribunal, to which *Preachers* may feel themselves fairly amenable; and thus, as well as *writers*, be compelled to consult the legitimate voice of opinion. This attempt remains now to be made. Let it be seen, while we hesitate not to ridicule the puerilities of the Senate, and reprobate the licentiousness of the Bar, whether the extravagances—not to say absurdities—of the Pulpit are alone to be exhibited with impunity! He who faithfully "negotiates between God and man," as the Ambassador of Immortality, can have nothing to apprehend from the most serious inquisition. It is nevertheless proper to ascertain, *who* are the Popular Preachers of the age; *how* the arduous functions of their office are severally discharged; and WHAT are the doctrines which they inculcate? While those who fill it exert only "the sober use "of *its legitimate peculiar powers*," while the "workmen "need not be ashamed," while "the labourers are "worthy of their hire," THE PULPIT is immoveable; it is that rock, against which the assaults of infidelity and impiety will ever be directed in vain.

Circumstances then have determined me to elect "THE "NATIONAL REGISTER," as the medium for communicating these *Clerical Criticisms* to the world. It is extensively and respectably circulated; it first appears on the day most suited to the nature of my undertaking; and the frequency of its publication may enable me to accomplish my plan with celerity, as well as success.

ONESIMUS.

Chapter Coffee-house, Pater-Noster-row.

*** No. 2. of POPULAR PREACHERS will appear on Sunday next, and will exhibit an impartial estimate of the *Clerical Character of the Bishop of London*. Religious Disquisitions of considerable importance at this time, but incidental to the subject, will likewise be submitted to the Public.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LINCOLN'S INN, Aug. 13.

BEFORE THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

IN THE MATTER OF LADY AUGUSTA MURRAY, BARONESS AMELAND, v. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

This day an application was made on the part of the Noble Plaintiff, by Mr. Thompson, praying to set aside an order made by his Honour the Master of the Rolls, in July last, for appointing Guardians for the care of her Ladyship's children by the Royal Duke.

Her Ladyship's affidavit stated, that in 1802 she had applied for an injunction to restrain the sum of 4000*l.* a-year, which his Royal Highness had settled on her Ladyship, out of the allowance granted to him by his Majesty, from coming through the hands of his Royal Highness: a conditional injunction was granted, but the merits of the case never have been discussed, in consequence of the late Mr. Pitt's having taken on himself the care of negociating the differences subsisting between the parties at the time. This was followed in 1806, by a deed of settlement, under which his Royal Highness agreed to allow her Ladyship, for the maintenance and education of her son, 500*l.* a-year, and for the like purposes to her daughter, 200*l.* a-year; and it was also agreed thereby, to appoint the Earl of Moira and Lord Fincastle trustees for the payment of those annuities, and superintendants of the childrens' education. This adjustment, however, not having proved finally satisfactory to all parties, a bill was filed in July last, praying that an order might be issued to appoint Guardians for the care and education of the children; and an order was accordingly made.

The present application, then, was urged upon the ground that the deed which settled the annuities for the support of the

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children likewise appointed trustees for their education, and that the Noble Lords thereby appointed, were, to all intents and purposes, guardians of the children. It was also stated, that her Ladyship was taken by surprise, and had not been served with due notice. The Learned Advocate urged the hardship which the latter appointment would occasion to her Ladyship, who, by such an order, would be deprived of the satisfaction of having her children under her own immediate superintendence, and that she might also be liable to be called on for payment of the sums advanced on their account, should the order be confirmed.

The Lord Chancellor, however, was of opinion, that the order should be confirmed; for, as the Duke of Sussex was not legally authorised to appoint a guardian for those children, it was incumbent on the Master to direct the appointment of legal guardians. The Master was of course bound to examine all the parties concerned in this matter, upon oath, in order that proper guardians might be chosen for such trust.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 8.—Last night, the Pluto, 18, Captain Jauvern, came in from Gijon.—The Hon. General Meade is arrived to go out in the Decade, 36, Capt. Stuart, to Madeira: she is taking on board a million of dollars for Oporto.—Yesterday, the Fylla, with the 18th Dragoons, composing a part of cavalry of the Expedition, arrived at Portsmouth from the Downs, and this day Brigadier-General the Hon. C. Stewart, accompanied by Captains Dashwood and Wade, Aids-de-Camp, embarked on board the sloop of war, and sailed from St. Helen's.—It is understood that Brigadier-Gen. Stewart is to command a Brigade of Cavalry in the Expedition.

The Eliza Ann, of London, W. Smith, Master, arrived off Portsmouth on Monday from Rio Janeiro. She sailed from thence on the 12th June, and left there the following men of war, viz. Foudroyant, 80, Sir Sydney Smith; London, 98; Marlborough, 74; Monarch, 74; Bedford, 74; Agamemnon, 64, and Surveillante frigate; and the following merchant-vessels, Friends, Brilliant, Invention, Kingsmoor, Adriatic, Venus, Vulture, Integrity, and a lugger belonging to London; Pitt and Hydra transports; Princess of Wales, and a brig belonging to Liverpool, and two brigs from St. Helena.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 11.—Arrived this forenoon the Morning Star Cartel, from Morlaix, to which place she carried two French Ladies and two Gentlemen, with their servants, by virtue of passports from the British Government. The Cartel stood into Morlaix Harbour, and was hailed from the Outer Battery, that she must immediately tack and stand out to sea, as none of the passengers would be suffered to land. This order was forthwith complied with, and the Cartel stood out to sea, but the Captain from the pressing solicitation of his passengers again tacked and proceeded for the Harbour; when she got within range of the guns, the Battery opened its fire, and the Cartel was compelled to stand off to sea; one of the Frenchmen, however, with his servant, by permission of the Captain, took the Cartel's boat, and persisted in going on shore, which he did, and when within reach of the guns, it was observed on board the Cartel that the Batteries opened their fire upon her, but of her fate they were unacquainted, as they lost sight of her as soon as she entered the Harbour. The other passengers are all returned in the vessel.

POLICE.

JUSTICE ROOM, GUILDHALL.—THURSDAY, AUG. 14.

David Ap Athins, a Cambrian gallant, and porter of Mr. William Wright, cheesemonger near Queenhithe, was brought before the Magistrate, charged with having *embezzled* a certain portion of his master's *kitchen furniture*, called a *servant maid* on Monday last, of whom nothing was since heard, and of whom the prisoner refused to give any account.

The master stated, that the girl in question was about 22 years of age, and "*a pretty plumpish kind of body;*" that she had lived some time in his service, and having some anxiety to visit her friends, she left his house on Monday night for the purpose, the prisoner undertaking to carry her box with her to her aunt's, in the Surrey road: instead of which it was found he carried it elsewhere, to the lodgings of a person near Whitechapel, and had since carried it away from thence, no person could tell whither; the girl was last seen in his company on Tuesday, in Tooley-street, and no account had since been heard of her, the prisoner refusing to give any explanation; besides, he had a wife and child of his own.

The prisoner, in his defence, told a very incoherent sort of *Welch* story, in which he denied positively that he knew any thing of the girl. Still, however, it appeared palpably she had eloped with him, and to defeat enquiry, he had changed lodgings twice since Sunday.

The Magistrate observed, that it appeared the girl, though not very discreet in this matter was yet come to years of discretion to act for herself, and therefore he could take no cognizance of the affair.

It happened, however, that a *ham* had *vanished* from the Master's shop much about the same time with the girl, and therefore he demanded a search warrant to overhaul the prisoner's lodgings which he promised to point out. A Peace-officer was immediately dispatched for the purpose.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Yesterday at Marlborough-street, a handsome young woman of the name of Moulde, exhibited a charge against an artist in Mary-le-bone, of assaulting her person, and making a breach of promise. It was stated with considerable reserve by the complainant, who is a tradesman's daughter, that she had known the defendant the last six months, and had frequently accompanied him to public places. The consequence was, he had made frequent attempts to seduce her, and he accomplished his object a fortnight since at an inn at Hounslow; the wedding day had been fixed on, however it had turned out that the defendant was married. On some questions being put to the complainant, it did not appear that any degree of violence had been used, and consequently it was not recognizable in this court, an action at law being the only remedy.

Last Friday, as a poor woman in Holywell-street, Commercial-road, went on an errand, she left an infant two years and a half old in a yard; during her absence, the infant fell into a tub of water and was drowned, which drove the woman almost frantic.

On Tuesday last the Coroner's Inquest sat at the Stone Kitchen in the Tower, on the bodies of Mr. Thomas Cooper and Mr. George Payne, two young men, both in the service of Mr. Golding, of Cornhill. The circumstances attending the death of these young gentlemen, are singular and distressing.—They were living together upon terms of great friendship; and on Sunday morning between seven and eight o'clock, along with another friend, walked down to the Thames to bathe. When they got to the water side, Mr. Payne objected to go in, saying, he had a reason for changing his mind, which he did not chuse to state. Mr. Cooper went in, and after he had been in the water about ten minutes, and was preparing to come out, Mr. Payne suddenly again altered his mind, undressed, and jumped in. At this time they were a short distance from each other. Neither of them being aware they were on the edge of a place that contained ten or twelve feet water. It unfortunately happened at the same instant (for it does not appear they had time to speak to each other) they got out of their depth, and neither of them swimmers, were both drowned within a few feet of each other. Their companion as soon as he saw their distress, went to their assistance, when Mr. Cooper, in a very exhausted state, caught hold of his wrist and pulled him under water, and for a short time it was feared by a number of persons who saw the situation they were in, that he had shared the fate of his friends:—luckily he got extricated from Mr. C.'s grasp, and with great difficulty reached the shore. A boat, as soon as possible, put off to them, but too late to render them any assistance, though it arrived at the fatal spot time enough for one of them to have been caught hold of by the head, but the hair was so short the waterman could not keep his hold, and was obliged to let him go again. Mr. C. was taken up in ten minutes, Mr. P. remained under water near half an hour. Every assistance was procured on the bodies being brought on shore, and every possible means used under the direction of several medical gentlemen for their recovery, but without success. Mr. C. was in his 23d year, and Mr. P. in his 19th, both worthy young men, and deservedly esteemed by Mr. Golding, who with their relations and friends, lament their untimely fate with the deepest distress.

DIED.

Lady Diana Beauclerc, relict of the Honourable Topham Beauclerc, and sister to the Duke of Marlborough, and the Dowager Countess of Pembroke.

On Saturday last, in Lower Grosvenor-street, Lieutenant-General Churchill.

Same day, at Sutton, Yorkshire, the Rev. John Sarrande, late Fellow of Exeter College.

On the 5th instant, at Clifton, Hugh Mack, Esq. of Friday-street.

Lately of the yellow fever, at Trinidad, Mr. Thomas Rae, of the 37th foot.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.—This morning we have received fresh supplies of Grain. Wheat remains as on Monday. Barley is without alteration. Beans are dull and rather lower. We had a very dull trade again for Oats to-day, and the prices declined full 1s. per quarter.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	THURSDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	70 a	72	Wheat	70 a	72
Fine ditto	84 a	87	Fine ditto	84 a	87
Rye (New)	46 a	52	Rye (New)	46 a	52
Barley	42 a	48	Barley	42 a	48
Malt (New)	69 a	77	Malt (New)	70 a	76
White Peas, boilers	110 a	120	White Peas, boilers	100 a	110
Grey Peas	55 a	60	Grey Peas	58 a	62
Beans	62 a	68	Beans	60 a	66
Tick ditto (Old)	60 a	66	Tick ditto	56 a	62
Oats	38 a	64	Oats	38 a	41
Poland ditto	42 a	44	Poland ditto	39 a	44
Rape Seed £36 a £39			Rape Seed £38 a £40		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Thursday.	s.	s.	Thursday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	65 a	68	American Flour	44 a	48
Second ditto	55 a	65	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from July 30 to August 6—Total, 4,971 quarters, from 71s. to 89s.—Average 81s. 7½d. or 1s. 5½d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending August 6.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	81	3	Beans	63	7
Rye	53	5	Peas	70	5
Barley	43	10	Oatmeal	51	1
Oats	38	7	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, Aug. 11.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	19 10 a	22 10	Oats, per qr.	2 6 a	2 10
Barley, per qr.	2 4 a	2 8	Beans, do.	3 2 a	3 13

Peas £0. 0s. a £.0 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 10th of Aug. 1808, is 1l. 17s. 11½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	2 16 a	3 0	Kent	3 6 a	4 10
Sussex	2 10 a	3 0	Sussex	3 6 a	4 0
Essex	2 10 a	5 4	Farnham	5 0 a	7 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	4 15 0 a	6 15 0	Average	5 15 0
	Straw	2 2 0 a	2 5 0		2 3 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	5 6 0 a	7 0 0		6 3 0
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 16 0		7 0 0
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 4 0		2 0 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 10 0		5 17 6
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 10 0		6 18 0
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 5 0		2 1 6

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 6 a	5 4	Beef	3 4 a	4 4
Mutton	4 6 a	5 4	Mutton	3 4 a	4 0
Veal	5 0 a	6 0	Veal	3 8 a	5 4
Pork	5 0 a	6 0	Pork	4 8 a	5 4
Lamb	6 0 a	7 0	Lamb	5 8 a	5 9

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 780—Sheep and Lambs, 7,800
Calves, 280—Pigs 200

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	22 a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 40lb. per dozen	27 a	32
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	——— 50 a 70lb.	36 a	38
Dressing Hides	16 a	19	——— 80 a 90lb.	29 a	33
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22	——— heavy	22 a	28
Flat Ordinary	16½ a	17	Seals, small	36 a	39
Tanned Horse	21 a	23	——— large, p. doz.	160s. a	180s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 37l. a 38l.

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	— 0 a	11 0
Middling	1 10 a	2 2	Eagl. Horse	14 0 a	16 0
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10	Shearlings	2 0 a	2 6
			Lamb Skins	1 6 a	2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.—Croft's, 44s. 6d.; Hebburn, 50s. 6d.; Kenton, 48s. 6d.; Charlotte, 52s. 3d.; Percy, 50s. 3d.; Tanfield, 48s.; Wall's End, 51s. 6d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 51s.; Willington, 49s. 6d.; Wylam, 45s. 3d.

56 Ships at Market—remain unsold 16.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	— 0 a	67 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	68 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	100 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	68 0
——— mottled	— 0 a	110 0	White, do.	57 0 a	59 0
——— curd	— 0 a	114 0	Soap,	— 0 a	58 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	14 0	Graves	— 0 a	14 0
——— mould, do.	— 0 a	15 0	Good Dregs	— 0 a	14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 1½d. Clare, 5s. 9d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 1½d.—Average 5s. 1½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	....	.....	243½ 3	242 1	Holiday.	.....
3 per Cent. Consol	67⅛ ⅜ ½	67⅛ ⅛	67⅛ 7	66⅞ 6½ ⅝	Prince of Wales's born.	66⅞ ⅛ ⅜
3 per Cent. Reduced	68⅛	68⅛ ¼	68⅛ 7⅛	67⅞ ¼		66⅞ 7⅛ ⅜
4 per Cent. Consol	84¼	84¼ ⅜	84½ 3⅝	83½ 2⅞		83½ ⅜ ⅝
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	98⅜ ⅝ ½	98⅜ ⅜	98⅝ ¼	96⅝ ¼		98⅜ ⅝ ¼
5 per Cent. 1797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Long Annuities	18 13-16⅞	18 13-16⅞	18⅞ 11-16	18⅛ 9-16	.....	18⅞ 11-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	.....	.....	66⅞	65⅜	.....	.....
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	.....	.....	7⅞ 11-16	.....	.....	.....
Irish 5 per Cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Sea Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock	.....	.....	180	242 1	.....	.....
Do. Bonds	3, 6 pm.	3, 6 pm.	3, 6 pm.	3, 6 pm.	.....	4, 2 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	6, 5 pm.	4, 5 pm.	4, 5 pm.	4, 6 pm.	.....	4, 5 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£22 6s.	£22 6s.	£23	£25	.....	£25
Omnium	1½ pm.	1½ pm.	P. ½ dis.	2½ ⅜ dis.	.....	½ dis. P.
Consols for Account	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛ ⅛ 7	66⅞ 6⅞	.....	66⅛ ⅛
India for Opening	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	36	3 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	35	7	Palermo	82d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	5 2 U.	Leghorn	49⅜	
Hamburgh	35	2 2½ U.	Genoa	49¾	
Altona	35	2 2½ U.	Venice	50 inactive.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16	Naples	42	
Do.	24	3 U.	Lisbon	69	
Bordeaux	24		Oporto	68	
Madrid	42	effec.	Dublin	9 per Cent.	
Cadiz	42½	effec.	Cork	N. Del. 9 p. ct.	

Agio of Bank on Holland 3½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	
Malta	0	
Gottenburgh	0	
Dublin	1	
Waterford	2	
Guernsey	1	
Jersey	1	

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 34. SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER THIRTY-FOUR.

REAL STATE OF THE FRENCH ARMY; WITH A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE AUSTRIAN, RUSSIAN, AND PRUSSIAN MILITARY FORCES.

There is no feature more prominent in the character of man than a propensity to exaggeration. Whenever he speaks of his country, her institutions, local advantages and military establishments, no measure is adopted in the indulgence of this inclination, as he thinks it ennobled by the mark it assumes of patriotism. The history of our time recommends particular caution to the political writer in the speculations he would found on these effusions of national self-love. If this circumspection be necessary in our examination of the accounts published on any of these subjects by the individuals or governments of most countries, it would be particularly so with regard to the French. What was the effect of, folly or vanity in the one, was, on the part of the latter, the highest refinement of Machevialism. If we take a retrospective view of the last ten years we are astonished at the boldness and success of these exaggerations, as well as at the credulity and weakness with which they were received by other nations. After having been repeatedly deceived in this respect, it might be presumed, that some degree of scepticism would be adopted; but they continued from year to year to credit the statements of a government, which had an interest, and manifested unequivocal intentions of a design to deceive. The grossest falsehoods were received as self-evident truths: and these besotted governments maintained diplomatic agents in France, one would be inclined to suppose, more for the purpose of attending the levees and making a part of the Consular and Imperial State of Bonaparte, than of collecting intelligence relative to the projects and resources of that restless and enterprising man. The supineness, incapacity, and trifling submissive deportment of most of the Envoys and Ambassadors at Paris, were subjects of equal indignation and contempt to every man who visited that capital. The superiority, which Bonaparte arrogated in his relations with the Monarchs of Europe, made them apprehensive of sending any man who might be obnoxious to him, on account of his talents, patriotism and penetration. Even the harmless, obsequious mortals, who attended his levees as representatives of their Sovereign, were constantly surrounded by his spies, and to avoid giving him dissatisfaction, they confined the important duties of their mission to the punctilio of constant attendance at the Thuilleries and to the reputation of connoisseurs. They all, with very few exceptions, seemed to vie in baseness. The insecurity of the post gave them likewise justifiable cause for supposing that any dispatches they might send through that channel, would fall into the hands of the tyrant; and their messengers were frequently murdered and robbed of their papers. Even their hotels were not secure. The fidelity of their servants they had reason to suspect, as no means would be left untried to induce them to betray the confidence of their masters.

After these observations, which are only a faint description of the immorality and insolence of the one, and the debasement and inaction of the other, every doubt will vanish about the absolute ignorance in which every government must remain relative to the finances and armies of France. This was one of the great causes of the blunders, miscalculations and disasters of the Continent. Under such restrictions, moral as well as personal, it was absolutely impracticable for any ostensible agent, let his talents and zeal be ever so great, to make communications to his government which could be relied on. A veil of impenetrable mystery was, at the same time, thrown over the finances and the number of conscripts that are annually raised. The exact amount of the one, and the number of the latter have never been satisfactorily ascertained; for it would betray more than ignorance, it would be a mark of the grossest stupidity, to take as the rule of our calculations, the communications made to the Senate and *Corps Legislatif*. The regiments were never stationary. They were continually marching from one place to another, never confined within the lines of a camp, where the police was so severe that no means were left to the most intelligent and enterprising to collect information.

But the conduct of the French government was diametrically opposite. Its Ambassadors to the Courts of Madrid, Vienna, Berlin, &c. were men, consummate in the arts of intrigue and equally skilled in peace and war. Their national characteristic pertness gave them a latitude of inquiry, which would not be overlooked in any other man; and, in contempt of all the laws and usages of nations, they maintained an intercourse with every disaffected individual in the army or in a civil capacity, took them literally under their protection, and by their means, and with the assistance of emissaries, who were scattered in every province, they were able to transmit a more exact knowledge of the Austrian, and other armies than the weak cabinets possessed themselves. The superiority which this gave the French in their military operations will be easily conceived. Their combinations were consequently bold and certain; and their movements had all that regularity and promptitude which were always missed in the plans and motions of the allies. This confusion and uncertainty on the part of the latter, occasioned all the disasters sustained by Mollas, Mack, and the Duke of Brunswick. A few days previous to the battle of Jena no determined plan of operation had been adopted by the Prussian Generals: and what was decided in one council of war was rejected in the next. No certain information was received of the motions or designs of the French, till the advanced guards of the left wing were cut to pieces near Saalfeld; and the magazines at Naumburg were taken by Davoust. As soon as the former occurrence was known at head-quarters, it was debated a considerable time, whether the army should quit its position; but the disorder in the councils of war held for this purpose was so great, that no resolution was taken, till even retreat became impracticable by the movement of Davoust's corps d'armée

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rear. Their situation now became deplorable. The main army was separated from its reserve at Halle. The advance of Bernadotte as far as Gera cut off every communication with Saxony; and no resource remained but to fight under disadvantages were defeat was ruin; or to effect a precipitate and disorderly retreat over Muhlhausen into Hanover and to the Elbe. Each plan was equally desperate. Had the Prussian army, after the loss sustained on the Saal, retreated towards Halle, destroyed their magazines at Naumburg, effected a junction with the Prince of Wurtemberg, and taken a strong position behind the Elbe, and, in case of imperious necessity, retired as far as Frankfort on the Oder, they would have been able to await there the Russian armies which were hastening to their assistance, and probably saved the monarchy.

These considerations have induced us to chuse for our disquisition, a subject which it is the highest interest of this country and of Europe to ascertain. The late events in Spain, and the suspicious inactivity of Bonaparte, whilst Austria is making a vast augmentation to her war establishment, give a presumptive right to reject established opinion on this head. We always entertained strong doubts relative to the generally-received amount of the French army; whilst the French themselves, and the nations they subdued, seemed to vie with each other in exaggerating its number. But before we enter on our subject, we will take a review of the other armies of the Continent, and after having contrasted their *real* strength with the *official* accounts published at Berlin, Vienna, and Petersburgh, our Readers will be better prepared for following us in the subject of our inquiry.

It had been for many years a prevailing opinion on the Continent, that the Prussian army amounted to 250,000 men. However, we find in an Etat, published by the Court of Berlin in January, 1806, that it consisted of no more than 239,667, viz. 3174 guards, 175,301 infantry, 40,478 cavalry, 13,240 artillery, and 7470 men which are not particularly denominated. About the time that this Etat appeared, orders were issued for raising 70,000 militia in the Prussian States. This great augmentation of military strength, whilst it shewed the dangers of the monarchy and the prospect of a war with France, received the warmest tribute of applause from every patriotic individual in Germany. Whilst the independence of the North was to be secured by this vigorous and enlightened measure, it was considered as the surest check to universal despotism. The personal friendship existing between Frederick William and the Emperor Alexander fortified these expectations, and this intimate alliance of two powerful monarchs was regarded by the most timid as a sufficient guarantee of their respective possessions. If we add an army of 54,000 Saxons, and 16,000 Hessians, we shall find the Prussian government was generally thought to have at its disposal, exclusive of the Russians, more than 350,000 men, as brave and disciplined as any in the world. But, alas! this immense army existed only in imagination. Either the impotence of the government, the treachery of its servants, or, more probably, the state of the finances, which were not adequate to such extraordinary exertions, frustrated the expectations of the Continent, and prevented the execution of this grand project of national defence.

Let us now compare with the foregoing statement, *officially* made, the number employed against the French in 1806. The disasters sustained by the other states of the Continent, and the reputation of the army, it may be presumed, engaged the Prussian government to bring its whole force into the field; in particular, as the approach of the Russians allowed it to withdraw every regiment from Poland and Silesia. The writer happened to travel at that time through Westphalia, Hanover, and Saxony, and had an opportunity, from an intimate knowledge of the language, a long sojourn in Germany, personal acquaintance with several Prussian officers, and from other circumstances, of acquiring a minute knowledge of that unfortunate campaign. The Prussian army at Jena consisted of 96,000 men, besides 18,000 Saxon auxiliaries. The reserve at Halle, commanded by Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, amounted to 25,000 men; and the corps in Westphalia, under the orders of Lestocq, was about 14,000; making in all about 135,000. On adding a few battalions left at Berlin, Potsdam, Custrin, Breslau, Magdeburg, Hameln, Nienburg, &c. which were computed at 12,000, we will find that the Prussian military force, instead of 239,667 regulars, and 70,000 militia, did not amount, at the highest calculation, to 150,000. It will be naturally asked how this monstrous exaggeration could have taken place, and have been so long believed? It will be best resolved by another question: How have every deception and exaggeration found their way into society? Because there were a number of persons, from vanity, weakness, and rapacity, interested in keeping up the delusion. It is probable, and we have strong reason to believe it, that the King himself was as unacquainted with the real state of his army, as the most ignorant and the most obscure of his subjects. But there was a confederacy of traitors in the army and ministry, who found their account in the deception; and made no scruple of sacrificing the monarchy and army to their infamous avarice: The confederacy comprised almost all the officers of the army, from the generals down to the very captains; and this was the reason why a company in the Prussian service was worth 3000 dollars a-year, whilst the lieutenant had only 250; but the latter had a prospect of participating some day in the infamous profits. This excessive disproportion proceeded from the incompleteness of the company as to numbers; and as the colonel, the lieutenant-colonel, and the majors had their respective companies, the abuse magnified in proportion as it remained unpunished, and the Monarch and the State were equally defrauded by a few traitors; and, as may be expected, the country was subjugated by the enemy in a campaign of six weeks.

Let us now take the *official* etat of the Austrian army, as published in the beginning of 1805. It amounted to 350,945 men: Infantry, 271,871; Cavalry, 50,800; Artillery, 15,994; and 12,280 Garrison Troops. Let us compare with this etat the armies employed against the French in the campaign of the same year. Mack had under his command at Ulm, 70,000 men; the Archduke Charles on the Etsch, and John in Tyrol, had about 80,000, making altogether no more than 140,000 men. As Russian armies were likewise hastening to their assistance, we may conclude that their whole force, with the exception of a few battalions on the Turkish frontiers, was collected at Ulm, Verona, and in Tyrol. So that, instead of 350,945 men, we shall find their army consisted of little more than 150,000. The same contradiction, inaccuracy, and disproportion, are visible in the Russian accounts, published in 1803. According to these their army consisted of 522,870, viz.—13,103 Guards, 52,084 Cavalry, 226,121 Infantry; 72,150 Garrison Troops, 44,052 Artillery, 13,920 Invalids; and 100,954 Irregulars; and three years after this statement, the army was represented as far more numerous. If we will give ourselves the trouble to contrast with this pompous enumeration, the force which this power opposed last campaign to the French, when it had time enough, after the first accounts were received of the arrival of the enemy on the Banks of the Vistula, to collect its scattered force from the very extremities of the empire. If we do it, and can rely on the declarations of Lord Hutchinson, which there is every reason to believe were true, the Russian army in Poland never did amount to 100,000 men. We feel, on this occasion, a strong inclination to indulge in the mingled sensations of laughter, contempt, and indignation, at the folly, rodomantade, credulity and hectoring vanity of the European Cabinets. It would appear they had entered into a tacit agreement to give full credit to their mutual falsehoods. We know no other plausible way of accounting for their vanity and extravagance.

We have entered into this detail relative to Austria, Prussia, and Russia, in order to prepare our Readers for some observations on the French military system, which

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might otherwise be ill-received on account of their singularity and novelty. The popular prejudice inclines to numerous armies; and it will be no easy task to refute an opinion sanctioned by unparalleled success and the most brilliant victories.

The numerous armies the Republic maintained in the years 1793 and 4, when it had to contend against Spain, Holland, the States of Italy, Austria, the Empire, Prussia, and Great Britain, induced the multitude, and even persons who laid strong claims to judgment and ingenuity, to believe that this force had never diminished. The conclusion was as absurd as to expect from the wheel of a mill the same velocity of motion during a common wind, as it received from a storm. The impulse of the Revolution had ceased, and it was expected, when every trace of it excited discouraging reflections, that it would continue to produce the same effects. This is reasoning in a very novel manner, and notwithstanding its palpable inconsistencies, we forsee the number of objections we will have to encounter in opposing it. The obstinate adherence which most men feel to inveterate prejudices, will not, however, discourage us from asserting, that the French have been guilty of as great rodomontade in their military etats, as the three States already mentioned. We hope likewise to prove, not by ingenious suppositions, but by the strong testimony of facts, that their military establishment is not HALF so numerous as they give out themselves, and is generally believed by others. If we can shew this clearly and satisfactorily, its importance is manifest, and we will find ourselves fully rewarded by the beneficial influence it cannot fail to have on the result of the present contest.

As early as the year 1800, the writer first began to entertain very considerable doubts relative to the amount of the French Army. He was then in the south of Germany; and his doubts were confirmed by the conversation he had with well-informed Frenchmen, who held a high rank in the army of Moreau. These doubts were entirely removed by the difficulties which Bonaparte had in collecting an army to attack Melas in Italy. It is certain that the French army did not amount, at the time the battle of Marengo was fought, to 200,000 men. Moreau's army, after the two divisions he sent to reinforce that of Bonaparte in Italy, consisted of between 60 and 70,000, and that of the latter to about 60,000. The rest of the French army was very inconsiderable; and in fact none was necessary in Holland or along the coasts of the Channel, after the ill-success of our Expedition to the Helder, and the dissatisfaction expressed by the Emperor Paul against our Court and that of Vienna. After the peace of Luneville, Bonaparte began to augment the army, as much as the exhausted state of the finances would permit; and it was placed on the most respectable footing it had been for several years in 1805. According to the etat of that year, published by the Minister of War, it amounted to 607,671, viz. 6,265 guards, 1,930 general staff, 441,561 infantry, 52,584 artillery, 68,983 cavalry, 15,691 *gens d'armes*, 13,950 veterans, and some free corps consisting of 6,722. An immense force! and twice more than the Romans had in the most splendid epoch of their history. But we believe our readers will not require a long train of argumentation, to be induced to believe that their army did not amount to that number; the only difference of opinion, therefore, which we may have will proceed from our attempting to reduce it to less than half that sum. If we agree with regard to the falsehood of this official statement, it will not be so difficult to expose the whole system of falsehood and dissimulation, which is a principal trait in the policy observed by Bonaparte. As soon as this fact is acknowledged, we are justified in feeling an equal diffidence with regard to his official statements relative to the finances, number of conscripts, &c.

Let us now examine if the etats of the French army are not as false and exaggerated as those of the three States above-mentioned. But we must make a material discrimination. The exaggerations of the French are not an effect of vanity and folly, but a characteristic feature in Bonaparte's system. By this pompous display of his military resources, he expected to strike a terror into all the States of Europe, and to convince them how useless resistance would be to such an army. Let us now see how far the armies he employed against Austria and Russia in the year 1805, will agree with the etat he published in the beginning of the same year.

Bonaparte long foresaw the coalition forming against him by this country, the Emperors Alexander and Francis. In order to convince the French, however, that this event was unexpected, he gave orders that the army collected at Boulogne, Brest, and Holland, should embark in order to make the vaunted invasion of England. He had two objects in view when he made this gasconade. He wanted to convince the French that this project was capable of execution, and thus save his own reputation; whilst he hoped to prevent our Government from sending immediate assistance to the Allies. His second object was to make his soldiers, whom he knew to feel the greatest repugnance and apprehension to a meeting with our seamen, enter with greater alacrity on a Continental War. The wary Usurper was not mistaken in his expectations. He kept the soldiers confined for about five or six days on board the vessels destined for this grand Expedition; and when they were informed that the *perfidy* of the Austrian Government obliged them to defer their vengeance against the tyrants of the ocean, they gave unequivocal proof of their joy at being employed on any other service, than that of attempting a descent on our shores. They, therefore, proceeded with greater alacrity than they would have otherwise done, to attack the Austrians and Russians on the Banks of the Danube. The terror they felt at the possibility of a rencontre with our mariners, outweighed every consideration, and though they by no means forgot their former ill success against Suwarrow, this circumstance was trifling in their opinion, compared to the danger of being exposed to the thunder of our navy. As we had an opportunity of procuring at that time an exact amount of three corps of that army, we hope to be able to form a satisfactory conclusion as to the amount of the whole.

This army, with which Bonaparte intended to oppose Mack and the Russians, consisted at first of eight corps, to which a ninth was afterwards added. When Marmont's corps passed through Cologne, the writer happened to be in that city, and as he was intimately acquainted with the mayor and one of his adjuncts, he had an opportunity of knowing precisely its amount. It consisted of 18,000 French and 6000 Dutch, the latter commanded by Dumonceau. The whole corps, cavalry, infantry, artillery, and baggage, passed in the course of three days. No mistake could occur as to their number, because orders were every day received at the mayoralty, to provide quarters for those who were to arrive on the following. He had in like manner an opportunity of ascertaining the amount of Bernadotte's corps, having spent a considerable time in Cassel, after it had passed through that city. From every intelligence he received during his stay there, he is led to believe that it did not amount to more than 14,000, though the Newspaper published in that city made it consist of 17,500. The amount of Ney's corps he received from one of his Aide de Camps, with whom he lodged in the same inn, at Frankfort on the Mayne, a short time after the peace of Presburgh. If his statement may be relied on, it consisted of somewhat more than 20,000. We have thus the amount of three corps, making altogether about 61,000 men. If we take the same proportion for the other five corps, we shall find that the army, commanded by Bonaparte in person, consisted of about 160,000. When we reflect that it was joined by the troops of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, and had to contend with only 70,000 Austrians conducted by a Mack, we will find it more than adequate for overrunning Austria. However, very far from thinking we under-rate its number, we are rather inclined to believe we estimate it too high. It surpassed any force the Allies could oppose to it as much in number, as it did in celerity of operation and superiority of skill on the part of the Generals. Bonaparte may be a very great

General, and those who look on success as the criterion of ability, may consider him as distinguished a Statesman; but when the vast advantages he possessed over the Allies, are taken into consideration, his victories at Ulm, Austerlitz, and Jena, must cease to excite admiration. The army commanded by Massena was never computed at more than 60,000. This distinguished officer was ordered to act on the defensive; and it is natural to suppose that Bonaparte was too jealous of his reputation to intrust him with a more numerous force. To oppose the attack which the Russians and Swedes, in conjunction with Lord Cathcart, threatened to make on Holland, orders were given to collect an army of 100,000 men. We know it, however, to be a positive fact, that 85,000, notwithstanding every exertion, were never assembled for that purpose; and we are happy to hear that our statement on this particular point coincides, with very immaterial difference, with that of Lord Cathcart. In summing up, therefore, the different armies which were employed against Austria, and for the defence of Holland, we shall find they amounted to about 250,000.

Before we proceed further, it will be necessary to revert to the conduct observed by Bonaparte in all the wars he has been engaged in. If any thing is to be particularly admired in his military operations, it is the audacity with which he leaves a number of points exposed, in order to bear down with his whole mass where the danger is most imminent; calculating very justly that any partial defeat he may sustain in any of those places will be easily remedied, after he has disabled the principal antagonist. Persons who have travelled much in France, cannot have failed to observe, that in time of war scarce a soldier is to be seen in the interior; and after the peace of Presburg our Readers will not have forgotten the reproaches Bonaparte made our Government, that it made no attempt against Boulogne, *as every soldier had been withdrawn from the coasts.* His reproach was well founded; for there were not 8,000 men left for its defence. We had been frequently informed, and we have our information from the best authority, that 20,000 were not left for the defence of the coasts, during the whole course of the Austrian war. This account we the more easily credit, as it was conformable to sound policy, and perfectly coinciding with the uniform conduct and character of Bonaparte. He knew that Europe estimated his armies much higher than they really were; and he calculated as a sound politician, when he supposed this country would make no attempt against Brabant, as long as he was successful against Austria. His audacity, therefore, so far from deserving to be considered as rashness, was the most consummate wisdom; and the result justified his combinations. He did not overlook, in like manner, the demonstrations which Prussia began to make about that time. Is there any reason then to suppose that a man, whose great abilities are universally acknowledged, would have left—useless soldiers in the interior, when their presence was so necessary in Germany. We are therefore justified in drawing the conclusion, that all his armies at that time, in which we have included his Dutch and Italian Auxiliaries, with the *gens d'armerie*, did not amount to 300,000 men. This opinion is irrefragably proved by the difficulty which Mortier had, during the Prussian war, of collecting a sufficient force to resist a small army of about 14,000 Swedes in Pomerania, and his inability to keep Colberg in constant blockade, whose garrison was in the habit of making excursions of several leagues from the fortress, in one of which they made General Victor prisoner. It is necessary once more to observe that the French had only 100,000 Russians to oppose in Poland. However, notwithstanding their Rhenish Confederates, their Dutch, Italian and Spanish Auxiliaries, it is astonishing how very few men they left for the defence of the country between the Rhine and Vistula, a circumstance which will strongly prove the incapacity and criminal indifference of the late Administration. They looked with as much apathy on the last struggle of European independence, as if it had been a predatory war between the Deys of Algiers and Tunis; though every letter from Mr. Thornton must have convinced them that a diversion of about 30,000 between the Ems and Weser, particularly after the battle of Eylau, would have raised Hanover, Hessia, and perhaps Holland. But let us abandon that disgraceful subject; and hasten to our conclusion. From the facts we have alleged, supported by the late events in Spain, and the unaccountable indifference of Bonaparte relative to the Austrian armaments, we are convinced we risk nothing in maintaining that the French army, Dutch and Italians included, does not consist of more than TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND MEN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

SPAIN.

ST. YAGO, JUNE 29.—The Supreme Junta of this Principality hasten to communicate to this kingdom the information they have received from our Deputies in Great Britain, whose Government offers a succour not only to this Principality, but every other Principality of this kingdom, as will be seen by the annexed Copy of the Letter of the English Minister to our Deputies:—

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S DECLARATION TO THE ENVOYS OF ASTURIAS.

Office of Foreign Affairs, 12th June.

MY LORDS—I have laid before my Sovereign the Letter which you were authorised by the Junta of the Principality of Asturias to deliver to me, together with the powers entrusted to you by the Junta, entreating, in their name, his Majesty's assistance. His Majesty has desired me to assure your Excellencies that he feels the warmest interest in the resolution of the Principality of Asturias to sustain against the atrocious Usurper of France, a contest in favour of the independence of the Spanish Monarchy: That his Majesty is disposed to grant every kind of assistance to efforts so magnanimous and praiseworthy.

His Majesty has, therefore, ordered me to declare, that no time shall be lost in embarking for the port of Gijon the succours that you require, as being the most pressingly necessary; he will besides send a naval force capable of protecting the coast of Asturias against any attempt which France may make, and of introducing troops by sea into the country—His Majesty will make further efforts in support of so just a cause.

His Majesty has also ordered me declare to your Excellencies, his readiness to extend the same succours to every other part of the Spanish Monarchy, which may be animated by the same spirit as the inhabitants of Asturias, as well as his Majesty's sincere desires to renew those ties of friendship which subsisted so long between the two nations, and to direct his united efforts against any power which may evince hostile intentions against Spain, as well as Great Britain.

I recommend to your Excellencies to communicate as soon as possible to the Junta the manner in which his Majesty has received the proposals transmitted by your Excellencies. A vessel has been got ready at Portsmouth, to carry any person who may think proper to dispatch.

I beg your Excellencies to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) *GEORGE CANNING.*

PROCLAMATION OF ADMIRAL COTTON.

"COIMBRA, JULY 18.—The undersigned Admiral commanding the Fleet of his Britannic Majesty on the coast of Portugal, loses not a moment to make known, that he has received an express from the Loyal Inhabitants of Sines, and to assure them, as well as every true and loyal Portuguese engaged in a just, honourable, and glorious cause, such as the re-establishment of its rightful Prince, that all the support lying in the power of his Britannic Majesty's Fleet shall be given.

"Capt. Smith commanding his Britannic Majesty's ship Comus, is charged to deliver this express, and instructed to proceed to Sines, in order to lend a prompt and immediate assistance.

"The British Admiral undersigned can assure the inhabitants of Sines, of the whole kingdom of Portugal, that the most energetic, valorous, and decisive efforts have been displayed with the completest success to frustrate the perfidious designs of the French against the independence and even the existence of this nation. The French ships in Cadiz have been [illegible] and compelled to surrender to the brave Spaniards: the [illegible] not

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in every part risen in arms, and the result cannot fail proving glorious. Similar energy must be attended with the same success in Portugal, and thus will the inhabitants of both kingdoms hold an equal right to the esteem, applause, and admiration of Europe.

"The Undersigned has received deputations from the Provinces of the North of Portugal, already in arms, swearing to re-establish the Government of their legitimate Prince, and to resist their oppressors. At Oporto, Viana in Entre Minho e Douro, and part of Beira, one hundred thousand Portuguese have risen in arms; and if their gallant countrymen in the South unite themselves to them, they cannot fail overthrowing the small handful of Frenchmen now occupying the capital: but to vanquish, unanimity is requisite; let them not be intimidated by menaces, or be corrupted by promises; let them bravely and resolutely determine to rescue themselves from oppression, and to restore the Government of their lawful Prince.

"General Junot as even in his last Edict, of the 26th of June, fabricated the most sanguinary threats against the inhabitants of Portugal: they are threatened with the destruction of the most loyal and populous cities, and these inhabitants doomed to the point of the sword, by a handful of men, amounting at most to ten thousand, bearing no comparison to the population of Portugal. Woe to the criminal oppressors, if the loyal Portuguese encounter them fearless: the righteousness of their cause must triumph. Noble enthusiasm pervading the ranks can never be damped, if all access to seduction be precluded. A vigorous resistance conjoined to the energetic efforts now exerting by your valorous neighbours and friends, the Spaniards, resolutely engaged in the same glorious cause, must have the happiest issue; as yet there are thousands in Portugal anxious to emulate the deeds of their forefathers in loyalty and glory. I repeat it to each loyal Portuguese, that all the aid of which his Britannic Majesty's fleet is capable, shall be given in behalf of a cause so just, glorious, and honourable, as the restoration of its lawful Prince, in whose name the Standard ought to have been raised in the South, as has been done in the North, for all the loyal to repair to.

"*Given on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Hibernia anchored at the Mouth of the Tagus, July* 1, 1808.

(Signed) "*Charles Cotton, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Fleet.*"

DEFEAT OF GENERAL MONCEY.

PARTICULARS OF THIS GLORIOUS EVENT, PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY AT GIBRALTAR.

"Gibraltar, July 24.—D. Vincente Ronch, master of the Spanish vessel, la Virgen de la Cueva Santa, a native of Valencia, forty-seven years of age, and married in the said town, where his family resides, has made the following declaration upon oath, before D. Felix Herrera, Honorary Commissary of the Spanish Armies, and Spanish Consul at Gibraltar:—

"On the night of Friday, the 8th inst. he sailed, on public service, from Valencia, for this place. On the 26th and 27th of the month, a French army of 12,000 men, having made its appearance within a league of Valencia, in the plain of Quarte, General Caro attacked them with a few regulars, but a considerable number of armed and unarmed inhabitants, whose exertions, however, could not prevent the enemy reaching Valencia on the 28th. Upon their arrival they summoned the town to surrender, sending in a flag of truce, which returned with a refusal. The French then attacked the town by the Quarte Gate, that of Pichina, and Santa Lucia. There were no regulars in the place.

"On the preceding day, 5000 muskets and a quantity of powder, had been received from Carthagena, which greatly contributed to the glorious issue of the contest. Nine thousand armed inhabitants manned the walls and forts. The deponent served a piece of cannon at St. Austin's Gate. The attack began at two in the afternoon, and ended at eight in the evening, when the enemy retreated at Quarte (one league from Valencia), where he remained the whole night. Two thousand five hundred men were found dead, whom the enemy had left round the walls of the town on the 28th, besides those in the fields. As the enemy continued his retreat, on the 29th, by the road of Alcira, he was pursued by General Count de Cerbellon, reinforced by General Caro, their united armies amounting to upwards of 4,000 men, chiefly armed and unarmed inhabitants. At the mountains, a number of the latter were posted in the mountains of Novella, with three 8-pounders, so that the French were attacked both in front and rear. In this last action, which was fought more than ten leagues from Valencia, the whole of the French army was destroyed, two or three hundred horse excepted, who effected their escape. This account, the deponent heard on the day of his departure, at noon, in the Hall of the Board of Government, where he was receiving the orders relative to his voyage. One of the Members inquired about Moncey, and the Messenger answered, that he had been wounded in the arm; and that another French General had also received a severe wound, which, he thought must have proved mortal. One hundred French prisoners had been brought from Cuenca to Valencia, who, together with fifty more taken in the neighbourhood of the latter town, were sent to Carthagena.

"The French came by way of Cabrillas, where an action took place, in which they lost 3000 men, including a few who had been killed previous to this—notwithstanding which they pursued their march. Only a few Spaniards were killed in the attack upon Valencia; but, in the preceding actions, the loss had been considerable, particularly at Las Cabrillas, where upwards of 700 Swiss, and nearly the whole of the regiment of Savoy, perished. All the clergy, and even the women, made themselves very useful in the defence of Valencia, the former with muskets and in moving cannon; the latter, in making cartridges, after providing themselves with stone to annoy the French, if they had entered the town."

Coimbra, July 26.—General Loison passed through Carvallos on the 18th, with part of his troops, and three pieces of artillery, having fled from the neighbourhood of Leiria, for fear of being cut off by the Spaniards, who have entered Abrantes. At Villa Franca the French found 150 felucca which they were carrying to Lisbon.

Madrid, July 30.—In the middle of the night, Joseph Bonaparte set off, and took the road to France, according to preparations previously made.

Some say, this precipitate flight was occasioned by the surrender of Dupont, with a considerable number of prisoners; others think, that it is the result of the discovery of a plot of two French Generals. The truth is, that this morning more than 3000 left this capital on the road to France. The fact is certain—the cause doubtful. We hope that to-morrow there will not be a Frenchman here.

Manzanal, July 31.—We hear that Bessieres is retiring hastily upon Burgos. This is considered as most favourable. Some say it is the effect of the entrance of our army into Madrid, and of the flight of Joseph Bonaparte; others, that some revolutionary movements have broken out in France, and that Napoleon has been seized. Others, with more probability, consider it as the effect of the defeat of Dupont and Moncey.

Corunna, Aug. 8.—Dupont's division consisted of 8000 men, who surrendered at discretion; Gen. Wedel's, of 5000, laid down their arms, and are to go to Cadiz to be embarked for Rochefort. The French had 3000 killed and wounded; the Spaniards 1500. We took 3000 horses, and a great number of waggons laden with plate, gold, and other valuables, 10,000 muskets, great quantities of cloathing, &c.

The Junta of Seville have appointed Castanos Commander in Chief. In short, the result of the victory is, 25,000 prisoners (infantry), 3000 cavalry, 75 waggons of gold and plate, the plunder of Cordova.

FROM THE SWEDISH PAPERS.

EXTRACT OF A REPORT FROM GENERAL ADLERCREUTZ, TO HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT KLINGSPOR.

Pursuant to your Excellency's order, I proceeded on the 13th July from Lower Harma to Kaukava, and at seven o'clock the next morning the army was in full march. I rode up to the vanguard, which had advanced three-fourths of a mile from Lappo, and on my arrival they were attacked by a superior force, and driven back with some loss on our side, but immediately on the main body coming up, I engaged the Russians, who encouraged by their first success, made a most desperate resistance. However, we forced our way by fixed bayonets.—The nearer we approached Lappo, the greater was the enemy's fire.—At four o'clock in the afternoon, the army arrived on the plain before the village of Lappo, where the enemy had posted himself in order of battle—his right wing, consisting of riflemen and infantry, was stationed before the village Leochtala—and the left wing consisting of infantry, stood before the church.—In the center was a battery of 6-pounders and howitzers, and the space between the right and left wings, all along the front, was filled with cavalry. The enemy kept up a continual fire from our army which stood on the hill opposite Lappo, but as their guns shot could not reach us, nor ours the enemy, I ordered the brigade under Colonel Von Dobeln's command, to

enemy's left wing, as I intended the third brigade to attack the right wing, but I received at the same instant information that a considerable force had appeared at the village of Alapan. I ordered Col. Grepenberg, the Chief of the Brigade, with two battalions, to attack them, and thereby cover the attack on the enemy's left wing, and in the mean time the fourth brigade was ordered to proceed through the forest to observe the motions of the enemy.

Colonel Von Dobeln attacked the enemy's left wing, and as the enemy had placed a number of riflemen and infantry in the unreaped corn-field, which was before them, a most desperate battle ensued. The Colonel, with his usual courage, advanced with one battalion after the other into the village, but as the enemy made a vigorous resistance, and as I then learnt that there were no troops at Alapan, I ordered Colonel Grepenberg to support the attack against the enemy's left wing, whereupon the enemy's left wing fell back. I then immediately order'd Count Cronstedt to attack the right wing, when the enemy at last retreated, and were pursued for half a mile towards Kporniwune; and, in order to secure their retreat, they burnt the village of Leochdale, which prevented our artillery from proceeding.

Four of our brave officers were killed, and thirteen were wounded, and we had 120 men killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy cannot be estimated, as they carried away a great many wounded during the battle, and threw the killed into the river and village, which they burnt. We have taken about 500 prisoners.—According to calculations made by the enemy, and which have fallen into our hands, and agreeable to the assertion of the prisoners themselves, the enemy's force consisted of 6000 men, including artillery and cavalry. Our force was 3300 men. *C. Adlercreutz, Major-General.*

Lappo, July the 18th, 1808.

FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS.

Paris, Aug. 2.—His Majesty the Emperor arrived at Toulouse on the 24th of July.

In the Newspaper called *The Journal of the Empire*, of this day, we read the following:—"For some time past various reports have been propagated with regard to Spain and Portugal. It has been asserted that the English have obtained some advantages in these two kingdoms; but the uncertainty and contrariety of these reports would alone be sufficient to expose their improbability. It is true, that the English, according to their usual custom, have endeavoured to excite disturbances; but it is also certain, that "all their efforts to make themselves mas-"ters of the ports and fleets of Spain, have again and again been "frustrated. We learn from authentic information, that they "are not in possession of one harbour or fleet." In Portugal they have not succeeded better. They have dared to make propositions to the Russian Admiral lying in the Tagus, but these were rejected with scorn and indignation."

FROM THE GOTTENBURGH MAILS.

Gottenburgh, Aug. 5.—A report has been current here to-day, said to have arrived in private letters from Koningsberg, that Russia is about to join France in a war against Austria, and that a large Russian force is shortly expected in the neighbourhood of Koningsberg.

IRELAND.

At Armagh Assizes, on the 4th inst. Alex. Campbell, Brevet Major in the Army, and Capt. in the 21st Foot, was indicted for the wilful murder of Capt. Boyd, of the same regiment. Mr. Adams, assistant-surgeon of the regiment, stated, that on the 23d June, 1807, they were inspected at Newry, by Gen. Ker. After the review Major Campbell and Capt. Boyd had some conversation respecting the manner in which the Major had given the word of command, and for which the General had corrected him: Capt. B. insisted it was not correct. Major B. left the room. In about 20 minutes he was called to visit Capt. B. whom he found sitting on a chair, vomiting, having received a wound from a pistol bullet: in 18 hours he died.—It was then proved that the duel took place in a small room adjoining the mess-room; they were not attended by seconds.—Lieut. M'Pherson stated, that on going up stairs he heard Major C. say, "on the words of a dy-ing man, is every thing fair?" When witness got into the room, Capt. B. replied, "Campbell you have hurried me—you're a bad [illegible] repeated, but at length he forgave Major C. [illegible] character. The Jury found the [illegible] recommended him to mercy. He [illegible] the 18th inst.

A few evenings since, the servant-man of a Gentleman near Dublin, while in his master's garden pulling turnips, overheard some men on the road, close by the garden wall, laying plans for robbing the garden, which induced him to put his back to the door which opened into the road, for the purpose more distinctly ascertaining their plan. One of the fellows then came to the door, against which the servant was leaning, and put his finger into the key-hole, which was large enough to admit it, to try if he could have any effect on the bolt, when the servant, with a knife he had been trimming the tops of the turnips, cut off the first joint of the finger. The fellows ran off, and the sufferer cried bitterly.

PROVINCIALS.

At the Devon Assizes an action for *Crim. Con.* brought by Lieut.-Colonel Guard, of the 45th regiment of foot, against Charles Hodge, Esq. of Ottery St. Mary, excited considerable interest; the damages were laid at 10,000*l.*

Mr. Serjeant Lens opened the case, by which, and by the evidence, it appeared that the Plaintiff, in the year 1800, had married Miss Coxon, of Kinsale, in the kingdom of Ireland, and that three children were the fruit of this union: that they lived together in terms of the greatest possible affection; that in November, 1806, the regiment being ordered to Buenos Ayres, the Plaintiff was obliged to accompany it; his wife could scarcely be prevailed on to remain at home, and nothing but the positive orders of the Commander in Chief hindered her from sharing with her husband the dangers of the campaign. Lieut.-Colonel Guard having embarked at Plymouth, his disconsolate wife came to reside, during his absence, at Ottery St. Mary, near the friends of her husband. Here her acquaintance with the Defendant first commenced. The Lady was about twenty-six years of age; Mr. Hodge twenty-three. It came out in evidence, that Mrs. Guard was a fine handsome woman, of a volatile disposition, possessing a levity of manners, and fond of admiration. Mr. Hodge was a handsome gay young man, particularly attached to the fair sex. The consequence of this intimacy was a mutual attachment; and in the March following the criminal connection appeared to have taken place, which continued, in the most open and unguarded manner, till the return of the husband. A child was the consequence of this amour. On Lieut.-Col. Guard's return from abroad, a correspondence took place between him and his wife, in which she acknowledged her guilt, upbraided herself for the levity of her conduct, which had brought her into this state of disgrace, and sent to her injured husband all the letters of her paramour. These being the principal points which came out on the prosecution, Mr. Jekyll, on the part of the Defendant, made a most excellent speech in mitigation of damages, described the Defendant's age and situation, the temptation placed before him, as well as the inability of his client to pay large damages, if they were awarded. The Jury consulted a short time, and returned a verdict of 3000*l.*

At Lincoln Assizes, which commenced on Thursday week, Richard Long, aged 19, lately of Sisk Willoughby, labourer, charged with maliciously maiming and killing a mare, and maiming two other mares, the property of his master, E. Robinson, of that parish, farmer, was *Acquitted* of killing the mare (on account of some informality), but found *Guilty* of maiming the others, and sentenced to *Death*. It seemed that the prisoner had no other inducement to commit the barbarous offence, than revenge for the discharge of his sister and mother from the service of the prosecutor. He inflicted the wounds with a sheep-hook, which he stabbed twenty-one inches into the bodies of the poor animals.

Burton, Aug. 16.—About ten days ago, when the fleet of transports were going down Channel for Spain, three of the brave fellows belonging to the 95th regiment, on board the Mary transport, nine miles south-west of the Bill of Portland, wrote three letters, which they sealed up in a bottle, and committed to the troubled ocean; fortunately it was wafted on shore, on a sandy beech, one mile east of Bridport harbour, and picked up by a Mr. Williams, who sent the letters to Bridport post-office. The directions were as follows: Mrs. Jane Cook, Colchester; Miss Sarah Corniowles, Colchester; Mr. George Steed, Manchester. The bottle also contained a note, addressed to the person who picked it up, signed Serjeant Cook. From the date of the above note it appeared the bottle had been [illegible] four days.

One of the most awful thunder-storms ever remembered, was experienced at Newcastle and its vicinity on Monday last; the Newcastle Paper says—"No idea can be conveyed of the tremendous loudness of the thunder, and the astonishing vividness

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of the lightning. The flashes followed in rapid succession, and some of them were seen to explode in stars of fire, similar to a rocket. Many houses were struck and damaged by the lightning. A woman was killed, and several persons were struck down. Many horses, cattle, and sheep, were also killed. A rick of hay was burnt at Cramlington. A girl standing at a door with a comb in her hand, the lightning struck the back of the comb, singed it, and curled up some of the teeth, without doing the least injury to the girl. By the torrents of rain which fell, the waters were swelled to an amazing height, and walls, hedges, bridges, and trees, were carried away. Some smelting mills were nearly swept away, with large quantities of ore."

There was lately pulled in Bell's Park, near Glasgow, a stalk of oats, full an inch and a half in circumference, and having upon it 360 grains; and in a field at Cross-my-loof, a stalk of oats was pulled, on which were 304 grains.

Learned dogs and pigs have formerly given much amusement to the public; and in all probability we shall soon hear of learned *cats*, as there were last week sent to the master of an academy in Monmouthshire, a hamper containing *twenty-three* living cats, the *music* of which was so harmonious to the passengers, that the coachman was obliged to take them from the roof, and leave them to be brought on by the next stage, to the great mortification of their owner, who anxiously expected their arrival.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, August 16, 1808.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, has this day been received by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, K. B. dated Gibraltar, July 24,

My Lord, Gibraltar, July 24.

I inclose a report from Captain Whittingham, containing the details of a complete victory obtained on the 19th instant, by General Castanos, over the French corps commanded by Generals Dupont and Wedel; and I take the liberty of congratulating your Lordship upon the glorious result of the day.

I have the honour also to state, that I have received a letter from General Castanos by the same Courier, expressing the satisfaction he has received from the services of Capt. Whittingham. I have the honour to be, &c.

H. W. Dalrymple.

The Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Head-Quarters, Andujar, July 21.

I had the honour to inform you, in my letter of the 17th July, that in a council of war, held on that day at head-quarters, it was resolved that the division of the Marquis De Coupigny should join that of Major-General Reding, and that the attack upon Baylen should be undertaken with the united force of the two divisions, whilst the third division and the reserve should occupy the attention of the enemy by a feigned attack upon Andujar. Major-General Reding entered Baylen on the morning of the 18th, at nine o'clock: he met with little opposition. The enemy retreated towards La Carolina. The Major-General wrote to the Commander in Chief for orders, either to advance against Andujar, or to pursue the column which was retiring upon La Carolina. General Castanos ordered him to advance upon Andujar without delay.

On the 19th, at two in the morning, the General received information of the retreat of the French from Andujar. Lieut.-General Pena, with the reserve, was ordered to advance immediately towards Baylen. The French began their retreat at nine o'clock P. M. 18th July. A letter from General Reding informed the Commander in Chief that he intended commencing his march from Baylen towards Andujar at three o'clock A. M. 19th July. At two o'clock P. M. the advanced guard of General Pena's division came up with the enemy. At this moment an express arrived from Major-General Reding, to inform the Lieutenant-General that he had been engaged with the division of General Dupont from three o'clock in the morning till eleven: that he had repulsed the French, and remained master of the field of battle. The guns of the advanced guard of Lieutenant-General Pena's division had scarcely begun to fire when a flag of truce arrived to treat upon the terms of a capitulation. The [illegible] did not last long.

General Dupont was told he must surrender at discretion.

Lieut.-General Pena halted and formed his division upon the heights of Urabla, distant three miles from Baylen; between nine and ten o'clock General Castenick, Aide-de-Camp to Bonaparte, was sent by General Dupont with orders to treat with General Castanos in person.

At nine o'clock P. M. Major-General Reding informed the Lieutenant-General, that during the truce he had been treacherously attacked by General Wedel, who was just come from La Carolina with a reinforcement of six thousand men; and that the battalion of Cordova had been surprised and taken prisoners, together with two field-pieces.

The negotiations lasted till the evening of the 20th, and the glorious result I have the honour to inclose, as also as exact an account of the killed and wounded on both sides, as I have been able to collect in the hurry of the moment.

The French themselves acknowledge the bravery and steadiness of the Spanish troops; their firmness, constancy, and perseverance, under the greatest possible privations, are worthy of the admiration of the world, particularly when it is remembered that half the army is composed of new raised levies.

The Marquis Coupigny is detached with his division to take immediate possession of the passes of Sierra Morena.

General Castanos deserves the highest praise for his well conducted plan, and for the cool determination with which he has carried it into execution, in spite of the popular clamour for an immediate attack on the position of Andujar.

Whilst the negotiations were carried on, Gen. Castanos received an intercepted dispatch from the Duke of Rovego to Dupont, ordering him to retreat immediately upon Madrid, as the army of Gallicia was rapidly advancing.

This determined the General to admit the capitulation of General Wedel.

FRENCH FORCE.

Division of Dupont	8000 rank and file,
Division of Wedel	6000
	14,000

SPANISH FORCE.

Reding	9000
Coupigny	3000
Pena,	6000
Joues	5000
	25,000*

Nearly 3000 of the French killed and wounded.

From 1000 to 1200 of the Spaniards killed and wounded.

Terms of Capitulation.—The division of Gen. Dupont prisoners of war. The division of General Wedel to deliver up their arms till their arrival at Cadiz, where they are to be embarked and sent to Rochefort.

There no longer exists a French force in Andalusia.

(Signed) *S. Whittingham,*
13th Lt. Dragoons.

N. B. The division of General Dupont is also to return to France by Rochefort.

* Of this total one half peasantry.

Downing-Street, August 16, 1808.

By letters received from Lieut.-Colonel Doyle at Corunna, and from Major Roche at Oviedo, of the 8th and 9th instant, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, it appears that various letters, from respectable authorities at Madrid, and also public Gazettes had been received, both at Corunna and Oviedo, stating, that on the 29th ultimo, in the evening, the French began the evacuation of Madrid. Upon the 30th the evacuation continued; and, upon the 31st, Joseph Bonaparte, with the remainder of his troops, quitted the capital for Segovia. This measure was attributed to the French having received the account of the surrender of General Dupont's army in Andalusia.

The French carried with them all the artillery and ammunition they could find means to convey, and spiked the cannon, and damaged the powder they left behind; they also plundered the palaces and the Treasury; they were followed by the Spanish Ministers who had acted under the French, and, in general, by all the French who had settled in business at Madrid. Upon the 1st of July it was believed there was not a Frenchman remaining in the capital.

Admiralty Office, August 16, 1808.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, off Cadiz, July 25, 1808.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the French troops under General Dupont, consisting of about 8000 men, surrendered themselves prisoners of war on the 20th last.

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having lost about 3000 killed in some partial actions which took place on that and the three preceding days.

General Wedel, with about 6000, who had arrived to reinforce Dupont, has capitulated, on condition of his corps being embarked and sent to Rochefort.

The Copy of a letter from Captain Whittingham to Lieut.-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, detailing the operations and final success of the Spanish forces, I beg leave to enclose *.

I am, &c. COLLINGWOOD.

* See the Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple to Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Campbell to Lord Collingwood.

His Majesty's Ship Unité, off Premula, June 1, 1808.

MY LORD,—Having taken shelter under Lusin, in a heavy N. E. gale, on the 28th ult. which continued until the afternoon of the 31st, when I weighed; getting from under the land about five P. M. three sails were seen close under Premuda, on the starboard tack, with the wind at east, and were soon made out to be brigs of war; chace was instantly given. On seeing us, they wore, and stood with the apparent intention of gaining the Channel of Zara. As the night was likely to be clear, and the wind moderate, I determined following them, although the navigation (as your Lordship will perceive by the chart) is extremely intricate, and we not acquainted with it, but trusting entirely to the lead and a good look-out. Fortunately, we kept sight of them until half-past eleven, and by carrying a press of sail, we again got sight of two, a little after three A. M. about two miles on our lee beam; the helm was immediately put up, but the sails were hardly trimmed, when the third was observed on the starboard tack on our larboard bow, we hauled to the wind and passed her within musket shot to leeward, and gave her our larboard broadside with such effect, as to completely knock her up, so that she struck without firing a gun, the people having run from their quarters. Boats were immediately dispatched to bring the officers on board, and secure her, and sail made after the other two, who were making off through one of the passages to get to sea; it falling little wind, and they making use of their sweeps, it was not until nearly seven that we got within shot of the sternmost, who, after receiving a few from us, and seeing no chance of escaping, fired her broadside, struck her colours, and run on shore. It continuing to fall less wind, the other brig, being much smaller, by the help of her sweeps, was leaving us fast, as there was no appearance of its freshening, and she having got amongst a cluster of small islands, I thought it most prudent to secure what we had got, and endeavour to get the one which had run on shore off, which we soon effected, without her receiving the least damage.—They prove to be the Nettuno and Teulie, of sixteen thirty-two pounders, brass carronades, and one hundred and fifteen men each, sent from Zara the day before, for the purpose of attacking us, having heard that we had so many men absent and sick, that we must fall an easy prey. They are exactly the size of Il Ronco, that we took a month ago, and but a few months old.

I subjoin a return of the killed and wounded, and it affords me the greatest possible satisfaction that we have not a man hurt. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) PAT. CAMPBELL.

Nettuno—7 killed, 2 drowned, and 13 wounded.

Teulie—5 killed and 16 wounded.

Copy of a letter from Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Admiral of the Blue, &c. to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Hibernia, off the Tagus, the 31st July.

SIR,—Enclosed herewith I transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a dispatch received by me this day from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, detailing the defeat and surrender of General Dupont's army, together with the capitulation of the force under General Wedel to General Castanos: by these fortunate events, the whole of Andalusia is said to be cleared of French troops.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) C. COTTON.

Ocean, off Cadiz, July 24.

By the Scout, I informed you that the French forces under General Dupont have surrendered to the Spanish army; and having to-day received from the President of the Supreme Junta of Government at Seville, the official account of it, I do myself the honour of transmitting a copy of it for your information. COLLINGWOOD.

Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief, &c. off the Tagus.

MOST EXCELLENT LORD.—It is with the greatest satisfaction that the Supreme Junta informs your Excellency of the happy success which our arms have had over the French army under Generals Dupont, Wedel, and Gobert, they having laid down their arms, as is set forth in the inclosed papers, which accompany this for your information, being persuaded of the noble interest your Excellency has in our most just cause.

The victory could not have been more complete, and there does not remain one Frenchman in Andalusia; there not being a single individual of the three divisions, which, by their own statements, amounted to more than twenty thousand men, that has not been either killed or taken prisoners.

The rejoicing is so general and so lively, that an idea of it cannot be given; and we expect it will be the same in your Lordship's squadron, through the favour which the Spanish nation owes to British generosity. God save your Excellency.

(Signed) *FRANCISCO DE SAAVEDRA.*
VICENTE HORE.
ANTONIO ZEMBRANO.
ANDRES MINAN.
JUAN BAPTISTA ESTELLER.
Secretary of State.

Palace of the Real Alcazar of Seville, July 22, 1808.

To His Excellency Admiral Collingwood.

Copy of a Letter from George Byng, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's ship, Belliqueux, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board that ship, off Cadiz, March 13.

SIR,—I think it my duty to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenza this morning anchored off Columbo, having brought in the Piedmontaise French frigate, totally dismasted, which she captured after an action renewed three successive days, and on the last day that excellent and gallant Officer, Capt. Hardinge, was unfortunately killed.

By all information a more severe and determined action has not been fought during the war, nor British valour shewn more conspicuously; and I hear the St. Fiorenza had 13 killed and 24 wounded, and the Piedmontaise 50 killed and 100 wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. BYNG.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Young, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels at Plymouth, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Salvador del Mundo, in Hamoaze, August 14.

SIR,—I inclose the copy of a Letter from Capt. Daly, of the Comet sloop, to Admiral Lord Gambier, giving an account of the capture of the Sylphe French National brig, of 18 guns.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. YOUNG.

His Majesty's sloop Comet, at Sea, Aug. 11.

MY LORD,—On the 9th instant, I left Gijon, and at half past eight this morning, being in lat. 45. 38. N. and long. 5. 4. W. I observed three strange sail N. N. E. At nine, I distinguished them to be a corvette and two men of war brigs; having hoisted the private signal, their not answering it induced me to conclude they were enemies.

In the face of so superior a force, I thought it most prudent to continue my course under all sail, as by altering it they might be inclined to chase me. I am happy to say, that by so doing, the enemy were so far intimidated as to tack and make all sail from me to the N. N. E. At noon, the corvette having much outsailed her consorts, tacked and stood to the southward. I now carried all possible sail in chase of the two brigs, and at half past three the headmost brig tacked and passed me to windward about two guns' shot distance. At five, the remaining brig hoisted French colours, and began to engage me with her stern guns. At twenty minutes after five, having got within pistol shot of her, I commenced close action, which she sustained for twenty minutes, and being then much disabled, hauled down her colours to the Comet.

She proved to be the French national brig Sylphe (commanded by M. Louis Marie Clemont Capitaine de frigate, and a member of the Legion of Honour) mounting sixteen twenty-six pounder carronades, and two long nines, with a complement of 98 men.

Her Second Lieutenant, and a Midshipman, and five men, were killed in the action, and two Midshipmen, and three men wounded, most of them severely.

She is a very fine vessel of her class, copper-bottomed and copper-fastened, reported to be an excellent sailer, abundantly found in stores, four years old, about three hundred tons burthen; and, in my opinion, very fit for his Majesty's service; her consorts (who so shamefully deserted her) were the Diligente of 22 guns, and 140 men, and the Espiegle of 18 guns and 120 men; they had left L'Orient two days before, having each a quantity

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of flour on board, and I have reason to believe they were bound to Martinique.

I am happy to say no person belonging to his Majesty's sloop under my command was hurt; but her main and maintop-masts were badly wounded, and her sails and rigging cut.

I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's notice Lieut. Tomkinson, First of the Comet, for his zeal and activity in this contest, and to represent, that the conduct of every Officer and the ship's company, (the latter chiefly consisting of new raised men) was such as to merit my highest approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

To Admiral Lord Gambier, &c. &c. &c. — *C. F. Daly, Commander in Chief,*

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Brearely and Whiteley, Halifax, card-makers.—G. Brine and J. Brine, Somers' Town, stone-masons.—Rutt and Jameson, Upper Thames-street, druggists.—Powell and Elley, Bristol, law stationers.—W. Sprigg and J. Sprigg, Kidderminster, Worcester, mercers.—Sherwin and Co. Red Lion-place, enamellers.—Dorin and Co. New Broad-street, merchants.—Bickerton and Quarterman, Bankside, lighterman.—J. Davy and M. Davy, Bread-street, warehousemen.—Byron, Dinsley and Co. Leeds.—Rutt, Jameson and Andrews, Upper Thames-street, druggists.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Francis Smith, Milton, Kent, banker.

BANKRUPTS.

John Wray, Wakefield, York, corn-dealer, to surrender Sept. 7, 8, and 27, at eleven, at the Strafford Arms, Wakefield. Attornies, Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane; Mr. Brook, Wakefield.

William Wilkes, Birmingham, factor, Aug. 29, at four, 30, at one, and Sept. 27, at twelve, at the Swan Tavern, Bull-street, Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Lowe, Birmingham; Mr. Chilton, Lincoln's Inn

Herbert Wyat, Robert Scratcherd Jones, Charles Sheppard, and Niels Petterson, Top, Duke-street, Aldgate, painters, Sept. 14, at seven, 15 and 27, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

Thomas Ollivant, Manchester, silversmith, Sept. 8, 9, and 27, at ten, at the Bridgewater-arms, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Taylor, Manchester; Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street.

William Ollivant, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 8, 9, and 27, at eleven, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Taylor, Manchester; Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street.

James Hale, Chester, butcher, Sept. 19, 20, and 27, at eleven, at the Coach and Horses Inn, Chester. Attornies, Mr. Simcock, Chester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

Edward Halford, Bristol, baker, August 19, 30, and Sept. 27, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Corn-street, Bristol. Attornies, Messrs. Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street; Mr. Frankis, St. John-street, Bristol.

Richard Banks, Eltham, Kent, victualler, Aug. 20, 27, and September 27, at nine, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Debarry and Derby, Tanfield-court, Temple; Messrs. Everett and Martyr, Greenwich.

Richard Thackray, Burton-Leonard, York, flax-dresser, Aug. 20, 30, and September 27, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Godmond, New Bridge-street, Blackfriar's road.

Mary Wicks, Minchinhampton, Gloucester, miller, Aug. 24, at six, 25, and September 27, at eleven, at the Old Bell Inn, Dursley. Attornies, Mr. Bloxsome, Dursley; and Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 13. Joseph Parker, Ringwood, Southampton, grocer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 10. John Morris Elworthy, St. James's-street, Westminster, goldsmith, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Sept. 10. Hargreaves Hudson, Manchester, manufacturer, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester.

Sept. 12. Samuel Burnet, Petersfield, Southampton, victualler, at two, at the Ship and Bell, Horndean.

Sept. 7. John Ward, Stockton, Durham, ship-owner, at eleven, at the Black Lion, Stockton.

Sept. 12. Robert Uren, Petersfield, Southampton, fell-monger, at two, at the Ship and Bell, Horndean.

Sept. 21. John Eden Deacon, Manchester, linen-draper, at two, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES, SEPT. 6.

James Brown, Berwick-upon-Tweed, corn-merchant.—Rich. Smith, Ashborne, Derby, stationer.—Peter Whitehead, Stockport, Chester, cotton-merchant.—John Philipps, Wapping, mariner.—William Shawcross, Manchester, merchant.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Davis and Williams, Lord-street, Liverpool, breeches-makers.—Forrest, Sowerby, and Mellor, Chester, cotton-spinners.—J. Carter and T. Carter, Coventry, watch-manufacturers.—Tucker, Birt, jun. and Ivory, Plymouth-dock, spirit-merchants.—Pardoe and Williams, Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, woollen-drapers.—Sutton, Winckworth, and Sutton, Thames-street, flour-factors.—Warwick, Aldred, and Holy, Rotherham, Yorkshire, merchants.—Handley, Reynolds, and Handley, Newark-upon-Trent, merchants.—Gray and Elsworth, Bishopsgate.—Hallan and Witham, Culver-bridge, Derbyshire, blacksmiths.—Carter and Samuel, Charing-cross, stock-brokers.—Ablitt, Allen, jun. and Ablitt, Ipswich, corn-merchants.—T. Wilkinson, sen. Wilkinson, jun. and C Wilkinson, Barbican, merchants.—Lathbury and Shirley, New North-street, Red Lion-square, taylors.—Marriott, Taylor, and Payne, Northampton, curriers.—J. Read and H. Read, Old Jewry, merchants.—S. Pearson, G. Pearson, jun. and N. Pearson, Macclesfield, silk-manufacturers.—Coles and Burckhardt, Duke-street, Adelphi, jewellers.—Crawley and Watts, jun. Bristol, rectifiers.—Reynolds and Dixon, St. Martin's-le-Grand, ironmongers.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Francis Frankland, Bow-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman, to surrender from August 20, to October 8, at eleven, at Guildhall

Richard Ledwell, Cleveland-street, New-Road, cow-keeper, from August 16, to Oct. 4, at ten, at Guildhall.

Samuel Sanders, Abchurch-lane, vintner, from August 27, to Oct. 15, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

William James, Swansea, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

William James, Swansea, shopkeeper, to surrender Sept. 9, 10, and Oct. 1, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Corn-steet, Bristol. Attornies, Messrs. Payne and Burges, Bristol, or Mr. Heelis, Staple-Inn.

James Powell and William Darch Ormond, Bristol, wine and spirit-merchants, August 23, at eleven, 29, and October 1, at five, at Reeve's Hotel, Limekiln-lane, Bristol. Attornies, Messrs. Bengough and Palmer, Bristol, or Mr. John Tarrant, Chancery-lane.

John Crumbleholme, Preston, Lancashire, grocer, Sept. 19, 20. and Oct. 1. at eleven, at the Dog Inn, Preston. Attornies, Mr. Sudell, Preston; and Mr. Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, London.

William Albin Jones, Aldermanbury, haberdasher, Sept. 10, 17, and Oct. 17, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Berridge, Hatton-garden.

William Whitehead, Shaw Hall, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturer, Aug. 25, Sept. 19, and Oct. 1. at twelve, at the Bull's-Head, Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire. Attornies, Mr. Gibbon, Ashton-under-Line; and Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane, London.

Thomas Troughton, Liverpool, stationer, Sept. 9, 10, and Oct. 1, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Bigg, Hatton-garden, London; and Mr. Skrymsher, Upper Harrington-street, St. James's, Liverpool.

Joshua Metcalfe, Skipton, Yorkshire, thread-maker, Sept. 16, 17, at the King's Arms Inn, Skipton, and Oct. 1, at eleven, at the Thanet-Arms Inn, Skipton. Attornies, Mr. Schofield, Skipton; and Mr. Swale, Great Ormond-street, London.

William Michael Russell, Vauxhall, Lambeth, maltster, Aug. 27, Sept. 10, and Oct. 1, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Alcock, Boswell, and Corner.

DIVIDENDS.

October 3. Ann Harding, Bristol, haberdasher, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

Sept. 12. John Brooke, Hartshead, merchant, at ten, at the Man and Saddle Inn, Hartshead.

Sept. 17. George Stevens, Bedford, grocer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 12. Charles Waugh, Blackburn, Lancaster, linen-draper, at eleven, at the Queen's Head, Blackburn.

Sept. 12. John Pearson, Altham, Lancaster, and Thomas Spence, Blackburn, corn-dealers, at eleven, at the Queen's Head, Blackburn.

Sept. 15. Christopher Cobb, Ringwood, Hants, hosier, at three, at the White Hart, Ringwood.

Sept. 16. Harold Stanley, Newark upon Trent, dealer, at eleven, at the Kingston Arms Inn, Newark upon Trent.

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Sept. 19. Thomas Hulme Robinson and Geo. Newman Hardey, Liverpool, provision-brokers, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

Sept. 26. William Hayter, Southmolton, Devon, vintner, at eleven, at the Old London Inn, Exeter.

Sept. 17. Alexander Davis and Nathan Davis, Little Carter-lane, warehousemen, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 13. Charles Dawes, Huntingdon, sadler, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Huntingdon.

Sept. 12. John Heskin, Liverpool, straw-hat-manufacturer, at eleven, at the George Inn, Liverpool.

Sept. 17. John M'Dermott, Red Lion-street, Southwark, hop factor, at eleven, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, SEPT. 10.

John Clennell, Newcastle upon Tyne, pin-manufacturer.—Stephen Hunt, Crondall, Hants, tanner.—William White, New-hall-street, Birmingham, taylor.

[The Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Dacres, of his Majesty's ship Guerriere, giving an account of his having captured the French privateer Perary, of 12 eighteen pounder carronades, and 90 men: and also a Letter from Capt. Caulfield, of his Majesty's ship Russel, stating the capture of the Adele, French privateer, of eight 12-pound carronades, and 140 men.]

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The Dutch and Paris Papers, which have been received this week, observe the deepest silence relative to the disasters sustained by the French in Spain, or endeavour to *prove the absurdity and falsehood* of those rumours. How long BONAPARTE will be able to keep the French and his vassal States ignorant of these events, we cannot precisely determine; but that the Journals which are under his controul, should endeavour to invalidate the reports of Spanish success, is what may be naturally expected. The Spanish Journalists are equally silent as to new successes obtained by their patriotic countrymen; from which we can only infer, that the French corps which have as yet escaped the fate of DUPONT, retreat with so much precipitation towards the Pyrenees, that they appear to feel some reluctance of giving the Spaniards an opportunity of gaining new victories. The question which now intrudes itself on our minds, is whether BONAPARTE will abandon his project of subjugating that country, and endeavour to enter into some kind of compromise with it, in order to be able to employ his whole force in some other quarter, where he may hope to efface the stigma his arms have sustained beyond the Pyrenees. This important question appears to divide the public opinion, and certainly engages a considerable part of its attention. The extraordinary inactivity of that ambitious individual, his having sent no adequate reinforcements to his armies, the flight of his brother from Madrid, the retreat of his remaining troops towards the French frontiers, the extraordinary armaments of Austria, and the *apparent* policy of the measure, are the basis on which this opinion rests. We must acknowledge, however, that none of these arguments convey that conviction to our minds, as to prevail on us to adopt an idea in such absolute contradiction with the whole tenour of that man's preceding life since the beginning of his political and military career. Were he an ordinary character; were he restrained in the pursuit of his projects by humane feelings or moral ideas; were his unbounded ambition and inordinate love of fame distracted by softer passions, there would be some plausibility in the foregoing opinion. But it rests on no other foundation than that the persons who argue thus, would probably act in that manner, were they in the place of BONAPARTE. "*Were I Alexander, I would do so.*" This is generally the key to the speculations of the great majority of mankind, when they appreciate the conduct and designs of that extraordinary individual. However, it does not require much reflection to be convinced that BONAPARTE will not be much swayed by these reasons in his future operations with regard to Spain. There is one strong trait in his character, which has been likewise a prominent feature in that of every other person, who has run in the same extravagant career of crime and ambition, that unexpected difficulties and disgraces only serve to sharpen his desires, when vengeance and the shame of unsuccessful infamy join, at the same time, their powerful stimulus.—If we do not mistake his character, if the experience of his whole life should have any influence on our present judgment, we are convinced that he would make France, Spain, and the whole Continent one common scene of desolation, sooner than renounce his designs and vengeance on a country where fortune first abandoned him, towards which he has been guilty of a degree of perfidy, in comparison of which all his other atrocities are mere *bagatelles*, and where he obtained no other result than that his fleet has been lost; his armies have been routed and destroyed; the cowards and traitors who adhered to him, sacrificed to the irritated feelings of their Country; and he himself branded with eternal ignominy. The Ruffian knows mankind too well, not to be convinced, that their appreciation of events is generally regulated by *success*. He will, therefore, whatever designs he may have against Austria, or whatever jealousy and apprehensions he may entertain of her armaments, never abandon his intention of subjugating and punishing that country. We have treated this subject thus largely, because the history of that man, and of persons who have acted from similar motives, justifies us to conclude that Spain, or the French departments adjoining that country, will continue to be a scene of all the horrors of war, as long as BONAPARTE can raise a soldier. We must be prepared for this event; otherwise our surprise and grief will rise in proportion to our disappointed hopes. The public now see a prospect of internal peace and security for that country; and when they hear of powerful armies approaching its frontiers, and perhaps of partial reverses sustained by the Patriots, they will, with all the levity and inconsiderateness so peculiar to our age, pronounce the sacred cause of freedom and independence as desperate; and the measures adopted for its support, as obstinate and useless. These suggestions are not made in order to discourage an opinion of Spanish success; we know the Spaniards will be successful; anticipate even the moment when their country will cease to be the scene of their heroism and victories; when they will rush beyond their frontiers, and encounter the satellites of the Tyrant on their own ground. This will be the probable result of the contest. These reflections open a comprehensive field to cheering speculation. The Spaniards are now wound up to that point of exaltation which produces, and has always produced, great events. The active, the young, and the ambitious have now a theatre open to their exertions. The love of their country, of fame and honours, with the boundless hatred they feel against the French, will excite energies in their bosoms, the effect and extent of which, it is not at present easy to calculate. This energy must be directed towards some object. They are thrown into a state of fermentation like that which their efforts and success against the Moors occasioned. But there is now no new world for them to conquer. Religion, personal and national feelings, a sense of vengeance, and a desire to distinguish themselves in the eyes of Europe, point out the departments beyond the Pyrenees as a scene worthy of their exertions and courage. BONAPARTE cannot overlook the justice of this observation; he will, therefore, could he even forget the outrage he has offered them, endeavour to provide against this event, by giving them employment at home. The difficulties which these extraordinary exertions will throw in the way of his operations in any other part of the Continent are insurmountable. We will not here endeavour to appreciate his talents or resources too low; but they have their bounds. The finances of a country, where there is no foreign commerce, and a very circumscribed internal trade, cannot be very high. He may [illegible]

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some defenceless town in Germany, but this resource will also fail, because in a short time they will have nothing to be robbed of. All these circumstances must be taken into consideration, if we will be able to appreciate justly the difficulties of his situation in case of a new Continental war. If any credit can be attached to the accounts received, through various channels, from the Continent, the efforts which Austria is making to meet this event, are adequate to resist his collected undivided force. All our politicians, from those who discuss the news of the day in our porter-houses, through the different gradations of genius and information, up to the Editors of Newspapers, who are *infallible* on such subjects, coincide in the opinion that the fate of Austria will be decided in this contest. There are, we would willingly believe, some statesmen in that country who possess an equal degree of penetration as the politicians we just mentioned. They cannot be insensible to a circumstance which we even see at this distance. Their personal interest is so closely united with that they must feel as citizens, that it would be temerity to suppose they will not make more than ordinary efforts in the case of a new war. The revolutions of states offer no prospect of advantage to men of great property. Men of that description in Austria will, therefore, make sacrifices commensurate to the exigencies of the state; and the middling and lower classes of people, who are strongly attached to the Catholic persuasion, if the great lever of religion be employed to raise them, particularly after the degradation of the Head of their Church, will shew an energy equal to that displayed by the Spaniards. The situation of the Continent allows us also to make powerful diversions in their favour. We are sorry to be reduced to the necessity of so frequently repeating, that every exertion which any government or people make against the French, is as much in our favour as it is in their own. We certainly have it in our power to prevent BONAPARTE, whilst a part of his army will be employed against Spain, from sending the rest against Austria. Holland, Brabant, particularly Italy, are assailable points. And if it be in our power to occupy some point on the coast of the Adriatic, particularly Venice, with about fifteen thousand men, whilst we have another army in Sicily, we will be able to throw great obstructions to any attempt which BONAPARTE may make to invade Austria from the side of Italy. So strong a force in the rear of an invading army, in particular as the Austrian States are weakest in that direction, will rather damp its ardour. For our part, we totally disbelieve the rumoured alliance between France and Russia. However impolitic and disgraceful the part which the latter has acted of late, it is not justifiable to suppose that the Emperor ALEXANDER and his whole Cabinet are in a state of absolute insanity. Will they consent, will they even contribute to pull down the last barrier between them and a power, whose dangerous encroachments they cannot be insensible to? We have as much, and, in fact, greater reason to suppose that the Russian camps, forming on the frontiers of Gallicia, are intended for a co-operation with Austria, than with France. Sound policy, as well as prior accounts, support this opinion; and there must be stronger reasons than mere report, before we can renounce it.

An Expedition is fitting out with the greatest promptitude. Its destination is unknown. However, from the great quantity of heavy artillery which is embarking, there is no reason to suppose that it is intended for Spain. From the information we have been able to collect, we think it is destined for the Adriatic. Its object is said to be to take possession of the Seven Islands; but when we reflect how unreasonable any such attack would be at present, we do not feel much inclined to give credit to this report. Our force can certainly be more advantageously employed than to use it, in the present juncture, in a conquest which can have no direct influence on the liberty of Europe. If the Adriatic be its destination, there is more probability that Venice is the object. If this city were in our hands, we could render the most material assistance to Austria, in case of a war between that State and France.

By the Hopewell, Capt. Sheppard, which is arrived from Cadiz, Capt. Ferrier, who is a man of intelligence and observation, has come to this country. This vessel left Cadiz on the 30th ult. Capt Ferriers states, that the enthusiasm of the people of Cadiz, and particularly of the women, exceeded any thing we have heard of even during the more ardent period of the French Revolution. Some of the most respectable women employed themselves daily in visiting and attending the wounded Patriots even in the hospitals, in making shirts, bandages, &c. &c. Nothing, indeed, appears to have been omitted on their part which could serve in any degree to excite their countrymen to oppose the enemy, and to soothe and reward those who suffered by such opposition.

The Spaniards were actively preparing ships to convey to France that portion of Dupont's army (General Wedel's division) which Castanos had covenanted to send home. This activity is an additional evidence of the noble character of this gallant people. Even the extreme of irritation cannot withdraw them from the honourable fulfilment of their promises.

Dupont and his companions were hourly expected at Cadiz. They are not to be sent back, as erroneously stated in our *Gazette*. They are to be held prisoners of war; and vessels in the harbour were preparing as prison ships.

The confidence of the Spaniards as to their own security may be inferred from this circumstance—that immediately after the surrender of Dupont, Castanos detached 10,000 of his troops to Portugal, for the purpose of co operating with Sir Arthur Wellesly. Castanos himself with the remainder of his force marched towards Madrid, which route both Cuesta and Blake, with the force of Gallicia, are also understood to have taken. Their hope was to catch Joseph, but he had eloped, and in a very extraordinary way, for it is stated, that this redoubted Sovereign thought proper to escape by a subterraneous passage, which was above a mile from the Palace of Madrid, into the country. This escape he effected in company with O'Farril, and a few other *faithful* followers, at the hour of four o'clock in the morning of the 1st instant, at which time the whole of the French left Madrid. The departure of Joseph and his force was quite sudden, and unexpected on the part of the inhabitants. He certainly was under the influence of panic. He set off in disguise, being dressed in black, and wore a patriotic cockade. It was generally intimated to the Spaniards, that the object of his removal was to take a more eligible military position at Segovia; where it was given out that he meant to fortify himself. But it appears that he did not even think it prudent to halt at Segovia, but has taken flight to France. The opinion at Cadiz was, when our informant left it, that the French had, or immediately would, evacuate Spain altogether.

The victories which have crowned the efforts of the Patriotic armies, have led the Junto of Seville to turn their thoughts to the internal organization of the kingdom. The Junta of Galicia has joined that of Seville in preliminary steps, to the calling of a national cortez. They have invited the several provincial Juntas to concur; and the Duke de Montijo, a Grandee of Spain, has made no less than three tours of all the provinces, to bring the Assemblies to one mind upon this subject. His Patriotic efforts have not been in vain. All the jealousies which it was feared would stand in the way of one grand national Council are likely to be done away, and it is thought that the Duke de Montijo will be declared the President of the Cortez.

The following letter will serve to show the enthusiasm which glows in the breasts of the people:

"CADIZ, JULY 24.—It would have afforded you gratification to see all the Provinces simultaneously united in the cause which they have espoused of resisting the French. The public spirit has operated on the inhabitants with such force, that they have taken up arms in emulation, and enlisted in the defence of the

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glorious cause. There have been a few solitary instances of treason and perfidy among the Chiefs, these, however, have not at all interrupted its progress; they speedily fell victims to the public vengeance. The Solanos, Truvillos, Filangiers, Borsas, Alabas, and others, have all been immolated by the exasperated people. At the present day, Spain has already 500,000 men in arms, who, without any other qualification than that of bravery, have given battles and gained victories in every direction. Spain does not bemoan those victims sacrificed to its national honour, though many have fallen, especially in the commencement of the conflict. The scenes of Numantia and Saguntum have been renewed at Valencia, Saragossa, and Barcelona, but with better success. There are yet many a Viriatus and Sertorius found in these suspicious times, and we hear nothing here of robberies, massacres, and disorders, the usual attendants of anarchy in other countries.—Happy nation, which even in the lower orders of its inhabitants knows to uphold and command respect to its accustomed point of honour!—God, the author and protector of justice, is our guide. Thus then are the French Eagles trampled in the dust, and of the Conquerors of Jena, Austerlitz, and Friedland, scarcely any thing will shortly remain but the reminiscence. Nothing obstructs our stages to Madrid, and our armies have sworn that they will fly and shut up the passes of the Pyrenees, as the sole guarantees of our liberty and independence. In the end we shall treat about organizing our internal Government, at the head of which we place our King Ferdinand VII. proclaimed and supported by all the provinces composing this kingdom."

Friday dispatches were received by the American Minister from America, brought by the Hope in 23 days. She sailed on the 24th July, and having landed the Messenger at Falmouth, she proceeded to Havre, with dispatches for Mr. Armstrong. In this instance the vessel touches at England first. The Osage had arrived in America about a fortnight before the Hope sailed, so that she brings the answer to her dispatches. The President and Government were also acquainted with the Bayonne Decree, confiscating American ships under certain circumstances. They had also heard of the Revolution in Spain; but of course they had heard of it only up to that point of time when opinion was divided as to the issue, and when, perhaps, the prevailing sentiment (particularly among military and diplomatic men who had been the most accurate observers of the armies, and the intrigues of Bonaparte) was, that the French Emperor must triumph, and trample Spain under foot. It is not to be expected, therefore, that the first burst of this miraculous event would, in any material degree, influence the decision of the Government.

Mr. Erskine had been at Washington, and expectation was on the alert as to the object of his journey. It was hoped that he had received some new instructions to treat; but the hopes in that respect were speedily dissipated. He returned after a few days stay.

The Congress had separated, leaving it to the discretion of the President to raise or continue the embargo. The people were, as heretofore, divided on the question, but on the whole perfectly tranquil on the subject; and there was no rational expectation that it would be taken off while our Orders in Council remain in force. The different letters we have seen are all in the same spirit with those which the public have so often read, breathing the passion and party of the writers. One letter, from a high person in the Government, was particularly dwelt upon yesterday on 'Change, because it was said to contain an expression to this effect—"We hope soon to see Mr. Rose here again, with enlarged powers."—This, as indicating the wishes of the American Government, was particularly insisted upon; but many of the best informed American merchants doubted of the existence of such a letter.

Letters from an Officer of our Fleet, dated off the Tagus, as low as the 3d inst. state, that General Sir A. Wellesley had landed at a place sixty miles northward of Lisbon—that he had been joined by General Spencer, their joint army being 16,000 effective men—that the 1000 marines that took post near Coimbra, had returned on board the Fleet to assist in the attack of the Russian Fleet in the Tagus, which they did not doubt of carrying, while Sir A. Wellesley proceeded to the attack of Junot on the land side.

The following were the first General Orders issued by General Sir Arthur Wellesley, relative to the mode of landing his troops, at Mondego Bay, which debarkation has taken place:—

"*Mondego Bay, his Majesty's ship Donegal, 26th July*, 1808.

"In the event of a landing being determined upon in Mondego Bay, a signal will be made to Captain Malcolm, which will be settled, at which time it will be proper to moor the horse ships, and the ships having the ordnance on board, in the river. The infantry will then be landed from the transports in the boats, and be rowed into the river, and landed on the south bank of it. Gen. Fane's Brigade first, save the Veteran Battalion, which will remain on board: Gen. Ferguson's next; and Gen. Crawfurd's in the rear," &c. &c.

The Alfred lost from fifteen to twenty of her crew in sending boats ashore at Mondego Bay, and some people belonging to the transports were drowned.

Though Sir Arthur Wellesley commands the troops now in Portugal, he is not Commander in Chief of the forces sent to assist the Spaniards and Portuguese, as is generally supposed. The following is the order, as to rank, in which the Commanders stand, to whom the direction of the British auxiliary force is entrusted, viz. Lieut.-Generals Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, Sir John Moore, Major-General Sir A. Wellesley.

There was a report on 'Change yesterday, that Bonaparte has been assassinated, in the vicinity of Bourdeaux. This report was echoed from a letter dated Rotterdam, on the 10th inst. where it is stated to have been very current. The assassination is said to have been effected by a band of about 100 young men, who had previously concerted their plan of attack, and effected it with great resolution and address.—We dare say it is a fable.

We have the satisfaction of announcing the arrival of the following vessels belonging to the East India Company, in the Downs, under convoy of the Monmouth, of 64 guns; they sailed from St. Helena on the 19th of June: the Earl Howe, Lord Castlereagh, Metcalf, Devonshire, Charlton, Castle Eden, Marquis of Wellesley, City of London, Lord Hawkesbury, Airley Castle, Surry, and Windham.

LOCAL MILITIA ACT.—The following Circular Letter from the Secretary at War, has been received by the Commandants of Volunteer Corps:—

"*Sir*, *War-Office, Aug.* 5, 1808.

"As a considerable proportion of the Volunteer Corps, which have already offered to transfer their services into the Local Militia, have been assembled upon permanent duty in the course of the present year, and as it is understood that it would be particularly inconvenient to many other corps desirous of transferring their services into the Local Militia, to be assembled and called out for exercise during the ensuing autumn, unless in cases of absolute necessity; I have received directions to acquaint you, that it is not his Majesty's intention to call upon any Corps of Volunteers transferring their services into the Local Militia, to assemble for exercise until the spring of next year.

"I have the honour to be, &c. "*Jas. Pulteney.*"

From the above Letter, and from other circumstances, it is now generally believed, that the Local Militia Act will not be carried into execution this year.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be continued at 12½d. The quartern loaf wheaten, and 10½d. household.

THE COURT.

Wednesday at noon his Majesty arrived in town, from Windsor, and was received at the Queen's Palace, by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Kent.

At two o'clock his Majesty held a Private Levee. The following had the honour of being presented:

The Rev. Mr. Jenkinson, Prebend of Worcester, Colonel Sir George Smith, on being appointed his Majesty's Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. Ryder laid before his Majesty the proceedings of several Courts-Martial.

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THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Brighton never was more brilliant than on the commemoration of the Birth-day of the Heir Apparent; the glow of loyalty will at all times enliven, but with the inhabitants of that watering place, it is more, and ought to be accompanied with bursts of gratitude, as nothing but the fostering care and attention of the Prince has raised their town to its present pre-eminence as a fashionable resort. At an early hour the town was crowded by company from all the surrounding watering places, and the fashionable residences in its vicinity; the morning was ushered in with ringing of bells, and every other demonstration of joy, and the whole party of Royal Brothers met to breakfast at the Pavillion. At 10 o'clock the line of troops was formed on the review ground, whither all the beauty and fashion of Brighton was seen hastening in all directions. The Prince's barouche arrived at noon, in which were the Duke of Sussex in Highland uniform, Mrs. Fitzherbert and Miss Seymour, Lord Erskine and Major Hanger.—At this instant Lord Craven's yacht came to an anchor in the roads, and fired a royal salute, after which his Lordship and a large party of *aquatics* landed and proceeded for the review ground. At a little past 12, the Heir Apparent, attended by a numerous equestrian and *ped. strian* suite rode up in front of the line on a spirited charger; his Highness looked remarkably well, and in high spirits; he was habited in the Austrian costume richly embroidered, an elegant cap and blue pelisse, the Insignia of the Garter, and armed with a sabre of most exquisite workmanship. Three *feu de joies* were then fired, after going through the usual evolutions, when his Royal Highness returned to Brighton in a cloud of beauty, fashion, equipage, and dust. All was bustle and gaiety, hilarity and confusion; and a splendid party at the Pavillion, with universal brilliant illuminations, closed the day.

On Tuesday a Grand Fete was given at Oatlands by the Duchess of York, in honour of her royal husband's birth-day, to their Majesties, the Royal Family, and a splendid assemblage of rank and fashion. At half past twelve their Majesties and the Princesses arrived, and were received at the grand entrance by the royal host and hostess, accompanied by the Prince of Wales. The royal party immediately rambled into the park, where two marquees were pitched in the lawn; in one was a military band playing martial and appropriate airs; in the other, to which their Majesties were led, was a joyous party of 50 orphan children, supported under the patronage of her Royal Highness, regaling on a comfortable dinner, provided for them by their kind patroness. His Majesty was highly delighted by the scene, and diffused much happiness through the humble group, by his condescension in putting several appropriate questions, indeed the children were much exhilarated by the affable attentions of the whole royal party. Their Majesties having partaken of an early dinner returned to Windsor, when the remaining party of fashionables sat down to an elegant repast, and spent an evening of mirth and conviviality, much enlivened by the conversation powers of the Prince, who staid till a late hour.

On Wednesday her Majesty gave a dinner, with splendid accompaniments, to a large party of the nobility and gentry in the vicinage of Windsor; the Fete was held at Frogmore, under the direction of the Princess Elizabeth, and was throughout elegant and impressive, as might be expected from her distinguished taste. All the Royal Brothers were there, and at three they sat down with her Majesty to a superb dinner, in a large Chinese tent on the lawn, the rest of the company being entertained in the same style, in surrounding marquees. The bands of the Blues and Staffordshire played during the repast; and the Pandeans from Vauxhall being introduced after dinner, the juvenile part of the company were gratified by a rustic ball. The happiness of the evening was much enlivened by the arrival of his Majesty from town, who joined the festive party, and with great good humour entered into the spirit of the scene. Among the great number of visitors, we particularly noticed the Cornwallis, Ashbrooke, Boston, and Ilchester families, the Officers of the Blues, Staffordshire Militia, &c. &c.

On Friday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge reviewed several regiments on Wanstead Common, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Royal Dukes. After the Review the Prince, with his brothers, took the opportunity of paying a familiar morning visit to Louis the XVIII, and his party at Wanstead House. The plain gentleman-like manner of the visit, divested of all fastidious forms, was highly acceptable to the Royal Emigrants, and the whole party sat down to an elegant collation, where the *Rose* and *the Lilly* of France and England were blended in *one friendly nosegay*; soon may the time arrive when the friendship thus subsisting between the two families, shall be the pledge of the happiness of two nations, too long, alas! rivals, too long for their own happiness and that of civilized Europe.—His Royal Highness had a long interview with the exiled Monarch, and returned to town in the evening.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. II.

"——PRELATES, in the path their Saviour trod,
"In trembling hope walk humbly with their God!"
Gifford.

THE RIGHT REVEREND BEILBY PORTEUS, D. D. LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

LOOKING back no earlier than to the era of our last political renovation, in 1688, it is pleasing to recollect the number of those distinguished Divines, who, while enjoying the highest dignities and emoluments attainable in the Church of England, have justified their elevation by their deserts. Not to enumerate various subordinate characters, subordinate only as to the comparative rank or revenue of their respective preferments, what true churchman can review the career of a Sancroft, a Tillotson, a Secker, a Kenn, a Burnet, a Sherlock, a Butler, a Stillingfleet, a Law, a Horne, a Lowth, a Hurd,—who, I ask, can seriously contemplate the individual exertions, and collective excellence, of such eminent ecclesiastics, without feelings of personal complacency, and even of national exultation? It is among these luminaries in the firmament of righteousness, that the subject of our present estimate will shine with perceptible and permanent lustre.

My aim, however, is not to pen a panegyric on the existing Bishop of London. I wish impartially to appreciate his clerical character, both as to its qualities and effects; and to form some general inferences from the inquiry, connected with the State of Religion in this country.—Twenty years have fully elapsed since this venerable prelate was promoted to the See which he now occupies. The situation is at all times an important one; but it has been his lot to fill it during very eventful times, and under circumstances of an extraordinary nature. Dr. Porteus soon evinced his attachment to those principles, for an adherence to which he has been uniformly conspicuous. His strenuous defence of Orthodoxy attracted, in 1761, the notice of Secker, then Archbishop of Canterbury, who became his earliest, and most efficient, friend. "It was not, therefore, "through the channel of powerful court-inte-"rest," as one writer intimates, that he afterwards "succeeded to a bishopric." His opinions, coupled with the ability with which they were asserted, first acquired him the aid of patronage; and his subsequent success was the natural effect of those exertions on his part, which had been so happily discovered and fortunately estimated. If unaffected orthodoxy, in any church, has not the most legitimate claim to preferment, especially when connected with great talents, I know not the principle by which the distribution of ecclesiastical emoluments should be regulated. While censuring then the promotion of this prelate, his opponents seem not to perceive the dilemma in which they place themselves. They condemn *him* for his conviction of truth which he had most religiously engaged to espouse; and they condemn his *patrons*, because they have selected, as the object of clerical distinction, a divine whose ability and conduct entitled him even to the highest honours of their church.

Among the objections attempted to be made against the present Bishop of London, no one has ventured to reproach him with having in any manner neglected the high and important functions of episcopacy. But the dignities of the prelate have sometimes obliterated all recollection of the duties of the priest. Of Bishop Porteus, however, the contrary fact is sufficiently established. Minutely as he is known to discharge the functions of his exalted station, his sermons abundantly attest his attention to the more ordi-

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many occupations of the christian ministry. His Lectures on the Gospel according to St. Matthew, preached by him to crowded and very respectable audiences, during the Lent Season of 1798, exhibit honorable proof of his zeal for religion, and of the discrimination with which it was exerted. He has published various other Discourses, of considerable value; while his Charges to his Clergy, many of which were delivered during the most momentous times of the revolutionary war, bear ample testimony to his vigilance, intelligence, and fidelity. As the Bishop, in common with most of the clergy of the Church of England, prefers *written* to *extemporary* discourses, I am incidentally led to consider—Which mode of preaching is, on the whole, best adapted to the end proposed?

The people of this country, as far as I can discover, have always inclined to admire the extemporising system. So rooted does this predilection appear to have been, that, long after the reign of Puritanism had ceased, Charles II. issued an Order to the Universities, by which he prohibited the practice of preaching written sermons to the people, as a lazy and ineffectual * mode of instructing them; enjoining the heads of colleges, at the same time, to look out for, and prefer, zealous and pains-taking clergymen, and to report the names of those ministers who neglected to comply with the wishes of government. It is not practicable exactly to ascertain what effect the King's commands produced; howlong extemporary sermons only were heard, or at what period our clergy resumed their custom of delivering written discourses. From the rise of Methodism, however, we may unquestionably date the almost complete disuse, for a time, of *extemporary preaching*, both among our established clergy and the regular dissenting ministers. Both parties were equally anxious to stand acquitted of ignorance and fanaticism. Methodists, notwithstanding, have multiplied; and, since one principal cause of this increase has been attributed to the preaching of their leaders, other pastors have become emulous of imitating their example, and extemporary eloquence is found highly essential to the success of popular preachers.

Both kinds of preaching have their advantages. If it is the province of extemporary sermons to attract attention, and interest the feelings; it is for pre-arranged discourses to inform the mind, and satisfy the judgment. To be useful or durable, conviction must be gradual and rational. Violent agitations, either of pain or pleasure, are but transient; and, if the end of preaching be real and ultimate benefit to hearers, perhaps this is most efficaciously accomplished by legitimate instruction. When Felix *trembled*, it was when Paul *reasoned* on righteousness, on temperance, and on the judgment to come!

Is there no steering between extremes? While some content themselves with the cold formality of *reading*, and others conceive all perfection to consist in *ranting*, to their congregations; is there no medium of communication, between preacher and people, which combines all possible advantages without any great counteracting evils? I shall not lose sight of this inquiry, in some subsequent disquisition; but I must now resume the immediate subject of this paper.

It is the excellence of the Bishop of London's Eloquence, that it is suited to his style of literary composition; and that the labours of his closet, on the other hand, derive uncommon effect from the character of his oratory. His style is easy, perspicuous, flowing, and elegant;† while his enunciation is clear and equable, his emphasis discriminating and forcible, his whole appearance peculiarly interesting, and his manner earnest and impressive. Though he is in highth rather under the middle stature, this deficiency is scarcely perceptible when he is in the pulpit; such is the unaffected dignity of his deportment, and the becoming awfulness of his address. It is, indeed, impossible to describe the sublime emotion with which I have heard him deliver such passages as the following, while scarcely a breath of interruption escaped from the numerous auditory that surrounded him.——"Watch ye, stand "fast in the faith, quit yourselves like men; be strong, "be resolute, be patient. Look frequently up to the prize "that is set before you, lest ye be wearied, and faint in "your minds. The conflict will soon be over, a few years "will put an entire end to it; and you will then, to your "unspeakable comfort, be enabled to cry out with Saint "Paul, 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my "cause, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid "up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the "righteous Judge, shall give me at that day!'"——These are the moments of public devotion, this is the triumph of the christian teacher, when, imbued with one spirit of piety, his hearers are full of immortality; and when they forget the *man*, in the *divine*. There are persons, however, who consider Bishop Porteus wanting in the quality of energy, as a public speaker; and who pronounce his style to be unnecessarily familiar. I could point out several of those trifling inaccuracies, in his literary compositions, which gratify the pedantry of criticism; but the task would neither be grateful to myself, nor beneficial to others. His eloquence then, let it be observed, has a character of its own. What in others is called *energy*, is in him *impressiveness*. Considering his years, the extent of his duties and exertions, and the delicacy of his bodily health, very few men will be found to equal the oratorical qualifications of Bishop Porteus. He has displayed, in an eminent degree, the *purity* of Pulpit Eloquence.

As his Lordship is firmly attached to the principles of our ecclesiastical polity, so is he a faithful preacher of the fundamental articles of our faith. Were I to hint what I conceive in him rather incompatible with the station he occupies, it would be, that he seems to have a leaning towards our *evangelizing* schismatics.—I shall have occasion to resume this topic.

ORESIMUS.

*** I shall find ample cause to descant on *Extemporaneous Eloquence* in my next paper, when I propose to *scrutinize the Pretensions* of the notable WILLIAM HUNTINGDON, S.S.—!! The rise, progress, and establishment, of this *still* Popular Preacher, offers one of the most curious enquiries to be met with in the history of Modern Churches. When I have dismissed this self-elected Teacher of Divinity, I shall endeavour to call the attention of the British Public to our SUNDAY THEATRES—I mean, the Foundling, Magdalen, Asylum, &c. &c.

* I was ingeniously informed, by a Scotch Divine, who had not the gift of unpremeditated *speaking*, and who was not permitted to *read* from his pulpit, that he was first compelled to write his sermons, then learn them, as a player would his part, by memory; and then, at last, toil to deliver them, as if they were purely extemporary!!!—"He," said this divine, "who "did not appear to preach in this way, forfeited all credit for "inspiration with his hearers."

† There is a good compendium of his Lordship's writings, entitled "*The Truths of the Christian Religion evidenced in the* "*Digest of the Faith, Duties, and Privileges of a Christian*, &c. &c.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

TORBAY, AUG. 16.—This morning, in consequence of the wind getting into the N. N. W. the signal guns were fired, and the Channel Fleet prepared to get under weigh, but the winds baffling, they lay fast; but now, the post departing, they are getting under weigh with brigs, cutters, &c.—Wind at N. by W. and fine weather.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 18.—Came in this morning from Barbadoes, the Subtle armed schooner, after a short passage, having on board Lieut. Senhouse, the bearer of dispatches, said to be of importance, from the Hon. Vice-Admiral Cochrane, with which he landed, and set off for London, for the Admiralty, in a post-chaise. Nothing has yet transpired with respect to their contents; but they are reported to be of a very favourable nature. Sailed last night, the Eurydice, 24 guns, and Primrose, 18, with 22 sail of transports, having on board 650 horse and men of that fine regiment the 18th Light Dragoons, a fit match for Bonaparte's Imperial Horse Guards. They are bound to Portugal or Spain, to assist the patriotic cause.

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The strenuous gun-brig Lieutenant J. Nugent, had a smart brush a few days ago with a large French man of war brig, sent out of Cherbourg for the express purpose of taken her. The Frenchmen soon found themselves woefully mistaken; and after an action of three quarters of an hour, saved themselves from inevitable capture by means of their sweeps, in getting under Querqueville Fort, which mounts 50 guns. Lieut. Nugent, however, got hold of the Frenchman's jolly-boat, with one man on board, from whom he learnt that the enemy had two men killed, and sixteen wounded. There were a French frigate and another brig in Cherbourg Roads; and a Captain of the former, with fifty of his picked men, came out to the assistance of the brig, which was then getting away with all possible speed. There was no other English vessel in sight at the time of the action. We are happy to add that the Strenuous did not receive any material damage.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM PILKINGTON FOR THE MURDER OF HIS FATHER.

GUILDFORD ASSIZES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

William Pilkington was tried on an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of Montague William Hyndes, at the Maze, Southwark, on Friday se'nnight, by discharging a pistol laden with ball.

Some particulars of this mysterious business have been already before the public, from the report of the Coroner's Inquest. It will be remembered that the prisoner, who married the daughter of the deceased, and who was also the step-son of Hyndes, who married his mother, was alone with the deceased in the parlour of the Red Lion public-house, in the Maze, when a pistol was discharged, which killed the father. There were five witnesses called on the part of the prosecution, but none of them could prove how the act was committed; but it was admitted that Hyndes had died of the wound he had received at the hands of the prisoner. The only material evidence was the assertion of the deceased, from the time of his having been shot until he died, in which he varied very materially. After he had received the wound, he in rage and agony accused the prisoner of having committed premeditated murder, by pointed expressions, such as "You have killed the best of fathers,"—"You pulled the fatal trigger," &c. It however appeared, that in the moments when death was fast approaching, the deceased imputed the shocking catastrophe to accident, as was stated by a material witness, Mr. Clark, surgeon, of Tooley-street. This witness proved, that Hyndes had died of his wound, and that on questioning him if the pistol had gone off in a struggle, he first said that the prisoner had pulled the trigger, and afterwards that it was an accident, as his son did not mean to kill him, he never had such an intention. It was proved on all hands, that the prisoner was much inebriated, and that his father and him lived on the most affectionate terms. From the evidence in general, it was evident that the deceased who had been using persuasive arguments to get the prisoner home, attempted in a struggle to get the pistol he held in his hand from him, and also that from his pocket, and thus happened the fatal event. The prisoner made a very artless defence in a way so truly penitent and distressed, that tears of sympathy were flowing in every part of the Court. He protested his wretchedness, and the sincere love he bore his father, whom he had for a length of time maintained, and never once excited his anger. Had the pistol discharged its contents in his own body, it would have been desirable, to a being so wretched as himself. The Prisoner was so truly overwhelmed with grief, that he was unable to proceed.

After a humane charge from the Lord Chief Baron, the Jury returned a verdict of *Manslaughter*.

The Judge passed sentence on the prisoner in a feeling manner. He observed that his situation was truly pitiable, and he hoped that the tears of sympathy shed in the court for his situation would prevent men from carrying fire-arms about them, and particularly men given to drunkenness and dissolute habits. Public justice required that the extent of punishment for Manslaughter should be inflicted in this instance, as the idea of carrying loaded pistols was monstrous, and the most dangerous thing to society. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned 12 months.

Four culprits received sentence of death, and the business on the crown side ended. One of the capital convicts, a notorious pick-pocket, was convicted in the course of the day for stealing a gentleman's pocket book on Epsom race course. His name is John Griffiths.

POLICE.

JUSTICE-ROOM, GUILDHALL.

FORGERY.—Henry Locke, a few days since committed upon a charge of forging a 600*l.* Check in the name of the London Dock Company, was on Friday brought up for examination upon a distinct charge of forgery long previous. Mr. Bavistock, a publican, stated, that on the night of Saturday, the 21st of November last, about seven in the evening, the prisoner came to his house, in Prince's-street, Barbican; had a glass of liquor, and tendered him a note, which he said was a 50*l.* Bank note, for payment, requesting change. Witness could not change. The prisoner said, he should go elsewhere in the neighbourhood and get change; and in about five minutes he returned, saying he had a smaller draft for 10*l.* and asked change for that. The witness's wife at first demurred to change a check for a stranger; but the prisoner said it was for their neighbour, Mr. Richards, in Bridgewater-square, whose men were waiting for payment; upon which the witness seeing the check in Mr. Richard's favour, and being desirous to oblige him, as a neighbour and a customer, he immediately gave the change, a five pound, and the rest in smaller notes and money. The prisoner went away immediately. The witness said his face was quite familiar to him at the time, but he could not recollect where he had seen him. The witness's wife, notwithstanding her husband's confidence, had still some doubts of the check, from the prisoner's manner and mode of address, and she went to Mr. Richards to ask if it was right, when Mr. Richards informed her he had no knowledge of it whatever. Mr. Bavistock himself then went to the Bankers on whom the check was drawn, but was there informed that no such person as Bliss, the name signed to the check, had ever kept cash there.

Neither the witness nor his wife had any doubts of the prisoner's person. The former said he had seen his face frequently, but could not tell at first where; but he afterwards recollected, that having himself wrought 23 years in the watch manufacture, it must have been in the course of his trade he saw the prisoner, who he understood was a watch-finisher in Clerkenwell, about two years since. He had, when he passed the check, a wen on his cheek the size of a nut, but it had since been removed, and only a slight scar remained.

The prisoner, by advice of his Solicitor, said nothing for the present in his defence, and he was fully committed to take his trial upon the charge.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Friday morning, as the lady of Mr. Curtis, of Islington, and a Mrs. Wilson, were driving past the Yorkshire Stinge, in a one-horse chaise, the horse took fright, and ran furiously up Chapel-street, towards the Canal, and coming in contact with the post at the corner of Mr. Wood's chapel, the chaise was broke to pieces, the horse leaped the Paddington gate with the shafts and harness, the ladies were thrown out, and we are sorry to add, that Mrs. Curtis was taken up by Mr. Mackinder, the surgeon (who was near the spot), apparently lifeless, her shoulder being dreadfully lacerated, and her collar-bone broke. Mrs. Wilson was shockingly bruised in the face. After receiving every attention from Mr. Mackinder, they were safely conveyed home to Islington.

The following singular instance of insanity must be considered worthy of remark:—A young woman, from an attack of fever, became deprived of her senses; the circumstance being communicated to another sister, she in a short period was equally affected, and with the same degree of violence. The situation of these poor girls rendered their removal to a place for the reception of lunatics, absolutely necessary. Strange as it may appear, a third sister, receiving the intelligence, and who visited one of them prior to her removal, was immediately impressed with the melancholy catastrophe to such an extent, that she fell a victim to the same lamentable derangement. The latter was removed to the parish house of St. Pancras, where she met with every humane attention and kindness.

BIRTH.

Yesterday, the Lady of Lord Viscount Anson, at his house in Arlington-street, of twin sons, one of which was still-born.

DEATHS.

On Thursday the 18th, aged fifty-eight, Mr. James Yeomans, steward to Colonel Thornton, at Kenyon-house, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

On the 28th of June last, at Dusseldorf, Edmund, Baron Harold, General in the Bavarian service.

At her house, near Ellesmere, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Kenyon, relict of the late Lord Chief Justice Kenyon.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.—Since Monday last we have received but trifling fresh supplies of Wheat, Barley, and Beans, but several more vessels have arrived with Oats. Wheat, Barley and Beans remain as on Monday. Our Oat trade has suffered a further decline of full 1s. per quarter this day, and sales are effected with great difficulty.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	THURSDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	60 a	84	Wheat	60 a	84
Fine ditto	86 a	89	Fine ditto	86 a	89
Rye (New)	44 a	48	Rye (New)	36 a	40
Barley	42 a	47	Barley	42 a	47
Malt (New)	68 a	78	Malt (New)	70 a	76
White Peas, boilers	90 a	100	White Peas, boilers	90 a	95
Grey Peas	55 a	60	Grey Peas	56 a	58
Beans	60 a	65	Beans	60 a	65
Tick ditto (Old)	58 a	63	Tick ditto	58 a	63
Oats	37 a	42	Oats	37 a	39
Poland ditto	44 a	45	Poland ditto	38 a	42
Rape Seed £37 a £40			Rape Seed £38 a £40		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Thursday.	s.	s.	Thursday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	65 a	70	American Flour	44 a	48
Second ditto	60 a	65	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from August 5 to August 12—Total, 7,669 quarters, from 70s. to 89s.—Average 81s. 7d. or 0¼d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending August 13.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	81	8	Beans	63	11
Rye	53	10	Peas	68	4
Barley	44	4	Oatmeal	50	11
Oats	38	2	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, AUG. 18.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	20 0 a	23 10	Oats, per qr.	2 6 a	2 10
Barley, per qr.	2 4 a	2 8	Beans, do.	3 2 a	3 8

Peas £0. 0s. a £.0 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 17th of Aug. 1808, is 1*l.* 11s. 6½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	*POCKETS.*	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	2 16 a	3 16	Kent	3 6 a	4 10
Sussex	2 10 a	3 10	Sussex	3 6 a	4 0
Essex	2 16 a	3 16	Farnham	5 0 a	7 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 18 0	Average 5 19 0
	Straw	1 19 0 a	2 5 0	2 2 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	5 0 0 a	7 0 0	6 0 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 16 0	7 1 0
	Straw	2 0 0 a	2 8 0	2 4 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 10 0	5 17 6
	Clover	6 10 0 a	7 10 0	7 0 0
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 5 0	2 0 6

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL.	s. d.	s. d.
			Carcase.		
Beef	4 6 a	5 2	Beef	3 4 a	4 8
Mutton	4 6 a	5 4	Mutton	3 4 a	4 0
Veal	6 0 a	7 0	Veal	4 0 a	6 0
Pork	4 10 a	5 8	Pork	4 8 a	6 0
Lamb	6 0 a	6 6	Lamb	3 4 a	4 0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 800—Sheep and Lambs, 7,000
Calves, 250—Pigs 150

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts,	22 a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb.		
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	per dozen	27 a	32
Dressing Hides	16 a	19	—— 50 a 70lb.	36 a	39
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22	—— 80 a 90lb.	30 a	33
Flat Ordinary	16½ a	17	—— heavy	22 a	26
Tanned Horse,	20 a	22	Seals, small	36 a	39
			—— large, p. doz.	100s. a	130s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 37*l.* a 38*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	0 a	11 0
Middling	1 10 a	2 2	Engl. Horse	0 a	10 0
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10	Shearlings	2 0 a	2 6
			Lamb Skins	1 6 a	2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.—Bigg's, 49s.; Croft's, 44s. 6d.; Heaton, 48s. 6d.; Hebburn, 50s. 3d.; Kenton, 48s.; Charlotte, 52s. 3d.; Percy, 49s. 3d.; Tanfield, 47s. 6d.; Wall's End, 50s. 9d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 50s. 6d.; Wall's End (Bell & Co.), 51s. 9d.; Willington, 48s. 6d.; Wylam, 45s. 3d.; Others, 49s. 3d.; Blyth, 44s. 6d.; Cinders, 32s.; Hartley, 45s. 6d.; Scotch Coal, 65s.; Eden, 46s.; Others, 45s.

Remain unsold, 13¼ Ships.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	66 0 a	68 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	89 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	100 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	95 0
—— mottled	— 0 a	110 0	White, do.	— 0 a	88 0
—— curd	— 0 a	116 0	Soap,	90 0 a	92 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	14 0	Graves	0 a	14 0
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	15 0	Good Dregs	0 a	14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 3d. Clare, 5s. 2½d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 2d.—Average 5s. 2½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock			239½ 40	240		
3 per Cent. Consol.	66½ ⅜	66⅜ ½ ⅛	66¼ ½ ⅜	66⅜ ½	66⅜ ½ ¼	66¼ ⅜ ⅜
3 per Cent. Reduced	67¼ 67	66¼ 7 6½	67⅜ 7	67⅛	66⅞ 7	67 6½
4 per Cent. Consol.	83½ ¾	83⅜ ¼	83⅜ ½	83¼ ¼	83¼ ¼	83¼ ⅜
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	98⅛ ⅜	98⅛ ¼	98¼	98⅛ ¼ ⅛	98⅛ ⅜	98⅛ ⅜
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18⅛ 11-16	18⅛ 11-16	18⅛ 11-16	18 11-16	1811-16⅛	1811-16⅛
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.		65⅞	66	66 5⅞		
Do. Ann. for 25 Years			7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock	176½		177	178	180	
Do. Bonds	2, 6 pm.	2, 6 pm.	2. 5 pm.	3, 6 pm.	3, 6 pm.	3, 7 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	4, 5 pm.	2, 4 pm.	3, 4 pm.	3. 4 pm.	3, 4 pm.	3, 7 pm.
Lottery Tickets						
Omnium	¼ dis.	⅛ ¼ dis.	P. ¼ dis.	¼ dis.	¼ ⅛ dis.	¼ ⅛ dis.
Consols for Account	66⅛ ½	66⅜ ⅛ ¼	66⅛ ¼ ⅜	66½ ⅜ ½	66⅜ ½ ¼	66⅜ ⅛
India for Opening						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	36	3 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	35	7	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	11	5 2 U.	Leghorn	49⅛	
Hamburgh	35	2 2½U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	35	3 2½U.	Venice	52 Ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23 16		Naples	42	
Do.	24	2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	24		Oporto	70	
Madrid	42	effec.	Dublin	10⅛ per Ct.	
Cadiz	44½	effec.	Cork	11⅛	
			N. Dol. 0s. 0d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	1	0
Dublin	1	0
Waterford	1	0
Guernsey	1	0
Jersey	1	0

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NUMBER THIRTY-FIVE.

CONTINENTAL ALLIANCES.

Much declamation has been employed on the subject of Continental Alliances. Writers, who were perfectly adequate to rectify our ideas on that subject, considered it only as a means to annoy the existing administration, and consequently misled the public in order to serve the purposes of faction or intrigue. From voluntary misstatement on the one hand, and the desultory remarks of superficial observers on the other, arose this strong bias in most people, against a direct interference on our part in the disputes of the Continent. There was something so gratifying to self-love and national prejudices in the passionate distorted observations which were made on this head, that it is by no means extraordinary that the public should attribute a considerable part of the real or imaginary evils they complain of, to this very source. The accumulation of our national debt, with the necessary increase of taxation, was not the smallest evil which resulted from it in the popular opinion. For more than half a century our gravest politicians continued to amuse the public with the disadvantages which resulted from Hanoverian connexions. This served as a very convenient alarm-bell to every opposition to rouse the people against the existing Ministry; and nothing less than the ruin of our liberty, the subversion of our constitution, with the introduction of German soldiers to keep the people tranquil under the threatened system of despotism were predicted as its unavoidable consequences. Such was the impression which declaimers in and out of Parliament thought fit to keep alive in order to serve as a permanent bug-bear to scare the people into a compliance with their projects. But time with his exercising influence has driven away this terrific spectre which haunted our imagination during a considerable part of the last century. Yet though men may laugh at the terrors of their childhood, they continue, during life, to feel the effects of early prejudice. German politics and German wars have not entirely lost their scaring influence, and we feel an uneasiness, a kind of involuntary terror, whenever our state conjurors menace with their re-appearance.

Exclusive of the objections made by prejudice and misrepresentation, it has been asserted with some plausibility, that every coalition which has been formed since the beginning of the revolutionary war, under our auspices, and at our instigation, was followed by the humiliation of the members, and the augmentation of the enemy's power and resources. Another objection was raised in consequence of our insular situation, which pointed out the ocean as the proper element of our exertions. On this theatre it was said we were certain of success, and any deviation from this mode of warfare would be attended with disadvantages, because it was in opposition to our local resources. Whilst the popular opinion was for the augmentation of our Marine, as the securest means of attaining power and opulence, without any danger to our privileges as a free people, every attempt to augment our army was considered as unconstitutional, and at the same time impolitic. However specious these objections, or well founded the arguments may be, which were employed on this subject, we are now placed in a predicament, that we must act in opposition to them. For some years we have not been contending for preponderance, or a few islands, or to tear a frontier town from the enemy, we have been contending for existence, for every thing that can be dear and sacred to a people. Even this situation might have been easily supported, and the menaces of the enemy scorned, but he has succeeded in depriving us in part of those resources which were reckoned on for the support of the immense defensive establishment the danger of our situation compelled us to adopt. The enemy has succeeded effectually in shutting us out from every European market, and the losses we have sustained in consequence of this exclusion, prove the futility of the arguments against continental connexions. We must make a voluntary renunciation of all the advantages we enjoy from our extensive trade, and abandon our colonies, or we must open a market to our merchants and manufacturers. It is in vain at present to make a peace with the enemy, and to enter into a determined resolution, that we will consider ourselves for the future as connected with the continent only by a reciprocity of commercial advantages. This pacific and philanthrophical scheme would be frustrated by the injustice and ambition of our neighbours, and our protestations of perfect neutrality would be as much disregarded as those of Genoa and Venice had been some years ago.

Those observations we acknowledge to be perfectly superfluous, if there did not exist a number of individuals who still advocate for the former opinion. Whether they do it from conviction or singularity, we will not take upon us to determine. But they still continue to recommend to us the experiment of pacific measures, and assure us that the enemy would have no objection to second our views in this respect. The number of people who reason in this manner is not inconsiderable; for besides party declaimers, those persons who suffer a momentary stagnation in their business, or any diminution of their usual profits in trades, hope that a Peace may bring a redress of the grievances they now suffer. It would be very difficult to convince people of this description of the danger that might accrue from the experiment, they consider only their present sufferings, and would willingly submit to any conditions which may hold out a prospect of amelioration. The country and its *permanent* interests are very secondary objects with them, when placed in competition with their individual and immediate advantages. Though we despair of converting those persons to our opinion, we will take, however, for granted, that by far the more numerous portion of the community feel the necessity of making great exertions and great sacrifices to renew our former intercourse with the Continent. They are convinced, we believe, that negociation, as long as France retains her present preponderance, would not secure us our former com-

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mercial advantages. She would consent to make a Peace, we will suppose, but after the ratification, she would always find some pretext to keep possession of the principal harbours of the Baltic and the Mediterranean. Those persons who may be inclined to doubt this, we take the liberty of referring to the conduct she pursued subsequent to the Peace of Amiens. In this Treaty it was particularly stipulated that she should withdraw her troops from Holland and other countries. However, instead of conforming to this stipulation, she continued to keep in them considerable armies, and to throw restrictions on our trade. As she has not since that time displayed greater respect for treaties, or pursued a more equitable mode of conduct, it would be rather imprudent to reject experience for speculation, and bestow too much confidence on any future protestations she may make. If precedent and example should have any weight on the conclusions of men, there is strong reason to presume, that in the event of a new Peace, she would, notwithstanding any stipulations we may make, continue to keep military possession of the countries she now occupies. We should be exposed to the same difficulties and vexations, throughout this large tract of Europe, as we had been in the ports of Holland and Italy, after the Peace of Amiens. Should ever Bonaparte be prevailed on to abandon the States of the King of Prussia, and by this means open to us the Oder, there is no reason to conclude that he will withdraw his troops from the Hanse Towns, and from the Duchy of Warsaw. As long as his two brothers retain the sovereignty of Holland and Westphalia, we shall be as effectually shut out from the Rhine, the Elms, the Weser, the Elbe, and the Vistula, as we are at present. Peace offers us then no prospect of regaining our former commercial superiority; for it would be absurd to conclude that the present Ruler of France, to the detriment of his own subjects, would allow us our former free intercourse with Italy, Holland, and the different States of Germany. This advantage we can alone derive from the successful efforts we make in rescuing those States from the grasp of the Common Tyrant. Every thing portends that an opportunity will be soon afforded us for trying the experiment; and when the benefits we shall gain, in case of success, are weighed against the sacrifices we may be called on to make, no false motives of economy, nor remembrance of former disasters, should prevent us from seconding, to the utmost extent of our resources, military and pecuniary, any future efforts of the Continent, which may contribute to re-establish the ancient connexion.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

No. XXX.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

Sir,—Though an English Public may continue for a few days to be the dupes of an insolent and even ignorant impostor, and to be biassed by the unwarrantable and injudicious comments of some of our daily prints, this infatuation cannot long resist their characteristic good sense, and aversion to injustice. The treatment you have suffered has been ungenerous, unprincipled, and almost unprecedented. Your name has been used as a mark for the shafts of the malignant and indiscreet, and for the shields of the selfish and the cunning. Though you have already suffered more from the insidious defence of pretended friends, than from the acrimony and malignity of your detractors, your cause is at present so connected with that of justice, that we would consider silence and neutrality in a contest, where innocence is opposed to calumny, impudence, and indiscretion, as marks of as great cowardice and baseness, as if we entered the lists in favour of your antagonists. In advocating your cause, we come forward in support of our own dearest and most sacred rights. When a single individual, whatever be his rank or station, is attacked, without a justifiable cause being assigned, without even a plausible pretext being given, the whole community is as much aggrieved as the single member against whom the attack is directed. Our silence would be particularly criminal; because we know the man, and we know his motives. Though mistaken zeal, and perhaps something worse than levity on the one hand, and a sincere attachment to the interests of the country on the other, have induced some writers to discuss, perhaps with too much freedom, the pretensions of the several candidates for the supreme command of the army destined to co-operate with the Spaniards, a vile writer has the audacity, in the presence of his astonished country, to publish, with your supposed connivance, and under the sanction of your name, the most daring and the most libellous accusations against the worthiest and most distinguished characters in the country. Whilst the whining hypocrite affects to commiserate the injustice done to your Royal Highness, he has the effrontery to associate the respectable name of a Mr. Canning with that of a Cobbett, as united in the same plan of obloquy and persecution. No other man but a H—t could be guilty of the blundering insolence as to suppose that a British Public would believe that a Statesman, whose genius is only inferior to his integrity, would associate with an individual, whose very name, without the necessity of further proof, would stamp a stigma on the cause.

The noblest institutions are not free from abuses. The Press which is the securest fence against the encroachments of power serves also as a cover to the ruffian who lies in wait for the distinguished and the honest. Though your Royal Highness may disdain dragging a wretch of this description to justice, we are not restrained by similar motives from undertaking that office. He may still glory in his imagined security, and laugh at the success of his imposture, but we will draw the caitiff from his cover, and expose him trembling and naked to the detestation of the public.

Your Royal Highness must naturally feel both surprise and indignation that any man in this country could be so weak and unreflecting as to suppose you capable of countenancing such a production. But the error was natural, if the *Closet and Finance Council* had any where existence out of the shallow head of the bungling scribbler, that some individuals should suppose that such a production could only proceed from the influence of a mysterious and invisible party, the existence of which is as repugnant to the feelings of a free people, and in such discordance with the principles of a free government. The intemperance and want of candour manifested by the daily Press on this disgraceful subject, unfortunately contributed to foster the delusion. In exculpating your Royal Highness of any knowledge of this writer, we will expose the dangerous tendency of his constitutional principles, and the impudence with which he intrudes himself on the public as your defender.

Whatever difference of opinion may be expressed by the two parties in this country, relative to some constitutional questions and the execution of public measures, will any man have the audacity to declare that they do not coincide in an ardent love of their country, a profound veneration for her institutions, and a respectful attachment for their Sovereign. The existence of those very parties is inseparable from a free government, and cannot, in fact, exist without them. What does this fellow then mean with his *Domestic Party—a kind of Family and Closet Council, whom he may occasionally interpose between your Ministry and himself*. Our Sovereign surrounded with this party to whom no responsibility is attached!—What [illegible] cannot fail to counteract the ostensible advice of Ministers, to [illegible] the interests of the Monarch from those [illegible]

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ple. Sir, as we are convinced that no such party does exist; and that you are incapable of approving of such a dangerous innovation in our constitution, it is a duty incumbent on every honest man to detect the malignant and unconstitutional principles of a Pamphleteer, who could invent so bold a fabrication. The very idea of your being favourable to the existence of such a party would throw an odium on your character, which the most distinguished services would not be able to efface. Thrice happy is that state, where the principles and the solid interests of the monarch harmonise with the liberty and rights of the subject. We are that happy community, and we can vauntingly say that the power and security of our Sovereign and family are greatest, in proportion as the people enjoy their liberty undiminished.

The dangerous tendency of this declaimer may be perceived in his attempting to isolate you from his Majesty's *confidential* servants. If they enjoy the confidence of their Sovereign; if they are men respectable for their talents and services, why does he assert that your Royal Highness feels a reluctance in associating with them? Does not your office of Commander in Chief imply such a connexion? But if they are unqualified for the high station they fill, why don't you make use of that access which you have to his Majesty, in order to enlighten him with regard to their incompetency. Your double duty of son and citizen, would render delicacy and circumspection on so awful a subject, an unpardonable breach of trust. But we know his motives for endeavouring to occasion a schism in the Cabinet. The present Administration, in the most portentous situation in which this country had been ever placed, have displayed so much energy and undeviating adherence to the interests of the Monarchy, that they must be particular objects of detestation to the worthless and disaffected. If there exists an individual in this country, who is dissatisfied with the present establishment, he must mark out the existing Ministers as peculiar objects of his rancour and obloquy. We have strong reasons to believe, that this very writer, who is so profuse of his animadversions on a certain class of declaimers, is more intimate with the Cobbetts, the P——s, and the W——s, than he might think it prudent to acknowledge in a publication, in which he proposed to himself no other object, than to make it sell to advantage, by amusing the credulous with the supposed neglect and injustice your Royal Highness suffered from the Members of two consecutive Administrations. That an individual should be daring enough to publish the most glaring falsehoods, and the vilest calumny against the worthiest and most distinguished members of the community, for the purpose of gratifying the most indecent avidity, will not be credited by persons who are unacquainted with the tricks of some unprincipled writers. Our belief of a connexion between this pamphleteer and a certain class of libellers, has been changed into certainty, on remarking that extracts of his publication have appeared, *without comment*, in a paper of the most extensive circulation, and whose principles are in such perfect unison with the persons we have alluded to.

In another place this hypocrite makes a most whining appeal to the interests and feelings of the Ministry, and expresses a great deal of astonishment, *that in a time when there is so little respect and obedience to Government*, that there is no defensive union among them. Does he mean to insinuate that the people of this country feel a want of affection and respect for the best of Sovereigns. What proofs will he bring forward in support of this daring outrage? Had your Royal Highness an opportunity of hearing unobserved, their effusions of unadulterated attachment to their King, you would be better able to appreciate the character and views of their detractors. There is not a dreadful or accomplished quality of the great, which is lost on them. But it were to be sincerely regretted, if *they* had the misfortune to suppose that rank and station, without virtue and merit, will obtain their respect. It is happy for the great, for us, and for us all, that the feelings of the people in this respect are unadulterated. This just discrimination will be a surer resource in the moment of danger, than our standing armies or our militia. You may therefore rely on the word of a man, who is as superior to adulation, as he is to calumny, that every virtue and useful accomplishment your Royal Highness possesses, will be done justice to by a British public; but without those qualities no adventitious circumstance of birth or fortune will have any influence on their affections. Behold their enthusiastic veneration for Nelson, Pitt, Chatham, Abercromby, &c. &c. and you will turn away with indignation from the vile calumniators of a public, who know to appreciate *real* merit and virtue.

We have no intention of discussing in this Letter the great question relative to the competency or incompetency of your Royal Highness for the command of our Expeditions. But we have reason to suppose you possess that liberality and knowledge of the principles of a free Constitution, as to find neither matter of surprise nor offence in this freedom of discussion. We are not unaware, however, that some have manifested indiscretion, illiberality, and intemperance on the subject. We as sincerely condemn these effusions of malevolence or unreflecting zeal, as your Royal Highness will despise them. But our rights, our liberties, our preponderance, our existence as a community, and the interests of our Sovereign and Family, are so closely connected with this nomination, that it would be an alarming symptom of approaching ruin, were the public indifferent to this choice. As a candidate for public honours, you must expect to have your claims freely and fully discussed. What pleasure would it afford to a generous mind to hear he owed his exaltation, not to merit and services, but to the degrading advantage of birth and protection. Whatever detractors may allege, we have that opinion of your high sense of honour, that you would disdain any promotion you did not owe to the honourable way of competition. The career of preferment is open to every citizen in a free country; and where there is most genius, experience and personal worth, there the preference ought to be given. It is this freedom of competition which raised Rome to universal empire; which created so many heroes and statesmen in the small States of Greece, and as soon as it ceases among us, our country descends from her present height, to move in the degraded situation of a vassal State.

This detestable writer, who is well acquainted with this circumstance, and would, perhaps, find matter of exultation in the degradation and ruin of his country, has the infamy to insinuate that the present Ministry have been guilty of injustice, and feel a kind of jealousy and prejudice against your Royal Highness. But he honours Mr. Canning, in particular, with a principal share of his malignity. He knows too well what a loss the secession of so distinguished a member would be to the country in the present crisis; nor does he forget what a vast preponderance his splendid eloquence, his knowledge, his reputation of integrity and disinterestedness would throw into the scale of another party. This is the secret of his clumsy accusation. Because this distinguished Statesman does not neglect the important duties of his office, in order to refute the malevolent charges of every petty writer in our papers, he is, therefore, guilty of injustice towards your Royal Highness, and unqualified for the station he fills. We will willingly acquit you Royal Highness of countenancing so insane an opinion. The Ministry deserve the gratitude of their country for examining minutely the merits of every competitor. On them the responsibility falls. And their integrity in this respect proves them worthy of the confidence of the public, and entitles them to your utmost esteem and support. Men, who would be capable of overlooking the son of their Sovereign, when they can find a more distinguished officer, and when the magnitude of the service calls for this impartiality, would not lose in the estimation of a British public, were they, in consequence of it, exposed to your disapprobation. We speak with this degree of candour to your Royal Highness, because we coincide so far with this pitiful Declaimer, that flattery must be unwelcome to a mind which pretends to soar above the vulgar level.

CIVIS.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, DUTCH, GOTTENBURGH, AND HAMBURGH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 5.—The Official Journal contains the following articles:—

"The *Publiciste*, of the 20th July asserts, on the authority of Foreign Journals, that the Austrian troops were to evacuate Trieste and Fiume, and that both these places were to be occupied by the troops of a great power. This intelligence is false, and owes its origin to disaffected persons, who wish to create disturbance, to exasperate a great power, and to impel her to her own ruin, by inducing her to adopt a perverse system of policy. The French Journals ought to be more circumspect, and not circulate any absurd and ridiculous rumours merely on the authority of Foreign Papers.

"The *Journal de l'Empire* says, that the Arch-Chancellor was to proceed to Germany to organize the troops of the Confederacy of the Rhine, thus involving the French Government in a misunderstanding with the allied States. Justice requires us to remark, that this journal says the intelligence was circulated in Germany; but persons of judgment will observe, that reports translated from Foreign Journals into the French Papers acquire greater credit, and that the only object of such reports must be to excite envy and hatred against France.

"Other Journals state, that there are affairs of great importance in discussion between the Courts of Vienna and Paris. This is false. We have nothing to settle with the Court of Vienna. If that Court is well directed, it will apply itself to heal its wounds, to recruit its finances by wise measures; and it must be sensible that a *levy-en-masse* is always destructive to a Government, and particularly to a Government which has nothing but a paper currency.

"It is reported that American vessels laden with colonial produce have entered the Austrian ports under convoy of some English frigates. This is true; for under all circumstances, smugglers have found means to frustrate the vigilance of the Constituted Authorities; but the Court of Vienna has taken measures to put an end to this violation of the laws, and to carry into execution the regulations which itself established on the breaking off of all commercial intercourse with England.

"Other Journals talk of the expeditions which the English have sent to Sweden, consisting of 20,000 men, who were to be landed there in the mouth of April. The season is now drawing to a close, and they have not yet thought of disembarking them. The truth is, that General Moore has 8000 men, half English, half Germans, who have been for a month lying off Malmoe. During this period, the Swedish frontiers have been attacked by the Danish army in Norway, and the Swedish troops have been every where defeated. Finland has been taken from them by the Russians, who, whatever may have been said, have not for a moment ceased to obtain the most brilliant advantages. Most certainly, it is not 8000 men that the English ought to send to support their ally. It ought to have been 50,000 men, provided they had them to send. But, in short, the 8000 men have been landed in Norway; they have joined the Swedish Expedition which attempted a landing at Abo, and were completely defeated by the Russians, or perhaps they have been landed in the North of Finland. It is unprecedented, that the army of an Ally should remain two months upon a coast without disembarking, and wait the result of a campaign. Such things happen to the English, and could happen to none but them.

"The *Journal de l'Empire*, the abovementioned paper, of the 20th July, says that the Pacha of Widdin has had an engagement with the Grand Vizir, and that from three to four thousand men were killed on both sides, and that the latter was defeated. How can men repeat such idle stories? It is in vain for the Journal to say that he has copied this from the Bayreuth paper, a paper of no credit, which has for several years been conducted at the pleasure of the Agents of England, and edited by men destitute of knowledge, understanding, and morality. The Grand Vizir has not left Adrianople. The Pacha Widdin consequently never was in a situation to have an engagement with him, nor have they had any misunderstanding.

"The *Bayreuth Courant*, however, is henceforth suppressed; it is a lying trumpet, which shall no longer excite disturbance on the Continent. It is to be wished that the journalists may take warning from this salutary example. The mercantile classes, the peaceful citizens, and the upright tradesmen, are entitled to demand justice against that band of intriguers who are disposed to pervert truth, and always to promote disturbance."

AUG. 16.—On the 14th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, their Majesties the Emperor and Empress arrived at St. Cloud, in good health.

At five o'clock, all the Theatres were opened for the free admission of the public; and at six, the anniversary of the Emperor's birth-day was announced by several discharges of artillery.

It is reported that the Court, after passing a few days at St. Cloud, will proceed to Fontainbleau.

ITALY.

VERONA, JULY 22.—The Senator, Lucien Bonaparte, passed through Modena in the night of the 14th, on his way from Florence. He preserved the strictest *incognito*. It was generally supposed he was proceeding to France.

NAPLES, AUG. 1.—The impatience of the Neapolitan people is satisfied. They are now informed of the name of the Prince to whom his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon has committed the charge of rendering us happy. It is the Grand Duke of Berg, the brother-in-law and companion in the field of his Majesty. The following Documents on this important subject were yesterday communicated to the Council of State, who had an extraordinary meeting for this purpose:—

ROYAL DECREE.

Joachim Napoleon, King of the Two Sicilies, having heard the Report of our Minister for Foreign Affairs, has decreed as follows:—

ART. I.—The title we assume on ascending the Throne of the Two Sicilies is the following:—Joachim Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitution of the State, King of the Two Sicilies, and Grand Admiral of the Empire.

II.—The present Decree shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws, and communicated to all the Departments of the State.

III.—Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, and our other Ministers, are charged, each in his own department, with the execution of the present Decree.

(Signed) *JOACHIM NAPOLEON.*

Given at Bayonne, July 20.

PROCLAMATION.

Joachim Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitution, King of the Two Sicilies, Grand Admiral of the Empire, to the People of the Two Sicilies:—

"His Majesty the August Emperor of the French, our dear and beloved brother-in-law, having ceded to us, conformably to the designs of Divine Providence, the Crown of the Two Sicilies, it affords us extreme satisfaction to find ourselves called to govern a people possessing the happy disposition proper to acquire that ancient glory which illustrated their ancestors, and perpetuated their name in our days.

"All our efforts, our constant study, shall be directed to excite this enthusiasm, upon which depend the grandeur and prosperity of the country and our crown. The first duty which we impose upon ourselves is to manifest to Europe, under all circumstances, the gratitude by which we are bound to the August Emperor Napoleon, and to impress upon our people all the advantages which must result to them from the close union of their interests with those of the great French empire.

"The Constitution proclaimed by our august Predecessor, and guaranteed by his Majesty the Emperor, having been solemnly accepted by us, shall be inviolably observed, and shall form the basis of our Government.

"And as we find pleasure in following the steps of a Sovereign who has made our people happy, we confirm in all the military, civil, and political employments of the State, the persons by whom they are at present filled, and ordain that each of our subjects shall continue to enjoy the rank and pay received until this day, and exercise the functions with which he is invested.

"It is our wish to appear soon in the midst of you, with the Queen Caroline, our august spouse, with the Prince Royal Achiles Napoleon, and our young family, whom we shall have pleasure in entrusting to your love and fidelity. They will begin from this moment to imbibe the sentiments which should attach them to the country, and to learn the duties which they will have to fulfil in contributing to the glory and happiness of the kingdom. For our part, we make no doubt that all the Ministers and Officers of the State will zealously endeavour strictly perform their duty, each in his particular province, in order that our people may be assured of that happiness which is their due. All our subjects may rely on our good will and attachment.

"*Joachim Napoleon.*

P. Ricciardi, Secretary of State.

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GERMANY.

VIENNA, JULY 23.—The greatest exertions are made here in organising the militia, and exercising them to the use of arms; and the Archduke John has signified to the inhabitants of Trieste, that though they are free from the conscription, it is their duty to do all in their power for the safety of their country, and to promote the salutary views of their sovereign. This has had so good an effect, that the merchants have not only raised many men, but have subscribed considerable sums of money. The same prince has likewise, by his presence, appeased a trifling disturbance which took place on account of the protest made against the American ships which attempted to unload their cargoes.

JULY 30.—It has been notified, by a proclamation, that the enrolment for the land militia among the subjects of Lower Austria is finally completed, more than the appointed number having been already raised by the voluntary zeal of all ranks of the people. The general amount of this levy, exclusive of Hungary, and taking only the German hereditary states into account, is calculated at considerably more than 200,000 men.

The town of Oedenburgh has been almost totally destroyed, by a fire which broke out there.

An order has been issued in the course of this month, in which it is directed, that as a general embargo has been imposed in the United States, in consequence of which no vessel can sail from thence, no ship under the American flag shall be admitted into any of the Austrian ports.

GRATZ, JULY 18.—On the Archduke John's arrival at Clagenfurth, the States of Carinthia, and on his arrival here, the States of Stiria, made an offer of all the arms in their magazines for the use of the land militia. The same spirit of patriotism and loyalty has also been manifested in the Low Countries. Every where well-appointed companies, and in many districts whole battalions, assemble to learn the use of arms. In many places there has been no ballot, the requisite quotas having been completed by voluntary offers of service. The 1st battalion of the Gratz militia is entirely composed of the inhabitants of the town and suburbs. It consists of eight companies, among which are two companies of students. The strength of the corps is 1404, of which 70 are balloted men, and 1334 volunteers.

FRANKFORT, JULY 26.—Letters from Mentz state, that the repairing and strengthening the fortifications of that place have been resumed with great activity. A number of masons have gone from this city to assist in taking down a considerable number of houses. Last week an advertisement from the French Commissary at War at Mentz was circulated in the Jews quarter here, soliciting supplies of linen and rags for the use of the field-hospitals. Several thousands of labourers are employed in finishing the fortress of Cassel opposite to Mentz.

Several hundreds of Frenchmen are daily employed in the suburb of Praga, on the other side of the Vistula, in constructing fortifications and throwing up entrenchments. That suburb now puts on the appearance of a strong fortress.

AUG 2.—A considerable number of troops are expected to march through this city in the course of the present month.—Eight thousand Poles are passing through from the army in the North of Europe for France; and 12,000 conscripts are marching in this direction from that country, to join the French army in Germany. Among the troops of the neighbouring Princes of the League of the Rhine, various movements are observed, the ultimate object of which is hitherto unknown. We particularly allude to the troops of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden.

AUG. 12.—From Prussia we learn, that, on the 29th July, two regiments belonging to Marshal Soult's corps arrived at Berlin from Pomerania, and continued their march, without halting, towards Wesel. Several of the regiments encamped near Berlin have unexpectedly received orders to march to the Rhine.

From Silesia we are informed, that the French troops in that province have formed two camps; one in the environs of Breslau, and the other near Brieg.

Letters from Rome, of the 30th ult. state, that the Spanish cavalry and grenadier regiments of life-guards had arrived there, and that they had been reviewed by General Miollis.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, AUG. 2.—The conscription completing the army goes on briskly in Bavaria. The number wanted at present, over the whole kingdom, does not much exceed 8000 men.

Marshal Ney's Corps, we are assured, is expected at Plauen. Numerous bodies of troops are assembling in the South and East. Several corps have received orders to assist in making cartridges in the powder magazines nearest their quarters.

The Imperial Austrian Ambassador at the Court of Holland, Baron Von Felz, passed through Frankfort on the 1st inst. on his way to Vienna, which he has obtained permission to visit on family affairs.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, AUG. 12.—We have no news here, but various reports which sometimes reach us from the Baltic, of the preparations of Austria for a war with France, &c. We have just received private accounts that there has been an action between the Swedish and Russian flotillas, in which the Swedes have suffered considerably, but no particulars have reached us. It is reported that the Swedish Admiral was killed in the action.

STOCKHOLM, AUG. 6.—According to the last intelligence from our army in Finland, the victory lately obtained over the Russians near Lappo, has been productive of the most important results; the enemy having been necessitated, in consequence thereof, not only to quit Landulax, but also the strong position near Salmo. The head-quarters of Field-Marshal Count Klingspor were, on the 25th of last month, at Lappo, and our advanced posts occupied at that time Knortane and Tistijocki.

SPANISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF BAYLEN.

The Camp Marshal Don Theodore Reding, has sent the following communication, under date of the 22d inst. to His Excellency Don F. X. Castanos, Commander in Chief of the Army of Andalusia:—

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

Subsequently to the dispatch which I had the honour to transmit to your Excellency, on the 17th inst. relative to the attack made by the division under my command, on that of Gen. Gobert, (killed in the action,) which was dislodged from all the positions it had occupied, as far as the proximity of Baylen, and completely defeated, and to the motives which had induced me to fall back on Menjibar, I repassed on the evening of the same day the river of Guadalquivir, and took a position on that night, in which I was joined next morning on the 18th by the second division under the command of the Camp-Marshal the Marquis de Compigny. We jointly broke up for that city, with a view to attack the enemy if he occupied it.

Immediately on my arrival, in compliance with your Excellency's orders I disposed the columns of attack with a direction to Andujar; but at three o'clock in the morning of the 19th, and when our troops were forming for the march, General Dupont, with his army, attacked our camps, and opened a fire with his artillery, in the hopes undoubtedly of taken us by surprize; but with the celerity of lightning, the troops of the different divisions, led on by their intrepid Chiefs, repaired to all the points of attack, assisted by artillery; the shock was so vehement, that the first company of horse, and also of foot, suffered greatly from the enemy. At the break of day our troops were already in possession of the heights, which they had occupied before, and the enemy attempted his attack on various parts of the line, having the advantage of forming his columns under the cover of our fire, by the superior position he occupied, under protection of his artillery.

He has been driven from all points, and even pursued in defiance of all his vigorous attacks, which he reiterated without any farther interruption than what arose from occasional recession and the formation of new columns, until half-past twelve o'clock of the day, when overcome by fatigue, without having been able to gain ground, although he had at intervals broke our lines of defence with the courage peculiar to troops so accustomed to vanquish, and even arrived at our batteries, which were served on this day in a manner that astonished and terrified the enemy, and of which there are few parallel instances, as they not only instantaneously dismounted his whole artillery, but annihilated every column in measure as they presented themselves, still protecting the points attacked and varying its positions according to the exigency of circumstances.

The last attack was made by Gen. Dupont, who with the other Generals, placed himself at the head of the columns, under the fire of the artillery, and was sustained with a firmness truly admirable, but with no better success; he had fourteen guns dismounted, two thousand men killed, and a vast number wounded, among whom are General Dupont himself, with two other Generals.

Under such circumstances General Dupont begged to capitulate. Hostilities were accordingly suspended in both armies, and it was stipulated that each should maintain its respective position. The fruits of the valour and perseverance of the generous troops that compose these two divisions, are the total rout

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of the enemy, the army of Dupont being made prisoners, and that of Wedel being subjected to the same fate, without any other distinction than that of the latter receiving their arms at the time of their embarkation only, for having taken position against military law, during the suspension of arms conceded to him and to his Commander in Chief.

The Camp-Marshal Marquis de Compigny, Chief of the second division, has not only, in concert with me in the direction of the movements of this day, contributed to their successful termination, but having selected the corps of which I have made mention, he led them in person to the hottest points of the three general attacks, and secured by his judgment and gallant example the said happy result.

Brigadier General Don Francisco Reneval, Chief of the van of my division, placed on my right wing, disposed with skill, and much presence of mind, the proper corps and artillery on all the points attacked by the enemy, and ably contributed to repel him in all his partial successive attacks, as well as in the last general and obstinate one, by which he attempted to turn the said wing, at the same time that he was attacking the center.

[The remainder of this Document is merely recommendatory of the regiments and individuals who distinguished themselves on the occasion.]

Baylen, July 22, 1808. (Signed) *Reding.*

PROVINCIALS.

The following singular act of heroism has been communicated to us as a fact, on the authenticity of which our readers may rely:—While Mr. Turner, now resident at Kildwick in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was in India, in the Company's service, he and five of his comrades in arms, when tracing one of the extensive wilds in that country, were menaced with an attack from a Royal Bengal Tyger. The animal was making towards them with full speed, and his companions, intimidated by the ferocious aspect of the enemy, sought their safety in flight, and in order to disencumber themselves from every thing that might retard their escape, left their muskets on the field. In the midst of this general panic, Mr. Turner stood undismayed, and before the animal reached him, had discharged his musket and lodged several shots in his body. Rendered furious by the torture, the tyger now came to close quarters, when the intrepid soldier received him with a fixed bayonet, which by some accident came from the muzzle of the firelock, and lodged in the animal's body. The tyger's eyes flashed fire and making a second spring at his adversary, seized him by the loins, and had it not been for his cartouch box and side arms, which broke the force of the ravenous gripe, certain death must have ensued. In this dreadful dilemma, vibrating as it were betwixt life and death, Mr. Turner had the good fortune to fix his hands in one of the wounds of his furious assailant, and by a preternatural effort of strength derived from his perilous situation, tore open the wound and laid his enemy lifeless at his feet. From this daring and heroic action he obtained the name of the Man-tyger, and the East India Company settled a pension him a pension for life.

Last week an Inquest was taken on the body of an Officer of the King's German Legion, which was found in a ditch, at Fratton, near Portsmouth, on Sunday se'nnight in a putrescent state, with a razor in the hand. It is supposed that he had lain there three weeks. There was nothing but the skeleton of his head remaining, the birds having eaten the flesh off from every part of his body that was uncloathed. It appeared, however, on the testimony of an Officer of the German Legion Artillery, that the unfortunate man's name was Augustus Slothen, a Lieutenant in the second battalion of the King's German Legion; he arrived at Spithead in the expedition from Gottenburgh, on the 20th ult. came on shore immediately afterwards, and had been missing ever since. He had long been in a low melancholy way, and there is no doubt but he cut his throat. There was nothing found about him but a silver watch, which was of little value. Coroner's verdict—*Lunacy.*

On Thursday se'nnight, a private of the First West York Regiment of Militia, was tried at Plymouth, by a Court Martial, and sentenced to receive 700 lashes, for maiming his own person, by having for several months past, after the surgeon had daily dressed a wound in the back of his hand, introduced some lead buttons with the shanks next the flesh under the plaister and bandage.

On Saturday last, a soldier belonging to the 3d Regiment of Guards, of the name of Thompson, was found hanging in a wood, near Street End, in the parish of Chatham. It is now a month since he absented himself from the regiment, and was generally supposed to have deserted. It appears that he had gone in search of his wife, who had left him, in consequence of some words between them, and not succeeding in finding her, formed the desperate resolution of putting a period to his life. He must have been hanging some time, as his body when found was in a most putrid state.

A melancholy accident occurred on Friday se'nnight, after the review at Wanstead Flat. A number of carriages were driving close together, and at a very fast rate, towards town; a man got up behind one, and on the coachman perceiving him, he whipped over the roof of the coach to drive him down; the man, in endeavouring to get down as quick as possible, fell, and the wheels of another carriage, which was close behind, went over his head before the post-boys could stop their horses. He died instantly, his skull being crushed to pieces.

Extraordinary Leap.—On Sunday, the 31st of July, as the Rev. C. Cook (tutor to the two sons of the Hon. H. Vernon, of Wentworth-house, Yorkshire) was riding an high-spirited hunter in the park, some of the deer crossed him, and caused the horse to run away with him. In vain his rider endeavoured to stop him; the beast ran at his fullest speed at the park (an iron) gate, which is 7 feet 9 high, and with very large spikes on the top; above the gate is a fine arch of Portland stone, and about three feet above the top of the spikes. The horse nevertheless endeavoured to cover the gate, but in the exertion broke the two cross bars of heavy massy iron, and by the shock wrenched the lower hinge from the post; by this means the gate hung obliquely, when frantic with the pain, to the surprise of every beholder, he directly staunch leaped the gate, and carried his rider over perfectly safe, who had some difficulty to stop him afterwards from running away. So great was the concussion, that the bone, from the forehead to the nose, was fractured completely into two parts. The horse struck his rider a most violent blow in his right eye, immediately before covering his leap, which has nearly deprived him of the sight of it. the horse is expected to recover.

LINCOLN ASSIZES.

SPECIAL JURY.—THE KING v. SHUTTLEWORTH.

This was an indictment to procure the removal of a nuisance at Gainsborough, alleged to be committed by the Defendant, in improperly carrying on the business of a soap-boiler, in a populous part of that town. The manufactory of the Defendant was stated to be in Cask-gate-lane, where not only the usual business of a soap-boiler was carried on, but pans had been erected for boiling the refuse or lees of the manufactory, and extracting from them, by steam, a sort of salt, by a process which produced to the neighbouring inhabitants, effects the most noisome and unwholesome that a tortured imagination could conceive.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, with great humour, detailed some of those effects: nothing, he said, that depended upon the natural principle of respiration for existence could endure the "abominable superlative sublimate of stench" with which the manufactory of the Defendant invaded all around it; a tallow-chandler's melting-house in dog-days was, in comparison, a nosegay to which any man who had breathed in the air infected with the odour of these steaming pans, would run five miles with distended nostrils to catch the fragrant gale. "But," said the learned Sergeant, "I need not look for evidence beyond the "enemy's camp that this is a nuisance of the foulest cast. My Learned Friend Mr. Balguy, jun. who has been prudently retained on the other side, would himself be a sufficient witness to establish my client's case. Being lately at Gainsboro', on a day when this abominable operation was carrying on at the soap manufactory, he sat down to a dinner at an inn a considerable distance off, but the horrid stench pursued him like a ghost, and not a morsal of meat could he eat. It was in vain the poor tortured inhabitants of Gainsboro' had new doors and new window-frames, made to fit with the utmost nicety, in the hope of keeping out the invasive mist and stench; without they would deprive themselves of the very principle of vitality it was no way to be eluded. To be sure there was some advantages which they enjoyed, in return, of a very peculiar cast—they were in possession of a compendious recipe for transmuting metals—thus if a person hung a silver watch to his bed's head at night, in the morning he was sure to find it changed to a gold one; and so with all the plate in the houses of those who resided within the range of this pestilence. Cask-gate-lane, since the Defendant had made it an emporium of his processes, had, as well as neighbouring streets, been a ruinous neighbourhood for any one in business. If the cabinet-maker exposed for sale furniture fresh from the hands of the workman, in a few days it assumed such a hue from the fog of the soap-manufactory, that every customer accosted the

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poor shopkeeper with—"Well, Mr. Cabinet-maker, for second-hand goods you of course ask a second-hand price!" The poor barber could no how entice a customer to him, notwithstanding he shaved at a proper reduction of price, in consideration that every one that walked down his street came with his chin ready soaped; but unless the operator held his customer so hard by the nose that the pain was intolerable, the latter was sure to fly from the maddening stench of the manufactory, and run ready-lathered, to a shop in some more felicitous district of the town.

The Learned Serjeant mentioned some other instances of the prejudicial effects of the nuisance; such as a boarding-school being shut up, meat rendered tainted, &c.

The Counsel for the Defendant agreed to submit to a condition which had been insisted upon as a preliminary to a reference, and the Defendant undertook to remove the evaporating pans within two months.—The other part of the alleged nuisance, the soap-manufactory itself, was left to be decided upon by arbitration.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Davies and Williams, Lord-street, Liverpool, breeches-makers and glovers.—Forrest and Co. Chester, cotton-spinners.—James and Theophilus Carter, Coventry, watch-manufacturers and silversmiths.—Tucker and Co. Plymouth Dock, spirit-merchants.—Pardoe and Williams, Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, linen and woollen drapers.—Sutton and Co. Thames-street, factors and mealmen.—Walton and Mence, Holymoorside, Derbyshire, flax-spinners.—Ballenger and Bradburne, Old Fish-street, sugar-refiners.—Guy and Co. Liverpool and Manchester, wholesale grocers.—Dobson and Co. Monk Wearmouth, Durham.—Comrace and Co. Plainshaw, Durham, tallow-chandlers.—Alcock and Taylor, Skinnerburn, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, colour-manufacturers.—Sibbit and Yellowly, Alnwick, Northumberland, common-brewers.—Bennet and Higginbotham, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk-throwsters.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 17. T. Bowgin, Little New-street, Shoe-lane, plaisterer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Sept. 15. J. Steel, Stockport, Cheshire, check-manufacturer, at eleven, at the Red Lion, Worksop, Nottinghamshire.

Nov. 15. W. Ball, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, broker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 10. J. Read, Broad-street, underwriter, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 20. T. Booker, Birmingham, button-maker, at eleven.

Oct. 22. N. Rust, Rotherfield Peppel, Oxfordshire, miller, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

Sept. 17. S. Hobbs, Bath, grocer, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

Sept. 27. J. Moule, King's-street, Covent Garden, vintner, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Sept. 19. H. Lawton, Buslingthorpe, Yorkshire, clothier, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Leeds.

Nov. 15. W. Blindell, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, maltster, at nine, at Guildhall, London.

Oct. 22. T. Lee, Holborn, glover, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Oct. 8. P. F. Venault de Charmilly, Somerset-street, Portman-square, coal-merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, SEPT. 10.

R. Lardner, Newton Poppleford, Devonshire, serge-manufacturer.—E. Edwards, Liverpool, butcher.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 23.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, have been this day received at this Office from Rear-Admiral Keats, addressed to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole:—

Superb, off Sproe, in the Great Belt, Aug. 13, 1808.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to transmit a copy of my Letters to Vice Admiral Sir James Saumarez, relative to the escape and embarkation of great part of the Spanish army serving in this part of Europe. An event produced, as well by the honour, patriotism, and talents of its distinguished Chief, as by the assistance and protection which I was directed by their Lordships orders to afford it.

If the weather proves moderate, I hope to disembark the greater part on the Island of Langeland this day, where we have already a post of 2,500 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

To the Hon. W. W. Pole, &c. *R. G. KEATS.*

Superb, off Sproe, in the Great Belt, Aug. 11, 1808.

SIR,—I have the honour and satisfaction to inform you, that by an immediate and zealous pursuit of the measures recommended in the duplicate of instructions, received by the Musquito, on the 5th inst. his Excellency the Marquis de la Romana, and nearly 6000 of the Spanish troops under his command, were embarked this morning, at Nyborg, which place he took possesion of on the 9th. By a combination of the same plan, more than 1000 have joined us this morning, by sea, from jutland, and another 1000 are thrown into Langeland, to strengthen the post held by the Spanish forces in that island, where it is proposed to land the remainder the moment circumstances of weather will permit of our moving. The arrival of the Spanish officer in the Edgar, on the 5th, of whose spirited escape to the squadron you were informed by Captain Graves, greatly facilitated our means of communication. No doubt could be entertained of the honour and patriotism of soldiers, who, indignant at the proposal of deserting their allegiance, though surrounded by hostile battalions, planted their colours in the centre of a circle they formed, and swore on their knees to be faithful to their Country. All were equally anxious of returning to it. But one regiment in Jutland was too distant and too critically situated to effect its escape; and two in Zealand, after having fired on the French General Frision, who commanded them, and killed one of his Aid-de-Camps, have been disarmed.

Some untoward circumstances having occasioned suspicion, and made a premature execution of the plan necessary, the wind and current being adverse; I left the Superb on the 8th, and went in my barge to the Brunswick, off Nyborg, and two hours after my flag was hoisted. On the 9th the General took possession of the town. Although the Danish garrison yielded to circumstances, an armed brig of 18 guns, the Fama, and a cutter, the Salomon, of 12, moored across the harbour near the town, rejected all remonstrance on the part of the Danes, and every offer of security made by the General and myself. The reduction of these vessels being absolutely necessary, and the Spanish General being unwilling to act hostile against Denmark, such small vessels and boats as could be collected were put under the command of Capt. M'Namara, of the Edgar, who attacked and took them. On this occasion I have to lament the loss of Lieut. Harvey, an officer of much merit of the Superb, and two seamen wounded; the enemy had 7 killed and 13 wounded.—I should have noticed that the Spaniards, irritated at the opposition their friends who came to their support met with, departed in some measure from the General's intention, and fired some shot at them before they struck.

Expedition being deemed of the greatest importance, I shifted my flag to the Hound in the harbour; and as neither of the three ships of the line, from circumstances of the weather, could be brought near in, 57 sloops or doggers, found in the port, were fitted out by the seamen, into which great part of the artillery, baggage, and stores, were embarked that night and the following day and removed to the Point of Slypsharm, four miles from Nyborg, where the army was embarked safely, and without opposition, this morning, notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather, and they are now under the protection of his Majesty's ships at the anchorage off the Island of Sproe. Some sacrifices of horses and stores were conceived necessary by the Generals; and as I considered it right under the peculiar circumstances, to enter into the views and wishes of the Marquis de la Romana, every unavoidable act of hostility was rigidly abstained from, for I did not consider it any to bring away the brig and cutter that rejected our offer of security, and forcibly opposed our entrance into the port; and I even undertook to liberate the vessels employed as transports, provided no interruption was made by any to the peaceable embarkation of our friends.

I should be unjust to the meritorious exertions of the officers and seamen employed on this short but fatiguing service, if I neglected to represent their merits on this occasion to you; Captain Graves's services were required afloat; Captain M'Namara, of the Edgar, undertook the equipment of the transports, with the embarkation of the stores; the embarkation of the troops was made under the direction of Captain Jackson of the Superb, and Captain Lockyer of the Hound; Captain Smith, of the Devastation, and Captain James, of the Kite, were indefatigable in their exertions in the various duties I assigned them. Many circumstances having combined to make an attack on the rear probable, great precaution was necessary. Such guns as

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could be brought against us were spiked, and the embarkation was covered and most effectually protected by the Minx gun-brig and the two prizes, and by the very judicious disposition of the gun-boats under the command of Capt. May, of the Royal Artillery, who volunteered, and whose services on this and other occasions were highly useful.

It is not easy to express the joy and satisfaction felt by every class of the army at this event; and no circumstance, I believe, could have afforded more pleasure to us all. One, the Regiment of Zamora, made a march of 18 Danish miles in 21 hours.

I transmit herewith for your further information, copies of such letters as I deemed it requisite to address to his Excellency the Marquis de la Romana, and the Governor of Nyborg, on this occasion. The replies to the former were verbal, through a confidential officer, and the latter were made personally.

I have the honour to be, &c. *R. G. Keats.*

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, &c. &c.

Note.—Since this letter was concluded, we entertain some hopes that part of the regiment in Jutland, we thought lost, has escaped to the post at Langeland, by the Western Channel.

Superb, off Langeland, Aug. 5.

Sirs,—I have the honour to inform you, that I have received from my Government the most positive instruction to endeavour to communicate with the Spanish Officers commanding the troops of that nation in the vicinity of my command, and to concert with them measures to secure their retreat from any place of embarkation which they may possess, and for placing them in a state of security until transports for their reception can be provided to convey them to Spain, for which, as well as the necessary provisions, measures have already been taken, and indeed of the arrival of them I am in hourly expectation. Until that period shall arrive, they are welcome to share in the accommodation and provisions of the ships under my command; but as that might not afford ample means at present, although I am in expectation of the Commander in Chief, I would suggest under the pressure of circumstances, the removal of the troops to some of the Islands in the Belt for their perfect security. But as a measure of this magnitude to the interests of the Spanish nation would necessarily require a concerted plan, lest by attention to partial interests the general one might suffer, I request an unreserved and confidential communication, either to the ships off Nyborg, that stationed off Langeland, or any of his Britannic Majesty's ships in the Belt, and through the bearer of this, or by any other means. I propose sending on Sunday, unless I should earlier receive some person on board, a flag of truce, under some pretext, to the Spanish post at Spoysberg, and if this should be safely received, I wish, in token of it, a small guard might parade in some conspicuous situation at noon to-morrow, near the English ship at anchor, or under sail near Spoysberg.

In my present situation it is impossible, ardently as I enter into the views of my Government and the Spanish nation, to attempt to lay down any fixed plan. My services, and that of every Englishman under my command, are devoted to the cause; but before measures can be adopted, we must communicate, agree on, and combine as far as it may be possible, the interests of the Spanish troops in Jutland and Zealand with those in Funen and Langeland. I shall keep a ship for some days off Spoysberg; and every ship under my command will be on the look-out to receive any boats that may approach them. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *R. G. Keats.*

To the Officers of his Most Catholic Majesty's troops.

Superb, off Langeland, August 7.

Sir,—Understanding from the Spanish Officer that the accompanying paper* is the true state and situation of the Spanish troops in Denmark and its dependencies, the following, according to the various circumstances that present themselves to my view, appears to form a plan that promises the fairest prospect of success to ensure their security and ultimate embarkation.

Those in Zealand I would propose to force their way to the peninsula, of which Halskoo, near Corsoir, forms the projecting point towards Sproe. That Isthmus appears capable of being defended, or at least seems to afford the means of defence for a few days, till I could remove them to the Island of Sproe. Those at Frederisca, by seizing on vessels, might possibly force an embarkation, and unite with those on Funen, which might perhaps be favoured by some movements of the troops at Cadence. Separate, or united with those in Jutland, I apprehend those in Funen could secure themselves in the Presqu' Isle (Peninsula) which terminates near the Island of Romsoe, of which the Pass near Kurteminde appears to form the George, and I could, if necessary, remove them to Romsoe; it would greatly facilitate the necessary naval operations, and might enable me to send a ship of the line towards Frederisca to favour the troops in Jutland, if those in Langeland should be thought in security on that Island; if they should, the other troops might be landed at leisure on that Island, and the whole embarked from thence; but if the troops at present there, are incapable of maintaining themselves at that place, in that case I must leave a ship of the line and a sloop, which could at almost any time receive them on board, and convey them to any other place that might be approved of, till transports could be procured for their reception. My means (three ships of the line and half a dozen small vessels at most), are not, perhaps, sufficient to embrace all these objects at once; but the zeal and exertion of the Officers and ships companies would greatly diminish the difficulties, and I should be much aiding in lending assistance to the troops at Frederisca, if, as I have before said, those in Langeland should be considered capable of maintaining that post without any immediate support.

I am aware some sacrifices of horses, and perhaps cannon, might be necessary, and we must be prepared to encounter even unforeseen difficulties; naval arrangements and movements are ever dependent, in some degree, on weather; but I should hope to surmount them all. It would of course be right to drive in cattle, and take whatever provisions might be practicable with the troops, as it would not only save our present supply, which the victuallers, not having at this moment arrived, is rather scanty for the Spanish army, but would put me at ease on that score, provided any unavoidable delay should intervene and prevent my sending supplies to them on shore.

In my present uninformed state, I am not in a situation to judge how far it might be in the power of, or deemed preferable by the Spanish Commander to seize on Nyborg. It would secure the inactivity of the gun-boats in that port.—But such a measure might possibly involve the safety of the troops in Zealand and Jutland, by inducing the Danes to act hostilely, when otherwise they might be disposed to wink at, or make no serious efforts to impede the quiet removal of the Spanish troops.

But if the principles of this plan should be approved of and deemed feasible by those in command, I would recommend the movement to be general. That it be agreed to act upon it in all its parts the same day, except a discovery should take place, in which case each party should act immediately without hesitation. I acknowledge I should have little expectation of the success of any negociation for the peaceable removal of the troops. But a declaration immediately after the movement shall have commenced, of the peaceable and unoffending object in view, accompanied with a threat of retaliation in the event of any hostile opposition on the part of the Danes or French, might perhaps be found disadvantageous.

In stating the naval force at present under my command, it is right to observe, I am in expectation of more ships, and have been informed that a sufficient supply of provisions for all the Spanish troops is now on its passage to me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *R. G. Keats.*

To his Excellency the Marquis de la Romana, Commander in Chief of the Spanish Troops in Denmark.

N. B.—I have just heard that the expected supply of provisions is in part arrived, which obviates difficulties on my part.

Brunswick, August 9, 1808.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this morning, and to congratulate you and the Spanish Nation on the firm and manly step you have taken on this important occasion. Circumstances of weather unavoidably prevent the arrival of two ships of the line, now in sight. I send Captain Greaves, of the Brunswick, informed of my ideas, to see what use can be made of the vessels at present in Nyborg.—In my present situation I can receive nearly 1500 men on board; and under all circumstances it appears to me the most advisable to convey the troops with all expedition to Langeland; and as it appears to be the opinion of your Aid-de-Camp that you will be in a situation to maintain that Island, to take post there till the arrival of transports to embark the army, I shall order seamen to man twenty of the smacks at present in the port, and more as the ships arrive. I apprehend the baggage and artillery had better be embarked in them, and moved out under my protection. Among the Spanish troops perhaps boatmen may be found: and I would suggest the propriety of the immediate establishment of a marine corps on the most extensive scale possible; and I request your Excellency to keep in mind the embarkation of water and provisions with the troops, in case

* Thought unnecessary now to send.

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present circumstances, is of consequence. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) *R. G. Keats.*

To his Excellency the Marquis de la Romana, Commander in Chief of the Spanish troops in Denmark.

Brunswick, off Nyborg, Aug. 9, 1808.

Sir,—His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Spanish forces in Denmark, having deemed it expedient, under the present circumstances, to take possession of Nyborg, my duty naturally calls me to a co-operation with the troops of that nation, and a consequent frequent communication with the town of Nyborg. To place your Excellency as much at ease as possible respecting the line of conduct that may be adopted in the present event by the English Admiral commanding in the Belt, notwithstanding the hostility of this day, I have the honour to inform you, that I have given the strictest orders to all under my command, to observe towards the inhabitants of Nyborg the utmost civility; and it is my wish to abstain from every hostile and offensive act, so long as no hostile or offensive measures are pursued by the troops of Denmark or France against those of Spain: but if any opposition should be attempted either by the Danes or French to the peaceable and unoffending object in view, namely, the quiet embarkation of the Spanish troops, I shall certainly, though most reluctantly, take measures which, it is to be apprehended, might occasion the destruction of the town of Nyborg.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *R. G. Keats.*

To his Excellency the Governor of the town of Nyborg.

Hound, Nyborg Harbour, Aug. 10.

Sir,—It must be evident to your Excellency, that as my entrance into the harbour of Nyborg was hostilely opposed, I am bound by no absolute law or usage to abstain from hostilities, and to respect the property of the inhabitants. But although neither one nor the other could be better secured than by the word of a British Officer, still it must be evident to your Excellency, that under existing circumstances the Spanish General has occasion for several of the small craft in port, and that unless the masters and crews of them will lend their aid to equip and navigate their vessels, it may not be in my power to secure them from injury; but if they will, I pledge myself, after the service on which they are required (and which will be of short duration), shall have been ended, that I will not only use every means in my power to secure them from injury, but grant passports to them all to return in safety. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *R. G. Keats.*

To his Excellency the Governor of the town of Nyborg.

Superb, off Langeland, Aug. 13, 1808.

Sir,—I have detained the Euryalus a few hours, for the further satisfaction of assuring their Lordships, that the whole of the Spanish troops taken off by his Majesty's ships at Nyborg, will be landed in the course of this afternoon at Langeland.

A Convention has been entered into between his Excellency the Marquis de la Romana and the Governor of the Island, which, on one hand, enjoins abstinence from hostility, and, on the other, a sufficient supply of provisions, provided the Island, which is fertile, can produce it.—I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) *R. G. Keats.*

The Hon. W. W. Pole, &c.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Aug. 27, 1808.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Rev. John Plumptre, Clerk, Doctor in Divinity, the place and dignity of Dean of the cathedral church of Gloucester, void by the Translation of the Right Reverend Father in God John, late Bishop of Bristol, to the See of Hereford.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Howell and Keyworth, Nottingham, taylors. Clemsby and Mans. Wellclose-square, men's-mercers. Birch and Wright, Wallbrook, merchants. Addington and Butt, Tottenham-court-road, tallow-chandlers. Birch, Wright, Rohde, and Cheveley, Wallbrook, oil and colour-men. Ford, Warren, and Collier, Stafford, shoe-manufacturers. Rhodes and Wilson, Hunslet, Leeds, merchants. Willerton and Thenkstone, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturers. Forbes and Stewart, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, jewellers. Bigg and Boone, Birmingham, vinegar-makers. Teesdale and Co. Gracechurch-street, grocers. Remmington, Boultbee, and Lowe, Horsley, Gloucester, clothiers. Gilks and Slater, Manchester, coach-makers. Thompson and Co. Cockspur-street, haberdashers. Hadfield and Surrey, Ashton-under-line, cotton-spinners. Chine and Kramer, Old Lisle-street, seal-makers. Hewitt and Higgin, Bolton, Lancaster, attornies at law. Brunton, Wake, Hassall, Kirkstopp, and Howlgate, Southwick, Durham, potters. Tucker, Birt, jun. and Ivory, Plymouth-dock, spirit-merchants. Allen, jun. N. Ablitt, and J. Ablitt, Ipswich, corn-merchants.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

William Rhodes, Friday-street, warehouseman.
William Hobson, Stockport, Chester, grocer.
Thomas Buxton, Langfield, York, liquor-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Benjamin Furnival, Stockport, Chester, hardwareman, to surrender Sept. 16, 17, and Oct. 8, at twelve, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Messrs. Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's Inn; and Mr. Palmer, Birmingham.

John Rayner, Thirsk, York, druggist, Sept. 13, 14, and Oct. 8, at eleven, at the Golden Fleece, Thirsk. Attornies, Mr. Druce, Billiter-square; and Mr. Walker, Thirsk.

Thomas Humphreys, Saddleworth, York, plumber, Sept. 20, 21, and Oct. 8, at eleven, at the Spread Eagle, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Townsend, Staple Inn; and Mr. Bannister, Rochdale.

John Blease, Marston, Cheshire, dealer, Sept. 10, 19, and Oct. 8, at eleven, at the Wheat-Sheaf, Northwich, Cheshire. Attornies, Messrs. Leigh, and Mason, New Bridge-street, London; and Mr. Barker, Northwich.

Henry William Lawson, Liverpool, draper, Oct. 3, 7, and 8, at eleven, at the Bull and Punch Bowl, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Forrest, Liverpool.

Robert Matteram, Walsall, Staffordshire, victualler, Sept. 21, at five, 22, and Oct. 8, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stafford. Attornies, Mr. Turner, Bloomsbury-square, London; and Mr. Heeley, Walsall.

William Ollivant, and Thomas Ollivant, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, Sept. 8, 9, and Oct. 8, at twelve, at the Bridgewater-Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Taylor, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, London.

William Wells, Boston, Lincolnshire, grocer, Sept. 19, 20, at ten, and Oct. 8, at six, at the Peacock Inn, Boston. Attornies, Messrs. Tunnard and Rodgerson; and Messrs. Exley and Stocker, Furnival's-inn, London.

Henry Silverlock, Havant, Southampton, linen-draper, Sept. 5, at twelve, 6, at ten, and Oct. 8, at twelve, at the Bear, Havant. Attornies, Mr. Butler, Havant; and Messrs. Bromley and Bell, Gray's-inn, London.

Charles Bell, Penrith, Cumberland, linen and woollen-draper, Sept. 9, 10, and Oct. 8, at eleven, at the New Crown Inn, Penrith. Attornies, Mr. Elwood, Penrith; and Mr. Ireland, Staple-inn, London.

George Pownall, Holywell, Flintshire, currier, Sept. 12, 13, and Oct. 8, at eleven, at the Feathers Inn, Chester. Attornies, Mr. Lloyd, Holywell; Messrs. Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, London.

Michael Franklin Brooks, Horsleydown, mariner, Sept. 13, 14, and Oct. 8, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Johnson, Charlotte-street.

John Wardell, King's-Lynn, Norfolk, grocer, Sept. 12, at five, 24, and Oct. 8, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mr. Dawes, Angel-court; and Mr. Goodwin, Norfolk.

Joseph Batson, St. James's Place, taylor, Aug. 30, Sept. 10, and Oct. 8, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hamilton, Tavistock-row.

Thomas Daman, Toddington, Middlesex, maltster, Sept. 10, 24, and Oct. 8, at nine, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mr. Senior, Richmond; and Mr. Baddeley, Lincoln's-Inn.

Robert Robinson, Manchester, cotton twist and weft dealer, Sept. 13, 20, and Oct. 8, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Edwards, Castle-street.

Nathaniel Rowland, Greystoke Place, Fetter-lane, broker, Sept. 12, at five, 13, at eleven, and Oct. 8, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Dennetts and Greaves, King's-Arms-Yard.

George Pullinger and Henry Pullinger, Ropley, Hants, woollen-drapers, Sept. 12, at five, 13, and Oct. 8, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Cooke, Austin-Friars.

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DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 15. Henry Ward, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, apothecary, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 22. Paul Lister, Slater-Ing, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Deansgate, Manchester.

Sept. 17. Benjamin Hill, Little St. Martin's-lane, man's-mercer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 17. Thomas Hamilton Keddie, Charles-street, Westminster, sadler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. Thomas Moffatt and John Brown, Goswell-street, blue-manufacturers, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Oct. 1. John Sparks, Leadenhall-street, ten-dealer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Oct. 22. William Williams, Lad-lane, victualler, at twelve at Guildhall.

Sept. 17. John Aynsley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, at eleven, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Sept. 23. James Parish, Thomas Parish, James Stafford, and Thomas Hardwick, Holloway's-End, Staffordshire, glass-manufacturers, at twelve, at the Jerningham-Arms, Shiffnal, Salop.

Sept. 20. Christopher Shaw, Joseph Graham, and John Burn, Southampton, wine-merchants, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

CERTIFICATE, SEPT. 17.

Garret Andrews, Mark-lane, ship-broker.

[The Gazette contains a Letter from Admiral Russell, giving an account of Capt. Cochrane, of his Majesty's ship Alexandria, and Lieut. Sir George Mount Keith, of the Redbreast gun-vessel, having captured in the rivers Jade and Weser, the Mosin Danish privateer, of one 4-pounder, and eleven men; and a Dutch gun-boat, No. 206, carrying one long 18-pounder and two 4-pounders, with a complement of 20 men, commanded by Lieut. Henry Meyer, of the Dutch Navy.

A Letter from Capt. Sanders, of the Bellete sloop, also states the capture of the French privateer Jalouse, of four guns, and 75 men.]

SATYR AND NYMPH,

A *fac simile* of an undoubted Roman Painting, discovered among the Ruins of Herculaneum, and considered by Connoisseurs as the most exquisite Specimen of the Ancient Art now extant.—An incomparable

PORTRAIT OF LORD HAWKESBURY,

From a Painting by T. Lawrence, R. A.—A most interesting Characteristic

PORTRAIT OF MR. DOWTON,

As *Sir Anthony Absolute*, in the Comedy of *The Rivals*.—Three beautifully coloured

COSTUMES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AND

LE BEAU MONDE CARACATURIST;

Being a laughable representation of a grown Sportsman in training for the sports of the field, illustrative of a feature of the Work. All these Embellishments will be given in the Twenty-sixth Number of *Le Beau Monde; or, Literary and Fashionable Magazine, which will be published on Thursday next*, price ONLY HALF-A-CROWN. The Literature of the Work is classically and characteristically illustrative of the Embellishments, and the Work contains, in 64 pages, more original and scientific subjects than any Magazine extant. The preparation of the Twenty-sixth Number has cost upwards of *Three Hundred Guineas*, and nothing but the Proprietors ambition to make *Le Beau Monde Magazine* a National Work, and to excel all others, could have induced them to make such *uncommon sacrifices* to obtain the patronage of the public.

Printed and published by J. B. Bell and J. De Camp, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand; and may be had of every Bookseller throughout the United Kingdom.

ADVERTISERS

Are informed, that if they wish to take advantage of the extensive circulation of *Le Beau Monde; or, Literary and Fashionable Magazine*, the Twenty-sixth Number of which will be published on *Thursday next*, that all Advertisements must be sent to the Office of this Paper, *on or before Tuesday next.*

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Government has received the important intelligence that the Province of Biscay is in a state of complete insurrection against the French. If the bravery, the characteristic independant spirit of the Biscayans, the geographical position of the country, their inaccessible mountains, the circumstance of its commanding the principal roads leading from France to Spain and Portugal, and its hardy and numerous population be taken into consideration, it must be acknowledged that its influence on the result of the Spanish contest will be decisive. Whilst this account gives us the cheering conviction that every kind of provincial jealousy and prejudice has yielded to the abhorrence they feel in common with the mass of their countrymen, against the ruffian and his satellites, who aimed at their debasement and subjugation, it allows us to draw the satisfactory conclusion, that the force which the Tyrant still maintains in that country is small; that its danger is imminent, and that his means of reinforcement and subjugation, are much smaller than has been hitherto supposed, as his Generals have been obliged to withdraw a considerable part of the force, which kept that important Province in awe. Should the Expedition under Sir DAVID BAIRD, at Cork, joined with any of the Expeditions preparing at present in this country, be able to sail immediately for that Province: and should Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY succeed in reducing JUNOT, and, after that event, sail for the same destination, the fate of the greater part of the French force in Spain would be soon decided. Whilst the intrepid CASTANOS, the Arragonese, and the army under General BLAKE, are hastening to attack the remnant of the French armies collected in Old Castile, so powerful a diversion in their rear, seconded by the intrepid Biscayans, would render their retreat in the highest degree difficult, if not impracticable. In consequence of this important intelligence, we are now strongly inclined to believe that BONAPARTE will order his army to fall back into Navarre, probably as far as Pampeluna. Should the efforts of our Government in Biscay, be commensurate to the exigency of the service, we may expect that the whole peninsula, before the commencement of the rainy season, which is extremely violent in the Northern Provinces, will be scoured of the French. That loyal and magnanimous band which has so nobly declared for the sacred cause their country is engaged in, and which, through the well-concerted measures of our Government, has been liberated from Fuhnen and Jutland, would produce an incalculable effect, if landed in Biscay. We seize this opportunity, with all the heartfelt pleasure and sympathy of freemen, who know to appreciate every effort made in the divine cause of liberty, to bestow our tribute of admiration and applause on that small army of heroes, which, under their gallant and patriotic General, so nobly effected their deliverance from the tramels of the perfidious wretch, who had *crimped* them from their country. Thanks also, unfeigned thanks to the administration which assisted them in the generous work of deliverance, and without entering into a disgusting examination, whether this object was effected soon enough, we will abandon ourselves to the gratifying sensations we feel on its *success*. We will leave to *The Times* the gratification, if it can consider it as such, of vaunting the degree of merit it had in recommending this subject to the notice of Government. If we possessed the same degree of self-sufficiency, and had the selfishness, to see, in the contemplation of so pleasing an object, only a convenient source for the gratification of vanity, we could also lay our claims to the humble merit of having early suggested the expediency of the measure, *and the means of putting it in execution.* We will leave

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The Times to this self-indulgence, and resume our subject. This insurrection of the Biscayans will now convince the most incredulous, that the military and financial resources of BONAPARTE are entirely incompetent for his plan of ambition and subjugation. Spain he cannot abandon, and his means are inadequate for its conquest. He will be, therefore, reduced to the *fatal* necessity of a defensive War on his own frontiers. What an effect this will have on the unfortunate and degraded people he now tyrannizes over, can scarce be appreciated, when they see their own country participating of the misery and devastation which his lawless ambition and perfidy have so profusely spread over other nations. These vile instruments of his rapacity, when they see armies of Spaniards rushing towards that very city where the Tyrant announced to some of their degenerate Grandees, his promise of extending to their country the *blessings* of his empire, will perhaps awake them from their shameful apathy. The keen sense of their misery and degradation was somewhat mollified by the victories of their countrymen on the Vistula, in Saxony and Moravia. They seemed to overlook, in this splendid series of conquests and successful battles, the misery they suffered from the usurpation of a stranger. But when they begin to suffer themselves, without even the miserable compensation of seeing the armies of their Tyrant victorious, they will feel in all its poignancy how deplorable their present situation is. Whilst the South-West of Europe presents this cheering prospect, the affairs of the North and the East portend as happy a change. Russia begins at last to rouse from her lethargy. Her conduct, since the peace of Tilsit, has been the most shameful and unjustifiable, we believe, a powerful nation had been ever guilty of. But could she still continue, after the outrage offered to the Royal Family of Spain, to pursue the same disgraceful system of politics, her government would have been the most worthless and imbecile that ever dishonoured a nation. Every account from the continent corroborates the intelligence of the Emperor ALEXANDER having bestowed the most unqualified disapprobation on the Corsican's perfidy. All these accounts coincide, at the same time, in stating that the harmony existing between the Courts of Vienna and Petersburgh has been never greater. A considerable Russian army has assembled in Poland; and, it is universally believed on the Continent,—will co-operate with Austria, for the purpose of liberating Germany from the oppression of the French. The strong works the French are throwing up in the suburbs of Warsaw, give a great appearance of probability to this rumour. The greater part of the Prussian territory has been already evacuated by them; and their soldiers are hastening in all directions towards the Austrian frontiers. The latter are not remiss in their exertions to repel the attack. Their army is stated to be much more numerous than it ever had been in any former period. Their Ambassador at the Hague has positively quitted Holland, and even stated that Count METTERNICH has been recalled from Paris. Though the latter report may be premature, there is every cause to expect this event daily. The Court of Vienna has lately given unequivocal proofs of a hostile spirit towards the French. Whilst it gave the Russian government permission to draw very considerable supplies of corn from Galicia, for the use of its army in Poland, not a bushel was allowed to pass the frontiers of Bohemia for the use of the French in Silesia, though repeated applications had been made to that purpose. Another circumstance worthy of notice is the assembling of the main body of the French army from Silesia to Warsaw. There is every reason to believe that an attack on the Austrian provinces from that side is much more difficult than if it were made from the side of Bavaria; it would be worth while to examine the cause of this deviation from former wars against that state. By adopting this mode, they seem to have principally in view, to recruit their armies in Poland, to retain possession of Prussia, and thus prevent the Prussian Monarch from taking an efficacious part in the contest, but particularly on account of the great number of fortresses which may cover their retreat in case of discomfiture. Their former confidence then has considerably abated. In their present campaign, they appear to have adopted a system of operation which is far better qualified for a defensive than an offensive war. What was formerly most admired in BONAPARTE's operations was, his collecting his whole force into one great mass, and thus overwhelming the enemy by its irresistible weight. If that mode was admirable, why does he seem to abandon it at present? These different armies must have different Generals. He can himself only regulate the operations of one, at the considerable distance they remain from one another. None of his Generals at present in Italy, in Poland, or in Germany, has ever had any other but a secondary command, except MASSENA alone. DAVOUST is a distinguished officer, so is NEY; but they never yet had a separate and principal command of a numerous army. Why will BONAPARTE try the dangerous experiment at present? Is he afraid of risking his reputation in another general engagement? Or does he fear the genius and experience of the Archduke CHARLES, who commands the Austrian armies in Bohemia and Moravia? This departure from his usual mode of war gives matter for various speculation. His confidence, his audacity, his promptitude, seem to abandon him, with his fortune, at the other side of the Pyrenees. That his difficulties are great, and much greater than was hitherto supposed, may, however, be fairly presumed; and his own arrangements prove, that he looks to a very tedious contest. We must also give him a prospect of employment in Hanover and in Italy. Could Denmark be retrieved from her infatuation, and prevailed on to return to her former lucrative neutrality, which would soon heal all her wounds, BONAPARTE would be obliged to keep near 60,000 men for the defence of the country lying between the Elbe and Rhine; but as long as Denmark retains her hostile spirit, he can withdraw the greater part of his troops from that quarter, and confide a part of the service to the Danes. Her conduct, however, will be greatly regulated by that of Russia; and that the mission of Count MATTEROSA, on the part of the Spanish Patriots, to that Court, will be attended with the desired effect, we sincerely look to. The following Extract of a letter from Konigsberg will throw some light over the affairs of the North:

"An extraordinary activity has appeared at our little Court, since two weeks. Count MURVELDT has arrived here some days ago, on his way to Petersburgh, whither he is going as Extraordinary Ambassador from the Court of Vienna. He has every day conferences with the KING, which sometimes last several hours. The only Minister who is admitted on these occasions, is the Minister VON BOHM; who enjoys at present the greatest confidence of his MAJESTY. Prince DOLGOROUCKY arrived here the day before yesterday, and lodges in the Palace. He is said to be going to Dresden, and afterwards to Copenhagen. He was present yesterday at the conferences held in consequence of the arrival of Count MURVELDT. The Russian army is increasing considerably on our frontiers; and it is said to amount already to more than 60,000. Prince DOLGOROUCKY and the Austrian Ambassador have sent yesterday Couriers to their respective Governments. The several Regiments of our little army have made some movements within these ten days; and the whole is now collected between this place and Memel. This concentration of the remains of a powerful army, once the terror and admiration of Europe, now reduced to about 21,000, has been occasioned by an account our Government is said to have received, of a plan formed by Marshal DAVOUST to disarm a part of it. However, if he entertained such a project, it is now too late: they are out of his reach. Our distress here is every day increasing. Not a ship enters our harbour, in consequence of the severe vigilance of the French Consul. Our good KING, whom misfortune has rendered doubly dear to us, does every thing to alleviate the general misery. His table is not costlier than that of the simplest citizen: no more than three dishes are

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ever served up at his table for dinner. The QUEEN, by her condescension, her humanity, her fortitude, under these accumulated misfortunes, has gained every heart. She is seen to distribute provisions and raiment to the poor with her own hands. Our situation cannot be worse than it is at present; and if the alliance, said to be forming between our Court and those of Vienna and Petersburgh, be true, we have every thing to hope, and nothing to lose. Heaven send us better times!"

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated July 30:—

Great preparations are making in Hungary for the approaching meeting of the Diet. Every where dispatches are appointed, and instructions drawn up, in order that they may only act conformably to them. The Chief of the Department of the Police, M. de Summerman, has resigned his employment, on account of the bad state of his health. The organization of the National Guard being completed in the German Provinces of the Austrian States, the exercises are about to begin. We are assured, but in a vague manner, it is true, that a part of the Austrian Cordon on the frontiers of Turkey have received orders to remove from the frontiers and approach the interior of Hungary.

We can state from undoubted authority, that Lucien Bonaparte has applied to the King of Sardinia, and to Mr. Hill, his Majesty's Envoy at Cagliari, for passports for himself and family to go to the United States of America. We hope Mr. Hill has acquiesced in his demand, without even waiting to consult our government. If he has refused, or our Government declined, to give him the requested passports, an irretrievable mistake has been committed. What an influence his example might have on a number of Frenchmen, who now enjoy the highest rank under the tyrant, and who will easily find causes of discontent in the decline of his fortunes. Their disappearance, if unknown, will be attributed to assassination, and consequently increase the abhorrence of the Usurper; but if the real cause of their emigration be made known to their friends by letter, they will not fail to mingle some reflections not very favourable to Bonaparte in these communications. We repeat it again, if his demand has been rejected, a most egregious blunder has been committed. Lucien detests his brother, and abhors his usurpation. He has been averse to all his acts of tyranny; and his steadfast and manly scorn of his threats and his promises should secure him the regard of honest men of every country.

A report is in circulation that a fishing smack had arrived at Mount's Bay, the Master of which reported his having spoken a King's cutter at sea, from Lisbon, charged with most important intelligence.

It was yesterday reported, upon the authority of a letter from Heligoland, that an insurrection of a very serious nature had broken out in Naples. We have not at present the means of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of this report, but it appears by no means improbable. The events which have happened in Spain, of course, are perfectly well known in Italy; and if Bonaparte should withdraw any large portion of his forces from that country, it is not unlikely that the inhabitants may make an effort to shake off his yoke.

Intelligence, we understand, has arrived at Harwich, importing that Sir James Saumarez had signified to the Danish Government, that unless the five thousand Spaniards, who have been prevented from joining their countrymen at Langeland, should be released, he should immediately bombard Copenhagen.

We received yesterday morning French and Dutch Papers; the former to the 17th, and the latter to the 20th inst. These Papers are more important for what they do *not* contain than for what they do. *The Moniteur* of the 16th, still preserves the most inflexible silence respecting the affairs of Spain. The Spanish Paper which is published at Paris, called *L'Abeja Espanola*, is not more communicative upon the subject. The silence of these Papers is the most decisive proof of the disastrous state of the French affairs in Spain.

The Supreme Junta of the kingdom of Gallicia have presented Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle with the rank of Brigadier-general, and the Captains Carrol and Kennedy with that of Lieutenant-colonels in the Spanish army.

Government have, we understand, dispatched a cutter to bring the gallant Marquis de la Romana to this country.

Statement of the Spanish Troops which have escaped from the Island of Fuhnen, and of those left behind:—

	ESCAPED.				LEFT BEHIND.	
	Gen.	*Chfs.*	*Off.*	*Trps.*	*Off.*	*Trps.*
Staff	1	11	3	—	9	—
INFANTRY OF THE LINE.						
Regiment of Zamora	0	4	56	1178	8	154
——— Princesa	0	2	58	1889	8	124
LIGHT INFANTRY.						
2 Companies of Barcelona	0	0	9	383	0	—
Artillery	0	1	16	372	2	12
Pioneers	0	1	4	99	0	5
Dragoons of Almanza	0	2	34	575	3	22
Embarked in Fuhnen	1	21	180	5092	30	317
Cavalry of the King	0	3	36	516	1	36
——— Infanta	0	2	34	563	8	45
Two picquets of Guadalazara and Asturias	0	0	1	140	—	—
Jutland	0	5	71	1219	9	81
LANGELAND.						
Dragoons of Villaviciosa	0	3	35	596		
Volunteers of Barcelona	0	2	28	872		
——— Catalonia	0	2	41	1071		
Landed in Jutland	0	7	104	2538		
Cavalry of Algarve	0	2	38	554		
Total	1	35	393	9398	39	398

FORCE IN PORTUGAL UNDER JUNOT.—French Grenadiers (good troops) 6,000.—Brigade of Italians.—Brigade of Walloons (chiefly Germans), formerly in the Spanish service.—Hanoverian Legion.—Making in all about 17,000, including 2,000 cavalry.

FOX CHACE EXTRAORDINARY IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—Monday between twelve and one o'clock, as some boys were amusing themselves gathering mushrooms on the North side St. James's Park, they started a fox, which ran with peculiar swiftness towards the Horse-guards; but by this time the word Fox was echoed in every direction, and the people were collected in such numbers, that they prevented it from getting through the railing. Reynard immediately turned tail, took to the canal, and swam a considerable way up, bidding defiance to his pursuers. At length, two recruits, expert swimmers, stripped and went after him; but they were in a short time distanced. Reynard, however, got tired of his watery excursion, and approached near the shore, when he was taken by Serjeant Lovid, of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, and carried to the Guard-house in triumph.

BREAD.—Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised half an assize, or 1d. in the peck loaf, to commence to-morrow; the quartern loaf of wheaten will then be sold for 12½d. and household 11d.

A new edition of a very old book has just been published at Paris: it is entitled, "Everlasting Prophecies, from the year 1521, to the end of the world." The author is Joseph Justo, of Naples. The Academy of Sciences, at Paris, is said to have transmitted this little work, of 54 pages, to the Minister Louvois; and, what is still more, to have found it invariably correct for the last one hundred and forty years. The most important prophecy relates to the year 1811. "It will be difficult to preserve the cattle through the severity of winter; from that year, a peace of a whole century will be enjoyed by Christendom; bread, wine, and clothing, will then be cheap."

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POPULAR PREACHERS.
No. III.

" A LIVELY FAITH will bear aloft the mind,
" And leave the *luggage* of *good works* behind!"
DRYDEN.

WILLIAM HUNTINGDON, S. S. AND PASTOR OF PROVIDENCE-CHAPEL.

DOUBTLESS it is a strange transition, from having attempted to appreciate the merits of one of the most distinguished prelates of our national church, to proceed now to investigate the pretensions of one of the sturdiest preachers of sectarism. The respective feelings of the two characters are as opposed as their situations are dissentient. While one, honourable as is the sphere of his exertions, conspicuous as is the purity of his conduct, humbly and tremblingly implores the mercy of his Creator; the other, pernicious as is the tendency of his teaching, and problematical as may be the complexion of his character, confidently asserts his superiority in the scale of salvation, and glories in declaring himself above the possibility of spiritual reprobation!!—S. S., which, according to his own definition, purports *Sinner Saved*, announces the degree that he presumes to have attained in the school of christianity. I should not wonder, if the daring audacity of such a man urged him still further; if, with that monstrous immorality characteristic of the age in which we live, he shortly declared himself (giving to his theological diploma another interpretation) the *Saviour of Sinners!* There is no end to the perversity of the human mind, there are no bounds to the infatuation of the human heart; and

———" He that *will* be cheated to the last,
" Delusions, strong as Heli, shall bind him fast!"

Lord Verulam, adverting to Mahomet, makes some profound observations on those characters who are emulous of propagating any particular species of belief. He considers such persons as actuated by spiritual ambition; and labouring to acquire and consolidate a dominion over the *minds* of men, which (he justly asserts) is infinitely more flattering to the pride of its possessor, than any extent of power affecting their *persons* only. Writers and orators, philosophers and poets, legislators and politicians, have alike contended for the empire of intellect. It is, therefore, by no means difficult to conceive that so universal an incentive to excellence, so uniform in its operations, must mingle, however imperceptibly, with the purest passion for publicity. If it be not even the original stimulus to action, it will at least be engendered by success.

Few men, indeed, enjoy *intellectual domination* so considerably as the leaders of religious sects. Methodism is, in this respect, very closely allied to Popery. Like *the priest, the preacher is every thing;* he is the arbiter of families, and the controller of consciences. Secrets are open to his observation, and actions are determined, or annulled by his fiat. He *must* be more than mortal who is unaffected by such circumstances. How inefficacious are the efforts of external force, compared with this consentaneous subjection of the mind! These reflections obtrude themselves upon me, when I am considering the origin, the pretensions, the progress, the rapid success, and ultimate establishment, of the extraordinary individual whom I have selected as the subject of this paper.

I shall not stray, however, into the regions of contemporary biography. With many events in the life of WILLIAM HUNTINGDON I have, at present, no concern. The world has been his confessional; to which he has made known, with a frankness worthy of Rousseau, his various wickednesses. His admiring *followers* have, most devoutly, *absolved* him from all past obliquities; and he esteems himself freed, by an "*imputed righteousness*," from the effects of any subsequent transgressions. Admirable sinner! wonderful saint!—But, "Faith can remove mountains;" and he has a "Bank of Faith."

There are three characteristic causes, which strike me as having essentially contributed to the prosperity of Mr. Huntingdon. His EFFRONTERY, his VULGARITY, his SINGULARITY. I shall not particularly insist either on the *ignorance* or *credulity* of his disciples, though these also have conduced to his success: for, to borrow one more remark from my Lord Verulam, it is "a part of special "furtherance, to all such as have achieved great things, "when they have found matter *disposed to receive* form." This is an incontestible fact. Let the reader apply it.

When has the *Effrontery* of this individual been exceeded? Look at his history. Boasting, as it were, of the immorality and impiety of his early life, he suddenly assumes the garb of holiness, pretends to special providential interferences on his behalf, and in his minutest and most unworthy concerns; and, thus working on ignorance and credulity, partly indebted to the sottishness of men and partly to the weaknesses of women, he establishes himself as the infallible dictator of divinity. Him and his adherents are to be esteemed a chosen and immaculate people; while he openly arranges, and eternally anathematises, all who differ from his spiritual dogmas. When the leader of our present Arminians, the late Rev. John Wesley, died, it was then that William Huntingdon declared, from his pulpit in Providence-Chapel, that John Wesley was burning in Hell!

As to the *Vulgarity* of this Apostle of Antinomianism, it is impracticable to describe it adequately. He has eminently learned *so* to "condescend to those of low estate." Whether he is contemplated in the familiar intercourses of society, or in the exercise of his public functions; whether you attend him in the arrangement of his agricultural concerns at Ealing, or survey him employed in the pious, and still more profitable, offices of little Titchfield-street; meet with him and listen to him, when or where you may, he is the same, and always the same. He has lost nothing of the rudeness of his original blackness.

It is to his *Singularity*, however, that he seems principally to owe his celebrity; and, of course, much of his opulence. His career has been singular; many of his opinions are singular; his personal appearance is rather singular; his chapel is singular; his manner, as a preacher, is entirely singular; and his fate is also singular. Whatever be his defects, WILLIAM HUNTINGDON is a man of penetrative genius: he knows, perhaps as well as most men, the value of singularity. Nature has endowed him with considerable vigour and originality of mind, but *he* has, at the same time, wisely extended this originality to all he does. I shall chiefly dwell on his *Style and Manner of Preaching*.

Extemporary eloquence, I remarked in my last number, is most agreeable to the taste of the generality of hearers. The effects of this eloquence are instantaneous, and decisive. Deprived of the connectedness and solidity of studied elocution, it insinuates by its colloquial ease, interests by an appearance of ingenuousness and veracity, and animates by being susceptible of incidental illustration and adventitious aids. 'Till audiences become more extensively enlightened, or their instructors know how to blend the fruits of premeditation with the graces of delivery, it is probable that this species of oratory will always obtain the suffrages of the multitude.

Mr. Huntingdon not only excels in what is called public speaking, but his peculiarities likewise distinguish him from other preachers. With a bulky bible under his arm, in the old dissenting style, he enters his pulpit: his text once announced, the bible is then closed, and put aside, with as much method as it was first introduced. Here is one secret of Huntingdon's success. Whether it arise from due reverence to the Sacred Scriptures, from the undoubted necessity of being correct in quotations from them, or from anxiety to impress their congregations, by immediately referring them to chapter and verse, with the accuracy and propriety of such quotations, the clergy, of every denomination, consider it incumbent on them to give to biblical citations the sanction of authenticity, by grounding them either on transcribed or printed docu-

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ments. Mr. Huntingdon, however, has all this at his "fingers' ends." Having laid on one side the volume of inspiration, and disdaining the trammels of transcription, he proceeds directly to his object; and, excepting incidental digressions, as—"*Take care of your pockets!*" "*Wake that snoring sinner!*"—"*Silence that noisy mum-*"*skull!*"—"*Turn out that drunken dog!*"—excepting such occasional digressions, which, like the episodes of poetry, must, when skilfully introduced, be understood to heighten the effect of the whole, our orator never deviates from the course in which he set out. He has other advantages over many of his pulpit competitors. Being of the metaphorical and allegorical school, as well as possessing his citations by rote, there is seldom to to be found the passage, from the Book of Genesis to the Revelation of St. John, that may not have, remotely or allusively, some connection with the subject immediately under his investigation. Hence the variety, as well as fertility, of his eloquence! Hence the novelty of his commentaries; his truly astonishing talent of reconciling texts, else undoubtedly incongruous; and of discovering dissimilarities, and asserting difficulties, where none were believed to exist!—"He who has ears to hear, let him hear *."

"What, preach without a Bible; and yet be able to re-"peat the Bible from beginning to end!"—Yes, this can be done, and it is done, by WILLIAM HUNTINGDON. The effect of this is still more surprising. There is, however, something imposing in such displays of superiority; and by those who are capable of estimating the bias of ordinary minds, consequences may easily be calculated. Add to this, the nature of his tenets and the confidence with which he maintains them, his manner, and his system of interpreting and applying the Sacred Scriptures, and his success, though enigmatical, is not inexplicable.

Such is WILLIAM HUNTINGDON, S. S. Lavater, where he alive to physiognomise this celebrated individual, especially with reference to the awful functions which he exercises, might, probably, discover some objections even to his countenance. To the character of an orator he has no legitimate pretensions. His style of *preaching* is that of *talking*; his discourses have all the air of story-telling. His intellectual acquirements are confessedly superficial. He owes his distinction to the absence of those qualities by which other men obtain reputation.

Still he is a man of genius; and, what to him has been infinitely more important, he is a son of Providence itself! It is the property of superior men to have either fate, or fortune, or a providence, on their side. Mr. Huntingdon has been happy in this respect; and his "*Bank of Faith*" has drawn pretty largely on the "*Bank of England.*" With great natural endowments then, and greater supernatural assistance, what marvel that he has attained the eminence upon which he is now fixed; and whence, I doubt not, he looks down without emotion to the efforts of his assailants! Like many exalted personages, the destinies, it appears, are for him. There is no contending against destiny †. ONESIMUS.

Chapter Coffee-house, Pater-Noster-row.

* WILLIAM HUNTINGDON has his imitators. I perfectly recollect being present, not many years past, at a Baptist Meeting, where one of his Disciples in Divinity happened to hold forth. He chose, for the topic of his discourse, the circumstance of *Christ riding on the Ass*; but the Ass, as well as our Saviour, *must* have something *typical* through all ages of the Church. Take then this Preacher's account of them.—"THE "BELIEVER," said he, "IS THE ASS; FAITH IS THE SAD-"DLE; AND CHRIST RIDES HIM INTO THE HEAVENLY "JERUSALEM."—!!!

† While writing this sketch, I was considerably amused by accidentally taking up the *Morning Chronicle* of August 26th, 1808, where I find the following Extraordinary Matrimonial Paragraph.—"Married, on Wednesday, by *Special Licence*, the *Rev. William Huntingdon*, of Cricklewood, to Lady *Saunderson* (I suppose, *Sun-*)" &c. &c. Another *providential* interposition! The "*Bank of Faith*" is really inexhaustible: but, more of this hereafter.

*** POPULAR PREACHERS, No. IV.—THE FOUNDLING, and its MINISTERS.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor, and was received by his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. At two o'clock his Majesty held a private levee, when Major-General Sir C. Green, had the honour of being presented, on his return from Malta.

His Majesty gave audience to the Cabinet Ministers present, and left town, for Windsor, about half-past four. His Majesty looked remarkably well.

On Tuesday all the fashionables round Woolwich, and the neighbouring parts of Kent were highly gratified by a ship launch. At an early hour, Lord Hood's barge was in waiting at Greenwich, and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Lady in Waiting, and his Lordship, proceeded down the river to Woolwich, where they found the Trinity yatch moored off the dock-yard, for Her Royal Highness's reception. An immense crowd was assembled on the occasion, and two elegant booths were erected for the accommodation of the fashionables, who were very numerous, consisting of Sir Richard Bickerton, Sir Edward Hamilton, General Fraser, and with their Ladies and Families. Expectation stood for some time on tiptoe, when at length the wished for signal was given, and at twenty minutes before three, the gallant ship glided off in a capital style, into that element which she is to command. She is a 74, of the largest class, and christened the Blake, in remembrance of the gallant Admiral of that name, whose patriotism induced him to support the honour of the British Flag, even under the Protector, though his loyalty induced him to assist in putting an end to the usurpation, and in the restoration of his lawful Monarch. The figure head is a bust of the Admiral, decorated with a laurel wreath, and all the embellishments are in a style of the choicest elegance.

Egham Races began and closed in the past week, and though they did not produce much sport, have been attended with circumstances which will employ all the ingenuity of the Jockey Club to settle. On Tuesday her Majesty and the Princesses honoured the race-ground with their presence as usual, and were received on their arrival by the Stewards, the Dukes of York and Clarence. A platform was erected for their reception, close to the winning post, and a handsome marquee was pitched for the convenience of refreshment for the Royal Party. The Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Plate was won by Lord Barrymore's Pavillion, both heats in a canter. There was some contest for the Subscription Plate, five horses being placed; it was won by Canopus, against whom the odds had been not quite 2 to 1. The best race of the day, however, was for the Surry Stakes, won by Mr. Durands brown colt. The odds were 6 to 4 on the field against him, but he won it easy. Much laughter was excited by a hack race, which closed the sports of the day; 'twas run by horses belonging to the Officers of the 9th dragoons, but three of them were distanced, and the fourth previous to his arrival at the winning post, entertained the company with his knowledge of military manœuvres, going through all Dundas's evolutions *without book*.

On Thursday the knowing ones were completely on the wrong side of the post, in a dashing Sweepstakes, in which six horses were placed. Jocasta was next to the favourite before starting, the odds being only 5 to 2 against her, though she came in last, and the race was won by Lord Egremont's chesnut filly. The races closed with the Egham and Staines handicap, which remains yet for the investigation of the Jockey Club; before starting there was much betting, and the odds were great, 5 to 4 on Brighton Lass, 2 to 1 on Pavillion, and 5 to 1 on Rumbo and Jump-off, yet Rumbo was the winner, for all the horses having taken the wrong side at the turn into the strait mile, Brighton Lass and Jump-off ran in, but the others having returned and gone round the post, the two former of course were distanced, and Rumbo was declared the winner of the first heat. The betting now on the field, against Rumbo, were only 2 to 1, for the second heat, which he won easily. The bets have been paid, subject to a future investigation; but the losers insist that a post was down, and therefore that the first heat under all circumstances ought to have been run over again. Her Majesty enlivened the course every day with her presence, attended by the Princesses, and was much amused with the sport; it has been rumoured, however, that these races will be discontinued, and that the different matches in future will be run at Ascot.

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EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned ships were taken up for the service of the ensuing season, and thus stationed, viz.

For Bengal and China—Warren Hastings, N. S. Captain T. Larkins.

For Bombay and China—True Briton, Capt. W. S. Clarke; Cumberland, Capt. P. Wedderburn; Scaleby Castle, Capt. J. Loch; Neptune, Capt. W. Donaldson; and Henry Addington, Capt. J. Kirkpatrick.

For Madras and China—Britannia, Capt. J. Birch; and Perseverance, Captain J. Tweedale.

For St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China—Cuffnells, Capt. R. Welbank.

For China direct—Hindostan (N. S.) Capt. E. Ralston; Royal Charlotte, Capt. H. Rush; Glatton, Capt. J. Haliburton; Thames, Capt. M. Riches; Albion, Capt. B. Richardson; Marquis of Ely, Capt. J. Dalrymple; and Nottingham, Capt. W. Campbell.

For Madeira, and Coast and Bay—Admiral Gardner, Capt. W. J. Eastfield; and Lady Burgos (N. S.), Capt. A. F. W. Swinton.

For Coast and Bay—Lord Duncan, Capt. E. C. Bradford; Lord Melville, Capt. J. N. Whyte; Baring, Capt. J. Carnegie; City of London, Capt. J. Yates; and Dover Castle, Captain Simpson.

For Ceylon and Bengal—Castle Eden, Capt. R. Colnet.

For Madeira and Bombay—Marchioness of Exeter, Capt. A. Nash.

For St. Helena and Bengal—Lady Castlereagh, Capt. T. G. Murray; and United Kingdom, Capt. W. P. D'Esterre.

Capt. Jos. Boulderson and John Woodbridge Hilton, were appointed Master Attendant and Deputy Master Attendant, in the room of Captains Coggan and Corner, resigned,

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Brest fleet attempted to escape from that port a few days ago. It stood out some distance from the land, but observing our squadron bearing down, it made immediately for the outer road again. One of the frigates belonging to it got on a rock, and was destroyed by the Minerva. The crew had previously quitted her. We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter on this subject:—

"*Off Brest, Aug.* 19, 1808.

"I hasten to inform you, that *unfortunately* the French squadron, so long cooped up in this port, has had a fortunate escape. One of our look-out frigates descried the enemy at sea, consisting of four sail of the line, four frigates, and six gun-brigs.—Every heart beat with transport at the sight, and we saw, or thought we saw, another laurel decorating the brows of our gallant Commander, Admiral Duckworth, who was leading up his fleet to the attack, in a most admirable style. Oh that we had been at hand, or they had been further out at sea! I suppose we were discovered from the telegraphs ashore; for, after some signals passing to the enemy, he suddenly tacked about and made the best of his way to the harbour, which they all reached in safety, except a frigate, who, in her hurry, touched the ground, and was so complaisant as to wait the arrival of the Minerva, who had orders to blow her up, which service was done in a seaman-like manner. About two o'clock we heard the explosion, which was terrible."

DEAL, AUG. 25.—Came in from a cruize off Flushing, the squadron under the command of Admiral Gardner, seven sail of the line, and remain in the Downs.—Twelve sail of transports sailed from the Downs this morning for the Nore, where, it is said, they are to be joined by several others, and to proceed immediately to the Baltic, to take on board the Spanish troops, to convey them to Spain.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Four Inquests were held before C. Jemmett, Esq. Coroner for Surrey. The first was held at Chertsey, on the body of Mr. Thomas Swaine. It appeared, that he was returning from Egham Races in company with another gentleman on horseback. Crossing a furrow in a field near his own residence, in Chertsey parish, Mr. Swaine's horse stumbled and threw him, by which he burst a blood vessel, which produced his speedy dissolution.—The verdict, of course, was *Accidental Death*. The second was held in Upper Kennington-lane, upon the body of Mr. William Grisbrook, a gentleman upwards of 60 years of age, who died suddenly on Wednesday morning last about nine or ten o'clock. The evidence of Mrs. Margaret Staff, a gardener's wife, and Mr. John Revans, a surgeon residing in the same place, went to prove, that as the deceased was taking his usual morning's walk, he was seized with a sudden illness, fell down, was lifted up by the former witness, assisted by an unknown gentleman, and brought into his own house where he died. According to the opinion of the professional gentleman, the cause of his death was apoplexy.—Verdict, *Died by the Visitation of God*. Another Inquest was held by the same Coroner, at the King's Head, in High-street, Lambeth, on the body of Richard Bennett, a boy about 10 years old, the son of poor people in St. Ann's-street, Westminster, who fell off the battlements of Westminster Bridge, on Wednesday evening. The misfortune was evidently occasioned by the boy's own imprudence, in having ventured into such a situation.—Verdict, *Accidental Death*. The other Inquisition was taken upon the body of a male child, name unknown, which was found near Cupet's Bridge, Lambeth, on Tuesday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, by a waterman of the name of John Hagley, as he was shoving off his boat from the causeway. It was proved by the surgeon who examined the body, that it was in the same state as live-born children usually are; and, in his opinion, it was not above 48 hours old. The head, arms, and upper part of the body were inclosed in a pillow case, at the bottom of which there was a string, with a stone at the end of about ten pounds weight.—Verdict, *Wilful Murder by some person unknown*.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Two respectable tradesmen, in the vicinity of Bayswater, went to Marlborough-street Police Office yesterday to make affidavit, that they suspected a reputable woman, the wife of a working tradesman at Bayswater, had been murdered, by poison having been administered to her. Their depositions went to state, that the woman in question, who was buried on Thursday last, was about to appeal to the Court of Chancery to recover some property she had been kept out of. One of the persons who gave in his deposition stated that he waited on the deceased a few days previous to her death, but it was not very convenient to settle the business at that time, and she appointed a future day, and added, that she did not know whether she should not be murdered previous to the appointed time. It appeared that she was dead in a few days, and her body was hideously swollen. There were several other facts in the depositions, which it would be improper at present to mention, as we understand the body will be taken up and examined by Surgeons.

The Royal Family and Ladies and Gentlemen of Distinction and Fashion, use Prince's Russia Oil, for moistening the hair when dressing, which is so great a nourisher to the hair, as to prevent it turning grey to all periods of life; promotes the growth, and making the hair grow thick and long; prevents its falling off; and restores it on bald places, if the least roots remain. Several Gentlemen that were bald, have declared, after using the Russia Oil regularly for three months, the bald places became nearly covered with hair.—Ladies and Gentlemen going to watering-places, ought not to neglect to use the Russia Oil, as it prevents the general ease of the water occasioning the hair to fall off or become shaded. Also Gentlemen should not omit applying it to the whiskers, to prevent them turning grey, which is too generally experienced on account of the constant wetting they receive from shaving; this fact is clearly proved, as the whiskers mostly change colour sooner than the hair on the head.—Promotes whiskers, eye-brows, &c. at 1s. per bottle, or a bottle containing four small, at one guinea. Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, John-street, Oxford-street; and by most principal Perfumers or Medicine Venders in England, Ireland, and Scotland.—Caution.—As noxious counterfeits are selling in petty hair-dressers shops, and to deceive, have imitated the Russian Eagle on the show bills and covers, purchasers will therefore be particular in asking for Prince's Russia Oil, and observe the label on the outside wrapper of each bottle is signed in Russian gold ink—"Mochrikufsky and Prince;" any without that signature are counterfeits.

DEATHS.

Yesterday morning, at one o'clock, at his seat at Forthampton, near Tewkesbury, Gloucester, the Right Hon. Right Rev. Father in God the Lord Bishop of Ely.

Lately, at Pancker, in Holstein, the Prince of Hessenstein, in the 47th year of his age. The whole of his property, estimated at a million and a half of rix-dollars, is bequeathed to the Landgrave Charles, of Hesse Cassel.

Mrs. Warren, late Mrs. Merry, formerly Miss Brunton, eldest sister of the Countess Craven, at Alexandria in America.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.—Since Monday we have received but trifling fresh supplies of all grain, but there is much left on hand of all kinds. Wheat was very dull this morning, but prices remain as on Monday. There is no alteration in Barley and Beans. Our Oat trade suffered a further reduction to-day of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter.

MONDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	74 a	84
Fine ditto	86 a	89
Rye (New)	44 a	48
Barley	40 a	46
Malt (New)	70 a	80
White Peas, boilers	100 a	110
Grey Peas	55 a	60
Beans	60 a	66
Tick ditto (Old)	58 a	63
Oats	38 a	40
Poland ditto	42 a	43
Rape Seed £37 a £40		

THURSDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	72 a	85
Fine ditto	80 a	90
Rye (New)	36 a	40
Barley	42 a	47
Malt (New)	70 a	76
White Peas, boilers	100 a	110
Grey Peas	56 a	60
Beans	60 a	66
Tick ditto	56 a	62
Oats	35 a	37
Poland ditto	38 a	42
Rape Seed £37 a £40		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Thursday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	63 a	73
Second ditto	60 a	65

Thursday.	s.	s.
American Flour per barrel of 196lbs.	44 a	48

Return of Wheat, including from August 12 to August 19—Total, 4,221 quarters, from 62s. to 88s.—Average 81s. 1½d. or 5½d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending August 20.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	81	3
Rye	55	0
Barley	44	0
Oats	38	3

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Beans	64	7
Peas	70	11
Oatmeal	51	0
Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, AUG. 25.

	£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	20 0 a	23 10
Barley, per qr.	2 4 a	2 8

	£. s.	£. s.
Oats, per qr.	2 6 a	2 10
Beans, do.	3 2 a	3 8

Peas £0. 0s. a £.0 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 24th of Aug. 1808, is 1*l.* 16s. 10d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	2 16 a	3 16
Sussex	2 10 a	3 10
Essex	2 16 a	3 16

POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	3 3 a	4 6
Sussex	3 0 a	3 10
Farnham	5 0 a	7 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 18 0	Average	5 19 0
	Straw	1 19 0 a	2 5 0		2 2 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 16 0 a	6 14 0		5 15 6
	Clover	6 4 0 a	7 16 0		7 0 0
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 8 0		2 2 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 10 0 a	6 6 0		5 18 0
	Clover	6 15 0 a	8 0 0		7 7 6
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 5 0		2 0 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 6 a	5 6
Mutton	4 6 a	5 8
Veal	5 0 a	6 0
Pork	5 0 a	6 0
Lamb	6 0 a	6 6

NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 4 a	4 4
Mutton	3 8 a	4 8
Veal	4 0 a	6 0
Pork	5 8 a	6 0
Lamb	6 8 a	5 4

FRIDAY.—Beasts, - 750—Sheep and Lambs, - 8,000
Calves, - 200—Pigs - - - - - - - - 180

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.
Butts,	22 a	23
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20
Dressing Hides	16 a	19
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22
Flat Ordinary	16½ a	17
Tanned Horse,	20 a	22

	d.	d.
Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	27 a	32
50 a 70lb.	36 a	39
80 a 90lb.	30 a	33
heavy	28 a	26
Seals, small	36 a	39
large, p. doz. 100s. a 160s.		

Oak Bark, p. ld. 37*l.* a 38*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10
Middling	1 10 a	2 2
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10

	s. d.	s. d.
Market Calf each	0 a	11 0
Engl. Horse	14 0 a	16 0
Shearlings	2 0 a	2 6
Lamb Skins	1 6 a	2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.—Bigg's, 49s.; Heaton, 49s. 6d.; Hebburn, 49s. 6d.; Charlotte, 52s. 3d.; Percy, 49s. 9d.; Tanfield, 47s. 9d.; Wall's End, 50s. 9d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 50s. 6d.; Wall's End (Bell & Co.), 51s. 6d.; Willington, 48s. 9d.; Others, 49s. 6d.; Cinders, 33s.; Hartley, 45s.; Primrose, 46s. 6d.; Others, 46s.

There were 66½ Ships sold—Remain unsold, 7½.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	66 0 a	68. 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	100 0
—— mottled	— 0 a	110 0
—— curd	— 0 a	116 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	14 0
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	15 0

	s. d.	s. d.
Town Tallow	— 0 a	91 6
Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	96 0
White, do.	89 0 a	90 0
Soap,	91 0 a	93 0
Graves	— 0 a	14 0
Good Dregs	— 0 a	14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 4d. Clare, 5s. 4d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 3½d.—Average 5s. 4d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	.....	239½ 40	Holiday.	.....	239¼	.....
3 per Cent. Consol.	65⅞ ⅛ ¼	65⅞ 66		66⅛ 5⅞	66⅛ ¼ 6⅓	66⅛ 6⅓ 6
3 per Cent. Reduced	66⅛ ¼ ⅜	66⅛ ⅛	Saint	66¼ ⅛	66⅛ ⅛ ¼	66⅛
4 per Cent. Consol.	82¾ ⅛ ¼	82⅛ 3 2⅞	Bartho-	83¼ 2⅞ 3	83½ ⅛ ¼	82⅞ ⅜ 3
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	98 7⅛ ⅛	97⅞ 8	lomew.	98⅛ 7⅜ 8	98¼ 8⅛	98⅛
5 per Cent. 1797	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Bank Long Annuities	18½ 9-16	18½ 9-16		18⅛ 9-16	18⅛ ½	18½ 9-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	.....	65⅛		.....	.....	.....
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	7⅛	.....		.....	.....	7⅛
Irish 5 per Cent.	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
South Sea Stock	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
India Stock	.....	180 178½		.....	.....	.....
Do. Bonds	.....	4, 3 pm.		3, 4 pm.	.....	4, 3 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	4, 7 pm.	3, 6 pm.		3, 6 pm.	3, 4 pm.	4, 6 pm.
Lottery Tickets	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Omnium	1 1½ dis.	1 dis.		3½ dis.	1, 6 pm.	1½ 1¾ 1 dis.
Consols for Account	66 5½ ⅞	65⅞ 66		66⅛ ½ ⅝	66⅛	66⅛ ⅛
India for Opening	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	5 2 U.	
Do. at Sight	34	9	
Rotterdam	11	1 2 U.	
Hamburgh	35	2 2½ U.	
Altona	35	3 2½ U.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	16	
Do.	24	2 U.	
Bourdeaux	24		effec.
Madrid	42		effec.
Cadiz	44½		effec.

Bilboa	41	
Palermo	92d.	per oz.
Leghorn	49½	
Genoa	45¼	
Venice	58	usance.
Naples	42	
Lisbon	60	
Oporto	70	
Dublin	10½	per Ct.
Cork	11½	
N. Dol.	0s. 0d.	p. oz.

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	1	0
Gottenburgh	1	0
Dublin	2	0
Waterford	2	1
Guernsey	1	0
Jersey	1	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 36. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER THIRTY-SIX.

RUSSIA.

This immense empire has apparently done nothing as yet to extricate itself from the disgraceful and impolitic engagements it was compelled to submit to after the battle of Friedland. The signature and ratification of the treaty of Tilsit were considered as the effects of a disastrous campaign, and imputed to imperious necessity. As soon as this necessity should cease to operate; as soon as the terror of the moment had subsided, and the army and finances were rendered adequate to the exigency of the occasion, it was fondly believed that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh would resume its independence and former policy. But the powerful spell, which charmed Alexander during the conferences with the victor, has not lost its fatal influence; and the young, and once promising Sovereign continues to waste his armies, his resources, and his honour in unprincipled and flagitious efforts to rob his late Ally and Brother-in-law of one of the most considerable of his provinces. Whilst the Spanish people are giving a glorious and instructive example to Kings and Nations, how tyranny may be resisted, and perfidy punished;—whilst Austria is organising numerous armies, and arming her whole population, to recover her ancient independence;—whilst Great Britain continues to maintain her proud and eminent character of Protector of Nations;—the Russian Autocrat, the descendant of Czar Peter, and the Grandson of Catherine, is kept in the most ignominious bondage, in the midst of his capital, by a phalanx of French buffoons, musicians, harlequins, murderers and spies. Those vile and profligate emissaries of a Foreign Usurper besiege his palace, surround his throne, watch his minutest actions, and govern his vast dominions. Unfortunate Alexander! Is this the result of all the fond hopes and ardent expectations, which were entertained by the philanthropist and philosopher in the beginning of your reign?—Will you make no effort to disengage yourself from the ignominious leading strings of the murderer Caulincourt and the traitor Romanzow? Will not the voice of honour, the stimulus of national interest, the remembrance of your former glory, the keen sense of present dishonour, the shame and indignation of the honest and enlightened among your servants and subjects, be powerful enough to rouse you from your lethargy and degradation? Is every trace of Peter's creative genius, and of Catharines's comprehensive policy effaced, and a whole century of aggrandisement and amelioration frustrated? That imposing power, which menaced the crescent, dismembered Poland, intimidated Europe and Asia, whose Alliance was the great object of Frederick's policy, and Joseph's ambition, lies now prostrate and trembling at the feet of a Corsican Adventurer? There it stands the pyramidal edifice, in the midst of its deserts and forests, serving rather as a sepulchre to its Monarch, than a monument of national greatness. That very Sovereign, whose appearance in Berlin and Moravia was hailed by Austrians and Prussians as the sure signal of their safety, is now interred alive in that vast pyramid, which had been erecting, for more than a hundred years, by his glorious predecessors. Degrading and awful revolution! An empire, extending from the Vistula to the utmost extremity of the Eastern world, with forty millions of hardy population, with incalculable resources for offensive and defensive warfare, raised and consolidated by a succession of distinguished Monarchs, is reduced, in consequence of one unsuccessful campaign and a single treaty, to a vassal state of a Foreign Tyrant. Its vaunted institutions, its liberal encouragement to foreigners, and that celebrated Municipal Code which had been formed for their advantage and security, all the projects and establishments which had been so successfully adopted for civilizing the ignorant, half savage inhabitants, are abandoned; and their former contracted, barbarous restrictions, which kept them so long isolated from, and almost unknown to the rest of Europe, have been lately substituted for the comprehensive and liberal policy of Peter the Great.

This sudden degradation of that once powerful and ambitious state, has induced a number of political writers, in this and other countries, to form the rash conclusion, that the strength and resources of that empire were by no means equal to its reputation; that the Empress Catherine was not insensible to its real debility, and with great political sagacity avoided every kind of direct interference in the contest between France and the Continent; that she therefore very prudently confined her exertions to menaces and the war of diplomacy; but that her two immediate successors, by acting in opposition to her wisdom and foresight, had convinced Europe that this immense state was an unwieldly body, terrific only from its bulk, but possessing neither energy nor activity sufficient to be formidable to any other state but the degenerate Ottomans. Such is the important discovery which our profound journalists have made within these twelve months; a discovery which had escaped the penetration of the greatest statesmen of the foregoing century. They triumphantly produce the battles of Eylau, Friedland and Austerlitz, the defeats sustained in Switzerland, and her present inability to tear Finland from Sweden, as unquestionable proofs of the short-sightedness and political imbecility of Frederick the Great and his ministry—of the Empress Maria Theresa, her successor Joseph, and the celebrated Kaunitz. Our enlightened politicians, who find success a very convenient criterion of capacity, have also discovered of late, that the resources and power of Bonaparte are likewise much inferior to his reputation, and that the calculations and apprehensions of all the cabinets in Europe, for the last twenty years, were erroneous and extravagant. However those gentlemen, whatever opinion they may now entertain of the Continental Autocrat, after his ill-success in Spain, seem to have imbibed something of his conclusive method of reasoning, and to have benefitted much by an attentive observation of his political subterfuges. This wary politician likewise, whenever he was opposed by that state in his project of aggrandisement, very fortunately

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discovered that the power of Russia was a mere shadow, and he declared to Europe, immediately after the battle of Austerlitz, that it was far inferior to that of Austria, and *even* to that of Prussia. But Bonaparte has conducted himself with much greater inconsistency than our Journalists; for immediately after this declaration, he manifested no small degree of disappointment and rage that the treaty between d'Oubril and Talleyrand had not been ratified by the Emperor Alexander. This circumstance at least affords a strong surmise that his contemptuous opinion of the resources of that country was regulated by his interest at that time. He seems also to entertain a different idea at present; for the fulsome compliments which are paid Alexander in *The Moniteur*, are a literal translation of those which our Journalists so profusely heaped on him after the battle of Eylau. But their motives were different. These profound Statesmen were perfectly well acquainted with the weakness of that Sovereign's means, and only predicted his *successful* resistance to Gallic invaders, in order to encourage him to supernatural exertions. Happy country! which contains even in the obscurest of its political writers, Statesmen capable of foreseeing and regulating the destinies of nations.

The resources of the Russian empire are very great; and we risk nothing in advancing greater than those of any other state on the continent. Her population is extremely numerous, bold, inured to hardship, and accustomed to privation;—strongly tinctured with national vanity, extremely attached to their country, possessed of strong active bodies, and possessing uncommon docility and versatility of intellect; a proof of which is the no uncommon circumstance of Russian noblemen speaking the French, German, Italian, and sometimes English, with uncommon facility and elegance; and common Russians, who have travelled through the continent in the character of servants, have shewn still greater proficiency than their masters in this respect. It is astonishing what vivacity and alertness they display in their national amusements; and their fidelity to their engagements and attachment to their masters, are greater than is to be found in any other people. With such qualities, it would be absurd to deny they are qualified for war. It will be asked then why their exertions and success have not been proportionate to their moral and national resources? A satisfactory explanation of this circumstance would carry us further than the extent of a newspaper will permit.

The Finances of a country, when trade and manufactures are still in a state of infancy, cannot be very considerable. The nobility, who possess almost exclusively the landed property, enjoy, as is the case under every Feudal Government, very great immunities. This exemption, together with the poverty of the lower class, the vast projects of amelioration the Government has been continually engaged in, and the Asiatic magnificence of the court, formed insurmountable impediments to the ambitious views of that cabinet. The Finances, which do not amount to 10,000,000 of our money, are consequently inadequate for the purpose of carrying on warlike operations on an extensive scale, and at a distance from their frontiers. These observations will still have greater weight in the present reign, when we reflect on the mild and humane character of the present Emperor, who was averse to any augmentation of the burthens on his people. It was this humanity on his part, joined to the dissatisfaction he must have felt at the inactivity of Austria, after all the efforts he and his father had made in favour of that State, but above all the indigation he must have suffered at the unaccountable remissness and indifference of the Grenville Administration, which frustrated the sanguine expectations which were formed in this country and on the Continent, of the successful resistance of the Russians. Under all these disadvantages, however, with an army of about 100,000, they maintained an obstinate contest of more than eight months against all the armies of France. And whenever the moment arrives that she awakes from her present disgraceful stupor, her exertions will be equal to her ancient reputation. The character and energy of the Government have so much influence on those of the people, that it is no way difficult to discover why that nation has descended, during the present reign, from the eminence it stood on, under the vigorous Administration of Catherine. As soon as our friendly connexions with that Court are renewed, and that period is not very remote, we can easily recover our former influence in its councils. The present Emperor has always manifested a decided partiality for this country; and if we are happier in our choice of diplomatic agents, than we have been hitherto, we could render the resources of that empire more effectual towards the deliverance of Europe, than it is now fashionable to suppose.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

MADRID, AUG. 2.—On the 29th ult. about four in the evening, it was reported that Joseph Napoleon was marching, and that all the troops in the city were following him. This report was confirmed by the movements made by the French milliners, and all those who did not belong to the army. The same evening they withdrew from the hospitals, and conducted to Retiro all the infirm soldiers. They put in requisition all the carriages and horses that could be found, and the troops prepared to march. In fact, that very night, and on the morning of the 30th, a great part of the army, the sick, milliners, tradespeople, &c. of the French nation set out. On the whole day of 30th, there followed preparations for the march of Joseph, and the remainder of the army. He dined at half-past four in the afternoon, in order to proceed, in the dusk, to sleep at Chamartin. The carriages were harnassed, and repaired to the Court of the Palace, but the coachmen and mule-drivers, and most of the attendants of the Royal carriages had disappeared; on which account, Joseph could not depart that night, and was obliged to suspend his journey to the morning of the 31st, when he departed on horseback, as he was unable to put the carriages in motion. The same morning he took from the stables all the mules, horses, and harness, and shamefully sold all at the lowest price. In the evening of the same day, they forced open the gates of the public Treasury and Bank, putting the people in such terror, that we passed the most anxious night, thinking that a general pillage was about to take place. They took from these buildings above fourteen millions. At two in the morning of the 1st inst. was heard a cannonade, which, though at first it was taken for a fatal signal, was in fact but the precursor of the brightest and happiest day that ever rose over Madrid. On this signal all the guards were withdrawn, and all the French filed off towards the parade, whence they marched off. Scarcely did day appear, when the people ran through the streets, and the posts of the guards, but nothing was to be found. They passed to the Retiro, and there they found only a few dying wretches, and here and there a dead body. They beheld with amazement the ditches, pallisadoes, and terrible batteries, directed against this city. The gun-carriages were in flames—above 70 cannon were spiked, and about 3000 barrels of powder thrown into a large pond. The Madridians, on seeing themselves delivered from this destructive apparatus, gave thanks to the Supreme Being, and immediately began to assume for their badge the portrait of Ferdinand VII.

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OVIEDO GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

MADRID, AUG. 6.—Yesterday the Junta of Council and the Alcaldes of the Court, ordered that every one from the age of 16 to 50, should immediately inlist and take up arms; but we are assured that this order will not be put in force, owing to the arrival of two aids-de-camp from General Castanos; and to-morrow a *Te Deum* is to be sung. It seems the French have taken the road to Navarre; and besides having put their mules and horses to feed on our corn, they have burned all the Indian corn, and sacked the towns. This is the manner in which these ungrateful wretches have repaid us for the reception they got from us; but this ought not to astonish us, as they do not regard the welfare of their own nation. A well-known milliner in this city sought the protection of her countrymen, and proceeded with the army, carrying with her many millions, the fruit of the ridiculous Spanish taste for French fashions; but on the road her protectors robbed her, violated her person, and afterwards murdered her! A party of Andalusian smugglers, who left this place in pursuit of the French, were fortunate enough to overtake some settlers who were with the army, and took from them seven hundred thousand reals, with other effects. Two close coaches entered here, and went immediately to the new Palace, where they left the equipage that they were conducting. They went afterwards to the jail of this city, where they lodged the people that were in the carriages, without our being able to know to this moment who they were.

MADRID, AUG. 10.—Yesterday entered this city the troops of Valencia and of Andalusia, which are going to drive out the French, who are retreating to the frontiers. We have sent all the troops of the garrison, for we have not retained any; in consequence of which the Police of the city is entirely preserved by the inhabitants; from which duty no one is exempt.

We have also ordered an enlistment of all persons from 18 to 50 without any exception.

Present position of the Gallician Army:—The Vanguard at Astorga; First Division at Grbigo; Second at Manzanal; Third at Visorens; and Fourth at Leon.

MADRID, AUG. 17.—At seven o'clock this evening, a post arrived with the pleasing intelligence, that the French who were at Saragossa had fled with precipitation and fear, taking the road to Pampeluna; and that the Arragonese, Catalonians, and Valencians, all valiant, all heroes, and all covered with laurels, were closely in pursuit of them. The bravery and valour of these provinces of the Crown of Arragon were sufficiently known before, but now the fame and glory of the nations who had gained immortal honour in history is becoming obscure. Historians will no longer cite the Lacedemonians and the Numantians: the brave Arragonese have surpassed every thing done by them. The French, having scattered balls and shells over the streets of Saragossa, after so many days siege and bombardment, had become masters of one part of the city, and entered the street *del Coso*, after having blown up the mount del Torrero, and the excellent work which had been raised on the margin of the canal, the explosion of which shook violently the most solid buildings; but the iron hearts and bosoms of the brave Saragossans did not shake. Five hundred French had entrenched themselves in the Convent of St. Francis, occupying the last dormitorio. A brave Catalonian headed a troop to dislodge the enemy, and having broken the stairs of the Convent, every one of the French was put to death. The women fought like Amazons, and mothers were proud of having sacrificed their sons for their country's salvation. The whole of the provinces of the kingdom shared in this spirit of heroism.

At the same time arrived a post from Aranda, with intelligence that the French had left Burgos, and that Joseph Bonaparte was at Quintinapala, three leagues beyond the city.

Other letters pretend that the French army, on their way to Vittoria, were forced to march back to Burgos, where it is said they are entrenching themselves; but this wants confirmation.

On the evening of the 6th, intelligence was received that Ferdinand IV. King of Naples, had disembarked at Algesiras.

There are already entered here, Generals Llamas and Cervellon, and it is expected that we shall soon have General Cuesta, with 800 cavalry, and 2,000 infantry, and General Castanos, and a part of his army. The divisions of Reding and Coupigni are gone to Portugal to act against Junot.

MADRID GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, AUG. 18.

Yesterday the following dispatches were received from D. Josef de Palafox y Melci, Captain-General of the Army and Kingdom of Arragon:—

"I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Highness, that the French army, which, during two months, has besieged this city, pursuing a conduct the most abominable ever known, fled this morning, leaving behind them vast quantities of provisions, ammunition, and other effects. They attempted to make a fresh assault last night from the small part of which they had already possession; but they were withstood by my troops with such firmness, that they fled precipitately. Last night I dispatched a division of 4000 men (excellent troops) to cut off the enemy's retreat to Navarra, where they will be joined by other troops, and the armed peasantry of that province. The 6000 men who arrived here yesterday from Valencia, united to 4000 other troops of my army from Calatayad, are in pursuit of the enemy's rear, to chastise him, and to prevent his committing, as he is accustomed to do, new robberies, exactions and atrocities, in the towns through which he retreats.

"To-day public rejoicings have been held, and to-morrow *Te Deum* will be sung.

"It is of great importance that a reunion of Deputies from all the provinces of Spain should take place as soon as possible; and I think it would be proper to fix a day, which might be the 10th of next September. I have given notice of this to the other Generals and Supreme Juntas throughout the kingdom, and I give your Highness an intimation of it, that it may be communicated to the Council.

"God preserve your Highness many years."

"*Head-Quarters of Saragossa, August* 14, 1808."

"JOSEF PALAFOX Y MELCI."

MADRID, AUG. 19.—On the 11th inst. the Supreme Council of Castile issued two edicts; the first declaring null and void the abdication of the Spanish Throne, in favour of the Emperor of France and his brother Joseph, with the new Constitution agreed to at Bayone; the second enjoining all the cities and towns in the kingdom to concur in the solemn proclamation of the accession of Ferdinand VII. which was ordered, by an edict of the 9th, to be celebrated at Madrid and Toledo, on the 24th instant.

The Supreme Council of the Indies has issued the following circular letter:—

"Divine Providence, which, on so many and repeated occasions, has conspicuously manifested the special protection which he confers on the Spanish nation and their Indies, has just given a sensible proof of the continuance of his favour in the precipitate flight which its most perfidious oppressors have made from this capital.

"On the 10th of April last, a royal dispatch was transmitted to the dominions in the Indies, containing two Royal Decrees, dated the 19th and 20th of March; the first, being from our Sovereign Lord Don Carlos IV. in which, for the reasons therein stated, he freely and voluntarily abdicated the Crown, in favour of his son, the Signor Don Ferdinand, Prince of Asturias; the second from the latter Sovereign, declaring his acceptance of the Crown, and ordering that he should be proclaimed with the accustomed solemnities in all the kingdoms of the Indies.

"Already at this epoch, in consequence of treason, deception, and perfidy, were the chief fortresses of the kingdom occupied by the veteran troops of France; and there were in the environs of this capital 60,000 men of the same nation, who soon after took possession of it, under the fraudulent pretext of an intended march to the maritime parts of the south.

From that moment the unfortunate Ferdinand was deprived of his liberty, and became actually a prisoner. But the repeated and seductive professions of the Emperor of the French, and his continued false declarations of his anxiety to pay a visit to our Sovereign, his intimate ally, in order to treat of matters involving the happiness of both nations, which he carried so far as to forward his equipages, to cause a place of residence to be prepared for him, and even to fix a day for his entrance into this capital) took by surprize the innocence and good faith of his Majesty, who, anxious to pay him every compliment, made his august brother, the Infant Don Carlos, set out to receive him at Vittoria. The deceitful guest was not found in that city; and with the same good faith, or in consequence of some new perfidious profession on his part, D. Carlos proceeded to Bayonne, whence he was to return along with him. From that city, Napoleon continued to carry on his frauds, pretending engagements of business, and promising, day after day, to realize his so long announced journey.

The King, who anxiously wished for it, in order to dissipate the suspicions which were thickening around him, and to shake off, as soon as possible, the yoke of the troops who oppressed him, resolved to facilitate the interview by repairing to the city of Burgos, and thence to Vittoria, under the impression, strengthened by repeated assurances, that in some one of these

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places the Emperor would present himself, without any excuses, and with greater facility than in the capital of the kingdom: but all his hopes were disappointed; for the latter did not even repair to the vicinity of Irun, whither he finally took the fraudulent precaution to invite him, nor did he once move from Bayonne, where he had resolved to seize his person. In fact, under the pretext of business, and the superior facility which that city presented for adjusting the interesting subjects that required an interview of the two monarchs, he pressed the king, with the most solemn promises of security, but the most perfidious and unheard of treachery, to proceed to Bayonne.

With this invitation his Majesty complied, being actuated by his characteristic honour and good faith, and being desirous of putting an end to so many calamities; having previously, while at Vittoria, out of pure condescension to the wishes and professions of the Emperor, given orders for delivering over to the French troops the person of Don Manuel de Godoy, the principal author of so many misfortunes, whom his Majesty rescued from the fury of the people, who were ready to assassinate him, engaging that he should be punished according to the crimes that might be proved against him at his approaching trial, in order to which he was kept in safe custody. Napoleon, being already master of the sacred persons of the King, and his august brother, concerted measures, through the medium of Prince Murat, the General in Chief of his troops, by which the parent Sovereigns should also repair to Bayonne, under the specious pretext of composing and adjusting the supposed differences existing between them and his Majesty; and finally, he caused all the other Members of the Royal Family to be conducted to the same place, dragging them from the bosom of their country, to insure the execution of the detestable object which he had in view. All being now prisoners, and by means of the most shameful and unheard of violence, Napoleon made the King D. Ferdinand renounce in favour of his father the Crown which the latter had freely abdicated, and caused Charles IV. to renounce it in favour of himself, compelling the Prince, and the infants D. Carlos and D. Antonio, to sanction this iniquitous usurpation by the absolute cession of their respective rights. Thinking himself already master, by this detestable artifice, of Spain and the Indies, he ceded them to his brother Joseph, King of Naples, nominating and appointing him Sovereign of this vast Monarchy; and in the sequel he compelled a multitude of persons, of all classes and estates, to repair to Bayonne, under the pretence of establishing a new Constitution, which he had formed beforehand, and with regard to which the only choice left to the persons assembled was that of signing it.

"Anticipating these last-mentioned events, and seeing itself on the one hand deprived of its beloved Sovereign and the rest of the Royal Family, and on the other, oppressed by the vexations and insolence of the French troops who occupied it, this loyal city proclaimed its fidelity on the 2d of May, and attacking the French troops, notwithstanding their immense superiority, engaged them in a bloody battle, in which many honourable and worthy Spaniards fell, but accompanied by an incomparably greater number of their iniquitous French oppressors. The consequence was, that for two days and nights after, this city was a witness to the barbarous inhumanity with which they put to the sword, in cold blood, a multitude of innocent persons, who, either during the moment of insurrection, or after a solemnly proclaimed pardon, they apprehended with a pen-knife, a pair of scissars, or any other implement of their respective trades in their possession. —The melancholy intelligence of this act of cruelty flew in a moment through all the provinces of the kingdom, who, unanimously making a common cause, declared war against France, and prepared with incredible celerity to shake off the yoke which oppressed them. Asturias, Leon, Gallicia, St. Andero, Arragon, Valencia, Catalonia, the Andalusias, La Mancha, Murcia, Castile, Estramadura, and Carthagena, assembled numerous armies, and adopted such measures and dispositions as in the short space of two months confounded all the plans of our enemies, who were completely vanquished and routed at every point where they were attacked.

"Notwithstanding so many glorious and successive victories, in which the enemy suffered a diminution of more than two-thirds of his force, and with very slender means of replacing it, Joseph, determined to repair to his capital in the persuasion, undoubtedly, that his presence would allay the general uneasiness, and reimpose his yoke upon the provinces. For this purpose he caused himself to be proclaimed here, on the 25th ult. but he was so ill received by its loyal inhabitants, that, notwithstanding all his troops and his precautions, he had the mortification of seeing himself almost alone wherever he went, and even in his own Palace; the whole of the Grandees, the Officers of State, and a great number of other persons of all classes, estates, and conditions, having absented themselves in expectation of his arrival. Finally, having received positive intelligence, on the 28th, ult. of General Dupont's surrender in the Andalusias with 17,000 of the best troops of France, Joseph determined on retreating, or rather flying from this capital. This purpose he, with all the rest of his army, precipitately executed, directing his march towards the frontier, and committing on their route the most execrable acts of robbery, sacrilege, assassination, and excesses of every description. To their disgrace, he was followed by Don Mariano Louis de Urquiso, Don Miguel Joseph de Azanza, Don Gonzalo o'Farril, Don Joseph de Massaredo, Count de Cabarrus; in short, all the Ministers with the exception of Don Pedro de Cevallos.

All the Supreme Tribunals of the nation resident in the capital have till this moment existed in a state of oppression, without freedom of deliberation or action, and subject to the severest yoke which perfidy and treason could impose upon them; but the instant they were able to make their voices heard, they hastened to declare null and void whatever was done, under the apprehensions of violence, against the lawful rights of the House of Bourbon to the throne of Spain. All classes of the State are in consequence re-invested with the full and free exercise of their lawful duties, which are those alone that are comprised in the solemn oath taken to our august Sovereign Ferdinand VII. when Prince of Asturias, binding us to recognise him as King of Spain and the Indies, in case of the death or formal abdication, which has actually taken place, of his August Father."

[The letter then concludes with an order for proclaiming Ferdinand VII. declaring null and void his abdication, as well as every act done by the authority of the usurped Government."

ARANJUEZ, JULY 25.—Castanos, after the battle of Baylen, proceeded without loss of time towards Aranjuez, and is already at St. Clemente, distant from Madrid 18 leagues. General Dupont has been conducted to Malaga, as General Reding, who had made him prisoner, declined ceding him to the Commander in Chief. Gen. Wedel has been conducted to Seville. Jovar fell in battle, by a shot through his temples.

Among the articles of capitulation it was stipulated, that the whole of Mancha, as far as the Tagus, was to be evacuated by the French within six days, for which purpose the nephew of Dupont, who was prisoner on parole, was sent to collect the straggling parties. The surrender and capitulation took place on the 21st.

The army of Andalusia consists now of 90,000 men, whereof 50,000 are of the line, and 8000 cavalry. It will be augmented by from 3000 to 4000 horse taken from the French.

CORUNNA, AUG. 13.—Generous act by an individual of the British nation:—

Letter addressed to Messrs. Don Manuel B. de Cannedo and Don F. P. G. Polo and Nephew, merchants, &c.

"*GENTLEMEN,*—You will have the goodness to pay to the Supreme Junta of this kingdom, in my name, that it may be applied at its pleasure on their account, and that of the other Constituted Authorities in Spain, who have united together against France, the sum of 45,176 reals, and 17 maravedis (*i. e.* 500*l.* sterling. Your's, &c.

"*FREDERIC GRELLET, Merchant, of London.*"

The Government and the inhabitants, grateful for the especial favours which they have received from his British Majesty, and the generous English nation, know not how to return them the thanks which are due to them; and having daily fresh cause to admire the heroic virtues of this wise, great, and generous nation, they assure it of its gratitude and eternal friendship, and include in the catalogue of good Spaniards the generous Englishman, Don Ffederico Grellet.

GRANADA, JULY 27.—The Junta of Malaga has officially announced to the Government here, that on the 25th a vessel arrived at that port from Ivica, the Master of which declared, that on the 14th inst. there arrived a packet giving intelligence of the arrival at Alcudia of an English frigate, which had suffered severely in a combat which a British squadron had had off Toulon, with a French squadron, which had left that port with eleven ships, containing 13,000 troops, who were to be disembarked on the Belaric Islands, or on the coast of Catalonia, which squadron was beaten: two vessels had been taken by the English, two had sunk, and the rest were pursued.

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IRELAND.

MAJOR CAMPBELL.—The Dublin Papers of the 24th state, that the respite granted to this unfortunate Officer, convicted of the murder of Capt. Boyd, in a duel, at the late Assizes of Armagh, having expired on Tuesday, the 23d, an order was sent off on that day, from Dublin Castle, to Armagh, for his execution on the 24th; and the Dublin Papers of the 25th, state, that by letters from Armagh, received that morning, this unhappy man underwent the dreadful sentence of the law, on the preceding day. His fate has been rendered peculiarly interesting by the unremitting exertions of Mrs. Campbell, to procure a mitigation of his punishment, in the prosecution of which, she appears to have endured fatigues of body and mind, which might be supposed too great for female strength. On her arrival at Windsor, with a Memorial to his Majesty, supplicating mercy, it was eight o'clock and his Majesty had retired to his apartment. Her Majesty, notwithstanding, presented the Memorial that night, and Mrs. C. received the kindest attention from the whole of the Royal Family; but it appears to have been a case to which the Royal mercy could not be extended, and the law has been accordingly permitted to take its course.

Major Campbell made his escape from Ireland after the duel, and lived with his family under a fictitious name for several months at Chelsea; the duel took place in June, 1807; but his mind became so uneasy, that he at last determined to surrender himself to take his trial, be the result what it might. He was a first cousin of the Earl of Breadalbane, a man esteemed and beloved by all his friends. It is superfluous to add, that Mrs. Campbell is a most amiable woman. She has four infant children.

The recommendation of the Jury to the Judge who tried Major Campbell, and their subsequent Memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, have completely rescued his memory from any imputation of unfairness, under all the circumstances of the case, in his unfortunate duel with Capt. Boyd.

PROVINCIALS.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

In the southern parts of the island the harvest work has been chiefly finished, and the grain mostly well secured; and in the more northern districts this sort of field labour is in an unusual state of forwardness; a fortnight will, probably, if the season continues fine, put a period to their work. In both parts of the kingdom the crops are very fine, and in general full; but in the former, the wheats have been more injured by the smut and mildew, than in the latter. There can, however, be no doubt of there being generally a very good harvest. The turnip crops, especially those put in at a late period, have come on better than could have been supposed; and if the weather should be droppy, they will probably be good crops. Those which were early sown, are, in general, excellent. A great extent of land has been well prepared for wheat in both the above parts of the kingdom, and will be sown as soon as seed can be provided. The potatoes in all the more northern parts of the country have the most promising appearance. The prices of grain continue rather stationary. Wheat fetches from 60*s.* to 84*s.* per quarter. Barley, from 40*s.* to 46*s.* and Oats, from 36*s.* to 40*s.* The live stock, both of the fat and lean kind, are somewhat on the decline. In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per stone. Mutton, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.* Veal, 5*s.* to 6*s.* and Pork, 6*s.* to 6*s.* The prices of Hay and Straw are much as in our last. Hay fetches from 5*l.* to 6*l.* 18*s.* Straw, from 1*l.* 19*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.* and Clover, from 6*l.* 4*s.* to 7*l.* 16*s.* Hops continue promising in most places.

THE PONEY AND MAIL-COACH.—The Poney which has excited so much interest in the sporting world, and started with the Exeter Mail on Saturday night, is the property of Mr. Wardel; it is only twelve hands high; three grooms had the leading of it, and Mr. Wardel went off with the Mail. It was accompanied from town by several amateurs, as far as the second stage. The poney and its conductor arrived at Salisbury at the same time with the mail coach; there they gave it a feed of ale and bread, and started as the mail coach horses were put to, keeping the lead from Salisbury—6 to 4 were betted at that time on the poney, who appeared quite fresh. Within forty miles of Exeter, it was three miles a-head of the mail: bets at that time were 2 to 1 in favour of the poney. The poney entered Exeter forty-five minutes before the mail, which is equal to a distance of ten miles. This little animal lately carried a weighty rider seventy miles in one day. It is accustomed to drink ale and beer, and has frequently drunk a pint of port at a time.

The following instance of canine sagacity is worthy of record:—A dog bred in Hull, and which had never crossed the Humber, by some accident fell from a London trader, on board of which he was, into the sea, off the coast of Lincolnshire, about six miles from shore. After swimming to land, he found his away across the county to Barton, a distance of upwards of 30 miles, and walking into the ferry-boat, was conveyed across the Humber to Hull, where he took up his abode at his old master's, who, as may be imagined, was not a little surprised at his return.

A man named James Wood, was tried at the Cumberland Assizes, for the murder of Margaret Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, of Longburn, and Jane Pattinson, her sister. He had applied for work, as a weaver, at the house of Smith; and after being some time there, he took the opportunity, during the absence of Smith, to murder the two women, and rob the house of some money. He was traced to Scotland, where he was apprehended, and confessed the crime. He was sentenced to death, and was executed on Thursday se'nnight.

At Somerset Assizes Duncan Campbell, high constable of the hundred of Bath-forum, was tried for having fired a loaded pistol at Robert Strong, at Lansdown revel, the contents of which entered the abdomen of Strong, and caused his death the third day after. He was found guilty of *manslaughter*, and sentenced to pay a fine of 5*l.* to the King, and to be imprisoned in the county prison for three calendar months.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. F. Handley, J. Handley, and Reynolds, Newark-upon-Trent, merchants.—E. Smith and J. Smith, Thomas, Yorkshire, dyers.—Hardwick and Cavendish, Manchester.—Carr and Van Heythuysen, Bedford-row, solicitors.—Jones and Smedley, Liverpool.—John Williams, Jane Williams, and Plaistow, coopers, Liverpool.—Birch and Newton, copperas manufacturers, Failsworth, Manchester.—Young and Morrison, dealers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

William Williamson, Gringley on the Hill, Nottingham, cornfactor.

W. Ainsworth, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

John Owen Parr, Suffolk-lane, insurance-broker, from Sept. 13 to Nov. 1.

Daniel Bloom, Trowse Millgate, Norwich, merchant, from Aug. 27, to Oct. 8.

James Smith, Little Pulteney-street, tallow-chandler, from Sept. 6 to Oct. 23.

BANKRUPTS.

John Williamson, Whitegate End, Chadderton, Lancaster, victualler, to surrender Sept. 27, 28, and Oct. 11, at eleven, at the White Bear Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Partington, Oldham-street, Manchester; and Mr. Hurd, Temple, London.

Richard Gorton and John Gorton, Cuckney, Nottingham, merchants, Sept. 6, at four, 22, and Oct. 11, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Manchester.—Attornies, Mr. Cooke, Salford, Lancaster; and Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, London.

J. Hopwood, Manchester, joiner, Sept. 28, 29, and Oct. 11, at two, at the Commercial Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Hewitt, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, London.

George Griffin, Weldon, Northampton, linen-draper, Sept. 22, at five, 23, and Oct. 11, at ten, at the Swan Inn, Oundle. Attornies, Messrs. Robert and Cayrer Sherard, at Oundle.

Thomas Williams, Caerphilly, Glamorgan, wool-manufacturer, Sept. 7, 8, and Oct. 11, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Cardiff.—Attornies, Mr. Lewis, Cardiff; and Messrs. Price and Browne, Lincoln's-Inn.

James Corbin Hayward, Chamber's-street, Goodman's-fields, purser, Sept. 10, 20, and Oct. 11, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. A. and J. Westons, Fenchurch-street.

John Allmond, Pickett-street, haberdasher, Sept. 3, 10, and Oct. 11, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Swaine, Stevens and Maples, Old-Jewry.

Anthony Barrett, Swindon, Wilts, shop-keeper, Sept. 15, 16, and Oct. 11, at eleven, at the Greyhound, Bath. Attornies, Mr. Webb, Fountain-buildings, Bath; and Mr. Austice, Temple, London.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 24. John Whitaker, Salford, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Manchester.

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Sept. 24. Thomas Richardson and Thomas Worthington. Manchester, merchants, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Deansgate, Manchester.

Oct. 7. Howsen Edwards and Granville Duplex, Leeds, cloth-merchants, at three, at the Three Legs, Leeds.

Nov. 1. Striblehill Norwood May, Great Saint Helen's, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Oct. 21. John Scott, Rochdale, Lancashire, shop-keeper, at twelve, at the Roebuck Inn, Rochdale.

Sept. 27. William Holloway and Thomas Greening, Carn, Glostershire, clothiers, at eleven, at the Old Bell Inn, Dursley.

Sept. 23. Benjamin Williams, Liverpool, woollen draper, at twelve, at the Star and Garter Tavern, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES, SEPT. 20.

Joseph Dunn and Charles Robertson, Wood-street, Cheapside, factors.—Thomas Cottou, Grove, Hackney, insurance-broker.—John Birks and William Birks, Lane-End, Staffordshire, potters.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.

Downing-street, Sept. 2, 1808.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were last night received from Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard and Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated from Head-Quarters at Lourinha, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and brought by Capt. Campbell, Aid-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Head-Quarters at Caldas, the 16th of Aug. 1808.

I marched from Lyria on the 13th, and arrived at Alhobaça on the 14th, which place the enemy had abandoned in the preceding night; and I arrived here yesterday. The enemy, about 4000 in number, were posted about ten miles from hence, at Boriça; and they occupied Brilos, about three miles from hence, with their advanced posts. As the possession of this last village was important to our future operations, I determined to occupy it; and as soon as the British infantry arrived upon the ground, I directed that it might be occupied by a detachment, consisting of four companies of riflemen of the 60th and 95th regiments. The enemy, consisting of a small piquet of infantry, and a few cavalry, made a trifling resistance and retired; but they were followed by a detachment of our riflemen to the distance of three miles from Brilos. The riflemen were then attacked by a superior body of the enemy, who attempted to cut them off from the main body of the detachment to which they belonged, which had now advanced to their support; larger bodies of the enemy appeared on both the flanks of the detachment, and it was with difficulty that Major-General Spencer, who had gone out to Obidos when he had heard that the riflemen had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, was enabled to effect their retreat to that village. They have since remained in possession of it, and the enemy have retired entirely from the neighbourhood.

In this little affair of the advanced posts, which was occasioned solely by the eagerness of the troops in pursuit of the enemy, I am concerned to add, that Lieutenant Bunbury, of the 2d battalion of the 95th, was killed, and the Hon. Capt. Pakenham wounded, but slightly; and we have lost some men, of whose number I have not received the returns.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Action at Lourinna, August 15, 1808.

5th batt. 60th foot—1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded; 17 rank and file, missing.

2 batt. 95th foot—4 rank and file, missing.

Officers Killed and Wounded.

95th foot—Lieutenant Bunbury, killed; Captain the Hon. H. K. Pakenham, wounded. *G. B. Tucker, Dep. Adj. Gen.*

Head-Quarters, at Villa Verde, August 17, 1808.

My Lord,

The French General Laborde having continued in his position at Roleia since my arrival at Caldas, on the 15th instant, I determined to attack him in it this morning. Roleia is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the Southward by mountains, which join the hills, forming the valley on the left, looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Obidos, from whence the enemy's piquets had been driven on the 15th, and from that time he had posts in the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in his rear.

I have reason to believe that his force consisted of at least 6000 men, of which about 500 were cavalry, with 5 pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that Gen. Loison, who was at Rio Major yesterday, would join Gen. Laborde by his right in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed accordingly, and the army having broken up from Caldas this morning, was formed into three columns; the right, consisting of 1200 Portuguese infantry and 50 Portuguese cavalry, destined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear; the left, consisting of Major-Gen. Ferguson's and Brigadier-Gen. Bowes's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and twenty British and twenty Portuguese cavalry, were destined, under the command of Major-Gen. Ferguson, to ascend the hills at Obidos, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his post at Roleia; this corps was also destined to watch the motions of Gen. Loison, on the enemy's right, who I had heard had moved from Rio Major towards Alcoentre last night. The centre column, consisting of Major-Gen. Hill's, Brig.-Gen. Nightingale's, Brig.-Gen. Craufurd's, and Brig.-Gen. Fane's brigades (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Major-Gen. Ferguson), and 400 Portuguese light infantry, the British and Portuguese cavalry, a brigade of nine-pounders, and a brigade of six-pounders, were destined to attack Gen. Laborde's position in front.

The columns being formed, the troops moved from Obidos about seven o'clock in the morning. Brig.-Gen. Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley; and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-Gen. Hill's brigade, formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Craufurd moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of Brig.-Gen. Craufurd's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade (the 50th and 91st), and half of the nine-pounder brigade were kept as a reserve in the rear.

Major-Gen. Hill and Brig.-Gen. Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and, at the same moment, Brig.-General Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right; the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left; and Major-Gen. Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes into the mountains with the utmost regularity and the greatest celerity; and, notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss in the plain.

It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position which he had taken up. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen as to defeat the enemy completely.

The Portuguese infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade and the 5th regiment moved up a pass next on the right; and the 29th regiment, supported by the 9th regiment, under Brigadier-General Nightingale, a third pass; and the 45th and 82d regiments, passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiment. These regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks: the defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant Officer, the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, who distinguished himself upon this occasion.

The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left, and they were afterwards supported by the 5th regiment, and by the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right; and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees. The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon

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the 29th and 9th regiments, supported, as I have above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army; in all of which he was, however, repulsed; but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing, principally, to my want of cavalry, and secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountains with celerity, a sufficient number of troops, and of cannon, to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great; and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity, and defended them most gallantly. But I must observe that although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were, from unavoidable circumstances, only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank companies of Major-General Hill's Brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy:—their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendation.

I cannot avoid to take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments for the aid and support I received from all the general and other officers of this army. I am particularly indebted to Major-General Spencer for the advice and assistance I received from him;—to Major-General Ferguson for the manner in which he led the left column, and to Major-General Hill, and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Fane for the manner in which they conducted the different attacks which they led. I derived most material assistance also from Lieut.-Col. Tucker and Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst in the Offices of Deputy-Adjutant and Deputy Quarter-Master General, and from the Officers of the Staff employed under them. I must also mention that I have every reason to be satisfied with the artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Robe.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a return of killed, wounded and missing. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Arthur Wellesley.*

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesey, K. B. on the 17th of August, 1808.

Head-Quarters, Lourinha, Aug. 18, 1808.

General Staff—1 captain, killed.

Royal Artillery—1 captain, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 captain, wounded.

1st Brigade—Major-General Hill.

5th foot—3 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 39 rank and file, wounded.

9th foot—4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 49 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing.

38th foot—1 rank and file, wounded.

3d Brigade—Brigadier-General Nightingale.

29th foot—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 serjeants, 31 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 105 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, missing.

82d foot—6 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.

5th Brigade—Brigadier-General Craufurd.

45th foot—1 ensign, killed; 1 lieutenant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

50th foot—2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.

91st foot—none killed or wounded.

4th Brigade—Brigadier-General Bowes.

6th foot—1 captain, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

32d foot—1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade—Major General Ferguson.

36th foot—none killed or wounded.

40th foot—1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.

71st foot—1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.

6th, or Light Brigade—Brigadier-General Fane.

2d batt. 95th foot—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 3 serjeants, 25 rank and file, wounded, 7 rank and file, missing.

5th batt. 60th foot—3 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 staff, 5 serjeants, 34 rank and file, wounded; 16 rank and file, missing

Cavalry.

29th light dragoons—1 horse, killed; 3 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 63 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 6 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 20 serjeants, 295 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 68 rank and file, missing.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, on the 17th of August, 1808.

General Staff—Captain R. J. Bradford, 3d regiment foot guards, deputy assistant adjutant-general, killed.

Royal Artillery—Captain H. Geary, killed.

Royal Engineers—Captain Howard Elphinstone, badly wounded.

5th foot—Major Emes, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Doyle, wounded.

9th foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, severely wounded; Major Molle, wounded; Captain Saukey, wounded; Ensign Nichols, wounded.

29th foot—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. G. A. F. Lake, killed; Majors G. Way and Thomas Egerson, wounded; Captains P. Hodge and A Patison, wounded; Lieutenants R. Birmingham, St. John W. Lucas, and Robert Stamus, wounded; Captain George Tod, missing; Lieutenants W. Birmingham, Ambrose Newbold, and Thomas Langton, missing.

6th foot—Captain John Currey, slightly wounded.

45th foot—Ensign Dawson, killed; Lieutenant Burke, slightly wounded.

82d Foot—Lieut. R. Reid, dangerously wounded.

60th foot—Lieutenant Kiety, slightly wounded; Ensign Dawes, slightly wounded; Adjutant De Gilso, slightly wounded.

95th foot—Captain Creagh, slightly wounded; Lieutenants Hill and Cortman, slightly wounded.

Total—4 officers, killed; 20 officers, wounded; 4 officers, missing: 3 non-commissioned officers and drummers, killed; 20 non-commissioned officers and drummers, wounded; 2 non-commissioned officers and drummers, missing: 68 rank and file, killed; 295 rank and file, wounded; 68 rank and file, missing: 1 horse, killed; 2 horses, wounded.

Total officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and horses killed, wounded, and missing, 482.

G. B. Tucker, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters at Lourinha, August 18, 1808.

My Lord,

Since I wrote to you last night, I have heard from Brigadier-General Anstruther, that he is on the coast of Piniche, with the fleet of victuallers and store ships, in charge of Captain Bligh of the Alfred, with a part of the force detached from England under Brigadier-General Ackland, in consequence of the receipt of orders which I had left at Mondego Bay for General Ackland, which he had opened. I have ordered Brigadier-General Anstruther to land immediately, and I have moved to this place, in order to protect his landing, and facilitate his junction.

General Loison joined General Laborde in the course of last night at Torres Vedras; and I understand that both began their march towards Lisbon this morning: I also hear that General Junot has arrived this day at Torres Vedras, with a small corps from Lisbon; and I conclude that the whole of the French army will be assembled between Torres Vedras and the capital, in the course of a few days. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Arthur Wellesley.*

To the Hon. Lord Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, Maceira, Aug. 21, 1808.

My Lord,

The report which I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship, made at my request to Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, conveys information which cannot but prove highly gratifying to his Majesty.

On my landing this morning, I found that the enemy's attack had already commenced, and I was fortunate enough to reach the field of action in time to witness and approve of every disposition that had been, and was afterwards made by Sir Arthur Wellesley, his comprehensive mind furnishing a ready resource in every emergency, and rendering it quite unnecessary to direct any alteration.

I am happy on this occasion to bear testimony to the great spirit and good conduct displayed by all the troops composing this gallant army in this well-contested action.

I send this dispatch by Captain Campbell, Aid-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, no person being better qualified to give your Lordship information. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Harry Burrard, Lieut.-Gen.*

To the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Vimiera, August 21, 1808

Sir,

I have the honour to report to you, that the enemy attacked us in our position at Vimiera this morning.

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The village of Vimiera stands in a valley, through which runs the river Maceira; at the back, and to the Westward and Northward of this village, is a mountain, the western point of which touches the sea, and the eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha and the Northward, to Vimiera. The greater part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery; Major-Gen. Hill's brigade being on the right; Major-Gen. Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights, separated from the mountain. On the eastern and southern side of the town is a hill which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the westward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neighbourhood to the Southward and Eastward, on which Brig.-Gen. Fane was posted with his riflemen, and the 50th regiment, and Brig.-Gen. Anstruther with his brigade, with half a brigade of six-pounders and half a brigade of nine-pounders, which had been ordered to the position in the course of last night. The ground over which passes the road from Lourinha commanded the left of this height, and it had not been occupied, excepting by a piquet, as the camp had been taken up only for one night; and there was no water in the neighbourhood of this height.

The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley, between the hills on which the infantry stood; both flanking and supporting Brigadier-General Fane's advanced guard.

The enemy first appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry on our left upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; and Major-General Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the Ravine to the heights, on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon; he was followed successively by Brig.-General Nightingale with his brigade, and three pieces of cannon; Brigadier-General Ackland with his brigade, and Brigadier-General Bowes with his brigade. These troops were formed (Major-General Ferguson's brigade in the first line; Brigadier-General Nightingale's in the second; and Brigadier-General Bowes's and Ackland's, in columns in the rear) on those heights, with their right upon the valley which leads into Vimiera; and their left upon the other Ravine, which separates these heights from the range which terminates at the landing-place at Maceira. On these last-mentioned heights, the Portuguese troops which had been in the bottom, near Vimiera, were posted in the first instance, and they were supported by Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade.

The troops of the advanced guard on the height to the southward and eastward of the town were deemed sufficient for its defence, and Major-General Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain on which the great body of the infantry had been posted, as a support to these troops, and as a reserve to the whole army. In addition to this support these troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of their right.

The enemy's attack began in several columns upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion, 43d regiment, were likewise closely engaged with them in the road which leads into Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the 2d battalion 52d regiment, which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank.

Besides this opposition given to the attack of the enemy on our advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in flank by Brigadier-General Ackland's brigade in its advance to its position on the heights on the left, and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns by the artillery on those heights.

At length, after a most desperate contest, the enemy were driven back in confusion from this attack with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by the detachment of the 20th light dragoons, but the enemy's cavalry were so much superior in numbers that this detachment has suffered much, and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was unfortunately killed.

Nearly at the same time the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha. This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 36th, 40th, and 71st regiments; and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him supported by the 82d, one of the corps of Brigadier-General Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line; by the 29th regiment, and by Brigadier-General Bowes's and Ackland's brigade, while Brigadier-General Craufurd's Brigade, and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Major-General Ferguson's brigade six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded.

The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover a part of his artillery by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him again to retire with great loss.

In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal was employed under the command of the Duke D'Abrantes in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which not more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat, and has lost 13 pieces of cannon, 23 ammunition waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer (Beniere) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken.

The valour and discipline of his Majesty's troops have been conspicuous upon this occasion, as you, who witnessed the greatest part of the action, must have observed; but it is a justice to the following corps to draw your notice to them in a particular manner, viz.—the royal artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robe; the 20th dragoons, which had been commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor; the 50th regiment, commanded by Colonel Walker; the 2d battalion 95th foot, commanded by Major Travers; the 5th battalion, 60th regiment, commanded by Major Davy; the 2d battalion 43d, commanded by Major Hull; the 2d battalion 52d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ross; the 97th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon; the 36th regiment, commanded by Colonel Burne; the 40th, commanded by Colonel Kemmais; the 71st, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Pack; and the 82d regiment, commanded by Major Eyre.

In mentioning Colonel Burne, and the 36th regiment to you upon this occasion, I cannot avoid to add that the regular and orderly conduct of this corps throughout this service, and their gallantry and discipline in action have been conspicuous.

I must take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to the General and Staff Officers of the army. I was much indebted to Major-General Spencer's judgment and experience, in the decision which I formed with respect to the number of troops allotted to each point of defence; and for his advice and assistance throughout the action. In the position taken up by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, and in its advance upon the enemy, that officer shewed equal bravery and judgment; and much praise is due to Brigadier-General Fane, and Brigadier-General Anstruther, for their gallant defence of their position in front of Vimiera, and to Brigadier-General Nightingale, for the manner in which he supported the attack upon the enemy, made by Major-General Ferguson.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Tucker, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, and the officers in the departments of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens, and the officers of my personal staff, rendered me the greatest assistance throughout the action.

I have the honour to inclose herewith, a return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Arthur Wellesley.*

N. B. Since writing the above, I have been informed that a French General officer, supposed to be General Thiebault, the Chief of the Staff, has been found dead upon the field of battle. A. W.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. on the 21st. of August, 1808.

Head-Quarters, Vimiera.

General Staff—1 captain, wounded.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file wounded, 2 horses, wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 lieutenant, missing.

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20th Light Dragoons—1 lieutenant-colonel, 19 rank and file, 20 horses, killed; 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, 10 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 1 drummer, 9 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

1st Brigade—Major-General Hill.

5th foot—none killed or wounded.
9th foot—none killed or wounded.
38th foot—none killed or wounded.

2d Brigade—Major-General Ferguson.

36th foot—7 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 34 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, missing.

40th foot—6 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 28 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file, missing.

71st. foot—12 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 6 serjeants, 86 rank and file, wounded.

3d Brigade—Brigadier-General Nightingale.

29th foot.—2 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, wounded.

32d Foot—1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 51 rank and file, wounded.

4th Brigade—Brigadier-General Bowes.

6th foot—none killed or wounded.
32d foot—none killed or wounded.

5th Brigade—Brigadier-General Craufurd.

45th foot—none killed or wounded.
91st foot—none killed or wounded.

6th Brigade—Brigadier-General Fane.

50th foot—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 61 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

5th Bat. 60th foot—14 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file, wounded; 10 rank and file, missing.

2d Bat. 95th foot—1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 13 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

7th Brigade—Brigadier-General Anstruther.

2d bat. 9th foot—3 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, wounded.

2d bat. 43d foot—1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 68 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 12 rank and file, missing.

2d bat. 52d foot—3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 31 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

97th foot—4 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 14 rank and file, wounded,

8th Brigade—Brigadier-General Ackland.

2d or Queens—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

20th foot—1 lieutenant, killed; 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

Royal Staff Corps—none killed or wounded.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 128 rank and file, 30 horses, killed; 3 majors, 10 captains, 19 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 staff, 27 serjeants, 4 drummers, 466 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 46 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Names of Officers Killed Wounded, and Missing on the 21st of August, 1808.

General Staff—Captain Hardinge, of the 57th foot, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, wounded.

Royal Engineers—First Lieutenant Wells, missing.

20th light dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, killed; Captain Eustace, missing.

20th foot—Lieutenant Brooke, killed; Lieutenant Hogg, wounded.

29th foot—Brigadier-Major A. Creagh, wounded.

36th foot—Captain Herbert, slightly wounded; Lieutenants Hart, Lought, and Edwards, slightly wounded; Ensign Bosell, slightly wounded; Lieutenant and Adjutant Poveah, severely wounded.

40th foot—Captain Smith, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Frankley, slightly wounded.

43 foot—Major Hearne, wounded; Captains Ferguson, Brock, and Haverfield, wounded; Lieutenant Madden, wounded; Ensign Wilson, wounded.

50th foot—Captain A. G. Cooke, killed; Major Charles Hill, wounded; Lieutenants John Kent, John Wilson, and Robert Way, wounded.

52d foot—Captain Ewart, wounded; Lieut. Bell, wounded.

60th foot—Lieut. C. Kirk, wounded; Lewis Reith, wounded.

71st—Capt. A. Jones, slightly wounded; Major Mackenzie, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. D. Pratt, severely wounded; Lieutenants William Hartley, R. Dudgeon, and A. S. M'Intyre, slightly wounded; Ensign W. Campbell, slightly wounded; Acting-Adjutant R. M'Alpine, severely wounded.

82d—Lieutenant R. Donkin, killed.

95th—Lieutenant Pratt, wounded; Ensign W. Cox, wounded.

97th—Major J. Wilson, wounded; Lieut. E. Kettlewell, wounded.

Total.—4 Officers killed; 37 Officers wounded; 2 Officers missing; 3 Non-commissioned officers and drummers, killed; 31 non-commissioned officers and drummers wounded; 3 non-commissioned officers and drummers, missing; 128 rank and file killed; 466 rank and file wounded; 46 rank and file missing; 43 horses killed, wounded and missing.

Total—Officers, non-commissioned officers and drummers, rank and file, and horses, killed, wounded, and missing, 783.

G. B. Tucker, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Ammunition taken in the Action of the 21st Instant.

1 Sixpounder, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, 6 five-and-half-inch howitzers; 2 ammunition waggons; 21 Portuguese ammunition cars; 40 horses; 4 mules.

The above is only the number already received in the Park; but, from several accounts, there are eight more taken from the enemy. The ammunition waggons and cars contain a portion of powder, shells, and stores of all descriptions, and about twenty thousand pounds of musket ammunition.

Wm. Roue, Lieutenant-Col. Commanding R. Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. Tucker, &c. &c.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Silverwood, Mowbray, and Measham, King's-Lynn, Norfolk, brush-manufacturers. Heap and Hodgson, Manchester, linen-drapers. Tucker and Rothwell, Manchester, manufacturers. Albright and Dance, Charlbury, glove-manufacturers. Lancaster and Chester, Howgill, West Riding, Yorkshire, graziers. Maryon, Price, and Maryon, coal-merchants. Hill, Deane, and Hill, Whitechapel, grocers. Horton and Morris, Cheapside, boot and shoe-makers. Child and Sturt, Slinfold, Sussex, mercers. Chandler, Mason, and Chandler, St. Paul's Church-yard, woollen-drapers. H. Robson and J. Robson, Manchester. Sharp and Morris, Birmingham, gun-flint-manufacturers. Simons and Moss, Gun-square, Houndsditch, glass-cutters.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

George Tupper, Linton, Kent, shopkeeper, from Sept. 6 to Oct. 16, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

George Harrison and John Watson, Noble-street, Cheapside, hosiers, from Sept. 6 to 10, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Lupton, Skipton, Yorkshire, hardware shopkeeper, to surrender Sept. 17, 19, and Oct. 15, at eleven, at the Black Horse Inn, Skipton. Attornies, Mr. Scofield, Skipton; and Mr. Swale, Great Ormond-street, London.

Margaret Young, and John Crowley, Leeds, milliners, Sept. 26, 27, and Oct. 15, at eleven, at the Queen's-Head, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attornies, Mr. Carr, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Atkinson, Chancery-lane, London.

Henry Moyle, Fordingbridge, Southampton, tick-manufacturer, Sept. 16, at six, 17, at ten, and Oct. 15, at one, at the Antelope Inn, New Sarum, Wiltshire. Attornies, Mr. Strickland, Fordingbridge; and Messrs. Sandys and Horton, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

Christopher Parnall, St. Austle, Cornwall, merchant, Sept. 19, 20, and Oct. 18, at eleven, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Fowey, Cornwall. Attornies, Mr. Brown, Fowey; and Mr. Hewlett, Roll's Building's, London.

Joseph Ellis Batley, and John Hinchliffe, Meltham, Yorkshire, dyers, Sept. 20, 21, and Oct. 15, at eleven, at the Pack-Horse Inn, Huddersfield. Attornies, Mr. Stephenson, Holmfirth, Huddersfield; and Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane, London.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 21. John Purbrick, Fairford, Gloucestershire, dealer, at the Fleece Inn, Cirencester.

Sept. 21. William Bedford, and Samuel Sumner, Foster-lane, wholesale-linen-drapers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Sept. 27. James Unwin, Wandsworth, miller, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

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Feb. 4. Miles Barber, Lothbury, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Oct. 29. Theophilus Merac, and Moses La Porte Merac, Queen-street, Cheapside, warehousemen, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 1. Bernard Preston, Holborn, linen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 29. Joseph Lovel Phipps, Ivetsea Bank, Staffordshire, innholder, at twelve, at the Lion Inn, Newport.

Sept. 27. Richard Maddocks, Ellesmere, Salop, grocer, at twelve, at the Lion Inn, Newport.

Sept. 27. Joseph Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper, at eleven, at the Crown and Thistle Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Sept. 28. Jonathan Clinton, Newport, skinner, at twelve, at the Lion Inn, Newport.

Sept. 26. Edward Marston, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, cork-cutter, at twelve, at the Three Queens, Burton-upon-Trent.

Oct. 7. William Holdsworth, Addingham, Yorkshire, flax-spinner, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Sept. 28. William Benstead, and John Clark, Halesworth, Suffolk, maltsters, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Aldeburgh.

Sept. 24. Jeremiah Birch, Creeting Saint Peter, Suffolk, butcher, at eleven, at the Angel, Earl Stonham.

Sept. 28. John Simpson, tideman, Colchester, ironmonger, at eleven, at the Griffin Inn, Colchester.

CERTIFICATES, SEPT. 24.

Joseph Cowley, Sheffield, cutler.—James Dovey, Hereford, wine-merchant.—John Bell, Southwood-lane, Highgate.—John Tankard, Birmingham, factor.

[The Gazette also contains a letter from Lieutenant Treacy, of his Majesty's brig Linnet, giving an account of his having captured off Cherbourg, the French lugger privateer of 10 six-pounders and 15 men.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

By an accident, the Bankruptcies of last Tuesday week were omitted—we are compelled, in consequence of the press of Foreign Intelligence, to defer their insertion till next week.

A Subscriber's application, relative to a Map, is in contemplation.

A PORTRAIT OF THE BRITISH HERO,

SIR A. WELLESLEY,

WILL BE GIVEN WITH

THE NATIONAL REGISTER,

ON SUNDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 11.

THE INTERESTING LIFE OF THE HERO WILL ACCOMPANY THE PORTRAIT.

Orders should be immediately sent to the Newsmen, or to the Office, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand, to prevent the possibility of disappointment.

SATYR AND NYMPH—A *fac simile* of an undoubted Roman Painting, discovered among the Ruins of Herculaneum, and considered by Connoisseurs as the most exquisite Specimen of the Ancient Art now extant.—An incomparable PORTRAIT OF LORD HAWKESBURY, from a Painting by T. Lawrence, R. A.—A most interesting Characteristic Whole-length PORTRAIT OF MR. DOWTON, As *Sir Anthony Absolute*, in the Comedy of *The Rivals*.—Three beautifully coloured COSTUMES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND *LE BEAU MONDE CARICATURIST*; Being a Laughable representation of a grown Sportsman in training for the sports of the field, illustrative of a feature of the Work. All these Embellishments are given in the Twenty-sixth Number of LE BEAU MONDE; or, LITERARY and FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE, *which is this day published*, price ONLY HALF-A-CROWN. The Literature of the Work is classically and characteristically illustrative of the Embellishments, and the Work contains, in 64 pages, more original and scientific subjects than any Magazine extant. The preparation of the Twenty-sixth Number has cost upwards of THREE HUNDRED GUINEAS, and nothing but the Proprietors ambition to make *Le Beau Monde Magazine* a National Work, and to excel all others, could have induced them to make such UNCOMMON SACRIFICES to obtain the patronage of the public.

Printed and published by J. B. Bell and J. De Camp, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand; and may be had of every Bookseller throughout the United Kingdom.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

BRITISH VICTORIES OVER THE FRENCH TROOPS.

To-day we have the inexpressible satisfaction of being able to communicate the long-anticipated intelligence of a signal victory gained by our army in Portugal. Whatever way we contemplate this important occurrence, it affords us equal matter for exultation and pleasure. In the midst of those mingled sensations, we felt no surprise, because the cool, determined, persevering valour of our soldiers was never dubious. This is one of those great, comprehensive events, which comes home to the bosom of every Briton; and which will be as rapturously felt on the Shannon as on the Thames. Thanks, heartfelt, inexpressible thanks to our army and their gallant Commander! They have gloriously fulfilled the duties their country expected from them. She entrusted to them the sacred pledge of her glory and reputation; and her confidence has not been disappointed. The vaunted impetuosity and tactical skill of the Gallic *invincibles* were unable to withstand the irresistible impulse of British patriotism, seconded by British bayonets. Distinguished warriors! worthy descendants of the heroes of Agincourt, Cressy, Blenheim, and Minden! You have gloriously begun a campaign, whose object is no less than the emancipation of Europe, from the most loathsome and dangerous despotism, that ever scourged mankind. You have been sent to rescue the country of the most ancient, the most faithful of our Allies, from the fangs of the monsters who had been so long preying on their vitals; and after having finished this glorious achievement, you are hastening to co-operate with a distinguished people, whose annals are only a recapitulation of victories; whose fields, whose mountains, whose cities, present eternal monuments of success against the Carthagenians, Romans, and Moors. Whose sense of honour is equal to their bravery, and whose integrity is only rivalled by their patriotism. When all Europe lay trembling and appalled at the feet of an inexorable and haughty adventurer, this generous nation spurned every kind of compromise with the daring ruffian, and formed unanimously the resolution rather to cover their native fields with their mangled carcasses, and those of their parents, their wives, and their children, than to consent to the slavery of their country. Their success has been correspondent with their determination, and the sanctity of their cause. You are going now not so much to assist them in delivering their country from their infamous invaders—they have already achieved that themselves—but to rival and participate in their future exploits, in that very country, from whence, for more than sixteen years, myriads of revolutionary harpeys have taken their flight, to ravage and pollute the temples, the habitations, and the fields of the neighbouring nations. Your country will unceasingly follow you in this distinguished career. Her gratitude will be even superior to your exploits; and when you return, crowned with victory and the benedictions of the universe—you will find in the applause of your countrymen, and the joyful tears of your relatives and friends, an ample compensation for your honourable services.

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Such are the grateful effusions of every Briton on reading this important intelligence. Not one of our victories, by sea or land, distinguished as they have been, since the beginning of the Revolutionary War, has excited more universal transports. Our naval superiority was universally acknowledged. But this has removed every doubt from the mind of the most sceptical, every particle of anxiety from the breast of the most timorous, that *the bravery and discipline of our land armies* are not only equal, but infinitely superior to those of every other people existing.—What proud sensations must this conviction excite in our bosoms! What a field does it open to an aspiring and opulent community! We are the only people mentioned in history, whom the commerce and the riches of the world have not been able to corrupt. If any thing surpasses our national riches, it is our national energy. Let no false squeamishness, no false glare of political morality on the part of methodistical Statesmen, prevent us from pursuing the career of aggrandisement, which our resources, moral and physical, point out to us. Nothing is stationary in this world. If a State does not go forwards, it inevitably goes backwards. This is a moral and political axiom. Let us multiply our armies in this portentous crisis. The news of our victory will soon spread from one extremity of the Continent to another. It will have more effect on rousing their dormant energies, than any other circumstance which could have occurred. Let us guide their efforts, let us encourage their exertions against the common enemy; and when they see a hundred thousand British soldiers, not disgracefully cooped up in their island—the descendants of the Edwards and the Henrys confined to their shores!!—but encamped on the Plains of Picardy, they will recollect what their united efforts had formerly done under the guidance of a Marlborough. Is this language too bold? Is this opinion unsupported by precedent, or invalidated by present feeling and occurrences?—No. In the universal confusion which will soon take place on the Continent;—in the general friction, moral and national, which will ensue, if we do not seize on the supremacy, another more daring nation will do it. Let us resume our ancient motto: *that not a single cannon shall be fired in Europe without our permission!* Woe to the people who do not seize the advantages of the situation and the moment! Woe to the Statesman, who is scared from the pursuit of a great object, by the scruples of the conscientious, or the resistance of a faction! In politics, the morality of a people is security and greatness;—their immorality arises from weakness and lethargy. The same moral rule is applicable to states as individuals,—only the active and enterprising develope those great virtues which raise states and individuals to the summit of greatness and vigour; whilst inaction engenders all those loathsome vices and nasty passions which are productive of moral turpitude and physical debility.

A letter has been received at Lloyd's, from Oporto, dated August 28, which states, that the French army under General Junot had evacuated Lisbon, after plundering the place of twenty-three waggon loads of valuables, and on the 24th had an action with the British army, in which General Loison and 5000 French were killed, Gen. Junot and the rest of his army taken prisoners. Upon the French evacuating Lisbon, the Russian fleet hoisted Portuguese colours.

The glorious intelligence of the Victory obtained under Sir Arthur Wellesley, was brought about eight o'clock on Thursday night to Lord Castlereagh's Office by Captain Campbell. It was soon after communicated by his Lordship to the Lord Mayor.

COPY.

"Downing-street, September 1, 1808.

"My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Captain Campbell arrived this evening with dispatches from Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Vimiera, the 22d ult. giving an account of two Victories obtained over the French arms in Portugal—the first on the 17th at Zambugeira, over the advanced corps of the French, consisting of 6000 men, commanded by Generals Laborde and Brenier, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 1500 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners; the second, over the whole of the French army in Portugal, consisting of 14,000 men, commanded by General Junot, wherein the French were completely defeated, with the loss of 13 pieces of cannon, 23 tumbrills of ammunition, and about 3,500 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

"In consequence of this action, General Kellerman arrived with a flag of truce at Head-quarters on the 23d, to treat for terms.

"Lieut.-General Burrard landed, and arrived in the field of action after the battle had commenced on the 21st ult.; but he generously declined taking the command from Sir Arthur Wellesley. On the 22d, Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple landed, and took the command.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "Castlereagh.

"*To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor*, &c."

As soon as Sir Arthur Wellesley was joined by General Spencer, he lost no time in advancing into the country. By the 15th, the opposing armies had approached so near each other, that an affair of outposts took place on that day near Opedas. On the following day the British army halted. On the 17th, our troops came up with the advanced corps of the French, amounting to 6000 infantry and 800 cavalry. They were most advantageously posted in the passes: but as Sir Arthur had fallen in upon their line of march, he was under the necessity of attacking them, though the advantages were on their side. Only part of our force was engaged, chiefly the 5th, 9th, 29th, 60th, and 95th regiments; of these the 29th and 95th bore the brunt of the battle. Nothing could exceed the steady discipline, and the cool and determined courage with which our troops advanced to the attack. It was a very severe conflict, but here it was remarked that our artillery was infinitely better served than that of the French, vuanted to be the best in Europe. The enemy at length yielded to the valour of our countrymen, and fell back in confusion, with the loss of 1500 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. On the 18th and 19th Sir Arthur continued his pursuit of the enemy. On the 20th, he halted, and drew off nearer the sea, to cover the landing of General Anstruther's division. As soon as this junction was effected, the whole army was refreshed after the fatigues they had endured. On the 21st, Sir Arthur found that the enemy were determined to give battle. They commenced the attack at Vemeira, rather before it was expected, and with the utmost gallantry and good order. Their impetuosity was, as usual, extreme; and they hoped by means of it to throw our ranks into confusion, and gain the victory. But they were British troops with whom they had to contend; and our brave army, nothing daunted by the violence of the onset, or the furious fire opened upon them, advanced without firing a gun, with fixed bayonets. The enemy became soon dismayed by this steadiness and coolness, and were forced to fall back. The conflict then began to be most severe and sanguinary—but though the enemy fought with great gallantry and determination, they were never able to make any disadvantageous impression upon our troops. At length victory decided in our favour, and the enemy were completely beaten and dispersed into the woods, contiguous to the scene of action. Junot commanded in person, and his main attack was on our centre and left—our right, containing about 7000 men, was not so much engaged as the other two divisions. Two regiments of grenadiers, the flower of the French army, who composed Junot's

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guard, were cut to pieces to a man. After the battle, 300 of them were found lying dead on the very spot on which they were drawn up. The battle lasted about three hours, and the general result was the complete defeat and flight of the enemy, with the loss of near 4000 men; making their total loss in both actions amount to upwards of five thousand men. That of the British was comparatively small.

The veteran General Ferguson was among those who led the attack. He was accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, Captain Mellish of sporting celebrity; and as he advanced to the charge, at the head of his brigade, he took off his hat, waved it to encourage his men, in order that, in the first place, they might be enabled to distinguish him throughout; and, in the second, that they might be inspirited to imitate his coolness and self-possession. Col. Lake fell most nobly, as he led his grenadiers through one of the passes, the difficulties of which defy all description. The 36th, commanded by Colonel Burns, performed prodigies. He had enjoined his men, it seems, to with-hold their fire; but as the enemy continued firing with great effect, one or two young soldiers discharged their muskets —Colonel Burns immediately called out, "If I knew the fellow who has just fired, I would knock him down." This remark, at a moment when so many were knocked down by the enemy's bullets, excited no small degree of merriment among his men, notwithstanding the rather serious solemnity of the scene in which they were acting.

The charge of the 20th dragoons was most masterly: had there been a larger force of cavalry, the whole of the enemy's force must have been annihilated: as it was, the French generals consider themselves as completely put *hors-de-combat*. Of this General Balitier, at least, whom we made prisoner, was so convinced, that he actually applied to one of the officers of the British Staff to take care of his property, (his share of the plunder,) which he told him was at Torres de la Vedras, describing the house in which it was concealed.

At the conclusion of the battle of the 21st, such was the enthusiasm excited by the result among our generals, that they all, to a man, went up to Sir A. Wellesley, congratulating him on his success, and exclaiming, "This, general, is all your work!" The men sympathised with their leaders, and loudly expressed their satisfaction that their old general, as they called him, had won the battle.

After the decisive battle, Sir Arthur proposed to send off the right wing of his army, which had been less engaged than the other two divisions, to push its way to Lisbon, and interpose itself between that city and the retreating army of the enemy. This, we understand, was adopted, and our troops took the road that leads by the sea, through Torres, Vedras, and Mafra.

The negotiations for the capitulation of the French army continued at the date of Sir Arthur's dispatches. It is said, that in the terms proposed by the enemy, they wished to stipulate for the carrying off their plunder, which they have to an immense amount: but this of course, would not be granted them; and there can be no doubt, that long ere this, the whole of the French army and the Russian fleet, are in our possession.

Gen. Kellerman, who came to propose terms of capitulation, acknowledged, that though the French artillery had hitherto been looked upon as the first in Europe, the British artillery in the battle of the 21st, had been served with far superior skill and dexterity. It is but justice to say at the same time, that the advance in column of the French troops on that occasion, is considered as one of the finest movements that has ever been executed. We have heard it described as a sight most sublimely awful.

Junot harangued his troops in the morning, and immediately before the battle, said to them—"Comrades, there are the English, and behind them is the sea—be cool and steady, you have only to drive them into it!" The order issued by Sir Arthur Wellesley to his troops, was briefly and simply this:—"My brave countrymen! drive the French out of the passes on the road to Lisbon;" and his order was fully and promptly executed. It was the French General Shibault who was killed, and General Bernier who was wounded and made prisoner. Loisson was missing, and supposed to be among the slain.

When General Bernier was taken by one of our grenadiers, he offered him his purse and watch to let him go; but the grenadier spurned the offer, brought the General to his Colonel, and was rewarded by Sir Arthur Wellesley with a purse.—The French General expressed to the English Colonel much surprize at the disinterestedness of the grenadier.—"Don't be surprised," said the Colonel, "We are not come as robbers."—Bernier then addressing himself to Sir A. Wellesley, said. "From the manner in which you have fought, I suppose you have got the picked men of the army of England."—"By no means," replied Sir Arthur, this is only a specimen of what the rest are."

GENERAL ORDERS

ISSUED BY GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, AFTER THE BATTLES OF THE 17TH AND 21ST.

"*Head-quarters, Lourenha, Aug.* 22.

"The Lieutenant-General was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the troops in the action of yesterday, particularly with the gallantry displayed by the 5th, 9th, 38th, 60th, and 95th regiments, to whose lot it principally fell to engage the enemy.

"From the specimen afforded yesterday, of their behaviour in action, the Lieutenant-General feels confident that the troops will distinguish themselves whenever the enemy may give them another occasion, and it is only necessary for him to recommend to them a steady attention to their preservation of order and regularity, and strict obedience to the commands which the Officers may give.

"*G. B. Tucker, D. A. G.*"

"*Head-quarters, Vimeira, Aug.* 21.

"Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley congratulates the army on the signal victory they have this day obtained over the enemy, and returns them his warmest thanks for their resolute and heroic conduct. He experienced the sincerest pleasure in witnessing various instances of the gallantry of the corps, and has in particular to notice the distinguished behaviour of the Royal Artillery; 20th light dragoons; the 29th, 40th, 2d bat. 43d, 50th, 2d bat. 52d, 60th, 71st, 82d, 2d bat. 95th, and 97th regiments.—It will afford the Lieutenant-General the greatest pleasure to repeat to the Commander in Chief, the bravery displayed by all the troops, and the high sense he entertains of their meritorious and excellent conduct throughout the day.

"*G. B. Tucker, D. A. G.*"

As a specimen of the men with whom we have been contending, Capt. Campbell has brought home with him in the Kangaroo, about twenty of Junot's guards. Gen. Bellitier was also anxious immediately to visit England, but Gen. Kellerman advised him to stay to assist his countrymen in drawing up the terms of the capitulation.

The Duke of Abrantes (Junot), and his Secretary, have sent home open letters to their *Duchesses*, that an opportunity may be taken of transmitting them to France. These epistles are very laconic. They only assure their Ladies, they are in perfect health; and express a wish that they may be equally so. Not a word of battles, much less of *defeats*.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM VIEMORA, 22 MILES FROM LISBON, AUG. 22.

"On the 17th our brave fellows forced a pass maintained by 6000 French, which exploit none but British troops could have achieved.

"Our light companies charged and routed the French with dreadful slaughter. Not more than two men could pass at a time. I have no time to inform you of a more glorious action fought yesterday at this place. We marched on this ground on the 10th inst. rested the 20th, and on the 21st, about nine A. M. we saw the enemy advancing over the hills, about 12 to 15,000 men. Part of our army moved off towards the sea, and the remainder stood in their lines, and waited the enemy's coming up, which they did in a most determined resolute manner, driving our advanced posts before them.

"At length the right of our army charged them, took 16 pieces of ordnance, waggons, horses, &c. The enemy thought to cut off our left, and charged about 5000, but they were completely routed with great slaughter, and lost their general in command. The 82d lost an Officer, Lieut. Deniel. We were

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completely victorious. The enemy lost 4600 men—their knapsacks were full of plunder—money, church plate, &c. I have a large chalice, taken out of one of their pockets—I have been now 14 days, and never had my clothes off. The enemy poisoned some of the wells on the 17th, of which some men were poisoned. I saw one of the 32d, and one of the 6th, in the agonies of death after drinking it.—Adieu! I write this on the ground."

The accounts from Spain will be equally gratifying to our Readers. That generous and high-minded community, whose devotion to the independence of their country, whose persevering bravery, whose patience under the greatest difficulties and privations, whose enthusiastic attachment to their young monarch, place them on a footing of equality with any people, modern or ancient, continues to obtain the most brilliant victories over their perfidious invaders. The Spanish Gazettes to the 22d corroborate the continued flight of Joseph Bonaparte from Spain; the evacuation of Burgos by the troops under the command of Bessieres, on the approach of Blake and Cuesta, and a complete victory gained by General Palafox over 11,000 Frenchmen, under Lefebvre, who made another desperate attack on Saragossa. In this last assault the enemy lost 5000 men, several pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition. The enemy were pursued by 14,000 Patriots, 4000 of whom were regular troops; and the French were completely driven out of Arragon. Moncey, who, with the remains of his retreating army, effected his retreat through the mountains of Valencia, commands the rear-guard of the retreating French force. The garrison of Barcelona is stated to have offered to capitulate, which, if it does not immediately do, it will be compelled by the Spanish army, which has been conveyed from Majorca by Lord Cochrane to that part of the Spanish coast.

Government have received accounts that General Reding had advanced to Madrid, and that Castanos was shortly expected there, for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of a general Government.

We are happy to find that the inhabitants of Cuba have expressed their determination to support their lawful Sovereign. Their example, we have no doubt, will be followed by the other Spanish Colonies.

Accounts from Holland were received on Friday, stating, that the ports of that country are now open to all exports, except hides, bark, and salt. Should this intelligence prove correct, the cause may not unreasonably be traced to the reverses of the French arms in Spain.

Last week one of our gun-brigs, on the Boulogne station, stood close in shore a few miles to the northward of that place, and, hoisting out a boat, a party landed upon the French coast, and penetrated for three miles into the country, without opposition, or seeing a single French soldier. They distributed several hundred copies of the Spanish Proclamations, &c. translated into French, which were received with avidity by the country people; and returning to their boat, rejoined their vessel without having been observed by any of Bonaparte's myrmidons.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised half an assize, or 2d. in the peck-loaf; to commence to-morrow, when the quartern-loaf of wheaten is to be sold for 12½d. and household 11½d.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived from Windsor, at the Queen's Palace, where he was received by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland. At two o'clock his Majesty held a Private Levee.

His Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council, which was attended by the Duke of Portland and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers.

Mr. Ryder, the Judge-Advocate, laid before his Majesty the proceedings of several Courts Martial.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

Vice-Admiral Dacres, on his return from the command of Jamaica; and his son, Capt. Dacres, on his promotion, and return from the same place. Major-General Sir Charles Green, on his appointment to the command of the 16th regiment of foot. Major-General Skelrett, on his return from Jamaica, presented by Viscount Castlereagh.

His Majesty left the Palace for Windsor about five o'clock.

The Duke of Portland and Mr. Ryder had long audiences, and were the last in attendance.

The Annual Regatta on the Lakes has taken place this year with unusual brilliancy; and was held on Windermere, instead of Keswick the usual place. The morning commenced with all the awful gloom of mists and storms, but the blaze of beauty which shone on the resplendent Lake, induced the amorous Phœbus to put forth his beams and drive away the envious clouds. Sir D. Fleming was Steward of the day, and the company having assembled at an early hour, ten pleasure yatchs, belonging to gentlemen in the neighbourhood, got underweigh; the *race* however was declined, as one of the boats, the Victory, it was well known would distance every competitor. After making a complete circuit of the Lake, the company went on shore at three to a sumptuous dinner, and the evening glided happily on midst mirth and rustic revelry. The rocks, the woods, and all the romantic landscape of Windermere, formed a scene for magic spells and incantations wild, and *all the gentlemen were* of course enchanted by the brilliant display of *Lancashire witches*.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRORDINARY.—Wants Employment a Young Man, *out of place*; understands *taking care of Plate*, can *look after Horses*, *write Proclamations*, and will be happy to put his hand to *any thing*; has been accustomed to travelling in Spain and Italy, but would prefer the *latter*, whilst the former country is in such confusion; understands the cheapest mode of travelling, will go any where *for a crown*, and will *set off in the night* if necessary. Can produce an excellent character when wanted; *is fond of going to church*, and if not engaged before the Christmas Holidays, would be found very useful on Twelfth Night, as he has been accustomed *to play the King*. Enquire of the sign of the Three Jolly Spaniards, as he has removed from over the way.

FASHIONS,

Extracted from Le Beau Monde Magazine.

LADIES' DRESSES.

PROMENADE COSTUME.—An Indian muslin dress, with flat satin sprigs, made high in the back, and brought in a horizontal line round the bosom; it has a hanging collar sewed on to the back and fastened in the front with an antique broach. The sleeves are long and full *à l'eveque*, vandyked at the wrist, and the dress is also vandyked round the bottom, and in a double row round the waist. The hair is dressed in easy flowing curls, with a vandyked bandeau of fawn coloured satin, placed negligently over the left brow, and ornamented with a wreath of variegated flowers, interspersed with jessamine. Such is the costume at the breakfast table, but when preparing for the promenade, the library or the race ground, the *elegante* calls for her *Valencia cap and cloak*; these two articles of dress are in one, and in a style novel and unique; the cap or hood, resembling in shape the cowl of the Order of St. Dominic, is of green lace net, worked with white stripes, with the collar coming on each side of the neck, to this is attached the cloak of green pelong satin, with a vandyke border, edged with narrow white point lace; the *tout ensemble* of this *bizarre* and romantic dress, gives a bewitching interest to the fair wearer, and pleases the fancies of the surrounding *beaux* in recollecting that although their fair companions *wear the cowl*, they have not yet *taken the veil*. Shoes high heeled, and of peagreen; the gloves are of straw coloured kid.

EVENING FULL DRESS.—This dress which for elegance and interest has never yet been exceeded, is the *Pyrenean robe and tunic* of sky-blue sarsnet, over a blue soft satin slip. The robe and tunic have each an Etruscan border, worked on broad white satin, or the border may be enriched with Moresque and Arabesque ornaments according to fancy; the border of the robe is surmounted with an easy flowing wreath of the grape vine worked in dark shades, which, to the eye of taste, gracefully unites the variegated extremity with the broad mass of blue in the robe itself. The tunic is open behind, but fastened with a range of shell clasps, forming a border *à la pelerine*, in allusion to the costume of the romantic ages, when the enthusiastic females of the northern districts of Spain traversed the gloomy

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chain of the Pyrenees in their holy pilgrimages. The back of the tunic is full and drawn to the form round the bosom, the sleeves are short and plain, bordered in the Etruscan or Moresque stile, and seamed in open work, the edge of the bosom is also bordered to correspond with the other parts of the dress. Over this is a most superb drapery of rich point lace, studded with stars, or interspersed with sprigs agreeable to fancy; it is in length six yards, and one in breadth, with a rich fancy-worked border, and is thrown over the shoulder, hanging negligently behind, whilst the ends are brought forward and gracefully twined round the arm, or drawn carelessly across the form with a *piquante* and irresistible simplicity. The hair is dressed *à l'Espagnole*, with a wreath of flowers interwoven; and the shoes are of blue satin.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES.—Blue coats or dark green, with gilt buttons, are now universally worn, but black coat and waistcoat is sometimes adopted by those who wish not to be as every body. The waists of the coats are pretty long, and rather wide, and the waistcoats are a little longer than they have lately been. For morning wear, either in town or at the watering places, the plover mixture is coming into vogue, single breasted, and with basket buttons; printed striped waistcoats, and white or nankeen trowsers, or lead-coloured pantaloons, with half-boots. As the Races are now so universal, and the shooting-season just commencing, little variety can, indeed, be expected, but green jackets, and jockey costumes must for some time be the order of the day.

Tuesday a Meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex was convened, at the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney, to take into consideration the relative situations of England with Spain and Portugal, and the propriety of expressing the sense of the County thereupon, as well as of addressing his Majesty on the subject. —A discussion of some length then took place on the propriety of adjournment, and after several other resolutions had been moved and carried, the Meeting resolved to adjourn. The thanks of the meeting were finally voted, and the Sheriffs and the Freeholders were dispersed. No time was appointed for the next meeting.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the destination of the Nottingham was altered to Madras and China, instead of China direct. The Court adjourned at seven o'clock.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. IV.

I venerate the man, whose heart is warm,
Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life,
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honest in the Sacred Cause!—*COWPER.*

REV. GERRARD ANDREWS, D. D.

OF ST. JAMES'S, PICCADILLY.

SUCCESS is too seldom the result of merit. What was once observed of virtue, that it is its own reward, and of vice, that it is its own punishment, may also be affirmed as it respects genius. It is a consoling persuasion, and it would be an encouraging one—if it were true. The fate of GERRARD ANDREWS, notwithstanding, forms a felicitous exception to the lot of talents generally. His deserts have been discovered, confessed, and compensated.

This gentleman is originally from Cambridge; I believe, from Trinity College. He started fairly in the career for clerical preferment; his competition has been open; and his present eminence is as gratifying to the admirers of real worth, as it is honourable to himself. He is deservedly popular. Let not, however, these remarks be misunderstood. To inculcate the notion that abilities will alone insure success to their possessor, is only to elate the ingenious and mislead the unsuspecting. Great as are the talents of Mr. Andrews, admirable as are his literary attainments, unexceptionable as is the reputation of his character, and arduous as have been his exertions, he depended not implicitly on these advantages. Prudence prepared his prosperity. He united himself to a lady of respectable fortune; and his marriage, while it has enriched the store of his private satisfactions, must be considered as having had very beneficial effects on his public progress.

Not to enter into a tedious specification of the various situations which Mr. Andrews has filled as a preacher, it may be sufficient to observe that he was, during many years, alternate Evening Lecturer at the Magdalen and the Foundling Chapels. Here he attracted very considerable attention. So highly were his sermons appreciated, that a Lady of Distinction presented to him a valuable Living in the country, conditioning principally to be there favoured with his labours. He resigned this preferment on being promoted to St. James's.

The circumstances attending his appointment to that church were extraordinary, and ought to be recorded. He obtained it without solicitation, without expectation, on his part; and, at the same time, in opposition to the intrigues of interest and the demands of power. I believe the facts to be these. During the delivery of his Lental Lectures, in 1798*, the present Bishop of London was sensibly struck with the numbers and quality of those who continually resorted to St. James's Church, especially when he contrasted them with the dismaying appearance of the congregation usually attending there. I remember old Dr. Parker, then rector of this place. From never being an interesting divine, he had degenerated into a species of second childhood. His teeth were gone, his sight had waxed dim, his steps were become tremulous, his memory failed him, and his understanding deteriorated. Discontented hearers and deserted pews, the inevitable consequences of inadequate preaching, appealed silently, but powerfully, to the feelings of our present metropolitan prelate. Bishop Porteus, in fine, determined to remedy the evil. Estimating the extensive importance of the situation, and convinced how much depended on the person by whom it might be occupied, he therefore, on the decease of Dr. Parker, nominated Mr. Andrews Rector of St. James's. I have already stated the honourable manner in which the whole transaction was conducted.

This nomination has been productive of effects the most salutary. It has gratified the great body of a wealthy and populous parish; it has infused animation into the religion of a fashionable and commanding part of this town; and it has excited the admiration, and stimulated the exertions, of many of the younger clergy, by making personal merit, instead of particular influence, the standard of promotion. We want more such appointments. It is in vain to deplore the rapid progress of Methodism, but it is something effectually to have resisted it. Fill our national pulpits with able and conscientious preachers, oppose earnestness to declamation, information to ignorance, and with knowledge mingle zeal. This is the legitimate warfare of orthodoxy. If the church is to triumph over her opponents, it must be the triumph of truth, of honesty, of dignity, of ability. She must attach the affection, conciliate the confidence, cultivate the esteem, and command the admiration of her children. All this it is in her power to accomplish!

Of those modern divines, who seem calculated to support the interests and extend the influence of the Church of England, DR. ANDREWS stands conspicuously eminent. I proceed to comment on his Preaching, both as to matter and manner.

Perfectly recollecting his Inaugural Discourse—I mean, the sermon he delivered on taking possession of the Pulpit of St. James's,—and having since frequently heard him, perhaps, while I particularise his excellencies, I may be qualified to point out what I consider to be his defects, as a preacher.

Argumentative, rather than impassioned, he excels in forming striking inferences from circumstances on which others have scarcely touched. His reasonings, which are often novel, are always able, and, generally, conclusive. He is therefore fond of illustrating the Evidences of Christianity; and of enforcing the practice of the Moral Duties, by shewing, in the same way, their propriety and necessity. All that human *information* can supply, or all that human *ingenuity* can suggest, in aid of Divine Truth, as to *elucidation* or *confirmation*, occurs readily to his mind, and is seriously impressed by him on the minds of his auditors. Here he is almost unequalled.

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His deficiencies are as perceptible. He is too dictatorial; he has too much of the *teacher*, but too little of the *preacher*. If he satisfies the judgment, he is too indifferent to the feelings, of his hearers. He always compels consent, but he seldom follows up conviction. He subjugates scepticism, but he operates not on contrition. He confounds the infidel, he establishes the faithful; but, he does not sufficiently alarm the transgressor. Perhaps he has been solicitous chiefly to adapt himself to the character of the age; which, instead of being anxious to understand and imbibe the vital principles of Christianity, calls for fresh demonstrations of the authenticity of the Sacred Scriptures themselves.

When will our established religious ministers confide more in the assurances made by their Divine Master to his first disciples?—"Take no thought, how or what ye shall "speak; for it shall be given you, in that same hour, what "ye shall speak. It is not ye that speak; but the Spirit of "your Father, which speaketh in you." Mr. Andrews is fully acquainted with this consolatory injunction; and, in commenting on the character of the apostle Paul, he has acknowledged its truth, and admired its effects. Still he hesitates to trust himself, even for a few moments, out of the leading-strings of manuscript. I fear this defect is in him irremediable.

There is another topic, however unpleasing it may prove, on which impartiality requires me to dwell. What I now advert to, is his mode of repeating the customary Prayer before the Sermon. I will not harshly call it *indevotion* on his part; but I want words by which otherwise to describe the feeling Mr. Andrews has communicated to me, as it arises from hearing him pronounce this admirable part of our church-service. Nothing can be more improper, not to say unnatural and irreverential, than his hurried and business-like custom of getting over these prayers, particularly the one denominated our Lord's Prayer! He will excuse this freedom of animadversion. While I perceive and attest his merits, I must regret his inadvertencies and errors.

A correspondent wishes to see "more Free-Chapels," and "good pains-taking and regular ministers." There is something antecedent; and that is, *Free-Churches*.—Chapels have some excuse, in levying a sort of *poll-tax*: they have often no parochial resources; they originate in voluntary subscriptions, and they exist by voluntary contributions. Does Mr Andrews know any thing of the *interior* management of his Church? I hope he does not.

Onesimus.

Chapter Coffee-house, Pater-Noster-row.

* See *(exclusively)* THE NATIONAL REGISTER for Sunday, August 21st last, where the *Bishop of London's Preaching* is characterised.

*** Circumstances have induced me to defer an account of the FOUNDLING, and its MINISTERS, till next Sunday. This account has been delayed, not merely from the circumstance of the FOUNDLING CHAPEL having been recently closed; but owing to some extraordinary information, materially affecting the Public, with which I have been recently favoured.

THE THEATRE.

HAY-MARKET.

On Wednesday last a severe battle was fought at this theatre, between a nameless author's friends, and the most reasonable part of the audience. The former poured such a volley of plaudits, that the latter whose only means of attack consisted in the musketry of hisses, were at last overpowered by the superior artillery of their foes. The cause of contention was very slight, for all this mighty bustle arose from a single *Yes or No*, a new farce, the plot of which we would faithfully delineate, did it really deserve so much space and attention.

A wicked hypocritical quaker, who because he knows his intimate friend has settled his fortune on him, should his ward prove unworthy his patronage, blackens the character of the youth, but is ultimately disappointed by his own folly: a young man whose wildness has not impaired the goodness of his heart: an old maid good natured with every one, save her brother; and in raptures with modern improvements: a young girl, who by her labour has supported her brother, a sailor, during a two month's illness: a drunken corporal: an old man obstinate and passionate, a scoffer at present times, and an admirer of the past, form the characters of this afterpiece. A few, improbable mistakes, compose the chief features of its plot; and barrenness of incidents is visible throughout. It cannot boast novelty; for hypocrisy which is the spring of the whole action is now become nearly as common on the stage as in social life. It closes with an appeal to the public, to show whether they were satisfied with its merits *Yes or No*. More than a hundred *Noes* attended by numerous hisses instantly burst forth, but the loudness of the *Yes* compensated for their small number. The author, whoever he be, was at last saved from condemnation by the stentorian lungs of his friends, amongst which three gentlemen in the pit made themselves conspicuous by a tremendous and unceasing discharge of *yes* and *plaudits*, which at last won the night.

The dialogue is chaste, but lays but few claims to wit; the improbabilities with which the plot abounds, are too numerous even for a farce, but the music is pretty, and the acting of the performers excellent. Liston, in *Broadbrim*, was equal to himself in his best characters, Mathews, in *Corporal Barrel*, did more for his part than the author had done; and Farley, in *Captain Fervour*, displayed so much vivacity, mixed with feeling, that we are astonished he is not brought more frequently on the stage at our winter theatres, where he would do honour to many characters, which are now in the hands of actors greatly inferior to him in talent. Mr. Grove gave as much effect to *Sir Barometer Old Style*, and Mrs. Davenport, to *Miss Snap*, as the part required; and Mrs. Liston sang several songs with her usual delightful simplicity and taste.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

It was reported here on Wednesday that the Brest fleet had again ventured out. The following is stated to be an extract from the journal of an officer on board the Minerva.

"*Monday, Aug. 28.*

"The French fleet are again out.—The frigate destroyed was called the Artemise, of 40 guns."

About twenty-five transports sailed from the Nore on Sunday, to proceed to Langeland, for the purpose of bringing away the Spanish troops, who will be furnished here with ammunition and cloathing, before they are sent to Spain. Of the latter they have had no supply whatever since they left their native country.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Wednesday evening, as a young woman, with a child in her arms, was crossing the Strand at the foot of Catharine street, her foot slipped, and the child fell out of her arms. A Gentleman's carriage was passing violently at the time; and the coachman though called to stop, by a boy belonging to Messrs. Anstey and Co. linen-drapers, immediately opposite, drove on, and one of the wheels went over the head of the infant, who was conveyed into the shop of Mr. Stanton, surgeon, dreadfully lacerated, and died almost immediately afterwards. The carriage drove on with the same rapidity through Temple-bar, and along Fleet-street, amidst the cries of "*Stop coach, murder!*" but in vain. It had a yellow body and plated mouldings; the coachman wore a dark blue or brown livery, and drove bay horses. There was no footman behind. The child was the son of Mr. Penny, varnish-maker, in Long Acre.—We hope the coachman will be discovered, for his conduct was most criminal.—A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of the child on Friday, when a Verdict was returned "That the Child came by its death through the extreme negligence of the Coachman, and a deodand of 50*l.* was ordered to be levied on the coach."

BIRTH.

On Tuesday, the 30th ult. Mrs. Fitzhenry, the wife of a soldier in the Life Guards, was brought to bed of four still-born children (all boys), and is now in a hopeful way of recovery.

DIED.

Count Lodovick Tyskewics, formerly Grand Marshal of Lithuania, died lately at Wilna, in the 55th year of his age.

On the 22d of November last, in the fort of Ally Ghur, near Delhi, Lieutenant David Charles Livingstone, youngest son of Sir Alexander Livingstone, Bart. of West-quarter, Stirlingshire.

Lately at Cork, the Right Hon. Lady Ann Margaretta Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Earl of Kerry, and relict of Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, by whom she was left a widow in 1799.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.—Since Monday there is a tolerable good fresh supply of Oats at market, but not much other grain has arrived. Wheat is dull at Monday's prices. Barley sells much as of late. Beans are not lively, but the prices are supported. Our Oat trade was not so brisk to-day as at the beginning of the week, and prices remain without alteration.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	THURSDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	72 a	84	Wheat	72 a	85
Fine ditto	86 a	90	Fine ditto	80 a	90
Rye (New)	44 a	48	Rye (New)	36 a	40
Barley	40 a	46	Barley	42 a	46
Malt (New)	68 a	76	Malt (New)	70 a	76
White Peas, boilers	105 a	115	White Peas, boilers	100 a	115
Grey Peas	55 a	60	Grey Peas	56 a	62
Beans	60 a	65	Beans	60 a	66
Tick ditto (Old)	56 a	62	Tick ditto	56 a	62
Oats	38 a	40	Oats	35 a	37
Poland ditto	41 a	42	Poland ditto	36 a	40
Rape Seed £38 a £40			Rape Seed £37 a £40		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Thursday.	s.	s.	Thursday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	70 a	75	American Flour	44 a	48
Second ditto	63 a	68	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from August 19 to August 26—Total, 6,395 quarters, from 70s. to 91s.—Average 82s. 9½d. or 1s. 7½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending August 27.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	82	1	Beans	63	4
Rye	52	6	Peas	62	1
Barley	43	8	Oatmeal	51	8
Oats	26	9	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, SEPT. 1.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per bl.	20 0 a	23 10	Oats, per qr.	2 6 a	2 10
Barley, per qr.	2 4 a	2 8	Beans, do.	3 2 a	3 8

Peas £0. 0s. a £.0 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 31st of Aug. 1808, is 1*l.* 16s. 3d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	2 10 a	3 5	Kent	2 14 a	4 0
Sussex	2 10 a	3 10	Sussex	3 0 a	3 15
Essex	2 16 a	3 16	Farnham	5 0 a	7 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 15 0	Average	5 17 6
	Straw	1 19 0 a	2 8 0		2 3 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4 12 0 a	6 6 0		6 9 6
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 12 0		6 16 0
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 6 0		2 1 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 10 0		5 17 0
	Clover	7 0 0 a	7 15 0		7 7 6
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 8 0		2 2 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 8 a	5 8	Beef	3 4 a	4 4
Mutton	4 8 a	5 8	Mutton	4 8 a	5 0
Veal	5 0 a	6 4	Veal	4 8 a	5 4
Pork	5 0 a	6 8	Pork	5 0 a	6 0
Lamb	6 0 a	6 6	Lamb	4 4 a	5 8

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 700—Sheep and Lambs, 4,400
Calves, 200—Pigs 200

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	22 a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lbs. per dozen	32 a	37
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	——— 50 a 70lb.	34 a	39
Dressing Hides	16 a	19	——— 80 a 90lb.	36 a	42
Crop Hides for cutting	17 a	22	——— heavy	36 a	38
Flat Ordinary	16½ a	17	Seals, small	36 a	39
Tanned Horse,	20 a	22	——— large, p. doz.	100 a	130

Oak Bark, p. ld. 37*l.* a 38*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heffers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	0 a	11 0
Middling	1 10 a	2 2	Engl. Horse	14 0 a	16 0
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10	Sheatlings	2 0 a	2 6
			Lamb Skins	1 6 a	1 8

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.—Wall's End, 52s. 6d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 51s. 3d.; Others, 50s.

There were 5½ Ships sold—Remain unsold, 3½.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	66 0 a	68 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	94 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	100 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	96 0
——— mottled	— 0 a	110 0	White, do.	89 0 a	90 0
——— curd	— 0 a	116 0	Soap,	— 0 a	92 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	14 0	Graves	— 0 a	16 0
——— mould, do.	— 0 a	15 0	Good Dregs	— 0 a	14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 6d. Clare, 5s. 6d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 6d.—Average 5s. 6d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock			239½	239½	Holiday.	240
3 per Cent. Consol.	66½	66⅝ ½ ⅝	65½ ½ ⅝	65⅝ ½		66⅛ ⅛
3 per Cent. Reduced	66⅛ ⅜	66⅛ ⅜	66⅛ ⅜ ¼	66⅛ ¼	London burnt.	66¼ ½
4 per Cent. Consol.	83⅝ ¼ ⅜ 3	83¾ ¼ 3	82⅝ ¼	82⅝ ⅜		
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	98⅛ 7⅛	98 97⅞	97⅛ ⅜ ½	97⅛ ⅜ ⅛		97⅛ 8
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18 9-16⅛	18⅛ 9-16	18 7-16⅛	18 7-16¼		18⅛ 9-16
Imp. 3per Ct. Ann.	65¼	65⅜ ¼	65¼			
Do. Ann. for 25 Years		7 11-16	7⅛	7 11-16		
Irish 5 per Cent.						97½
South Sea Stock	72¾					
India Stock				178		177¾
Do. Bonds	3, 4 pm.	4, 5 pm.	4, 3 pm.	3, 4 pm.		3, 4 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	4, 6 pm.	3, 6 pm.	6, 4 pm.	3, 6 pm.		3, 6 pm.
Lottery Tickets						
Omnium	1 dis.	1 dis.	1⅛ ⅜ dis.	1⅛ dis.		1 1⅛ ⅛ dis.
Consols for Account	66⅛ ⅜	66⅛ ⅜	66⅛ ⅜	66⅛ ¼		66⅛ ¼
India for Opening						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	0 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	34	5	Palermo	99d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	10	19 2 U.	Leghorn	50½	
Hamburgh	34	0 2½U.	Genoa	43½	
Altona	34	9 2½U.	Venice	52 ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	4	Naples	42	
Do.	23	8 2 U.	Lisbon	60	
Bourdeaux	23	8.	Oporto	70	
Madrid	42	effec.	Dublin	11⅝ per Cent.	
Cadiz	44½	effec.	Cork	11⅝	
			N. Dol. 0s. 0d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	1
Gottenburgh	0	0
Dublin	1	2
Waterford	4	0
Guernsey	1	0
Jersey	1	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 37. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1808. PRICE 8d.

LIFE
OF
LIEUT.-GENERAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K.B.

THE public enthusiasm respecting the gallant Hero of Vimiera has induced us to spare neither Pains nor Expence in procuring a Correct Likeness of this distinguished Warrior; we are also happy to meet the general burst of applause, by presenting to our readers an accurate Military Sketch of his extended and various services, procured by particular favour, and the authenticity of which is indubitable. Sir Arthur is brother to the present Marquis of Wellesley, and the Hon. W. W. Pole, and is third son of the late Earl of Mornington; he was born on the 1st of May, 1769, and went to Eton at an early age, where he laid the foundation of a classical education, but his genius prompting him to the profession of arms, his father, at the Peace of 1783, permitted him to proceed to Angers, in France, in order to study fortification and the other sciences connected with a military life, under the tuition of the celebrated Pignerol. On finishing his studies he received his Ensigncy, not as many young Officers do, merely to sport a sword and cockade, but in order to make the army his *profession*; here he paid that strict attention to his military duties, spending his hours of relaxation in studying the works of the best Authors on the Art of War, that he not only gained the esteem and confidence of his superiors, but prepared himself for those arduous situations in which he has so often gallantly acquitted himself. His rise to the rank of Field Officer was rapid, for at the age of four and twenty, we find him Major in the army, and embarked with that force, which was intended, under the command of Lord Moira, to assist the Royalists in Britanny; but the unfortunate turn of affairs in the Netherlands, rendered it necessary for his Lordship to proceed to Ostend, where he arrived just in time to assist in the evacuation of that post. His Lordship having formed a junction with the British army, was ordered to cover the retreat with his force of 10,000 men, and in this service Major Wellesley had many opportunities of distinguishing himself, particularly at Alost, where they had taken post on the retreat of the Duke of York from Grammont. On the 6th of July the French army had advanced near to Alost, and having attacked the out-posts, drove in all the picquets; but the British rapidly forming kept them in check for a considerable time, and at last obliged them to retire, leaving a number of killed and wounded behind them. During the whole of this memorable retreat, Major Wellesley commanded the rear-guard of this little army, and covered it with a spirited and judicious activity, under the most trying difficulties; so as not only to acquire the approbation of his superiors, but also to raise the admiration of all his brother Officers; some faint idea of the sufferings of the whole detachment may be formed, when we recollect that from the time of their landing at Ostend, they had marched until their embarkation, without either tents or baggage.

Shortly after being promoted to the 33d regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Wellesley accompanied his brother, the then Lord Mornington, to India, and immediately on his arrival was put in orders to embark with his regiment along with the force destined for the attack of Manilla, but the intrigues of France with the native Princes, obliged the new Governor General to change his plans on the instant, and reserve his troops for the defence of the British territories. It was now ascertained that the friendly protestations of Tippoo Sultaun were merely a cloak for his ambitious designs, the Governor General therefore resolved on decisive measures, and the Madras army, under Lieut.-General Harris, received orders to concentrate at Vellore, about which time also the Nizam's contingent, amounting to about 6000 of the Company's troops, and an equal number of his own native infantry, marched from Hyderabad, under the command of Meer Allum Bahauder, and arrived at Vellore in time to join the British army. In order to place the Nizam's force on the most respectable footing, and render it as efficient as possible, the Commander in Chief thought it prudent to augment it with the 33d regiment, giving the command of all the British troops serving with Meer Allum, to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, an arrangement which was highly gratifying to the native General, and gave additional confidence to his army. Having learnt that Tippoo had moved from Periapatam on the 14th of March, 1799, with his whole force, in order to meet the British; our troops at day break on the morning of the 27th marched towards Mallavelly, Colonel Wellesley's division moving so as to cover the army on the left flank, prepared to act according to circumstances. Our army had advanced but a small distance from its ground, when Tippoo's forces were seen drawn up in order of battle; a cannonade immediately commenced on the part of the enemy, which, as the line formed, was answered by our own artillery and soon general.

The crafty Sultaun determined to make a bold push on the Nizam's force, expecting an easy victory; he however only gave Colonel Wellesley an opportunity of distinguishing himself, for a column of two thousand men having moved forward in excellent order, were unexpectedly opposed by the 33d regiment, who coolly reserved their fire, and having received that of the enemy at the distance of 60 yards, gallantly advanced with the bayonet, when the column gave way, and being thrown into disorder, the whole of Tippoo's army re-

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treated with the utmost rapidity towards Seringapatam.—Lieut.-General Harris having taken post with his whole force for the siege of that city, Colonel Wellesley had many opportunities of proving his worth, particularly on the 5th of April, when sent to clear the *Tope* or wood of Sultaun Pettah in order to facilitate the approaches of our troops; and on a subsequent occasion was employed on a service which required both skill and promptitude, for the enemy being still in possession of an entrenchment not more than 230 yards from the head of our approaches, it became necessary to dislodge them, to secure our working parties from their musketry; and the direction as well as execution of this attack being entrusted to the Colonel who that day commanded in the trenches, our troops advanced a little after sunset, threw the enemy into confusion and soon gained their object. Such indeed was the high opinion of the Commander-in-Chief of Colonel Wellesley's professional coolness and intrepidity, that on the never to be forgotten 4th of May, when Seringapatam fell to the British arms, he was stationed in the advanced works with a reserve to the storming party, with general discretionary orders to give his support where it might be necessary. In the General Orders he was particularly noticed for the gallant manner in which he had conducted the several attacks against the outworks of the enemy, and immediately after the capture, was appointed Commandant of Seringapatam, where the order, regularity, and confidence which was soon established, were principally owing to his good sense and activity, as he went personally into the houses of the principal people, placing the most orderly soldiers as safeguards, thus convincing the natives that the English were as much to be loved as friends, as feared when enemies. It having been determined on to restore the ancient line of Princes to the throne of Mysore, and to remove the families of Hyder Ali and Tippoo, to a place of security, the Governor-General expressed the greatest solicitude that the removal should be effected with as much delicacy as possible; his instructions therefore to the Commissioners, of whom Colonel Wellesley was one, were strongly marked with his humane wishes to mitigate the most rigorous parts of this revolution, and the details of this affair fell to the lot of the Colonel as Commandant. When we consider the smallness of the British force at this time in the Mysore, and that a detachment must also be sent to guard the Princes to Vellore, through a country in which they still had many friends, too much praise cannot be given to the Colonel for his prudential precautions which precluded the possibility of commotion or escape; and it is to his discretion, activity, and humanity throughout the whole of this difficult and arduous task, that we are to ascribe the facility with which it was accomplished.

Our limits will not allow us to follow the subject of our biography through every intermediate detail, until he became Major-General, a rank which he attained in 1802, before the breaking out of the Mahratta war, in which he shortly afterwards fully established his character. The immediate cause of this war, it is now well known and acknowledged by all parties was the refusal of the Confederated Chieftains to withdraw those armies which they had collected on the frontier of our Ally the Subahdar of the Deccan; impressed with the necessity of a bold and decisive policy, the Governor-General used every means to establish a connection between the Peishwah and the British Government, so as to afford him a protection and security from Scindiah and Holkar, but as Scindiah after the defeat of Holkar, soon began to shew symptoms of hostilities, an army of observation was formed under Major-General Wellesley, who had orders to communicate during some very delicate negociations with the Resident at Poonah. In the course of this business Scindiah and the other Chiefs sent the most friendly letters to the Major-General, but his sagacity soon discovered that these were merely for the purpose of delay, and having conducted the business with the most consummate skill, and informed his brother of every circumstance, the Governor-General immediately assembled a large force, of which a division was placed under his command with orders to direct his operations against Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, who were posted with an army of 38,000 cavalry and 10,000 infantry at Julgury, at the foot of the Adjuntee Ghaut in the Deccan. He immediately commenced his march against the fortress of Ameednaghur, the Pettah of which was carried by escalade with the utmost gallantry and spirit, and on the 10th of August 1803, batteries were erected against the East, which surrendered two days after, by which the most important advantages were secured.—On the 24th, the Confederate Chiefs entered the Nizam's territories, and directed their march towards Hyderabad the capital, but the Major-General, by his judicious movements, kept them so completely in check, that foiled in their designs, they turned suddenly to the northward where they formed a junction with a large force under Messieurs Pohlman and Dupont, two French Officers who had with them an immense train of artillery; but General Wellesley being joined on the 21st of September at Budnapoor by Colonel Stevenson, with his accustomed promptitude and gallantry determined to attack them before they could strengthen themselves in this position, and a judicious eye may discover a great analogy between his conduct on this occasion, and his quick decision on the late glorious 17th of August, when he forced the passes previous to the battle of the 21st. The British force immediately marched in two divisions, but on the 23d of September, when General Wellesley arrived at Naulnia, he learnt that the Confederates were strongly posted at Assye, with a river in front, whose steep banks were impassable for artillery; though his troops had marched twenty miles through a difficult country, he instantly formed the bold resolution of attacking them without waiting for Colonel Stevenson, and commenced the action on the left, where their guns and infantry were posted, with his small force of 4500 men, although their's consisted of 10,000 infantry, upwards of 30,000 cavalry, and 100 guns. Our little army advanced under a most destructive fire, and finally drove them from their guns, the General himself having his horse shot under him in the hottest of the action; indeed our Hero seems to have displayed the greatest promptitude, judgment, and personal courage, nor did the British troops on any occasion ever shew more exemplary order, firmness, discipline and alacrity; the whole line, which was led by General Wellesley in person, advanced to the charge with the utmost steadiness, although unsupported by artillery, and compelled the enemy, after a hard fought action of three hours, to abandon the field of battle with all their artillery and stores. This gallant conduct of Major-General Wellesley, was recognised by the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament, on the 3d of May, 1804, "for his important, brilliant, and memorable services:" and on the first of September following he was elected a Knight Companion of the Bath.

On his return to Europe, he took his seat as Member for Newport, in Hants, and shewed equal abilities in the Senate as in the field, particularly in the defence of his Brother, from the attacks of a disappointed party. After a life of such activity, he now sought for the calm delights of domestic happiness, and was married to Miss Packenham, of the Longford family, his present amiable Lady, on the 10th of April, 1806; but his talents were not permitted to sink into oblivion, for we find him soon after appointed Chief Secretary to the Duke of Richmond, the Viceroy of Ireland, which also gave him a seat in the Privy Council. From this state of comparative inactivity he was soon called to take part in the memorable attack on Copenhagen, which is too recent to require particular notice; it is sufficient to mention that the Danes having formed an army in Zealand of three or four battalions of disciplined troops, besides a number of armed peasantry, it was found necessary to disperse this force, and keep the country quiet, which service was performed by Sir Arthur, with his usual spirit and humanity.

In 1808, Sir Arthur was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, but his latter exploits are so recent, that we can only refer our readers to the interesting and authentic Plan of Attack at Vimeira, together with the Military Memoir which accompanies it.

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PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF VIMIERA,

FOUGHT ON THE 21ST OF AUGUST, 1808.

The Plan is placed with the South uppermost in order to preserve the relative Situations of Right and Left as described in *The Gazette*.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE
BATTLE OF VIMIERA
SERVING AS AN EXPLANATION TO THE PLATE.

The Battle of Vimiera will be an important era in our History. It is one of those decisive occurrences which not only terminate a campaign, and annihilate the resources of the enemy in that quarter, but produce a decided superiority in the subsequent operations of the victors. In this it bears a strong resemblance to the battles of Marengo, Ulm, and Jena. It has changed completely the character of the war. The French, who had been for so many years in the habit of carrying fire and devastation into the states of their enemies, and of subsisting their armies at their expence, will now be reduced to the necessity of defending their own frontiers against an invading force.

The account transmitted by Sir Arthur Wellesley is so clear, so judicious, that it would be presumption to add any thing to it.

The village of Vimiera stands in a valley, through which runs the river Maceira; at the back, and to the Westward and Northward of this village, is a mountain, the western point of which touches the sea, and the eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha and the Northward, to Vimiera. The greater part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery; Major-Gen. Hill's brigade being on the right; Major-Gen. Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights, separated from the mountain. On the eastern and southern side of the town is a hill which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the westward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neighbourhood to the Southward and Eastward, on which Brig.-Gen. Fane was posted with his riflemen, and the 50th regiment, and Brig.-Gen. Anstruther with his brigade, with half a brigade of six-pounders and half a brigade of nine-pounders. The ground over which passes the road from Lourinha commanded the left of this height.

The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley, between the hills on which the infantry stood; both flanking and supporting Brigadier-General Fane's advanced guard.

The enemy first appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry on our left upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; and Major-General Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the Ravine to the heights, on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon; he was followed successively by Brig.-General Nightingale with his brigade, and three pieces of cannon; Brigadier-General Ackland with his brigade, and Brigadier-General Bowes with his brigade. These troops were formed (Major-General Ferguson's brigade in the first line; Brigadier-General Nightingale's in the second; and Brigadier-General Bowes's and Ackland's, in columns in the rear) on those heights, with their right upon the valley which leads into Vimiera; and their left upon the other Ravine, which separates these heights from the range which terminates at the landing-place at Macceira. On these last-mentioned heights, the Portuguese troops which had been in the bottom, near Vimiera, were posted in the first instance, and they were supported by Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade.

The enemy's attack began in several columns upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion, 43d regiment, were likewise closely engaged with them in the road which leads into Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the 2d battalion 52d regiment, which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank.

Nearly at the same time the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha. This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 36th, 40th, and 71st regiments; and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him supported by the 2d, one of the corps of Brigadier-General Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line; by the 29th regiment, and by Brigadier-General Bowes's and Ackland's brigade, while Brigadier-General Craufurd's Brigade, and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Major-General Ferguson's brigade six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded.

The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover a part of his artillery by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him again to retire with great loss.

In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal was employed under the command of the Duke D'Abrantes in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which not more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat, and has lost 13 pieces of cannon, 23 ammunition waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer (Beniere) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken.

ANECDOTES RESPECTING THE CAMPAIGN IN PORTUGAL.

In the battle of the 21st. the French had in the field about 15,200 men, of which 1200 were cavalry: this latter force by no means distinguished itself, not having once come to a charge in the course of the day; but its position and numbers were formidable, and it contributed to keep a considerable body of the British troops in check, occupied by watching its movements. Their uniform was green. The Shrapnell Shells (so called from their inventor, Colonel Shrapnell, of the artillery) in particular made dreadful havoc among the ranks of the French. They contained about 100 musket bullets, and are calculated to explode at given distances, on which they instantly spread death and devastation around. What contributed materially to the defeat of the French, was the scientific manner in which the Commander in Chief met their attack. The French army advanced in three large columns, in such a manner as to bring them all to bear upon the British left and centre.—Invariably as each advanced, independently of the resistance it met with in the front, it was taken on each flank by the fire of corps advanced for that purpose, by a small change in their position; by which means they lost a surprising number of men before they could put it to the issue of the bayonet. In no case did the French come to the resort of this latter weapon, that they were not instantly broken, not standing its push an instant.

The advance of the enemy to the attack was impetuous, and even furious. As they approached, they saluted the English with every opprobrious epithet in which their language is so eminently fertile. While, on the contrary, the latter, in derision, cheered them as they approached. Their dress was singular: it was blue, with white facings; over the whole of which was worn a white woollen surtout, somewhat like a waggoner's smock frock; their caps square, like those of the Hublans; and goat skin knapsacks. Their musquetry was throughout formidable, particularly that of two Swiss regiments in their service, who behaved most gallantly. Their Voltigeurs were, upon the whole, good, but far inferior in activity and real service to the English riflemen. The proportion of forces in the field was greatly in favour of the English, but not so of those who were actually engaged. In short, the battle of Vimiera was decided by superior Generalship in the Leader, and superior bravery in the soldier—every manœuvre was practised in it which could arise out of the combined and various movements of attack and defence—repented change of position occurred on both sides, and the palm of victory was at length the prize of him who best deserved to wear it, after a long and arduous contest of nearly four hours.

Respecting the French Generals engaged on that day, a few words may not be uninteresting. Of the personal conduct of Junot, who commanded at the battle of Vimiera, little is known. His captured Officers, and even those of high rank, spoke very slightly, and even of reprobation, of his manœuvres during the action. General Loison is as little spoken of; he has, however, the reputation of being an able man. General Laborde'd s ingulished himself at Roleia on the 17th, when the mountain passes were so ably contested with the English. His reputation is that of an experienced Officer, but he bears a most ferocious character. General Brenlefe was also distinguished at the affair of Roleia. He thrice led the attack which proved so destructive to the 9th and 29th regiments of foot, and thus covered the retreat of Laborde with the main body of the army, and after-

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wards retired himself in good order, though with great loss.—Here it was that Colonels Lake and Stewart fell. He was not, however, so fortunate on the 21st, being made a prisoner in the gallant charge of General Ferguson's brigade, which broke the enemy's right column, at the head of which Bremiere fought.—It is impossible here not to notice some circumstances connected with the capture of this Officer. He surrendered himself upon the column giving way, to Corporal Ross, of the 71st regiment, and immediately pulled out his watch and money, which, with his sword, epaulettes, and sash, he pressed upon his captor:—this gallant man, however, refused every thing he was offered, brought the General in safety to Colonel Pack, and delivered him up to that Officer. Bremiere, in astonishment, could not help exclaiming—"What sort of a man can this be—he has done me the greatest services—has brought me here safe at the risk of his life—and yet refuses to take from me all the reward I can at present offer him!" To which Colonel Pack rather drily observed,—"We are British Soldiers, Sir, and not Plunderers." Our readers will be glad, however, to know that such conduct did not pass unrewarded:—as soon as Sir Arthur Wellesley was made acquainted with it, he asked it as a favour from Colonel Pack to make him a serjeant on the field of battle (with which the Colonel immediately complied), and gave from his own pocket a handsome gratuity to this generous fellow. The conduct, on that day, of a cousin of this identical Corporal Ross, who was Piper to the same regiment, is too remarkable to be passed over in silence. As he pushed on in his ranks fighting bravely, his pipes being slung behind him for the present, he received a severe wound in the leg from a musket ball—finding himself disabled, he deliberately sat down on the ground, and, unstrapping his instrument, he called out—"Weel, my bra' lads, I can gang no farther wi' ye a fighting; but de'el ha' my saul if ye sal want music;" and immediately began playing his most warlike airs with his utmost might, and the greatest unconcern. Gen. Kellerman, who was deputed by Junot to treat for terms on which to surrender his army, commanded the Reserve in the action of the 21st. He it was who endeavoured to retake the cannon taken by Gen. Ferguson's brigade, in a desperate attack on the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in the valley where they had been lost. In this attempt, however, he was foiled, by a brilliant manœuvre of the Commander in Chief, who, from his situation on the high ground, seeing the disadvantage to which these corps would be attacked in the vale, ordered them to retire to the heights, which they very reluctantly obeyed. Arrived there, they halted, faced about, fired, and charged down the hill upon the enemy, who had by this time reached the low grounds, with such impetuosity and effect, as totally to defeat and oblige him to retire with great loss, leaving the six pieces of cannon behind him. This Officer is the son of the celebrated Marshal of the same name. On arriving at the British Head-quarters on the 22d, he did not seem in the least cast down by the disastrous affairs of the 17th and 21st, nor did he shew the slightest feeling or sympathy for the misfortunes of the many hundreds of his fellow soldiers who were dead and dying of their wounds all around. On dining at the General's table, to which of course he was invited, he seemed surprised at the hard biscuit which he found there, and said—"Faith, General, if I thought you had been so badly provided, I would have brought you some fresh bread!"

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER THIRTY-SEVEN.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF OUR VICTORIES IN PORTUGAL.

Measures of defensive warfare, bordering on pusillanimity, unusual in the councils of this country, were adopted after the battle of Austerlitz. The death of a great Statesman, attributed to grief and disappointment, was considered as a proof of the inutility of our exertions in favour of the Continent. The rapid success of the enemy, the humiliation of a powerful monarchy, the retreat of the Russian armies, and the acquiescence of the Prussian Cabinet in the inevitable exactions of the Victor, were adduced in support of this system; and the declamations of a faction triumphed over the good sense and the policy of the nation. The necessity of peace, and the inefficacy of resistance were proclaimed by one party, and countenanced by the silence and dejection of the other. A few enlightened men, whatever indignation they might have felt in consequence of this unwarrantable despondency, were unable to oppose this degrading innovation in our councils, and yielded to the exigency of the moment. A change of Administration was thought necessary; and with it a change of political conduct. The multitude, as usual, judging from the impulse of the moment, and overwhelmed by the reverses of our Allies, considered as the intuitive wisdom of statesmen, what was only the effect of intemperate and unprincipled opposition. Even the party itself, intoxicated by this unmerited reputation, continued to waver between the duties of their new station and the impolitic measures they proposed when in opposition.

This was the secret of that fatal inconsistency, of that vacillating policy, which marked their administration. They had not the manly candour to acknowledge the destructive tendency of their former suggestions; and from incompetency or want of principle they adopted conciliation and concession, supported by *vigorous* self-defence, in preference to our ancient vigour and unyielding policy. Weak and unprincipled men! A series of fifteen instructive years, the annals of every people who had risen to power and opulence, our own history for two centuries, the energy and enterprising spirit of the British nation, were inadequate to make them feel the danger and folly of such measures. A pusillanimous fluctuation was visible, for the first time in our councils; and they had the honour to discover that as our generals and soldiers were inferior to those of France; it would be the highest policy to endeavour to obtain an honourable peace from the enemy; and, if disappointed in this expectation, to confine our future efforts to the defence of our own altars and firesides. Thus a disgraceful imprisonment within our own limits, and a voluntary renunciation of the pretensions of former statesmen, were impudently pronounced to be the acme of political wisdom, and rendered imperiously necessary from the preponderance of the enemy. Europe was to be abandoned to its fate; and we were to consider ourselves happy, should we have the fortune of escaping the general wreck. Such was the prospective happiness held out to this country, and such was the beginning of those improvident measures, which led to the negociation at Paris, to the discussions relative to Hanover, to the overthrow of the Prussian state, to the subjection of Europe, and to our disgraceful apathy during that awful crisis.

But a mode of conduct so unconformable to our feelings, resources, genius and policy, so expressive of contempt for the courage and discipline of our army, awakened at last the better feelings of the public, and they saw with indignation how the national character had been degraded by a junto of systematic blunderers. But these men have passed away into that insignificance and obscurity from which they should have never been removed; and with their successors re-appeared British energy, preponderance and magnanimity. Shall we pause for a moment, and compare our dignified situation with the degrading and pusillanimous part we then acted at that time? Shall we indulge our national feelings by contrasting our victories at Rolsia and Vimiera, with our expeditions under Whitelocke, to Alexandria, and to the Dardanelles? Or draw a parallel between our glorious exertions at present in favour of European freedom, and our apathy and fatalism before and after the battle of Jena?—But our constitution is so

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sanguine to dwell with pleasure on past misfortunes and unmerited dishonour, when we can enjoy all the exquisite sensations arising from the contemplation of immediate and future advantages; and did not a sense of justice towards the army induce us to advert to the transactions of that time, we would willingly consign to oblivion an Administration which brought so undeserving a stigma on our military and national character.

A brighter prospect, than any perhaps in our history, begins to open on us. It is the more cheering; because we have passed through some dreary and disconsolate scenes before we attained this height. In our persevering ascent every object about us attempted to mislead and discourage us; and notwithstanding the insulious remonstrances of treachery, the timid counsels of the weak and the blustering menaces of injustice, we have now reached that commanding height where no storms can assault us. Let us take, then, a comprehensive view of our situation and advantages.—Let no indulgence of frivolous curiosity or ignominious ease turn away, even for an instant, our attention from the object we are pursuing with so much boldness and success.

But to drop this figurative language—the immediate consequences of our victories in Portugal are the emancipation of that country and the eventual liberation of Spain from the despotism of France. From the extraordinary changes which have occurred of late, let us not be tempted to appreciate those advantages too moderately; they are of themselves almost incalculable. There is something of the extravagance of gamblers introduced into political speculations of late;—so many States have been won and lost, that the acquisition of one or two mighty kingdoms, will be considered, perhaps, as a trifling circumstance.—However, this is a fatal and irretrievable check to universal despotism. Mighty armies arise in a quarter where the Tyrant least expected them. They are ready to inundate the immediate seat of his despotism, and by their presence and victories convince the discontented inhabitants of the southern departments of the contemptible, perfidious, and equivocating character of their present Ruler. What a chain of atrocities and falsehoods will be exposed to them! How strongly will they feel their own degradation, and the infamy of their Chieftain and his auxiliary Ruffians! Their provinces have been the nursery of Jacobinism, and the last retreat of the Royalists. The individuals of this kind form the majority of the population. They are, at the same time, the most restless, the most active and enterprising; and if we reflect how egregiously they have been deceived, it would be an excess of political drivelling to imagine that they will oppose any resistance. The cause of the Spaniards is attractive for both parties;—it is that of liberty and of the Bourbons. Nothing can be more amusing, if inconsistency and folly can excite such sensations, than to retrace the fluctuations of opinion for the last ten years. In the early part of that period the public were periodically entertained with insurrections in the South. A proof that our speculative politicians saw the probability of such an event taking place. But now those very men, who were so forward and sanguine in their expectations from the discontent of the natives, have, since a few years, condemned as fanatical and absurd every speculation to that effect.—But those individuals were at both periods mistaken. They were mistaken, because they had neither local knowledge to direct them, nor the slightest insight into the moral and physical character of the natives to guide them. They were mistaken, because without the slightest knowledge of the Continent, without the least acquaintance with the springs and motives of the primary and subaltern characters of the revolution, they consulted their vague and crude theories, and from this troubled source gave us the distorted images, which they had the modesty to assure were perfect likenesses. With all deserving respect for these gentlemen, a change in that country is much easier now, though perhaps not so spontaneous, than it had been during the course of the Revolution. This Revolution will not be effected by themselves, but must be operated from abroad. The slightest impulse is sufficient for that purpose; and no one circumstance will so easily contribute to it, as an invasion from the other side of the Pyrenees.

We cannot be certain whether Bonaparte be sensible of this danger. Whether he has that extravagance, that obduracy of heart and head, as to suppose that his Government is so attractive, so paternal, as to induce the wretched victims of his ambition to make exertions and sacrifices in his behalf. We believe him too wary, and too convinced of his own villainies, to rely on his popularity in such an emergency. There is reason to imagine, from his known character and extraordinary foresight and activity, that his precautionary measures will, if possible, be proportionate to the magnitude of the danger. The idea of his attempting to compromise with Spain, is so notoriously absurd, that it does not deserve a serious answer. All the foreign accounts, whilst they describe, in the most exaggerated colouring, his preparations against Austria, convince us that he is not indifferent to the storm which threatens him in the South. His desperate affectation of popularity, at the feast given by his good city of Paris, is an irresistible argument in support of the danger of his affairs. He would not so ostentatiously expose his sacred person, if he did not see the necessity of adopting measures as desperate as his present fortune. This single circumstance, so apparently trivial, gives us a stronger insight into his present embarrassment, than a whole volume of declamation. Let the Country, let the Ministry, not lose sight for an instant of his present situation. He is an enterprising, a wonderful man. It is, after having made these reflections, that we are able to appreciate the importance of the victories of the 17th and 21st. Our whole undivided force on the Continent, flushed with success, confident in themselves and their leaders, can now proceed rapidly to the Pyrenees. Shall we fix the attention of our Readers by adverting to the impression which such an army, consisting, if necessary, and it is very necessary, of 50,000 will make in that quarter. But it would be superfluous; every man even of the most confined understanding, will easily comprehend it. The success and safety of Austria are connected with the rapidity and vigour of their movements. We have no doubt but they will be proportionate to the danger of that power. Joined to the Spaniards and Portuguese, they will soon drive the French beyond the Pyrenees; and if our Maritime preponderance be taken into consideration, and the advantages this will give the invading army, there is reason to suppose they will adopt the characteristic boldness of the enemy in their operations.

Whatever way we examine the conduct of our Generals and Army in Portugal, and the wisdom and vigour which first planned the enterprise, we find equal cause for present exultation and future safety. It rescues our military character from the stigma which the incompetency of one or two individuals, and the active obloquy of our enemy

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had contributed to fix on it. We feel, at the same time, the satisfactory conviction that British soldiers, conducted by a Stewart and a Wellesley, are able to perform, in our days, feats of heroism similar to those, which rendered our forefathers the Arbitrators of Europe.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH AND DUTCH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, AUGUST 24.—The Emperor visited on Saturday the Porcelain Manufactory at Sevres. They have just finished some busts in porcelain of the Emperor Alexander. They have been modelled by one of the best sculptors in Paris, after a marble bust of the Emperor made at St. Petersburgh.

The entertainment given on Sunday last, was, honoured with the presence of their Majesties. For a long time there has not been so brilliant a meeting. About half past eight, his Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, and their Highnesses Prince de Neufchatel and Prince de Benevento, arrived. At nine o'clock their Imperial and Royal Majesties, accompanied by the Queen of Holland, and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Two Sicilies, arrived. As soon as their approach was announced, the Municipal Body, with the Prefect of the Seine at their head, went to meet the Emperor, and to receive him at the bottom of the great staircase as he alighted from his carriage. The Duchess of Abrantes, and twelve ladies who were appointed to attend the Empress during the ball, received her Majesty. Their Majesties first entered the grand hall of the Hotel de Ville, and seated themselves on a throne amidst universal and repeated exclamations of *Long live the Emperor! Long live the Empress!*—Several quadrilles were danced, in which her Majesty the Queen of Naples and Prince William of Prussia took a share.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, AUG. 12.—General Mack, Prince d'Auersperg, and General Auffenberg, have obtained from his Majesty remission of the rest of their sentence of confinement.

AUG. 13.—Notice has been given to all the inhabitants of the suburbs, that they must furnish a certain number of persons to work at the entrenchments, in proportion to the number of their respective families and inmates. A number of waggons are engaged for the service of Government in the different provinces; and as soon as the harvest is got in, the farmers must furnish as many horses as they can spare at a fixed price.

DRESDEN, AUGUST 14.—Orders have just been received for placing the whole of our contingent for the service of the League of the Rhine, in a condition to take the field within 20 days.—In consequence of these orders, fifteen squadrons of cavalry are preparing to march, including a squadron of the life-guards, twenty battalions of infantry, including a battalion of the grenadiers of the guards, and five companies of artillery, making a total of 15,000 men. Their destination will be to form encampments, until further orders, at Pirna, Newstadt, and Stolpen, on the frontiers of Bohemia. The cavalry will be quartered in the towns and villages, while the infantry will remain in the adjoining fields.

It is reported, that the 6000 Saxon troops in Poland, are under orders to return from that country.

AUGSBURG, AUG. 13.—It is positively stated, that on the 27th inst. a pleasure-camp will be formed in the vicinity of this city, to consist of 10,000 of the Royal Bavarian troops, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Baron Wrede. An equal number will form a pleasure-camp at Plattingen, on the left bank of the Iser, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Deroi; and a third encampment of the same force will be formed at Nurenburg, under the command of Lieut.-General Count Von Isenburg.

BAVARIA, AUG. 11.—On the 12th, two considerable convoys of ammunition, with cannon, and a detachment of artillerymen, set out from Munich for Kufstein and the Castle of Oberhaus, near Passau. A number of waggons are at present passing through this country from Italy, with new clothing for a part of the French troops. Numerous parties of the recruits newly levied in the Vorarlberg, are daily arriving at Augsburg. Those from the Bregeuzer Wald are particularly stout and tall.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, AUG. 18.—A numerous levy is making in every part of Bavaria, to complete the deficiency of the different regiments, and to augment the depots. The Wirtemberg troop are said to be assembling at Ellwangen. In several of the Austrian provinces, magazines of wheat are forming, as a precaution against scarcity.

BRESLAU, AUG. 16.—We learn that a certain number of French troops are on the eve of evacuating Silesia. For this favour we are indebted to the benevolent feelings of the Emperor and King, who, being informed of the condition of this province, was pleased to grant us this intermediate diminution of our burdens, preparatory to a total evacuation.

BRANDENBURGH, AUG. 19.—The exalted Monarch of France has graciously granted some relief to the Marquisate of Brandenburg, for the greater part of Victor's corps have already begun their march from this country. The Marshal Prince Bellune accompanied them in person. In Berlin, the National Guards have for some time past done duty at the gates; but they are expected to be again occupied by two French regiments on the 21st. The Prussian State Paper has risen considerably. The Berlin bank notes, which fell to 34, are now at 64.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 31.—This capital has been, since the evening of the 28th, in a state of the greatest consternation. Sultan Selim wished to re-establish the authority of the Porte, and to keep a well-paid standing army on foot. It was this which occasioned his fall on the 28th of May 1807. Mustapha Bairactar, Pacha of Rudschuck, a man of the best intentions, proposed a plan for re-establishing that which the 28th of May had destroyed. He came to Constantinople with a corps of trusty troops, caused the famous Kavagky-Oglou, Commandant of the Castles of the Dardanelles, and chief author of conspiring against Sultan Selim, to be beheaded, the Mufti and all the new Ministers of the Sultan Mustapha to be deposed, the Agn of the Janissaries to be strangled, and the most important posts of Constantinople to be occupied by his troops. The Grand Vizier, the new Mufti, and several other Members of the Divan, declared themselves the partizans of Mustapha Bairactar.

The Sultan had no suspicion of his project; on the contrary, he thought himself so secure, that on the 8th inst. he repaired in the morning to Besectach. But the Sultan Mother having got information of it on the 28th, Mustapha IV. returned with all expedition by sea to the Seraglio, whilst the Pacha of Rudschuck was entering it by land. The Pacha caused the new Mufti to inform him that Selim only was lawful Emperor. Mustapha, far from following the example given on the 28th of May by his uncle Selim, who voluntarily descended from the throne, ordered the inner gates of the Seraglio to be shut. The soldiers of the Pacha, however, speedily effected an entrance, but they found the unfortunate Selim dead, and covered with blood. Seized with horror at this spectacle, Mustapha Bairactar and the Grandees of the Porte, caused Prince Mahomet, the last branch of the reigning dynasty, to be immediately proclaimed Emperor. This Prince, who is about 15 years of age, has, for the last fifteen months, been confined with the Sultan Selim, who during that space instructed him in the art of government.

On the 29th, the unfortunate Selim was buried at Your, by the side of his father. The Pacha of Rudschuck, the whole of his army, and all the respectable inhabitants of this capital, attended the funeral. During these melancholy occurrences, the public tranquillity was not in the slightest degree interrupted. The greater part of the assasins of Selim have been executed. We know not whether the deposed Sultan is still living. Some people assert that he has been strangled. Mustapha Bairactar has taken possession of the Grand Seal. The Grand Vizier is a prisoner in his camp, for having revealed to the Sultan Mother the plan of replacing Selim on the throne. There is no doubt that the Pacha will soon be appointed Grand Vizier.

Eleven of the principal partizans of the Sultan Mustapha were this day strangled in the Seraglio. The Kislar Aga (the chief of the eunuchs) who assisted in the murder of Selim, was executed on the 29th.

WEST INDIES.

BARBADOES, JULY 19.—His Majesty's schooner Subtle arrived yesterday evening from off St. Martin's, where, with the Wanderer sloop of war, and Matches and Elizabeth schooners, she had been engaged in an attempt to carry that Island by a *coup-de-main*: but which they were frustrated in, owing chiefly to some false information of the enemy's strength, whom, however, they drove from three batteries in a very gallant manner; but on attacking a fourth, had to sustain a sharp conflict with more than treble their number. The Island of St. Eustatius and has long considered as a shelter to the numerous privateers which infest the West Indies, and obstruct the trade of this country; it became, therefore, a desirable object to endea-

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vour to extirpate this nest of depredators. Our men soon obtained possession of the lower fort, of six guns, which were instantly spiked; their loss so far was trifling; but on ascending the rocky heights, covered with the prickly pear, the superiority of the enemy was very severely felt, as a number of brave fellows fell, among whom was Lieutenant Spearing, their gallant leader, who was shot through the chest within ten yards of the upper fort, and almost instantly expired. His fall occasioned much consternation among his companions, who reluctantly retreated to their boats, but were obliged to surrender. Captain Crofton, of the Wanderer, finding the fire from the fort so tremendous and incessant, sent a flag of truce on shore, which was accepted, and the whole of the prisoners who could be removed with safety, were given up. Thus fell, in the prime of life, in a most daring and gallant attempt, a promising active Officer, whose long services in his profession certainly entitled him to the notice of his country; in whose cause he had received eleven wounds, particularly at the battle of Copenhagen, and in the West Indies, and closed a career of glory, animating his men by his example, on the batteries of St. Martin's.—Lieut Spearing was interred with all the honours of war, the French Commandant himself attending, and also permitting part of the gallant crew of the Subtle to pay their last sad duty to their beloved Commander.

It afterwards appeared, that the enemy had received information of the intended attack, and were prepared accordingly; upwards of 900 troops being in the fort, while the storming party consisted only of 135 men. Out of forty-tree sent from the Subtle, seven were killed and seventeen wounded.

The following is a copy of the order issued on the melancholy occasion, by Capt. Crofton, of his Majesty's ship Wanderer:—

"TO THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SCHOONERS SUBTLE AND BALLAHOU.

"You all well know the melancholy though glorious death of Lieut. G. A. Spearing, late Commander of his Majesty's schooner Subtle, who fell fighting for his King and Country; his corpse this evening is to receive the honours of war, conferred by his enemies, admirers of his gallantry and courage:—You will join, on a signal from me (when the fort shall have fired a shotted gun), to fire minute guns."—Dated 4th July, off St, Martin's.

JULY 23.—The French sloop Phœnix, from Cayenne, which arrived here on Sunday last as a cartel, having excited suspicions as to the real object of her voyage, has, upon examination, been discovered to have been charged with dispatches from Victor Hughes to the Captain General Ernouf, of Guadaloupe, transmitting duplicates of those sent by Bonaparte from Bayonne, in the lately captured schooner La Rapide, but which were thrown overboard during her attempt to escape from the Belette. On board the Phœnix, these duplicates were found concealed in a bread-barrel; and are not merely dispatches from Bonaparte, but embrace a large mass of edicts, proclamations, and instructions from the fallen Monarch of Spain, and his extinguished satellite, the Prince of the Peace, to the provinces of Caracas, St. Martha, Carthagena, Vera Cruz, Mexico, and the River Plate, and, in short, to the Viceroys, Governors, and Councils, throughout the whole of Spanish South America, announcing, on the one part, the abdication of the Throne; and the elevation to it, on the other, of Joseph Bonaparte, to whom they are enjoined to pay vassalage and obedience, and deliver up all those extensive and valuable Provinces; to which the Emperor Napoleon guarantees a flourishing commerce and extensive trade, under the protection of the great nation which he controuls.

Sir A. Cochrane, upon investigating the several documents discovered on board the Phœnix (by being charged with which she so palpably violated the sacred rights of the cartel flag), had the vessel seized, and she has since been libelled in the Admiralty Court; and M. Bouron, who was in charge of the dispatches, and the Captain of the vessel, have been sent prisoners to England in the Subtle schooner, by which the Admiral also transmitted the discovered papers, entrusted to Lieut. Senhouse, who sailed in the Subtle on Wednesday last.

IRELAND.

TRALEE, AUG. 30.—We are sorry to say, that the tranquillity of this county still continues to be disturbed by nightly meetings and associations of *White Boys*; a most flagrant and audacious instance of the truth of this statement occurred on Friday [illegible] house of Mr. T. Halloran, at Palace, which [illegible] number of those ruffians, who knocked at his [illegible] Williams, which Mr. Halloran refused to de[illegible] unless they immediately withdrew he and his sons, who were well prepared for defence, would instantly fire upon them. On hearing this the fellows went for a reinforcement (not thinking themselves strong enough to force the house), threatening Mr. H. with the most dreadful punishment on their return. In about two hours after they again made their appearance, greatly increased in number, the whole amounting, as well as could be ascertained, to nearly three hundred; but Mr. H. foreseeing their intent, during their absence, prudently retired with his sons, well armed, into an orchard near the house, where he waited their arrival. The villains on coming to the house a second time, fired several shots through the windows, which they pelted with stones, demolishing the glass, sashes, &c. after which they placed fire in the thatch in order to consume the house. In the mean time Mr. H. and his sons, who were waiting for an opportunity, suddenly discharged the contents of their pieces, and immediately a second discharge, when the villains, alarmed by the firing, and not expecting so warm a reception, ran off in the greatest confusion, leaving behind them five horses, two of whom were killed, which belonged to people in that neighbourhood; they also left behind them a number of muskets, pistols, swords, great coats, hats, shoes, &c. Three of the ruffians, it is said, were shot. The house of several farmers of Bally-M'Elligott, in the vicinity of this town, were attacked on Sunday night last, by a party of White Boys, who robbed them of whatever fire-arms were in their possession.

PROVINCIALS.

LANCASTER ASSIZES, SEPT. 3.

Yesterday, the trial of Charles Angus, Esq. of Liverpool, which has been the subject of general conversation, came on, for the murder of Miss Margaret Burns, of Liverpool. At eight o'clock, the Prisoner was placed at the bar. He is a tall stout man, and was dressed in black. The indictment charged him with having poisoned the deceased; and another count charged him with having given her poison to cause an abortion, she being pregnant.

Serjeant Cockell, for the prosecution, stated the substance of the case as follows:—

The prisoner married the deceased's sister, who died about three years since, and left two children, since which the deceased had lived with the prisoner as his housekeeper and governess to the children. For some time previous to her death, she was suspected by the neighbours and others to be pregnant. She died on the 28th of March, and for two days previous she was confined, and no person attended her constantly but the prisoner; and the circumstances of her death were of such an extraordinary nature, that the Coroner, hearing of them, called a Jury to investigate them; and the result was a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner.

Elizabeth Nixon deposed, that she lived as housemaid to the prisoner, at the time of the death of Miss Burns, who, she said, appeared in good health on the morning of the 23d of March last, at seven o'clock in the morning. At a quarter before nine o'clock she saw her in the parlour, when she appeared very unwell, and was leaning upon a chair. She vomitted the whole of the day black matter, which turned to green; she drank about three quarts of water-gruel in the course of the day; the prisoner was generally with her, and he remained with the deceased all night; she and her fellow-servant offered to sit up, but they were refused. Previous to her going to bed, she took two pillows, a counterpane, and an easy chair into the parlour. The next morning the first thing she did she went into the parlour, and found the prisoner and the deceased, who appeared worse, having vomitted all night. She continued very bad all day; the prisoner continued with her. At night she offered to sit up, but was again refused. The next morning (Friday) she found the prisoner and the deceased in the parlour as usual; the deceased appeared much worse, the vomiting continuing upon her, together with her being disordered in her bowels. She had changed her dress, and had no stays on; was lying on the sofa in a fixed posture; (this was to insinuate that she had been delivered of a child.) She gave the deceased some warm beer, agreeably to her desire, and in a short time after she was sent out by the prisoner for some Madeira wine; on her return she went into the parlour, and observed an object in a corner which frightened her so much, that she ran back and went into the kitchen to the cook. They both went into the parlour, and the object proved to be the deceased, with her face and knees to the wall, and one of her legs bent under her, and she a corpse, which alarmed them very much; they did not observe the prisoner at first in the room; but discovered him sitting in an arm-chair in the corner of the room where they found the deceased, asleep, with a cap over his face, and wrapped up in a counterpane, and had considera-

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ble difficulty in awakening him, and when they told him the deceased was no more, he jumped up and exclaimed "Good God!" During the illness of the deceased, no medical man was sent for, but she recollected hearing the prisoner ask her if he should send for a Doctor; to which she replied, he can do me no good. When the deceased was vomitting, she exclaimed to the witness, "O Betty, what have I got on my stomach? I wish I had taken an emetic long since."

The Rev. Mr. Vin, the minister of the parish, said he had known the prisoner some years. On the death of the deceased, some very shocking reports were circulated in Liverpool against the prisoner; in consequence of which he thought it his duty to call upon him to inform him of them, that he might refute them, or bring the business to an investigation. The prisoner denied that the deceased had been delivered of a child; he said it was impossible, for if she had he must have known it; and as to its being by him, he assigned rather an extraordinary reason, viz. that he had the most tender and affectionate regard for her, and as to her being poisoned, that was impossible; for she had taken nothing but what he had given her, and he was, or ought to be, a judge of the composition and decomposition of medicine. The strongest thing he had given her, he said, was castor oil: he had given her a black emetic also. The term black emetic he explained, by saying the discharge was black. The witness had more conversation with the prisoner, during which he gave some inconsistent and contradictory accounts of the transaction, particularly denying being out of his house when the witness saw him at the Athenæum, and conversed with him. This was investigated, in consequence of its being insinuated that he conveyed the child away at that time. The prisoner told him the deceased died the day previous (Saturday), and she died on the Friday.

Jeremiah Steed deposed, that, about last Christmas, he was in company with the prisoner, at the house of Dr. Trail, to supper, when the subject of anatomy was brought up; some drawings of females, &c. were introduced, when the prisoner said he was skilled in anatomy and physic, and instructed some young men in it, particularly in the dissection of the womb, and by touching a certain part of it, would cause abortion; he had told a young man of it, and he had made an improper use of it.

The Prisoner read a very long defence, in which he strongly protested his innocence, and attributed the prosecution to the revenge and malice of two women in Liverpool.

Several women were called on behalf of the prisoner, who were intimately acquainted with the deceased, to prove that she was of a sickly habit of body, and that her increased size was dropsically, and that it was a family complaint, her mother having died of it. One of them lived as servant with the prisoner. On her cross examination, said, that on it being proposed to send for a doctor to the deceased, the prisoner smiled and said, "medicines would not do her any good." The deceased frequently breakfasted in the prisoner's bed-room with him, and the deceased used to take the tea-things from her at the door. She thought the prisoner often took improper liberties with the deceased; so much so, that one day she asked her if she was not going to marry the prisoner.

Doctor Cason said that he had seen the stomach and uterus some days after the body was opened, in the possession of Mr. Hay, and gave a very learned definition of the disorders of the stomach, and the opinions of John Hunter, and other celebrated writers on that subject; and he was of opinion that the disordered state of the stomach took place after death, and the enlarged state of the uterus might be attributed to other causes besides the supposed expulsion. Upon his cross-examination, he said he was not an accoucher, and had not delivered any women.

The trial lasted till past three in the morning, and the Jury *acquitted* the Prisoner.

RIOTERS.

SEPT. 5.—John Shepherd, John Rhodes, Joseph Sutcliffe, and John Turner, were indicted for having, with divers persons unknown, riotously assembled at Rochdale, and burnt the prison, on the 1st day of June.

John Kershaw, an inhabitant of Rochdale, deposed, that at noon, on the 1st day of June, the town was extremely agitated by the entrance of a most alarming mob, to the number of about two hundred, which increased in the course of the day to about one thousand. Soon after they entered the town, one of them mounted on a large stone, and harangued the mob; he could not hear what he said, but it appeared to please the mob in general, as they shouted and huzzaed several times. Dr. Drake and Mr. Entwisle, the Magistrates, who in general conducted the business of that part of the country, and who reside near there, came into the town, and addressed the mob in the most mild and persuasive language, endeavouring to prevail on them to disperse. They behaved very civilly and respectfully to the Magistrates, but refused to disperse. The Magistrates in consequence went to the house where they usually transact their business, and swore in the witness and about two hundred others special constables. Two-thirds of them were, in the course of the day and night, maimed or bruised by stones being thrown at them, and other violence exercised towards them. The rioters entered the peaceable weavers houses, and forcibly took away their shuttles. The special constables succeeded in securing some shuttles from the rioters, and deposited them in the prison for safety; and they took five or six of the rioters before the Magistrates. However, as they were conveying them to the prison, they were rescued. The windows of the room where the Magistrates were sitting, were broken with large stones, being intended for the manufacturers of the town and neighbourhood, who had all resorted to the room where the Magistrates were for safety, and not intended to injure the Magistrates. The Magistrates remained in the town till seven o'clock. At their departure the prisoners and others of the mob pulled off their hats to them, and behaved very respectfully, but soon after the Magistrates were gone, they behaved in a very outrageous manner. They attacked the prison, in consequence of a number of shuttles being deposited in it for safety; the doors of which had been supposed to be impenetrable, and set it on fire, which was understood to be impossible, so much of it being stone. They, however, contrived to demolish it so much, that it is now merely ruinous walls. After they had set that on fire, they said they would go to the New Hall, the residence of Mr. James Royds, one of the principal manufactures, if he did not give them some money.

Turner, who was admitted an evidence, said, he was standing with Shepherd, opposite the prison, when it was on fire, where he observed, if any man attempted to put the fire out, he would endanger his life. Shepherd told him he got 5*l.* from Mr. Royds; they went to Mr. Dearden's for money, where a guinea was thrown out to them; at one time, Shepherd asked if any man would go with him, to set Charles Trot's manufactory on fire.

There being considerable doubts as to Rhodes and Sutcliffe, Mr. Park, in the most candid and liberal manner, acknowledged it, and said, from the discretionary power vested in him, on the part of the Crown, he should give up the prosecutions against them. The Jury found Shepherd *Guilty*.

Much alarm has been excited in Hull by a report, that an attempt was made on Thursday night to set fire to one of the powder magazines in the garrison, containing powder sufficient to have blown up the town. About half past 11 on Thursday night, one of the centinels near the store-keeper's magazine (that building which some years ago was appropriated to the reception of French prisoners), observed a man making towards the magazine across the ramparts. Having repeatedly challenged him, without receiving an answer, the centinel fired at him, but missed him, and the fellow ran away. In about an hour after, the centinel again observed him, and at that time he was upon the roof of that part of the magazine which is on a level with the ramparts. He then challenged him again, without effect, and again ineffectually fired at him. Upon this he pursued him with his bayonet, and had come within a short distance of him, when he unluckily stumbled over a heap of bricks, and falling down, the man got clear off. The other centinels on duty heard the reports of the musket, but saw no one; one of them said he heard a noise as if of some one climbing on the roof of the magazine; and one man said, that a short time previous to this occurrence, he saw a light in an adjoining field, which seemed to be sparks proceeding from a flint and steel. An additional guard of seven centinels was placed round the magazine, the remainder of the evening.

A serjeant in the Royal Stamitz Artillery Volunteers has discovered a method by which an object may be hit with a cannon-ball in the night time, with equal ease as in open daylight, and was lately ordered by the Board of Ordnance to proceed to Plymouth-dock to try the experiment, which he did in the presence of Gen. Stephens and several other Officers, and has since received the thanks of the Board and a reward for the discovery. This ingenious man has invented a quadrant, by which a gun may be laid with such accuracy, that he has hit a pole a thousand yards distance and broke it by a single shot.

An inquest was last week held on the body of a young woman at Slimbridge, in the county of Gloucester, who took a quantity of sublimate mercury, to procure abortion: the verdict being *felo de se*, the body was buried near a cross road.

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EARTHQUAKE.—A few minutes before two o'clock in the morning of Friday se'nnight, the shock of an earthquake was felt very sensibly in the town of Whitehaven and neighbourhood, and the agitation, according to the most minute observations respecting it, continued from three to five seconds.

A young woman lately walking out in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, with two young children under her care, belonging to a family upon a visit to that place, was met by a gypsey man, with an ass, who forcibly took the children from her, and carried them away. The girl, finding herself incompetent to rescue them, ran immediately back to the town and gave the alarm. Several persons were instantly dispatched in quest of the man, some of whom overtook him, and succeeded in forcing him to give up the children, though not before he had received a hearty drubbing. One of them he had stripped of his cloaths.

LONGEVITY—There are now living in the parish of Finden, in Sussex, three persons, whose united ages amount to 266 years. The youngest is a labouring man, aged 85, who retains all his faculties unimpaired, and without let or hindrance, follows his daily occupation. The next is a female, who enjoys perfect health and spirits at the age of 90. And the third is a man who has attained his 91st year. He frequently walks eight or ten miles a day, and is remarkable for the tenacity of his memory. He has followed four clergymen to their graves, who had in succession, officiated at his parish church for upwards of 70 years.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Watts and Palmer, Cheapside.—Ravis and Rickman, High-street, Southwark, upholders.—Chester, J. Melhuish, and A. M. Melhuish, Totnes and Dartmouth, Devonshire, whip-thong manufacturers.—Hewitt and Ward, Wood-street, Cheapside, ribbon-dressers.—Day, Hall, and Day, jun. Dewsbury Iron-works, Yorkshire.—Bramit, Littlewood, and Bramit, Leeds, carpet-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

Moses Gould, Dickleburgh, Norfolk, woollen-draper, to surrender Sept. 13, 22, and Oct. 18, at four, at the Angel Inn, Norwich. Attornies, Messrs. Foster, Son, and Unthank, Norwich.

James Entwistle, Dunnishop-factory, New Accrington, Lancashire, cotton weft-spinner, Sept. 29, at five, 30, at eleven, and Oct. 18, at five, at the White Horse, Clitheroe, Lancashire. Attornies, J. and E. Parker, Clitheroe; and Mr. Dixon, Nassau-street, Soho.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 29. John Tyson, Liverpool, tallow-chandler, at one, at the Star and Garter Tavern, Liverpool.

Oct. 5. William Bacon, Sheffield, grocer, at eleven, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield.

Nov. 12. Andrew Itter, and John Holding, Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, sugar-refiners, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 27. John Beale, Southampton-street, Camberwell, Surrey, mathematical instrument-maker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 15. Francis Oliver, Tottenham High-Cross, Middlesex, grocer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. Frederick Hubert Terry, Bowling-street, Westminster, rectifying distiller, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. Spencer Compton, New-street, Bishopsgate-street Without, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. John Johnson, Holborn-hill, linen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. Wm. Eland, and Walter Phillips, Lambeth-road, Surrey, leather-dressers, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. Jeremiah Bowman, Brown's-buildings, St. Mary-Axe, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. William Drake, Gutter-lane, warehouseman, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 15. Daniel Lowood, Lower Thames-street, oil and colourman, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. John Barth, Norwich, upholsterer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Sept. 28. William Grovenor, Bristol, sugar-refiner, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

Oct. 25. Mary Williams, Milk-street, victualler, at ten, at Guildhall.

Oct. 1. William Chrisp, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, perfumer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Sept. 23. Thomas Booker, Birmingham, button-maker, at twelve, at the Swan Tavern, Birmingham.

Oct. 8. Edward Whitehead, New-road, Tottenham-court, Middlesex, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, SEPT. 27.

Joseph Tidmarsh, New County Terrace-row, New Kent Road, Surrey, builder.—Samuel Watkinson, Liverpool, brush-manufacturer.—Joseph Croft, Great Trill, Devonshire, horse-dealer.

[The Gazette contains a letter from Captain Upton, of his Majesty's ship Sybille, stating his having captured the French corvette L'Espiegle of 16 guns and 86 men.]

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

King and Venables, Brewer-street, Golden-square, stationers. Williams and Morton, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, printers. Pocklington, Dickinson, and Hunter, Newark-upon-Trent, bankers. Bagnall and Hammond, Manchester, silk and cotton manufacturers. Canter and Cowlin, Bristol, masons. Mary Hargraves and Garthorn, Old-street-square, St. Luke, calico-printers. Hadfield and Swire, Ashton-under-Line, cotton-spinners. W. Wright and J. Wright, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehousemen. Meddowcroft and Stanley, Gray's-Inn, attornies.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Anthony Jeffery, Thornford, Dorsetshire, jobber.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Hemingway, Chester, printer, to surrender Oct. 12, 13, and 22, at eleven, at the Golden Lion Inn, Chester. Attornies, Mr. Garner, jun. Chester; and Mr. Huxley, Temple.

Robert Wellspring, Gosport, victualler, Sept. 21, at one, 22, at eleven, and Oct. 22, at one; at the Blue Posts Inn, Point of Portsmouth. Attorney, Mr. Calloway, Portsmouth.

Thomas Waddilove, and Joseph Waddilove, Bath-place, New Road, Middlesex, statuaries, Sept. 17, Oct. 1, and 22, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Tebbutt and Shuttleworth, Gray's Inn-square.

John Collip, Great Portland-street, St. Mary-le-bone, upholsterer, Sept. 17, 24, and Oct. 22, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho-square.

William Aires, Fenchurch-street, boot-maker, Sept. 17, 24, and Oct. 22, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly.

William Frederick Ogilvy, Minories, druggist, Sept. 22, 24, and Oct. 22, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's-Inn.

DIVIDENDS.

October 6. Benjamin Mountfort, Walsall, miller, at twelve at the Stork Tavern, Birmingham.

November 19. William Horn and Richard Jackson, Redcross-street, Southwark, distillers, at one, at Guildhall.

October 5. John Goodwin, Sheffield, carpenter, at one, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield.

November 12. Richard Atkinson, Henry Watters, and William Ord, Fenchurch-street, wine and brandy merchants, at twelve, at Guildhall.

October 5. Benjamin Read, Bridgewater, taylor, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Bridgewater.

November 12. John Merrick and Samuel Hoskins, Mark-lane, merchants, at twelve, at Guildhall.

October 4. Henry St. John, Tything of Pennycross, Devon, dealer, at eleven, at the King's-Arms Inn, Plymouth-Dock.

November 8. Benjamin Betts and Ann Smith, Basinghall-street, factors, at one, at Guildhall.

October 1. James Bradshaw, Hungerford, Berkshire, mallster, at ten, at the Bear Inn, Hungerford.

September 30. Edward Carr, Whitstable, dealer, at ten, at the Guildhall, Canterbury.

October 1. Matthew Lee, Wellington, scrivener, at ten, at the Old London Inn, Exeter.

CERTIFICATES, OCT. 1.

Richard Rayner, Birmingham, button-maker.—Ashton Stanfield, Scatecliffe, within Accrington, Lancashire, calico-printer.—Thomas Dixon, Birmingham, money-scrivener.—John Wroe, Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, coal-merchant.

[In a Memorandum to the Gazette, his Majesty has granted to the 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons, his gracious permission to bear in its colours, and on its appointment, the Elephant, with the word "Hindoostan" inscribed around it, in commemoration of the distinguished valour displayed by that corps in the battles fought at Ali-Ghur, on the 4th September 1803, and at Delhi on the 9th of the same month.]

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The PROPRIETORS of the NATIONAL REGISTER are in possession of an Authentic and Correct PORTRAIT of

GENERAL JUNOT.

It is their intention to GIVE it with the Paper

ON SUNDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 18, 1808.

Orders should be immediately sent to the Newsmen, or to the Office, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

There has not been of late a week so barren of foreign intelligence, and never one, perhaps, in which the public were more disposed to anticipate important occurrences. Speculation is consequently active and officious to account *for this disappointment.* In the mean time floating rumours, vague, unfounded and absurd, are occasionally circulated to offend, if not to gratify, the public feeling. In one paper it is gravely asserted, that a difference of opinion has been manifested by our Generals in Portugal, relative to their future operations: in another we are gratified with the information that the Hero of Vimiera is returning home, in consequence of Sir HEW DALRYMPLE's having taken the command. We will not insult the understandings of our Readers by adverting to the imbecility or malice of these reports: We will only contrast their dull, discouraging speculations, with the gay, fascinating accounts of the Parisian Journals. In this we behold the characteristic traits of the two nations. Our Journalists, for having been disappointed, only a few days, of another Gazette Extraordinary to fill up their columns, grow grave, fallen, and gloomy, and, in the midst of the public felicity, ponder over imaginary evils. Not so our light-hearted, amiable brethren on the other side of the channel! In the midst of their reverses, when every post brings them an account of the surrender of one of their fleets, the destruction of an army, the loss of a kingdom and a fugitive Sovereign, when, from every quarter of their vast empire, new symptoms of alarm forbode still greater disasters, they fill up their pages with brilliant descriptions of balls, festivals, and illuminations. Senators and Generals, Kings and Princes, Queens and Duchesses, trip on "light fantastic toe," promiscuously through the mazes of their animated quadrilles. Even the savage NAPOLEON forgets his ferocity, and mixes with the joyous throng. Happy people! and still happier innovation! It were fortunate for themselves and your neighbours that you had sooner felt the sting of the tarantula. But vain is this triumph and this ostentation on the part of your wary Tyrant. This hesitation and this affected gaiety, but ill conceal the rankling, vindictive feelings of his ferocious bosom. These sanguinary feasts, and the jealous watchful eye of the police, contribute some time longer to conceal from his good people of Paris, the portentous revolution in his affairs. The greater pains are taken, the more falsehoods are accumulated, the more vigorous the precautions, the more mortifying it will be to his lawless pride, when his miserable subterfuges and his disgraceful discomfiture are discovered. The good citizens of Paris, whatever revolution a series of [illegible] and public calamities, or a succession of monsters, from MARAT to BONAPARTE, may have effected in their feelings, as men and citizens—however insensible they may be to their national degradation and individual profligacy, have retained, through all the variations of their affairs, a deeply-rooted abhorrence of the young Jacobin,—the vile instrument of BARRAS,—who had murdered with grape-shot, near the church of St. Roch, 1800 of their fellow-citizens! Never have they forgiven him this dreadful outrage. And they will with rapture hear of the public disaster, because it contributes to mortify and humiliate a man they so cordially abominate. His resources are great, we know it, comprehensive even as his crimes. And if we appreciate his character justly, his exertions will be proportionate to his embarrassments. This man, or this monster, before he would abandon willingly his prey, would set France and half Europe in a state of conflagration.—His character, his resources, his remorseless ambition, should be strongly impressed on our minds. If we fluctuate, if we relax in our exertions only for an instant, he will recover tenfold the advantages he has lost. It would be an excess of infatuation, it would be the source of *irretrievable* calamity, were we to estimate his means by those of ordinary men. However, one conclusion we may safely and boldly draw with regard to his present situation:—That his present inactivity proves that his ordinary resource are unequal to the difficulties in which he has been unexpectedly involved. He will avoid, if possible, having recourses to extraordinary means of extricating himself from his embarrassment; in order not to hazard the effects of popular discontent by an augmentation of the conscription. This will be his final resource.—Till then, every intrigue, every refinement of diplomacy, all the engines of Machevialism, will be set at work to embarass Austria. Are there no means of defeating him in the Cabinet, as we have discomfitted him in the field? Would not our guineas have as much influence in the Divan as his *louis d'ors?* Are there no means left for conciliating Russia? If there were a possibility that the restoration of her ships in the Tagus could produce so desirable an event, we should not hesitate an instant in our resolution. It would be a base renunciation of our present advantages, if we suspected that this condescension might be attributed to pusillanimity. We have given unequivocal proofs to Europe, that we as much disregard the hostility of Russia, as we pity her infatuation. If we make this restitution, we do it to save herself—to save Austria—to save Europe. We bribe the poor, mistaken, deluded Cabinet, to exert itself in its own behalf, and in that of its suffering neighbours. Our military exertions, thanks to an active, enlightened Administration! are worthy of our national vigour and ancient reputation. Our negotiations should keep pace with them. It would appear superfluous to point out how much their success will depend on the abilities of the negotiators. Party, and connexions, and recommendations will have as little influence on their choice, as on that of our Commanders. The nomination of Mr. ADAIR, is an honourable and conclusive proof of the impartiality, and liberal, comprehensive spirit of the present Cabinet. The revolution in Turkey may have been unexpected, unprovoked, or the result of French intrigue. From whatever cause it may have occurred, it would not be very difficult to obtain an influence in the new Divan. A prominent character of revolutions in the Ottoman capital, is a change of foreign policy: would it then be so difficult to undermine, or even subvert French preponderance? Should

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to be fortunate enough to succed, we render incalculable services to Austria, and ultimately to Russia. If the French are allowed to retain their influence over the Porte, they will not fail to give some employment to Austria in that quarter; as they did to the Russians during the last war. The accounts we communicated several weeks ago, relative to the armament and resolution of Austria, acquire additional corroboration by every mail from the Continent. She is preparing with prudence and energy for the contest. We see in her measures nothing of that hurry, imprudence, and temerity which were visible in the last war. The difficulty of obtaining authentic intelligence from that country, allows us only to hazard conjectures relative to her connection with Russia; but there is reason to conclude, from the wisdom and activity observable in her military arrangements, that she has not been remiss in securing the co-operation, or at least, neutrality of ALEXANDER. In the event of a war, the diversion Sir JOHN STEWART will be able to make in her behalf, will greatly diminish the number of her enemies; and we are very much mistaken if measures have not been already adopted by our Government, efficacious enough to occupy half the force that should otherwise be employed against her.—Italy has been pronounced frequently the grave of French armies.

A vessel is said to have arrived from Gijon, bringing the unexpected intelligence that Bonaparte has arrived at Bayonne with 160,000 men. We would not have condescended to give this catchpenny rumour of one of the Evening Papers a place in our Journal, did we not think it a duty incumbent on us, to declare formally and peremptorily, that there is as much falsehood in this account, as there is reprehensible inconsiderateness on the part of those, who insult the public feeling and understanding with such impertinence. Even were it as true as it is unfounded, we would, by no means, consider it as a cause of dejection: it would only tend to concentrate the energies of a people, whom prosperity, too easily acquired, might tend to divide.—However, the sacred cause of that country, supported by 50,000 Britons, is now too far advanced, and too consolidated, to be endangered by the undivided army of the Tyrant.

Yesterday forenoon Government received dispatches from the Governor of Curaçoa, which state, that his Excellency took the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Governor of the Caraccas, the intelligence which he had received from England, respecting the important events which had occurred in Spain. The Governor of the Caraccas immediately expressed his determination to support the rights of his lawful Sovereign Ferdinand the VIIth, and to act in concert with the loyal Patriots in Spain, and with the British. He also issued orders for the arrest of all the Frenchmen within his Government. The Governor of Maracaybo has also declared a similar determination, and there is no doubt but that their example will be followed in every part of Spanish South America.

We received yesterday afternoon, Spanish Papers to the 1st instant, and two Gottenburgh Mails. The following are the most important articles. We are sorry we have not room to comment on them.

OVIEDO, Aug. 29.

Notwithstanding our Gazette of Saturday announces the total evacuation of Burgos by the enemy on the 20th inst. yet we learn they have since detached 6,000 men to repossess it, finding that Gen. Blake was not nearer than Astorga. The Duke Del Infantado, and the English Colonel Doyle, had set out from thence for Madrid, our business of great importance. Letters have been received here from the latter place, which make mention of a conspiracy which had been discovered there; the object is said to have been entirely in favour of the enemy, and the means to be employed truly diabolical. A certain Marquis, who had since been arrested, was at the head of it. The rumours on this subject are, however, various and contradictory.

From Priesta Santo Maria, we learn, that Dupont and his Staff arrived there on the 14th instant, in order to embark for France. During the embarkation of the baggage, which the populace beheld with the utmost indignation, one of the packages burst open, and part of the sacramental plate fell through: it was then no longer possible to restrain the fury and rage of the people, who immediately rushed upon, seized and tore away the whole. Dupont has since had the insolence to write to Don James Morla, the Governor of Cadiz, to demand restoration of what he and his troops had themselves stolen from the Spaniards.

It is reported that the English Admiral has refused to suffer the French troops to return by sea.

GIJON, Aug. 30.

On the 27th arrived here, under convoy of the Albion sloop of war, the brig Patty, having on board 5000 stand of arms, 700,000 cartridges, and one million of musket-balls, for the use of the Patriots; and on the same day the Iris, Capt. Manby, arrived from off Bilbon, convoying a transport laden with stores, and intended to have been landed there, if the enemy had not been in possession of the City. Major Roche came in the Iris.

FROM THE MADRID GAZETTE, OF AUGUST 29.

General Dupont having written to Don Tomas de Morla, pressing an immediate embarkation of the troops that had surrendered, under his command, received an answer from him, which is inserted in that Paper, and in which the Governor observes, that neither the capitulation, nor the approbation of the Junta, nor even an express order from the King, could make that possible which is not possible.

"There are not," adds he, "transports, nor any means of obtaining them, for the conveyance of your troops. What can be a greater proof of this, than that we retain your troops here at a great expence, instead of removing them to another country.

"General Castanos, when he promised to obtain a passport from the English for the passage of your army, could only engage to solicit one with earnestness, as he has done. But how can your Excellency suppose that the British ships would suffer your troops to pass, certain that they were going to make war on their nation in some other place.

"I cannot persuade myself that either General Castanos or your Excellency would believe that such a Capitulation could be carried into effect.

The object of your Excellency must have been to obtain conditions which, though impossible, might do honour to your surrender. We must, however, submit to the imperious law of necessity.

CORUNNA, Aug. 31.

Yesterday evening a Portuguese Yacht arrived in this Port from Figuera, commanded by Iacipto Pereira Borsa, in six days. She brings the pleasing intelligence, that Lisbon was again under Portuguese Sovereignty, and that the Russian squadron that was in the Tagus, by previous agreement with the British General, had fired on the City; by this means affording the English troops, an opportunity to land, and who, combining their operations with the British army in the neighbourhood, together with the revolt of the Swiss in the French army, contributed to the surrender of the place.—(*Corunna Gazette*).

GOTTENBURGH, Aug. 26.

The Russian Fleet were spoken with in the Baltic by an American, as late as the 12th inst. They were steering to the Northward, and had springs upon their cables, for the purpose of anchoring among the rocks, to attack the Swedes. It is reported that both Sir J. Saumarez and Sir S. Hood are gone after them, and as they had early notice of their being at sea, it is to be hoped a good account will be given of them: they consist of nine Sail of the Line, two of which are ships of 110 and 112 guns, and eight Frigates, besides smaller Vessels.

A Foreigner of distinction has very lately arrived at Stockholm, from St. Petersburgh, and it is said brought the important intelligence that a marked dislike to the French army has lately manifested itself in Russian Poland, and that an insurrection had taken place; but we have no particulars. I suppose you have long before this heard of the death of Marshal Brune, who, it is said, has either been poisoned or shot by his Master's orders, for permitting smuggling with the English; but Bonaparte has long disliked him. An Austrian Minister, Baron ——, has found his way to Stockholm within the last week, and im-

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mediately set off for the King, in Finland. Upon his return from thence, we are told, he will go to London.

These English Mails are now due, and we are all panting for Spanish and Portuguese news.

Aug. 27.—We have just received to-day by some American Captains, arrived here to-day from Copenhagen, the unpleasant intelligence that 2500 Spaniards, who revolted in Zealand, have been overcome by the French and Danes, and put in prison, though not before they had killed several French Officers.

Admiral Keats is just entering here with a large fleet, having on board the Spanish troops from Langeland.

We have just seen Mr. Cobbett's *Register*. Even this poor, pitiful, vacillating Declaimer seems to feel a spark of warmth and patriotism, on adverting to the victories of our Army. His approbation, we are sorry to say, from the peculiar inconsistency of the man, and his unprincipled character as a public writer, is an insult to any party, his caprice or his interest prompt him to support. The good man, it seems, has at last discovered that Ministers have displayed wisdom and energy in their measures. But how weak, how nerveless are his commendations! He is never in his element, but when he vilifies and abuses. We are sorry we have not room to bestow a few more observations on him.

A Gentleman has just reached town who left Lisbon on the 12th of August. He has afforded us a great variety of information relative to the tyrannical and infamous proceedings of the French in that city:—

"On the 8th of June the French Officers gave a most sumptuous entertainment to General Junot, in the Opera House. The stage was converted into an eating-room, the pit was boarded over for the dancers, and the boxes were allotted to the spectators: on this occasion the Russian Officers were invited.—Previous to the entry of the guests, the curtain was drawn up, and a display of every thing magnificent was presented to the gaze of the multitude. The French flags were placed round the stage, each of which bore an inscription of some victory of Bonaparte, including that of Friedland, over the Russian Army. The moment the Russian Officers discovered the latter, they in disgust withdrew from the scene, and ever after declined the invitation and society of the French, and attached themselves more than ever to the society of the few British subjects, who had been compelled to remain in Lisbon, and who had been released from their imprisonment.

"On the occasion of the Fete above spoken of, a requisition was made of all the plate, chandeliers, and other ornamental requisites in the possession of the inhabitants of the place. Many refused compliance, until a guard was sent to their houses to enforce it. No part of these things were afterwards returned to their owners.

"It appeared evident to every person in Lisbon, that an understanding subsisted between the English and Russian Admirals. Several flags of truce had been interchanged, and one went into the Tagus from Admiral Cotton on the morning of the 12th of August.

"Ninety-six carts, laden with plunder, consisting principally of church plate, remained unpacked at Lisbon when our informant quitted that place; and as the French army marched from thence on the following day, it is presumed the whole booty would fall into the hands of the British, and be restored to the places from whence it was stolen.

"The superb building, which was heretofore the house in which the business of the Inquisition was transacted, had been converted by Junot into a kind of Police Office, to which all persons suspected of being unfriendly to France, were secretly brought, and never afterwards heard of."

Letters from Cadiz received on Friday, contain some interesting particulars:—

"Cadiz, Aug. 10.—The original force of Dupont's army was upwards of 22,000, whereof 17,340 laid down their arms, and of these *about* 2000 *Swiss soldiers* immediately joined their brethren in the Spanish service, and now from being enemies compose part of our own army. The prisoners are now on their march towards San Lucar Rota, and Port St. Mary's, and during their journey they always encamp in the open fields, and make no stay whatever in any of the country towns through which they pass, fearing to be attacked by the people, who are most furious against them, in consequence of their scandalous conduct in Cordova and Andujar, which towns they plundered, and committed every other possible degree of excess. These fellows, appealing to capitulation, ought to be embarked for France; but how this is to be carried into effect I know not, for besides our being absolutely without one single vessel fit for such service, it is not quite certain whether the English Admiral would acquiesce in such a measure, so that in all probability we shall be molested with these troublesome guests for a long time, and they amount, including those from the fleet, to more than 21,000 men, which we have to maintain and take care of.

"Dupont was to have been Governor of Cadiz, and the number of rapacious fellows by whom he was accompanied, to take upon themselves all the lucrative employments, both civil and military, is almost incredible; for the revenue department there were two hundred and five, and for the military department nineteen Supernumerary Generals, of various ranks, 10 Colonels, 11 Lieut.-Colonels, 8 Majors, and 440 Subaltern Officers. Hence, it is clear that they would have sent away every person in employment in this province. It is certainly a piece of good fortune, that in our army all the Chiefs are intimate friends, and with scarcely any exception, have always maintained the principles they now profess."

Dispatches have been received by Ministers from the Sicilian Court at Palermo, and from General Sir John Stuart. They were brought to Falmouth by the Marlborough Packet. The most active preparations were making for a descent upon the Neapolitan territory, and particularly an attack on Naples. It was expected that Sir John Stuart would lose no time in the disembarkation of his troops on the opposite coast. He had received certain intelligence that very few French troops remained in Italy, from whence great numbers had marched for Spain. Calabria had been entirely evacuated by them. The Italians were generally well-informed of the successful progress of the Spanish Patriots; and such was the detestation in which the French were held throughout Italy, that the most confident hopes were entertained in the British army, of the whole country rising to join them the instant they appeared.

We feel the greatest satisfaction in announcing, that the Spanish troops who so gallantly withdrew themselves from the power of the French in Fuhnen, are now on their way to the British coast, where they may be daily expected.—Lieut. Hanson has arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from Admiral Keats, communicating the pleasing intelligence that the whole of the troops who had been landed at Langeland had embarked on board different vessels, and set sail. A Spanish Officer accompanied Lieut. Hanson, with dispatches from the Marquis de la Romana to the Spanish Deputies.

The Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised to 1s. 1½d. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 11½d. household.

Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, it is said, are to be advanced to the Peerage.

THE NEW EXPEDITION.

Ramsgate, Sept. 8.—This morning the first battalion of the 1st regiment of Guards, commanded by Colonel Anson, marched in here from Deal, and immediately embarked on board the vessels prepared for them, lying along the Pier Wall. They embarked as follows:—

400	Men on board the Bostock transport,	No. 404.
283	..... Isabella	No. 401.
303	..... William	No. 69.
229	..... Ellen	No. 15.
246	..... ———	No. 402.

Total 1465 exclusive of Officers.

About an hour after, the 3d battalion of the 1st Guards arrived at Ramsgate, commanded by Col. Cheney, and marched directly down to the Pier, on board the transports. The total number embarked to-day of the two battalions is about 3000.—The 95th rifle regiment is expected here to-morrow to embark.

Dublin, Sept. 6.—The destination of the Expedition which is formed at Cork, under the command of Sir D. Baird, is a profound secret; but it is supposed, that in consequence of orders issued to the troops this week, for their heavy baggage to be embarked, that the first plan is altered. None of the vessels to convey them have copper bottoms, by which we are led to conceive their destination is not very distant. The only delay to their starting is occasioned by the transports adapted for horses not arriving, there being 300 of them to accompany the Expedition.

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THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor, where he was received by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cumberland.

At two o'clock his Majesty held a Levee, when the following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:

The Bishop of Rochester, to kiss hands on his translation to Bishopric of Ely; Major Campbell, Aid-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, on his promotion, and on his return from Portugal; and Colonel Brown, on his return from the army in Portugal.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, which was attended by the Duke of Portland, and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers, when Mr. Ryder, the Judge-Advocate, laid before his Majesty the proceedings of several Courts Martial.

The musical world, and the fashionable world, and all the world, have had a most harmonious squeeze at the Music Meeting at Gloucester, this last week; the sick, the well, the lame, the lazy, *et tous les malades imaginaires*, whether *water* drinkers, or *wine* drinkers, from Bath, Cheltenham, Malvern, and the surrounding counties having been crowding into that city, until it has become quite a *multum in parvo*, of *gens comme il faut*. Sakespeare's Jubilee was but a hardy gurdy concert, when compared with this Musical Festival, where concerts, balls and sermons formed the *bizarre melange*: the singers were in concert, the inn-keepers were in concert, and the lodging-houses were in concert, drawing *notes* in rapid succession of *allegretto* movements from their customers, whose *con strepito* accompaniments, proved the musical adage "that perfect harmony cannot exist without a discord."

The *fashionables* of St. Giles's, Spitalfields, and Wapping, have had a *crowded season* at that emporium of annual fun and frolic, dedicated to their patron saint, St. Bartholomew: roundabouts, ups-and-downs, hurdigurdies, handargans, vans, caravans, *and all other wind instruments*, have been crowding into Smithfield pens, as if all Creation had been rushing to the center; some of the *royal* manufactories displayed a greater assemblage of gilded Kings and Queens, than even St. Cloud can boast, and a witty vender of hot-spiced gingerbread, exhibited his superfine royal hunting nuts, fresh from the oven, but not so hard as the *Spanish nuts* which Napoleon has to crack! Great decorum was observed by the lions, lionesses, *and other wild beasts*: fried sausages, and plumb pudding, all hot, were in their usual abundance for the *Amateurs*; lasses and their lads crowded, as usual, to the ups and downs; Juliet mourned her absent love in the old black gown, often-washed white handkerchief; and Pizarro, with the most pathetic ardour, invited the spectators to his standard; and the whole merry go round went off with so little disturbance, that the *Piedpoudre* Court had nothing but *red-letter-days*, much to the credit of John Bull and his family.

Bon Mot.—A fashionable party passing through a certain country borough a few days since, were so unsufferably assailed in their delicate sence of *smelling*, that one of the Ladies was induced to ask what filthy place it could be? "Do not abuse it, my Lady, said another, for it is a borough that returns two Members to Parliament." "Then, replied the Lady, I am sure it must be a *rotten* borough."

Spanish brushes are now entirely excluded from the Bonaparte family, their *roughness* having been found greatly to hurt the Nap.

A few days ago, one of those untutored sons of Erin, who sells, nuts, &c. through the country, happening to go into a shop in Belfast, in which a *very tall* gentleman was standing, the gentleman, after chattering some time with the autoan for his wares, stepped towards the door, saying, "I am long enough here." "Och! God bless you, my honey," says Paddy, "you're too *long* any where."

An Irish Gentleman being lately asked his opinion of Bonaparte's last *sten*, replied. "Oh, and upon my troth, my dear honey, he as at last put his *foot* in it."

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. V.

"And he went into the Temple; and began to cast out them that sold therein and them that bought, saying unto them, It is written—*My house is the* House of Prayer," &c.

The Gospel according to Luke, ch. xix. verses 45, 46.

THE FOUNDLING CHAPEL; AND ITS MINISTERS.

ENGLAND has long been distinguished as the country of benevolence. Every where has piety, or philanthropy, erected temples to humanity; and there is no species of mortal suffering, for which this nation does not offer either remedy or relief. We have built something like palaces for the repose of those veterans who survive the battles of the state, and founded noble establishments for the children of fathers who have fallen in its cause; we have parochial receptacles for indigence, and alms-houses for age; we have schools of instruction even for the blind, and of reformation for the reprobate; we proclaim a refuge for the destitute; we have reared an asylum for female orphans, and a magdalen for female penitents; and we have, or profess to have, a foundling—for deserted illegitimates. Our munificence has been most happily employed, to alleviate every description of human calamity; while our beneficence is most honourably extended to every gradation of human depravity. This is our praise. It must therefore excite surprise, that so many charitable and provident institutions are inadequate to the purposes for which they were specifically designed; and it ought to actuate our indignation—if any one of these establishments is found to have essentially degenerated from the original principle of its application. If only interest and affluence are suffered to shelter themselves under that protection which was intended exclusively for imploration and poverty; if the rich have almost appropriated those advantages which were held out solely to the poor; if charity has become property; if, the powerful having ousted the impotent, the refuge of wretchedness has become the asylum of transgression; if these things be true, or if there exist even suspicion of their truth, enquiry should be stimulated to vigilance, and conviction succeeded by resentment! When appeals are made to the heart, and contributions are thus levied on the pocket, the head has some claim to be satisfied that all is right. Charity ought not to be the great object of pious imposition.

Let the Conductors of the Foundling Hospital look to these reflections. Rumour, and something still louder than rumour, is against them. The whisperings of individuals *may* become the voice of society; and, where more demands are continually made on public benevolence, it may be felt necessary to consult public opinion. With funds more than adequate to the ends of their institution, and continually augmenting, what is the application of them? Are the doors of this Hospital open to the real *objects of its legitimate succour*, and to these only? Is access to it, on the contrary, go, as they say of kissing, by favour? Has protection its price, or countenance its currency?—These are rather weighty questions.

It is with the Foundling-Chapel, however, that I am now principally concerned. Were it the business of this paper to enter minutely into the merits of the Foundling Hospital, its interior could scarcely escape notice, and would, in many particulars, justify the language of reprehension. As they are at present conducted, I entertain, indeed, some fundamental objections to most of our public infantile institutions, and even to charitable associations of a higher class. My opinions might appear singular; but they are founded on candid observation, and strengthened by habitual reflection.

Chapels are becoming too numerous. Our fathers, who seem to have acted upon elevated conceptions of religious worship, bequeathed to us temples not unworthy of national devotion, monuments of the august piety of past ages, which still excite our admiration, without influencing our conduct. Money can be found for any thing except the promotion of our established religion. Many people talk of despoiling the church, and conventicles spring up among us like exhalations; but there is scarcely the man, who thinks of raising new national edifices for divine worship. Churches, not chapels, are nevertheless wanted—churches, on an enlarged and devotional plan, where high and low, rich and poor, may fully mingle in the worship

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of their common Creator, in the way to their common Heaven! Theological affairs seem lamentably reversed. Those to whom the Gospel was *first* preached, are now the *last* in ecclesiastical consideration. It is for the rich, and not the poor, that places of religious instruction are erected; and it is to the rich, instead of the poor, that many popular pastors ambitiously address their labours. The Foundling-Chapel has substantial claim to this distinction; and, I believe, the Gentlemen of the Philanthropic are the only managers of those modern chapels, who, believing the poor have souls to be saved, as well as themselves, gratuitously admit them to their Chapel! Liberal minds will not overlook this honourable peculiarity, while enlightened minds will know how to appreciate its effects.

However inelegant the assertion may appear, whatever deficiency of taste it may discover, *I must unequivocally object to the Mode of conducting Divine Worship in the* FOUNDLING CHAPEL. It is theatrical in the extreme. Survey the audience, particularly the female portion of it, hanging on the extatic warblings, delightful thrillings, and electrifying shakes of two practised singers,—"Charming!" softly exclaims one lady;—"Beautiful! divine!" rapturously adds her friend; while a third, unable to suppress her emotions, heaves the sigh of delectation, and scarcely restrains her applauding hands!!! Are these divine extacies? Is this the enthusiasm of devotion? Every thing studiously aids this sense of temporal fascination. The lightness of the building itself, and, at other times, the brilliancy of its illumination; the youth and gaiety of the greater part of the *assembly*, not to call it an *audience*, composed of coquetting lasses and ogling lovers; and (what, however, is of secondary effect) a most accomplished, and fashionably captivating, style of preaching. Religion, of course, ventures rarely to intrude herself among such splendid worshippers of melody and oratory.

It is time to be serious. To expect in such a place, and under such circumstances, that consecration of the heart without which christianity is but a name, is looking for grapes from thorns and figs from thistles. Levity may be gratified, but devotion is distrusted. Infidelity remains unconfuted, disobedience unreproved, faith unexhorted, and transgression unreclaimed. Young persons are induced to consider the affairs of eternity as matters of laudable amusement, while their elders can with difficulty attach themselves to the serious business of religion. Nor is this the whole of the evil. Reverting to those children who are the immediate objects of this charity, a rational spectator will perceive the impropriety of the situation in which they are thus placed. They form a sort of Exhibition; and, as far as the influence of example operates, they must, if they aspire to any particular publicity, be emulous of becoming public singers. Can any thing be more preposterous? Their patrons are absolutely "music mad," and the contagion is rapidly indisposing their whole system.

I am anxious to be accurately understood. Seriously as I deprecate the foundling-worship, I wish not to see piety divested of its fair attractions, its becoming vestments, its appropriate ornaments, its lawful appendages. There is ostentatious plainness, as well as gorgeous pomposity; and, perhaps, Diogenes in his tub was as proud as Alexander in his palace.

Addison, in one of his admirable essays, describes the gratification he felt in accidentally hearing the Ritual of the Church of England seriously and emphatically read. The performance of this portion of our Divine Service ought to be considered of the highest importance; since, in the opinion of many, it would admit of judicious curtailments: and its present length, together with the frequency of its repetition, must be rendered acceptable principally by the manner in which it is delivered. There is, however, much to complain of on this head. Either the ministers of religion do not highly estimate the nature of this part of their duty, or they are too generally incompetent to the discharge of it. Cowper, among his accusations against the clergy, complains of "souls that cannot *reach*;" but of tongues that cannot *read*, painful and numerous as they are, he makes no mention. Incapacity and indevotion on the part of the reader, naturally generate inattention and indifference in the minds of his hearers; what he performs as a task, they feel as a toil; and, instead of entering into the spirit of its liturgy, many members of the established church, otherwise heartily attached to it, merely *endure* the routine of its rites and ceremonies. What aggravates this evil is the cause to which chiefly it may be traced. It is not the want of a volume of voice; it is not the absence of imperative looks and authoritative tones, of arranged gestures and studied emphases; these are not the deficiencies which I should specify in a clerical reader. Tremulousness of supplication, and distinctness of enunciation, are the qualifications he should most cultivate. If his heart be but serious, it will give light to his understanding, and to his manner an awful dignity. His situation is holy; and the sacredness of the office confers sanctity on him who officiates. His deportment, indeed, may dissipate this divine illusion; but, what shall extenuate his offence?

ONESIMUS.

Chapter Coffee-house, Pater-Noster-row.

ONESIMUS has received several letters, and his Correspondents may rest assured that he will, as far as practicable, avail himself of their communications. He has not done with that extraordinary personage, WILLIAM HUNTINGDON, S. S. of antinomian celebrity; nor have the efforts of his Advocates escaped notice.—*Amicus*, or *Observator*, will not be forgotten: the contents of his letter are mostly correct, but the Subject of them requires more extended illustration.—*Amicus Sincerus* puts an important interrogatory, to which, however, only a general answer can be given. "Extemporary Preaching" is not Prohibited by any known "Rules of the Established Church "of England;" but then it is discouraged, as far at least as Episcopal Authority can operate; and it is unnecessary to remind this correspondent, how much even the request of superiors approximate to commands!

Certain "Verses, addressed to the Inhabitants of St. James's "Westminster, on the Death of Dr. Parker and the Presenta- "tion of the Rev. Gerrard Andrews," have been most duly received; and, if the *poetry* of the writer had but equalled his *piety*, their *length* would not have precluded their publicity. Let their circulation, therefore, continue to be prudentially *restricted*; and, as heretofore, let them still be "handed about "in *manuscript*" only. This advice is given without the remotest affectation of superiority.

*** My next number will analize the clerical character of the PREACHERS OF THE FOUNDLING CHAPEL.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Notice was on Friday received from Yarmouth, that some vessels from Riga were in the Offing. If this intelligence be correct, some relaxation must have taken place in the Franco-Russian system of opposition to British commerce.

The Gloire frigate, Captain Lucas, cruising off the coast of France, a few days since, discovered two of the largest class of French frigates, near Cape Barfleur. Notwithstanding this immense odds, Captain C. with the utmost intrepidity, resolved on attacking them. In a few minutes the ship was clear for action, every gun double shotted, and it was thought one broadside would so disable the sternmost ship, as to enable him to cut her off. The enemy, on perceiving his intention, immediately crowded all sail, and, with the assistance of a strong in-shore current, effected their escape into Cherbourg, but not without receiving a broadside from the Gloire, as they entered the mouth of the harbour. What is still more convincing how much the enemy feel their own inferiority, the Amphitrite, a fine new frigate, ready for sea at Cherbourg, never made the least movement to assist her *magnanimous comrades*, or even to give them a *tow* into port.

DIED

Last week, at Maidenwell, near Louth, Mr. Southwell, in his 102d year. He enjoyed a good state of health till within a few days of his death.

The 24th August, at Gosford, after a short illness, aged 85 the Right Hon. Francis Charteris Wemyss, Earl of Wemyss.

On the 9th ult. aged 37, the Rev. Sir Wm. Ulithorn Wray, Bart. of Darley, Derbyshire, of which parish he had been 11 years Rector.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.—Having very little Wheat at market the prices are full 4s. per quarter higher than on Monday. Barley is much as last day. Beans are very dull, and the prices of Wednesday are not maintained. Having but short supplies of Oats this trade is rather brisker to-day, but the idea of our getting Foreign Oats soon, prevents the prices advancing.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	72 a	84	Wheat	75 a	88
Fine ditto	88 a	90	Fine ditto	84 a	96
Rye (New)	45 a	50	Rye (New)	36 a	40
Barley	40 a	45	Barley	42 a	46
Malt (New)	68 a	75	Malt (New)	70 a	78
White Peas, boilers	98 a	108	White Peas, boilers	100 a	110
Grey Peas	54 a	59	Grey Peas	56 a	62
Beans	58 a	64	Beans	60 a	65
Tick ditto (Old)	55 a	60	Tick ditto	56 a	60
Oats	38 a	40	Oats	34 a	36
Poland ditto	41 a	42	Poland ditto	36 a	40
Rape Seed £38 a £40			Rape Seed £37 a £40		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	75 a	80	American Flour	44 a	48
Second ditto	65 a	72	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from August 26 to September 2—Total, 6,395 quarters, from 70s. to 91s.—Average 82s. 9½d. or 1s. 7½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending September 3.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	82	7	Beans	63	10
Rye	53	11	Peas	61	8
Barley	43	3	Oatmeal	49	9
Oats	36	9	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, SEPT. 8.

	£.	s.	£.	s.		£.	s.	£.	s.
Wheat, per ld.	21	0 a	24	10	Oats, per qr.	2	4 a	2	9
Barley, per qr.	2	4 a	2	8	Beans, do.	3	2 a	3	8

Peas £0. 0s. a £.0 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 7th of Sept. 1808, is 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	POCKETS.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Kent	2	10 a	3	5	Kent	2	14 a	4	0
Sussex	2	10 a	3	10	Sussex	3	0 a	3	15
Essex	2	16 a	3	16	Farnham	5	0 a	7	0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. James's,	Hay	5	5	0 a	6	15	0	Average	6	0	0
	Straw	2	2	0 a	2	8	0		2	5	0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4	15	0 a	6	6	0		5	10	6
	Clover	6	0	0 a	7	0	0		6	10	0
	Straw	1	16	0 a	2	2	0		1	19	0
Smithfield,	Hay	5	0	0 a	6	6	0		5	13	0
	Clover	6	6	0 a	7	10	0		6	18	0
	Straw	1	14	0 a	2	5	0		2	0	0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.	s.	d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	4	6 a	5	8	Beef	3	4 a	4	4
Mutton	4	6 a	5	8	Mutton	4	0 a	4	8
Veal	5	0 a	6	4	Veal	4	0 a	5	0
Pork	5	0 a	6	8	Pork	5	4 a	6	4
Lamb	5	0 a	6	6	Lamb	4	4 a	5	4

FRIDAY.—Beasts, - 700——Sheep and Lambs, - 6,500
Calves, - 220——Pigs - - - - - - - - 300

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts,	22	a 23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	27	a 32
Merchants' Backs	18	a 20	——— 50 a 70lb.	36	a 39
Dressing Hides	16	a 19	——— 80 a 90lb.	30	a 33
Crop Hides for cutting	17	a 22	——— heavy	22	a 26
Flat Ordinary	16½	a 17	Seals, small	36	a 39
Tanned Horse,	20	a 22	—— large, p. doz. 160s.	a 160s.	

Oak Bark, p. ld. 37*l.* a 38*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2	6 a	2	10	Market Calf each	0	a	11	0
Middling	1	10 a	2	2	Engl. Horse	14	0 a	16	0
Ordinary	1	4 a	1	10	Shearlings	2	0 a	2	8
					Lamb Skins	1	6 a	2	0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.—Bryan, 48s.; Hebburn, 50s.; Kenton, 48s. 6d.; Charlotte, 52s. 9d.; Wall's End, 50s. 6d.; Wall's End (Temple's), 51s.; Wylam, 47s.; Others, 48s. 9d.; Cowpen, 47s. 6d.; Hartley, 47s.; Others, 46s. 6d.

There were 24 Ships sold—Remain unsold, 5½.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	66	0 a	71	0	Town Tallow	—	0 a	95	0
Soap, yellow	—	0 a	100	0	Yell. Russia, do.	—	0 a	98	0
—— mottled	—	0 a	110	0	White, do.	—	0 a	93	0
—— curd	—	0 a	116	0	Soap,	—	0 a	93	0
Candles, p. doz.	—	0 a	14	0	Graves	—	0 a	14	0
—— mould, do.	—	0 a	15	0	Good Dregs	—	0 a	14	0

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 6½d. Clare, 5s. 7d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 6d.—Average 5s. 6½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	240	240½				
3 per Cent. Consol.	66 5⅛ ⅞	65⅞ 6	66⅛ ⅜	66⅛	66⅛ ⅜	66⅛ ⅜
3 per Cent. Reduced.	66⅛ ⅜	66⅛ ⅜	66⅛ ⅜	67⅛ 7½		
4 per Cent. Consol.						
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	97⅛ ¼ ⅜	97⅛ 98	98⅛	98⅛ ¼	98⅛ ¼	98⅛
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18 7-16½					
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	65½		66		66¼	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years			7 11-16			7 11-16
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock		71⅛ ¾			72	
India Stock	178	178½				
Do. Bonds	3, 4 pm.	3, 4 pm.	2, 3 pm.	2, 4 pm.	2, 4 pm.	2, 4 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	3, 6 pm.	3, 6 pm.	3, 6 pm.	3, 6 pm.	3, 6 pm.	2, 6 pm.
Lottery Tickets						
Omnium	1½ dis.	1½ dis.	1 dis.	½ dis.	½ dis.	½ dis.
Consols for Account	66⅜ ⅛	66⅛	66½ ¼	67 7⅛ 7	66⅞ ¼	66⅞
India for Opening						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	35	0 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	34	5	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	10	19 2 U.	Leghorn	50½	
Hamburgh	34	8 2½ U.	Genoa	45½	
Altona	34	9 2½ U.	Venice	52 ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	23	4	Naples	42	
			Lisbon	60	
Do.	23	8 2 U.	Oporto	70	
Bourdeaux	23	8	Dublin	10½ per Ct.	
Madrid	42	effec.	Cork	11½	
Cadiz	43	effec.	N. Dol. 0s. 0d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	0	0
Dublin	0	1
Waterford	1	1
Guernsey	0	0
Jersey	0	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 38. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1808. Price 8d.

LIFE

OF

GENERAL JUNOT, DUKE D'ABRANTES, &c.

Notwithstanding the frequent boast of *originality* of idea, amongst both the *actors* in, and *partisans* of, the French Revolution, yet the whole of their conduct has been marked by a servile imitation either of the Romans, or of the Franks; as a proof of this we need only advert to the assumption of Roman appellatives in the first stages of *equal liberty*, and the humble imitation of Charlemagne by the present *Republican Emperor*. If this imitation had been really an imitation of their virtues, we would have been less offended at their more trifling *child's play*; but when it is merely an assumption of name joined to deeds even more atrocious than the most horrid ravages of the hordes of northern savages who inundated Europe,—when we see rank and distinction assumed by those who have sprung from the very lowest orders of society, and who have emerged from their pristine obscurity merely from pre-eminence in villainy—we would be prompted to close the page of history with detestation and disgust, if it were not that *curiosity* is *now* more particularly awake, to contemplate the present rapid changes of scene on the great theatre of Europe, and to enquire into the origin and merits of the different actors; and as we may soon expect the curtain to fall on this motley groupe, when the names and characters of all but a few of the arch fiends must sink into the stream of oblivion, we have judged that an accurate portrait of General Junot, with some authentic particulars of his life, would not be unacceptable to our Readers. Many of the anecdotes have been collected on the Continent, and handed to us through a source of undoubted authenticity and by particular favour, the others are *confirmed* by a reference to the best histories of the times.

The subject of this day's biography, though now calling himself Duke D'Abrantes, boasts no higher lineage than his *August Master*. General Junot was born at Orleans, where his father was a corn chandler, of the lowest description in the trade; without education beyond its mere rudiments, or the slightest attention to his morals, the young Junot was occupied in the most laborious drudgery of the business, until the year 1789, when having been tempted to make rather free with the till, in order to gratify his vicious passions, his father turned him out of the house, giving him the wide world in which to follow his aspiring disposition. Paris was at that moment the *foyer* of the dissolute and discontented, and this young pupil of liberty and equality having turned his steps to the capital, his *active philosophy* soon gained him admittance into the Jacobin Club, those great patrons of revolutionary genius, who, finding him fit for their every purpose, retained him as a follower, and initiated him in all the revolutionary jargon and *policy* of the day. In the early scenes of the Revolution, in the horrible massacre at *l'Abbaye*, and through the whole progress of *lanternization*, Junot was an active assistant, and having bathed himself deep in blood, was considered as fit *for the departments*: of course, when the operations on the southern frontier required an augmentation of the national army, this *elève* of liberty, in his zeal to regenerate the country of Nice, which at that period was still unenlightened, shouldered his musquet, and marched for Provence. It would be beyond our limits to detail the horrors of this expedition, to enumerate the murders of loyalty and the violations of innocence; there is, however, one anecdote of which this monster is said frequently to have boasted, and which merits notice. In a small village near Antibes, where a detachment of the revolutionary army was *fraternized*, Citizen Junot took up his quarters in the house of a poor peasant, *who had seen better days*; the man was loyal, but his wife, charmed with patriotism, yielded to the ardour of this military philosopher; in a short time, however, in consequence of some advantages gained by the loyal party, *this district* was given up to the fury of the soldiery, when the philanthropic reformer not only aided, but joined in the violation of the wife and daughter of his host, who was coolly and tauntingly murdered, after being obliged to witness his own degradation. After this display of revolutionary virtue, he extended his services and civism to the neighbourhood of Toulon, previous to its evacuation by the British and Spanish forces; here during the short siege he served with the artillery, and attracted the notice of Bonaparte, who was then *Chef de Brigade*. It has been stated, that the Corsican Chief, during a heavy cannonade, enquired if any one near him could write; Junot immediately offered his services, and whilst employed on a drum-head, a shot striking the ground close to his side, covered him with dust; undisturbed by the occurrence, he coolly said, "that will do! I wanted sand for my letter." Struck with his behaviour, Bonaparte exclaimed, "You are a brave fellow! how can I serve you?"—"Give me promotion," replied Junot, "I will not disgrace it;" he was instantly taken from the ranks, and appointed by Napoleon his orderly serjeant, from which, for his abilities and coolness, he was promoted to the rank of an officer. When Toulon surrendered, he had a fresh opportunity of displaying his *civic* abilities, and was particularly noticed for his activity in assisting in the atrocities which were inflicted on all those who had favoured the British, and when all those who had even lodged an Englishman in their houses, or who were suspected of being favourable to the cause of loyalty, were assembled by a treacherous proclamation in the *Champ de Mars*, and butchered in cold blood, to the amount of 1500 men, women, and children; an exploit boasted of by *his friend*, when he wrote to the Convention

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tion, "upon the field of glory, my feet inundated with the blood of traitors, I announce to you, with a heart beating with joy, that your orders are executed, and France avenged." In the following autumn 1794, when Napoleon was confined in the south as a terrorist, after the death of Robespierre, Junot shared the fate of his patron; but a general amnesty having opened their prison, these *two friends* repaired to the capital, where *their talents* soon procured them employment in their *own way*. When the contest took place between the Convention and the Sections of Paris, respecting the new Constitution, he joined his dear friends Bonaparte and Loison, particularly in the massacre on the night of the 4th of October, 1795, in which Bonaparte, with his artillery, swept the streets in all directions, killing and wounding, without mercy or distinction, until upwards of 8000 of both sexes, and of all ages, were left weltering in their blood. When the thunder of the cannon had ceased, the horrid perpetrators spread themselves through the streets to enjoy the bloody scene; a wounded mother, whose infant lay in her arms, crying in vain for the nourishment of the breast, attracted the attention of these savages, when Junot stabbing the child, tore it from its mother's bosom, and throwing it to some distance, tauntingly told the wounded and disabled parent *to seek it, and hush its cries!* This equality of disposition endeared him more and more to his patron, who on being elevated to the rank of Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, in 1796, chose Junot as one of his Aids-de-Camp; throughout the whole of this campaign he acquitted himself so as to preserve the confidence of his General, particularly at Mondovi, at Lodi, Milan, and Padua, where by his cruel atrocities and skill in plundering, he proved his capability of commanding, and was promoted to the rank of colonel. At Tortona, after encouraging the soldiers in every excess, and joining in it himself, it was thought necessary to make an example, and the immaculate Junot was the commanding officer superintending the execution of a poor devil Latouche, of the 5th battalion, who the moment before he was shot, exclaimed, "You see, comrades, the fate awaiting me—and *you, commander of the detachment, if you had prohibited me from going to maraud*, I would not have been condemned to this ignominious death!" Such is the *qualified* detail, given even by *one of their* own historians. His revolutionary *fierte* was highly gratified by his being introduced by Bonaparte into the elevated societies into which he intruded by force of arms, and here he took every opportunity of insulting fallen greatness, particularly whilst accompanying his General to dinner with the Grand Duke at Florence, whose territories were then ravaged by the French troops. When a courier brought intelligence of the capture of Milan, Junot, turning round from the perusal of the dispatch, rudely exclaimed, "Citizen Grand Duke, tyranny will soon be crushed, Milan has fallen!"—After the battle of Castiglione, this disgrace to humanity had nearly paid the forfeit of his crimes, for being detached by Bonaparte, at the head of the Corps of Guides to occupy Desenzano, and annoy the Austrians, he was opposed by Colonel Bender with a small detachment of Hulans, and so roughly handled, that he himself received six sabre wounds, and was thrown into a ditch, where he would have perished, but for the attention of some of his routed party. At the battle of Senio, where he commanded the 7th regiment of Hussars, under General Victor, this humane officer displayed his bravery, and love for the Church, by cutting down a Capuchin Friar, who had encouraged his countrymen to resist these invaders; and at Loretto (where Augereau robbed the famous Chapel, and after taking down the sacred image, in order to send it to Paris, placed a common strumpet on the pedestal, obliging even the female pilgrims of the highest rank to bow down before her,) Citizen Junot was also a principal actor, and shewed himself a worthy disciple of the new philosophy. On the sailing of the expedition to Egypt, he embarked as Aid-de-Camp, and was an active assistant in that country and in Syria, in fraternizing with the inhabitants; particularly at Cairo, where he took possession of a rich Mussulman's house for his own quarters, and not only obliged the unfortunate owner to supply his table for himself and friends, but not content with the *run of the house*, insisted on having the *run of the harem* also. Here he shared Bonaparte's most secret confidence along with Duroc, now Grand Master of the Ceremonies at Paris, with whom he officiated as Deputy Grand Master of the Ceremonies to the unfortunate Turks, who were massacred at Jaffa; but owing to some unaccountable accident, he was *not* one of those who so slyly accompanied the *Conqueror of Egypt*, when he ran away nobody from the British who were looking after his [illegible] from his own army. In Egypt, therefore, he [illegible] when he returned to France "covered [illegible] was announced to his countrymen, by [illegible] ors of the then Government; on his arrival he found his friend First Consul, and was immediately appointed a General of Division, and soon after was nominated Governor of Paris, where his despotic and cruel disposition made him an able supporter of Fouché, whom he rivalled in cruelty and extortion, and was strongly suspected of being, as well as Fouché, the private encourager of a daring gang of housebreakers and footpads, who were the terror of the capital in the winter of 1803, and of whom, the few that were detected and brought *to justice*, were invariably screened by some *invisible* power, and permitted to elude all punishment. To relate all the anecdotes current of him, whilst Governor of Paris, would require a volume; but of his *honour*, the following one is told, which we believe to be correct, though we do not vouch for its authenticity. He was in the habit of frequenting the public gambling-houses, in his *private* capacity, and one evening at Frescati, being in plain clothes, and accompanied by a young man in the same costume, he stood near one of the tables where this young man staked *rouleaux*, apparently of fifty *louis d'ors*, at *rouge et noir*; when the young man lost, he always took up his *stake*, and laid down *another* in its stead, but when at last *he won*, he exultingly told the Banker to count the *stake* in his *rouleau*, when it was found to contain bank notes to the amount of one hundred thousand livres, about 4,500*l.*! A demand so extraordinary induced the Bankers to refer it to the company, when Junot immediately interfered, and swore if they did not pay him instantly, that he would confiscate the Bank, and arrest every individual of the company. Not intimidated by this threat, they refused payment, when this virtuous Republican asked the Bankers "if they "knew who he was?" and immediately exclaimed "I am the "Governor of Paris, this is my Aid-de-Camp, and I insist "that you pay him this instant." As they still hesitated, he added, "you are a gang of sharpers and villains! and I shall "soon do your business," then seizing the money which was on the table, a scuffle ensued, and the noise having brought in the guard, he ordered sixteen of them to be taken to prison, where they were detained until they could *settle* the busines, whilst Junot and his Aid-de-Camp, quietly pocketed all the cash they had laid hold of; and then returned to their usual *Seat of Justice!*

This mode of raising the supplies, by imprisoning people on trifling causes was often resorted to, and once in the case of a Mr. Campbell, an American, on pretence of his having lent an old English Newspaper to a friend to read: he was arrested, confined to the Temple for ten weeks, and only released on paying down a handsome sum, when he was sent to Havre escorted by *gens d'armes* and put on board a neutral vessel on the point of sailing, with a caution never to shew himself in France again. As the system of *Espionage* is now so extensive in France, that *every* man in office has his regular set of spies, the Governor of Paris deemed it necessary to follow the fashion, but he found at last that these gentry might push their enquiries farther than was convenient. In one of the streets near his head-quarters, resided a *ci-devant* noble, who had a handsome wife, and the spies reported to Junot that a stranger, wrapped up in a great coat, and otherwise apparently disguised, had often been traced to this house, and that of course he must be some person dangerous to the state; repeated reports were made before the *Governor* condescended to notice them, but in the mean time the spies of the civil police had made the same report to Fouché, who immediately ordered some *gens d'arms* to make the necessary inquiries: this was done, and they arrested—*the Governor!* who, *of course*, had gone there *merely* to examine into the reports of his own spies. In 1805, General Junot resigned the command of Paris to *our Imperial Brother* Murat; and we believe that it was shortly after this he married *an Albanian Princess*. When Lannes had completed his fortune in Portugal, or when he was wanted for some other purpose, Junot superseded him at Lisbon, where his conduct was as oppressive and insulting as that of his predecessor, though marked with more dissimulation; and on the retreat of the Royal Family to Brazil, he took the command of the army which occupied Portugal; he now shewed his character in its real colours, by insulting every form of religion, by sequestrating the property of the church, and by encouraging every revolutionary meanness and atrocity which so long stigmatized the arms of France. Our limits will not allow us to enter into a more minute detail of his cruelty, dissimulation, and more recent robberies; they are fresh in the memory of all; as well as his boasting about the reception he would give the British troops, who have already given him a lesson; though we cannot help regretting that the unexpected occurrences should have permitted him to carry away such an addition to his former property, which, including his lands in Poland, is said to amount to near 20,000*l.* per annum.

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He is still in the vigour of life, but most vulgar and uncouth in his appearance; his face is seamed with scars, and his manners are boorish, rude, and obtrusive; he is ignorant of all learning except the mere rudiments, but he has always been reckoned remarkable for his quickness of judgment and decision, and certainly his conduct since the landing of our troops in Portugal does not contradict the general opinion. His skill in negotiation has been even superior to his tactics in the field, and he has conquered with the pen those whom he could not touch with the sword.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER THIRTY-EIGHT.

PROJECTED INVASION OF SPAIN BY BONAPARTE.

To the cause of Spain are irrevocably attached the destinies of Europe. On the successful resistance or subjugation of her inhabitants depend as incontrovertibly our own preponderance and security. Let us then consider with all the candour, impartiality, and judgment, which this great question so imperiously requires, the means she possesses of obtaining ultimate success, and how we can most efficaciously assist her. This disquisition acquires additional interest from the late official declaration of the enemy;—an enemy till now in the habit of executing his menace;—whose dreadful fiat, with few exceptions, has been attended with almost instantaneous effect; and whose irrevocable adherence to his purpose Italy, Germany, Spain, and Portugal unfortunately attest. Let us consider the man, his genius, his resources, his crimes, and his inflexible will! Let us then contrast the united efforts of Great Britain and Spain; the sacredness of the cause, the calamities and degradation that await them in case of discomfiture;—and having done so, let us examine what cause for apprehension, or motives for encouragement we have. In the annals of history there is, perhaps, not one question which outweighs the present in importance. There never has been one, whose interests were so comprehensive, and its consequences so decisive. Under this impression we ought to enter on the examination; and whilst we treat it with that seriousness and temper, which the magnitude and awfulness of the subject demand, we will communicate our suggestions with freedom, and propose measures, which appear to us conducive to the exigency of the times. The crisis is awful! Every individual, who feels the faculty and the will, should contribute his mite to the general fund. Every talent will be thus brought into circulation, and the result of this general interest and participation will be, that the energy of the community will be wound up to that pitch, which, as long as it lasts, renders their efforts superior to occurrences, and forms a new and glorious era in their annals.

Doubts and apprehensions, discreditable to the public, have been manifested in consequence of the enunciation made in the official journal of the Tyrant, "*That not a village in Spain would be in a state of insurrection, nor an English soldier on the Continent before the close of the year.*" These fears were magnified by the account of the numerous armies which were hastening to the Pyrenees, in order to support this menace. Some from levity and some from ignorance, others, to give a proof of their foresight, and a few worthless individuals, we are afraid, from a desire to depreciate the efforts of their country, and to extol those of the enemy, have contributed to promote the alarm. Three months ago this anxiety would have been justifiable; when an army of a hundred thousand French veterans was in possession of Madrid and the principal cities and fortresses of Spain; when scarce a corps was organised in that country to resist that tremendous force; when the very man, who had overrun and subjugated Europe, in the course of three years, was on the frontiers: Under those circumstances apprehensions would have been excusable and even just. But after the Spaniards have done every thing to command our esteem and veneration; after they have given unequivocal marks of their resolution to bury themselves under the ruins of their country, sooner than submit to ignominy; after they have rendered, by the extirpation of their invaders, the seizure of the fleet, their bold and just delineation of the perfidy and atrocity of the enemy, every idea of compromise impossible, and submission itself unavailing;—after having armed a considerable part of their male population, and put in requisition the whole mass of talents and virtue in their country;—after having done acts of heroism, manifested a degree of perseverance and patience, and given a sublime example of patriotism, unequalled in modern times, and almost without a parallel in the most vaunted ages of Greece and Rome;—after such proofs of magnanimity, we did not expect that an insolent declaration from the Tyrant whom they discomfitted, and whose brother, and whose partisans and soldiers they chaced from their capital, would be sufficient to depress a British public. What renders this discouragement the more unpardonable and criminal, are the victories of Vimiera and Roleia. Though our generals have not known to avail themselves of these brilliant advantages, our soldiers are still the same, and are ready to engage the enemy on Spanish ground. New Expeditions are fitting out, some have already sailed to augment their force; and the whole regular army of the United Kingdom is under orders for the same destination. With such vigour on our part, and incontestable resolution on that of the Spaniards, we would entertain no fear of ultimate success, were the enemy at liberty to send his whole army beyond the Pyrenees. The character of this war is different, as we have frequently observed, from every other he has been engaged in. He may be successful in the commencement. He may conduct his brother once more to Madrid. He may commit the most unheard of outrages in several of the provinces, erase their cities to the very foundation, and exterminate a considerable part of the population; but we will hazard in like manner a counter-prophecy, "*That at the close of this year not an armed partisan of the "Bonapartes will be in Madrid.*" We hazard this prophecy, because we entertain a very high opinion of the energy and capacity of the present Cabinet, as favourable an opinion of Spanish prowess, and the most sanguine hopes from the nature of the contest.

We have left out of consideration the rest of the continent. We will give as much credit to the declaration relative to Austria as Bonaparte himself could wish. We will believe his solemn assurance of the acquiescence of Russia in his system of usurpation and plunder; we will suppose that every Cabinet on the Continent consists of fools or knaves, we will allow that every particle of virtue, that every spark of liberty, that every national sentiment, from the Neva to the Bay of Naples, are extinct. We will attempt to forget his former declarations previous to the Austrian and Prussian Wars: we will acknowledge the arrival of two Swedish Cabinet Messengers in Paris, the submission, acquiescence and debasement of Italians, Austrians, Prussians, Poles, Danes, Russians and even of the magnanimous Gustavus. After all these concessions, supposing all these statements were true, we should be far from believing the cause of the Spaniards desperate;—We should still indulge the opinion that they would finally succeed in spite of the subterfuges, treachery and power of their daring antagonist.

But convinced as we are that this declaration was made to deceive Great Britain, delude his vassal States, and impose on Austria; that it was made without wisdom and foresight, as a miserable shift for the moment, we then perceive the extent of his embarrassment and the inefficacy of his means. His armies are in motion; but he is uncertain how to employ them. He apprehends Austria; he distrusts the Confederacy of the Rhine, and is wholly aware of the magnitude of the danger that threatens him in the South. A war between him and Austria is unavoidable; and it is by no means impolitic on the part of the latter to defer the contest until a considerable part of his

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army is withdrawn from Germany. That he foresees this event we may safely conclude from his whining appeal to the promise he extracted from the Emperor Francis, during their conferences at the Mill in Moravia; and that he fears it in the present juncture, we may as safely assert from the reluctant indifference he manifests on the occasion. He will do every thing in his power to avoid a rupture with that power. But if he has already discovered that Austria will not be deceived by his intrigues, or intimidated by his menaces, he will act in the same manner as he had done in the two last wars; he will order a considerable part of the force he destines for the invasion of that country, to march back to the Rhine, in order to throw the odium of hostilities on that power. None of our readers has forgotten the embarkation of his army in Holland and at Boulogne, under the pretext of invading this country, after he had received certain information of the intentions of the Courts of Vienna, St. Petersburg and London. He practised a similar manœuvre a few weeks before the battle of Jena: he likewise ordered some corps to pass the Rhine; and solemnly assured Europe, that the tranquillity of the Continent should not be interrupted, and that his disputes with the Cabinet of Berlin would be amicably adjusted. He gave this formal assurance, after he had projected the downfall of that unhappy government. He is unfortunately justified in entertaining this contemptible opinion of men. Their weakness, their credulity, their fatal inaction, their temporising character, have established his pre-eminence. He thinks he may still impose on Austria by the same stale trick he had so successfully practised on other occasions: but a better genius, we would hope, inspires the Councils of that country. It would suppose a degree of political profligacy or imbecility in the Archduke Charles and the Members of the Imperial Cabinet, which we are far from ascribing to them, to imagine they give credit to the Tyrant's assertions. After the experience of the past, could they be guilty of such gross stupidity, so far from being in a capacity to regulate the concerns of a powerful empire, they would not have talents sufficient to direct the management of a small farm. This we repeat again is not our opinion. On the contrary, we are inclined to entertain the most sanguine expectations from their future exertions.

We have made this digression relative to Austria, in order to invalidate the official falsehoods of the *Moniteur*. We have not time nor room to advert to the unavoidable discontent which exists in Holland, Brabant, along the Rhine, Westphalia, Hanover, Prussia, Switzerland, and Italy. To deny that the people wish an alleviation of their present misery, that they wait with anxiety for a revolution in their affairs, would betray a base opinion of the human heart, a prostitution of sentiment, and a decided ignorance of national feeling. They must be dissatisfied—they have suffered the severest outrages—so many families have been reduced to ruin—the means of all have been so much curtailed—their national feelings have been so grossly and wantonly insulted—they see a swarm of rapacious foreigners indulging in the wildest luxury and excesses; accumulating immense fortunes, whilst they themselves, their wives and children are tortured with hunger and disease. To think that those unfortunate wretches would not seize with avidity an opportunity of breaking their chains, and exterminating the greedy adventurers, who are preying on their vitals and consuming the fruits of their industry, is repulsive to feeling and contradicted by experience.

Such is, according to human probability, the real situation of the Continent. We will not insult the good sense of our readers by employing a chain of ingenious reasoning to refute the palpable falsehoods of Bonaparte. They are so notorious, so shameless, so extravagant, that they would tend to excite ridicule; were it possible to indulge in risibility, in adverting to the conduct of that dangerous individual. Though we have endeavoured to weaken any discouraging impression the public may have received from his declaration; we should regret that any relaxation should take place in our exertions. The man, who has solemnly pledged himself to Europe to subjugate Spain, has frequently baffled calculation, and executed with facility what was considered improbable and even impossible. He is active, abstemious, enterprising, and vigilant. No indulgence distracts him from the pursuit of his object. No pleasure relaxes his exertions; and no sense of justice or humanity makes him scrupulous as to the means he employs. All are lawful, if they only conduce to his success. And when we reflect on his ambition, genius, the resources of the vast empire he despotically governs, his military talents, his former success, the number and discipline of his armies, the skill of his generals, the activity of his agents, and the terror of his name, there is reason to hope that all the virtues, talents, and resources of a free and opulent community, will be lavishly employed to counteract his project of subjugation.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH AND DUTCH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN SPAIN.

PARIS, SEPT. 8.—The Senate assembled on the 5th, under the Presidency of his Serene Highness the Prince Arch Chancellor; the Prince Arch Treasurer, the Prince Vice Grand Elector, and the Prince Vice Constable assisted at the sittings.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and of War communicated the following reports:—

"There are in Spain a very considerable number of enlightened individuals who think freely, and are anxious to see their country governed by a Constitution which should guarantee the rights of the nation.

"That kingdom also contains a number of persons, whose wishes accorded with the different scenes of the French Revolution.

"The third part of the territory is in the possession of the secular Clergy. The Monks, almost all ignorant, but superstitious, exercise the most powerful influence over the lower orders of the people, who are in a state of much greater ignorance in Spain than in any country; and which, under such a Government, have during a century made progress only in superstition and idleness.

"The events which occurred at the Escurial and at Aranjuez, made a great turnout upon the respect due to the throne; the convocation of a Junta at Bayonne to deliberate upon the fundamental principles of a Constitution; the extraordinary and unforeseen events of the 2d of May, at Madrid—all these circumstances contributed to set the passions in motion, and to carry hope and fear respectively to the highest excess.

"The English faction could not fail to convert this situation of affairs to their own advantage. This faction had been all along very active and very powerful in the sea ports, and its influence was continually felt in Madrid. It had by the general circumstances of the Continent acquired great influence, as well as by the sacrifices which the state of the Spanish commerce demanded. Every artifice was thus resorted to, to excite a general disposition to throw off the alliance with France, and to form a connection with England; and this secret inclination had a very considerable influence upon the events at Aranjuez, and those which followed them.

Then after giving a very prolix and detailed account of the military occurrences, in which *The Moniteur*, however, does not advert to the seizure of the Fleet at Cadiz, or the situation of Junot, and after having very gravely asserted that the French arms were constantly victorious; except in the single instance of Dupont, who was guilty of imprudence, he proceeds—

"*The King left Madrid on the 1st of August, and the whole army went into cooler cantonments.*

"On the 22d, the King was at Burgos, and parties sent out to the distance of from fifteen to twenty miles, could procure no intelligence of the enemy.

"Every intelligent person sees with regret, that England has obtained the melancholy advantage of exciting among the Spaniards a civil war, of which the issue is not doubtful. But what influence can the rational and enlightened opinion of Europe have upon the ignorant multitude, when led away by fanaticism, popular prejudices, and foreign corruption?

"Such is a correct abstract of the events of the campaign in Spain. There has been no battle, not a single action in which the courage of our troops was not displayed to advantage."

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"Had General Dupont kept his troops united in a body, he would, without much difficulty, have dispersed the insurgents, their army having consisted only of three divisions, scarcely forming a total of 20,000 men.

"The bodies of insurgents scarcely deserve to be mentioned as this war. They defended themselves behind a wall or a house, but could not maintain themselves in the open fields; and a single squadron of cavalry, or a battalion of infantry, is sufficient to put many thousands of them to the rout.

"All that the English Papers have published, respecting the affairs of Spain, is unfounded and false. England knows well the part she is acting on this occasion. She also knows well what she is to expect from all her efforts. Her only object is to involve Spain in confusion, that she may thereby make herself mistress of such of her possessions as best suit her purposes."

REPORT OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL MAJESTY.

"*Sire*, *Paris, Sept.* 1.

"I have the honour to propose to your Majesty to communicate to the Senate the two Treaties which have placed the Crown of Spain in your hands, and the constitution which under your auspices, and enlightened by your advice, the Junta assembled at Bayonne, after free and mature deliberation, have adopted for the glory of the Spanish name and the prosperity of that kingdom and its colonies.

"If in the arrangements made by your Majesty the security of France has been your principal care, the interest of Spain herself has however been dear, and in uniting the two states by the most intimate alliance; the prosperity and the glory of both were equally the objects proposed. The troubles which have manifested themselves have particularly excited the solicitude of your Majesty in deprecating their progress, in foreseeing their sad consequences, in hoping to prevent them by persuasive means, and by measures of wise and humane policy. Your Majesty interfered as a mediator in the midst of the divided Spaniards, shewing them on one side the anarchy which threatened them, and on the other England ready to profit by their divisions, and to make use of them to suit her convenience, and pointing out to them the way by which they might be saved from this double danger, by a constitution wise, provident, proper to provide, all of which they stood in need, and in which liberal ideas intermixed themselves with these ancient institutions which Spain wished to be preserved.

"The expectations of your Majesty have been deceived. Individual interests, foreign intrigues, and the influences of foreign corruption have prevailed. Why is it so easy to lead nations to their ruin by letting loose their passions? In a former report, I have made your Majesty acquainted with the influence which the English were acquiring in Spain, the numerous party that they had formed, the friends whom they had acquired in the commercial towns, by holding out to them the prospect of a revival of their trade; I had pointed them out to you as authors of the sedition which overturned the Throne of Charles IV. and the favourers of the popular disorders which arose at that epoch. They had burst through that salutary restraint which keeps the people in submission, by operating upon their interests: The populace of Spain having shaken off the yoke of authority aspired at governing. English gold, the intrigues of the agents of the Inquisition, who were afraid of losing their authority, the influence of the numerous tribe of Monks in Spain, who dreaded a reform, have in this critical moment occasioned the insurrection of several Spanish provinces, in which the voice of the more prudent class has been either mistaken or stifled, of whom not a few have fallen victims to their courageous opposition to popular tumults, and a dreadful anarchy has been seen to diffuse itself over the greatest part of Spain. Will your Majesty permit England to be able to say "Spain is one of my provinces, my flag driven from the Baltic, the North Sea, the Levant, and even from the shores of Persia, rules in the ports of France?"

"No, never Sire!—To prevent so much shame and misfortune, two millions of brave men are ready to scale the Pyrenees, and the English will be chased from the Peninsula.

"If the French fight for the liberty of the seas, they must, to conquer, begin by wresting Spain from the influence of the tyrants of the ocean.

"If they combat for peace, they cannot obtain it until they have chased from Spain the enemies of peace.

"If your Majesty, embracing the future as well as the present, aspires to the noble object of leaving after you your Empire calm, tranquil, and surrounded by powerful friends, you must begin by securing its influence in Spain.

"Lastly, if honour is the first sentiment, as well as the first of object, of Frenchmen, your Majesty must promptly inflict vengeance for the outrages committed against the French name, and the atrocities to which so great a number of our countrymen have fallen victims. Frenchmen established in Spain for more than twenty years, exercising in peace their useful industry, and almost regarding Spain as their country, have been massacred. Every where French property has been seized. The Consular Agents of your Majesty have experienced a treatment which would not have been suffered even in the most barbarous countries. What estimation, what consideration will the French name enjoy in Europe, if, in a country so near to us, atrocities so infamous and so public remain unpunished. Reparation ought to be had for them—but a reparation consonant to Frenchmen by victory.

"It is no small advantage, the probability of at length meeting the English, of fighting them man to man, of making them also feel the evils of war—of a war, of the dangers of which they are ignorant, having only caused it by their gold. The English will be beaten, destroyed, dispersed, or at least they will make haste to fly, as they did at Toulon, at the Helder, at Dunkirk, in Sweden, and every where where the French armies have been able to find them; but their expulsion from Spain will be the ruin of their cause. This last check will exhaust their means, annihilating at the same time their last hopes, and peace will become more probable.

"The wishes of all Europe will in this contest be with France.

"France and Russia make common cause against England.

"Denmark supports with honour a contest which she did not provoke.

"Sweden, betrayed and abandoned by the ally to whom an insane Cabinet has sacrificed her, has already lost her most important provinces, and is hastening to that ruin which is the inevitable effect of alliance and friendship with England.

"Such will be the fate of the insurgents in Spain. When the contest becomes serious the English will abandon Spain, after making them the sad bequest of a civil war—of a war for foreign interests, and for anarchy, the most cruel of scourges. It will be for the wisdom and beneficence of your Majesty to repair the evils of which they will be the cause.

"The Court of Vienna has constantly testified to your Majesty the most amicable intentions: indignant at the policy of England, she has recalled her Minister from London; sent back the English Minister who was at Vienna; shut her ports against England; and placed herself in a state of hostility with that power. She has added to these measures an interdict in her ports against the admission of vessels, which, under a neutral flag, are only the carriers of English produce and merchandize. Your Majesty has cultivated this favourable disposition; has testified to the Court of Vienna friendship and confidence; and has several times intimated to her, that France takes a real interest in her prosperity. Latterly, however, this power has carried its armaments beyond measure—its military force is out of all proportion to its population and finances. Your Ministers, Sire, only wish to remark this in order that your Majesty may perceive the necessity of augmenting your force for the purpose of still preserving the relative superiority which exists between the power and the population of the two empires.

"A new revolution has broken out at Constantinople, Sultan Mustapha has been deposed.

"The Americans, a people who involve their fortune, their prosperity, and almost their existence in commerce, have given the example of a great and courageous sacrifice. They have interdicted, by a general embargo, all commerce and all navigation, rather than shamefully submit to that tribute which the English impose on the navigation of all nations.

"Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, are peaceable, and wait only for a maritime peace to exert all their industry.

"That peace is the wish of the world, but England opposes it; and England is the enemy of the world.

"The French nation, all Europe knows the efforts, made by your Majesty to obtain peace; they know that your enterprizes are the immediate result of the ill success of the attempts which you have made to obtain it.

"The devotion of the French people is without bounds; and it is more especially under circumstances which are so essentially connected with their honour and its security, that their sentiments will be evinced, and that they will shew themselves worthy of reaping that harvest of glory and of honour which your Majesty has prepared for them.

"I am, with respect, &c."

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MESSAGE OF THE EMPEROR AND KING NAPOLEON TO THE SENATE.

"*Senators*—My Minister for Foreign Affairs will lay before you the different treaties relative to Spain, and the constitutions agreed to by the Spanish Junta. My War Minister will acquaint you with the wants and the situation of my armies in the different parts of the world.

"I am determined to carry on the war with Spain with the utmost activity, and destroy the armies which England has disembarked in that country. The future security of my subjects, the prosperity of commerce, and a maritime peace must alike depend on these important operations.

"My alliance with the Emperor of Russia extinguishes every hope which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubts respecting the peace of the Continent, but I neither will nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and the errors of other Courts, and since my neighbours increase their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase mine.

"The Empire of Constantinople is struggling with the most violent convulsions; Sultan Selim, the best Emperor the Ottomans have had for a length of time, has just fallen by the hands of his own nephews. This catastrophe has deeply affected me. I impose fresh sacrifices on my people, confident of their support; they are necessary, in order to secure them from heavier sacrifices, and to lead them to the grand result of a general peace, which ought also to be considered as the moment of repose.

"Frenchmen, my projects have but one object in view—your happiness and the permanent well-being of your children; and if I know you right, you will hasten to comply with this new call, rendered necessary by the interests of the country. You have so often assured me of your affection, I will behold the sincerity of your sentiments in the alacrity with which you will second projects that are so intimately connected with your dearest interests, with the honour of the Empire, and with my glory. Given at the Imperial Palace of St. Cloud, this 4th Sept. 1808.

(Signed) "*Napoleon.*"

REPORT OF THE WAR MINISTER TO HIS MAJESTY, EMPEROR AND KING.

Sire—I have the honour of laying before your Majesty the state and situation of your Majesty's armies in Poland, in Prussia, and in Silesia, in Denmark, in Dalmatia, in Albania, in Italy, Naples, and in Spain. I annex to it that of your Majesty's armies of reserve, at Boulogne, on the coasts of the Rhine, and in the interior. Your Majesty will perceive that France never before possessed more numerous or better appointed armies, and that they were never better kept up or better provisioned.

"Notwithstanding, however, the different events which have taken place in Spain, have occasioned a pretty considerable loss, in consequence of an operation as inconceivable as it is painful, of the division under General Dupont, your Majesty has notified the resolution you have taken of assembling more than two hundred thousand men, beyond the Pyrenees, without, however, weakening either the armies in Germany, or that of Dalmatia. For the attainment of this end, a levy of eighty thousand men appears to be indispensible. Your Majesty can only take these eighty thousand from the four classes of the conscription of the years 1806, 1807, 1808, and 1809.

"It is ascertained by the registers kept in my office, that independently of the men who have married within these four years, the conscription for these years might furnish six hundred thousand. In taking from that number a levy of eighty thousand men, your Majesty will have called out only one conscript out of seven, and the vacancies in the armies will be filled up with soldiers of 21, 22, and 23 years of age; that is, with men fit and prepared to undergo the fatigues of war.

"Nor as it escaped your Majesty's foresight, that such an augmentation of force would necessarily involve an increase of expence of several millions in the War Department. It is not your Majesty's wish that I should detain your attention with that object in this report; your Finance Minister has taken upon him to make good that charge, without in anywise increasing the taxes established by the last law.

"It is true, Sire, that the custom observed of late years, might, to a certain degree, induce a part of your subjects to consider themselves as released from the duty of the conscription from the moment, that upon the total mass, they had furnished the contingent required for the year; and under this point of view, what I propose to your Majesty, might appear to require from your subjects a sacrifice; but, Sire, there is no one but knows, that by the words of the law, your Majesty would be authorized to call to your standard, the whole of the conscription, not only of the last four years, but even of the antecedent years; and even were there question of a real sacrifice what sacrifice is it that your Majesty has not a right to expect from the love of your subjects? Who among us is ignorant that your Majesty wholly sacrifices yourself for the happiness of France, and that upon the speedy accomplishment of his high designs, the repose of the world, the future safety, and the re-establishment of a maritime peace, without which France can never enjoy calm and tranquillity.

"In proposing to your Majesty to declare, that henceforth no retrospective call shall take place on an antecedent conscription, I only participate, Sire, your paternal wishes.

"I think it expedient, at the same time, to propose to your Majesty to order out the conscription of the year 1810, and to determine the amount of it, from the present instant, at 80,000 men, to furnish the means, as occasion may require, of forming camps of reserve, and of protecting the coast in the spring time. This conscription would be raised only under the apprehension of a war with other powers, nor would it be called before the month of January next.

"Sire, it is a misfortune inseparable from the present state of Europe, that when one power exceeds the amount of the forces proportioned to its population, the other powers cannot dispense with encreasing theirs in the same proportion.

"England, independent of the immense number of her seamen, has on foot an army of more than 200,000 men; nor is she occupied in every session of her Parliament with any thing so much as with the increase of her land forces. The armies of Austria have been considerably encreased. France, although she has armies more numerous than all the other Powers, has, notwithstanding, fewer men under arms than any of them, compared with her population.

"Your Minister for Foreign Affairs assures me that a strict alliance subsisted between your Majesty and Russia. The armaments of Austria have often excited my solicitude. The same Minister assured me, that the best understanding was kept up with Austria, and that her levies should only be considered either as precautions, or as the effect of apprehensions, which are forcibly impressed on every Court, by the numerous Agents which England continues in pay on the Continent.

"But if it does not belong to the business of my department to dive into the views and interests of states, and explore the tortuitous labyrinth of politics, it is at least my duty to neglect nothig to make your Majesty's armies maintain, at all points, that just superiority which they ought to possess. The Armies of Albania and Dalmatia, of Denmark, and of the Elbe, will not allow of any diminution, under the circumstances of the moment.

"What I have to propose to your Majesty will give the army of Spain 200,000 men, without weakening the other armies; so that, notwithstanding the augmentation of our force beyond the Pyrenees, when the conscription of 1810 shall be called out, your Majesty will have increased your armies of Germany, of the North, and of Italy, by more than 80,000 men.

"And when, in order to escape the crisis into which she has been drawn by a false as well as an angry policy, the English Government, exerting every where its activity, does not hesitate to combine with the resources it draws from its inexhaustible finances and its formidable fleets, the arts of intrigue, of corruption and imposture, would it be at all extraordinary that the immence population of France should hold out the spectacle of a million of armed men ready to punish England and all those whom she may seduce; and present every where the same huge mass of force, to protect with the same shield the honour and security of France.

"What other result, Sire, is there to be expected from armies so numerous, and a position so formidable, but the speedy re-establishment of the tranquillity of Spain, that of a maritime peace, and of that general tranquillity, the object of your Majesty's incessant wishes? Much blood will have been spared, because a great number of men will have been ready to shed it. A durable happiness prepared by the combinations of your powerful genius, will be the effect, Sire, of the new proofs of affection and attachment which your people will afford you, and of the noble aspect of that nation, which your Majesty has pointed to posterity under the name of the Great Nation.

"War Minister, and, under this denomination, the organ of the French soldiers, allow me, Sire, to be the interpreter of their sentiments for you. Your Majesty shall always find us ready to sacrifice our lives for your glory, which is inseparable from the national glory, to which you have so powerfully added, and for the important interests of the country.

"I am, with respect, &c."

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GERMANY.

REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

VIENNA, AUG. 24.—Between the 18th and 29th of July, Constantinople was the scene of remarkable events.

On the 18th of July, the Aga of the Janissaries arrived in the evening with 15,000 men, at Daud Pacha, where he formed an encampment.

On the 19th, in the morning, the Grand Seignior Mustapha IV. attended by his court, went out to meet the Sanghiaki-Sherif, or holy standard of the Prophet. He met that ensign of the supreme dignity of a Kalif between Ingirly Koi and Daud Pacha; and the instant he saw it, he alighted from his horse, momentarily prostrated himself on the ground' and then pressed the standard against his forehead. The Grand Vizier immediately after introduced to the Sultan, the two subordinate commanders, Berem Pacha and the celebrated Pacha of Rudschuck, Mustapha Bairactar. After conversing some time with them, he rode back to the Seraglio, where he held a Rikial, or Privy Council. He then set out once more to receive the standard of the Empire, which had, during this interval, arrived at the Porte, and which he deposited in the Kirkai Sherif Odassi, the apartment appropriated to it in the interior of the Seraglio. On the same day a severe action was fought off the mouth of the Dardanelles between an English frigate and several Turkish gunboats: the result was decidedly disadvantageous to the latter.

On the 19th, in the evening, the Aga of the Janissaries died suddenly in his harem, and was succeeded in his Office by Seimen Baschi. The same day, Mustapha Bairactar sent off a body of 1000 horse to the relief of Kentengi Oglu Aga, who formerly attacked the famous Kavaghi Oglu, and who was at that time besieged by the Tabiales in Fanaraki, one of the castles of the Dardanelles; however, this happened too late, as this small party having been overpowered the preceding night, was obliged to take refuge in the adjacent woods, and afterwards to retreat along the famous aqueduct of the Emperor Justinian to Birgos. Here they again rejoined the army of Mustapha Bairacter. The Tabiales, being struck with terror, submitted on the following day, and entered, partly on board the fleet, and partly into the service of Mustapha.

On the 21st, Mustapha Bairactar, at the head of 1500 chosen cavalry, made a formal visit to the Grand Vizier. The latter mounted his horse, while Mustapha and his numerous cavalcade waited for him. They then proceeded to be present at an Assembly of State, held at the Palace of the Grand Seignor, when Mufti Al Allah Effendi was displaced, and Arbzade Arif Bey was apointed in his place. On the following day, both the Kadileskers, and several Officers of the Janissaries were also removed, as was also Muhib Effendi, and Ul Ulema (President of the Conferences with Foreign Ministers); and the whole of these Officers were banished to Cyprus, Brussa, and Kutania. Notwithstanding these proceedings, all these changes appeared to be too late, as a friend of Bairactar's, viz; Kaliang Oglu, advanced from the Asiatic side with 5000 Natolian foot and 9000 cavalry, to Scutary, where he formed a camp. The Grand Seignor the day before, had a view of Mustapha Bairactar's force from a balcony, and on the 22nd, accompanied by several Officers of state, he went to attend morning prayers with Mustapha in the Great Mosque, near the new barracks, close by the entrance of Pera. On the five following days public tranquillity remained, in a great measure, undisturbed.

On the 28th of July, the designs of Mustapha Bairactar were pretty well unveiled. After the Sultan had, by his own Hatti-sherif, appointed him Generalissimo of the Sublime Porte, he had the audacity to surround the palace of the Grand Vizier; he demanded of him the Great Seal of the Empire; after which; he sent the Vizier a state prisoner, under a strong escort of cavalry, to the camp near Daud Pacha. Immediately after this, the Grand Seignor sent two black eunuchs and eight trusty Moors, with the silken bowstring, to his uncle, the deposed Sultan Selim. His body was actually exposed in the Great Court of the Seraglio; still the object of opposing the plans of Mustapha's dependents did not succeed; and in the evening at five, the cannon from the Seraglio, Tophane, and the fleet, announced a change in the Government, and in the room of Mustapha IV. his young brother Mahomed II. the last branch of the race of Osman, was proclaimed. He was born on the 20th of June, 1785. The new Sultan transmitted the Seal of the Empire to Mustapha Bairactar, and delivered the Moors beforementioned, for punishment, into the hands of the Bostang Pacha, or Captain of the Guard. Nothing more remarkable has hitherto occurred in consequence of this revolution, and the public peace seems to be perfectly restored.

FRANKFORT, AUG. 27.—We learn from Suabia, that the camp near Augsburgh will be pitched about half a league from that city. A body of troops is also collecting at Rastadt. They were at first about 2000 in number, but are now increased to 4000. They are ordered to be in readiness to march by the 14th of next month.

Should the Princes of the League of the Rhine call out the whole of their quotas, their combined force will consist of 118,000 men. Of the original members of this League, the King of Bavaria brings into the field, 30,000 men; the King of Wirtemburgh, 12,000; the grand Prince of Baden, 8000; the Grand Duke of Berg, 4000; the Duke of Hesse, 4000; and the Duke of Nassau, with the remaining Princes, 4000. Of the states that have joined the League, Saxony furnishes 20,000; Westphalia, 25,000; Wurtsburgh, 2000; Saxe Weimar, 800; Saxe Gotha, 1100; Saxe Meiningen, 800; Saxe Cobourg, 400; Saxe Heldburghausen, 200; Anhalt, 800; Schwartzburgh, 650; Waldeck, 400; Reusz, 450; Lippe, 650; Mecklenburgh Schwerin, 1900; Mecklenburgh Strelitz, 400.

DRESDEN, AUG. 27.—On the 25th, 4000 French infantry passed through this city, and yesterday 6000: four thousand more took up their quarters here for the night, and marched off at five o'clock this morning. In all, there have passed through this place 24,600 infantry, and 7,500 cavalry. Each of the soldiers was treated by the city with a refreshment of beef and bread, besides beer and brandy. The officers had a covered table, and an allowance of wine. All the above troops are proceeding by forced marches in waggons. They require daily two thousand waggons and eight thousand horses. It is said that the fifteen thousand of our troops under orders to take the field, will join this army.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN.

The Junta of Seville have published a Proclamation, in which, after shewing the absurdity and danger of disputing about the succession to the Crown, in the event of the demise of Ferdinand VII. and his brothers, but shewing also that the renunciation of Charles IV. in favour of Joseph Bonaparte, gave him no claim to the Crown of Spain, they take into consideration, whether a Supreme Government, which may unite the sovereign authority of all the Provinces, till the restitution of Ferdinand the Seventh, be necessary? The Junta declare decisively that it is.—They then discuss the question, whether the Cortes should be assembled and be convoked by the old Council of Castile? The old Council of Castile never convoked the Cortes.—Ought it then to possess an authority which it never did possess; after having violated the fundamental laws, and afforded every facility to the enemy to usurp the Sovereignty? The convocation of the Cortes is the peculiar and exclusive privilege of the King. —The King being absent, could not exercise the privilege; the Provinces would not submit to any other authority, would not unite, and there would be no Cortes.—The Junta, therefore, declare against convoking the Cortes.—The kingdom found itself suddenly without a King and a Government.—The People therefore legally resumed the power of appointing a Government—a truth openly avowed by various Juntas.—The people created these Juntas, and the legitimate power therefore is deposited with them. The Junta of Seville then recommended that each of these Juntas should select from their own Members two Deputies to form the Supreme Government.—The Supreme Government to elect a President, who should only continue in office a limited time, a fortnight, a month, or any other time deemed most agreeable. Either Cuidad Real, or Almagro, in La Mancha, is recommended as the most convenient City for the seat of Government.—The Junta conclude as follows:

"It remains only that we speak of this Supreme Junta of Seville, upon which point we shall not say much. Certain persons, either ignorant or malevolent, have endeavoured to spread the persuasion that we affected a superiority over the other provinces. Any such thought has been far from us, although the general good of the nation has been our guide, and as it were the soul of all our determinations. We possessed the only foundery for cannon in the kingdom, and arms and ammunition in a certain degree of abundance. Various Captain-Generals acknowledge us from the commencement, and veteran troops were more numerous in our province than in any other parts; and thus we formed an army in a shorter time, and have harrassed the enemy, who have surrendered prisoners of war, with their General, Dupont, and have capitulated for the divisions of Generals Vedel and Gobert, who are to be conducted to France, amounting altogether, to 17,000 men, so that there does not

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remain a single French soldier in arms in the Andalusias;—a victory most glorious and singular, which has been effected without the effusion of much Spanish blood, in which it appears we stand alone.

"With all this, we repeat that we neither affect nor desire any superiority. Whatever we have done, we owed to our country: it was an indispensible obligation upon us. Our only object is, that Spain may preserve its integrity and independence, for our Lord and King Ferdinand VII. and for that object we joyfully sacrifice our lives. May God, who has so clearly and marvellously shewn his protection of Spain, grant a safe return to its King Ferdinand VII. and then with the Supreme Government, he will determine what may be his royal will, either commanding an union of the Cortes, or by such other means as his prudence may suggest, and will facilitate the reform of abuses and the general happiness of the kingdom, securing it upon such foundations as are firm, and subject to no change."

VALENCIA, AUG. 19.—The Austrian and Russian Ambassadors in Madrid carry on their diplomatic correspondence with their Court, through the medium of the Supreme Junta of this place. From hence the dispatches are sent to Trieste, and from that place to Vienna and Petersburgh; this arrangement seems to warrant a hope that the two Cabinets will not hesitate to join in the most vigorous measures, to strike down the Tyrant whose satellites already declare that they intend to march from Spain to Austria, and from thence to Russia; so that according to the plan and system of Napoleon, there is not to remain in Europe one single Crowned Head of the antient Royal Families.

MADRID, AUG. 24.—Yesterday arrived his Excellency Don Francisco Xavier Castanos, with the vanguard of his army. It is impossible to form an idea of the enthusiasm manifested by the people on this occasion; each vying with the other to express their admiration, gratitude, and joy.

LEON, AUG. 25.—Yesterday orders were given to all the divisions of Gallicia, to assemble in this city, on the 1st September, and for the whole army to march the following day for Burgos; the French are in number from 35 to 40,000 men, the army of Gallicia about 40,000, and that of Asturias will amount to 30,000. It is to be observed that the day of the attack, of which day we are ignorant, though the 7th day of September is named, the greater part of our armies will join, in order to attack the French in different points, and to surround them. The army of Spain, which will enter into action in conjunction with our allies, will amount to 70,000 men, consequently we expect that not a single Frenchman will escape out of Spain.

GIJON, SEPT. 8.—A Gentleman has just arrived from Santander, with an account of a victory gained by Palafox over a body of French troops, near Pampeluna, who had 5000 killed, and 1000 made prisoners. I am not certain as to the date, but think it was on the 19th. It is said, that had Palafox known General Blake was so nigh, he would have entered Pampeluna.

PROVINCIALS.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.—A boat-race for two silver cups, given by J. Templar, Esq. of Stover, near Teignmouth, which were to be sailed for on Tuesday last, induced the Rev. Mr. Buller, of Saltash, and Mr. Baker, of Plymouth, to become candidates for the first prize. Their two beautiful pleasure-boats, from 10 to 15 tons burthen, accordingly started from this harbour on Monday morning. In Mr. Buller's boat were—Mr. Josias Thomson, of Plymouth; Mr. John Foster, of Saltash; his apprentice; and Mr. Buller's boy.—Mr. Baker's boat followed. They had proceeded as far as the Bolt Head, when they were overtaken by a most tremendous squall, accompanied with heavy rain, which lasted nearly half an hour. At this time Mr. Buller's boat was near two miles a-head, and from the thickness of the storm, could not be discerned; but on its subsiding, being still invisible, Mr. Baker concluded she had borne away for Saltcombe, as the wind continued to blow hard, with a prodigious swell. After keeping the same course for half an hour, Mr. Baker determined to bear away also, and on nearing the shore, saw something like crab-pot marks, but did not particularly regard them, until a shriek was heard to proceed from thence, when Mr. Buller was seen with his head above water, supported by a topmast spar, which fortunately was in the boat when she went down. Every exertion was now used in saving Mr. B. who was almost gone, having been in that situation an hour and an half. On being carefully drawn on board, every means were used to renew that life (twice apparently gone), which was at last effected. During this time, Mr. Forster's apprentice, and Mr. Buller's boy were perceived at a little distance, holding by the ends of an oar; and, on picking up the latter, the other being quite exhausted, loosed his hold and sank to the bottom. Every eye was now strained in looking out for Mr. Thomson and Mr. Foster, but without success; and after beating about for a considerable time, they regretfully left the melancholy scene, and arrived at Saltcombe. Mr. Buller, when recovered, said they had shipped a sea; and that Mr. Foster was in the little boat a-stern, casting off the painter, when another sea filled her, and she went down by her stern. Mr. B. recollects Mr. Thomson swimming upright, but a little under water, for some time after she sunk; he has left a widow, with five children, and a numerous circle of acquaintance to lament his loss. Mr. Foster was unmarried, but a respectable and worthy character.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a General Court Martial held at Weeley, on the 8th of July last, and continued by adjournment to the 3d of August following, on Capt. John George Hallilay, of the 10th regiment of foot, for bringing different charges against some officers of the same regiment, and talking disrespectfully of them, particularly of Col. Newman, the commanding officer, the prisoner was found guilty of part of the charges, and the sentence of the Court was, that he should be suspended from rank and pay for the space of three months. His Majesty has been pleased to confirm the sentence of the Court, but from various considerations of the conduct of the prosecutor Lieut.-Col. Newman, he has commanded that it should be signified to Lieut.-Col. Newman, that he does not consider him to be a fit person to command the 2d battalion of the 10th regiment, and that he will be immediately removed from it; and as it appears the officers who composed the mess of the 2d battalion of the 10th regiment did not behave in a becoming manner towards Capt. Hallilay, his Majesty has been pleased to order that it should be intimated to those officers, that their promotion should for the present be suspended. His Majesty has been also pleased to signify, that he does not consider Captain Hallilay a proper person to remain longer in the 10th regiment, and that he will be immediately removed from it.

A NEW COMET.—About a quarter past eight o'clock, on the night of Sunday the 4th instant, a comet was seen to the north of the city of York, at a great height in the heavens, darting with velocity in a descending direction from N. to S. E. The apparent length of its train or tail might be one foot, of a brightish streaming yellow. The head was very vivid, and seemed the size of a star of the first magnitude. Its duration while observed (the commencement of it not being seen) was one or two seconds, and became lost to the sight behind a cloud, when far above the horizon.

A poor weaver, who had a wife and several small children, and resides at Bolton-le-Moor, has lately come to an estate of upwards of 4000l. a-year. He has obtained it from a very wealthy uncle, who had not seen him for a great number of years. It appears that the uncle did not forget his poor relation while living; for he wrote a number of letters to the nephew in question, which did not come to hand, and it is suspected they were intercepted by a designing servant. The uncle, however, left a will, bequeathing the estate to his nephew, the poor weaver, provided he claimed it within six months after his death; and, in case of his failing to claim it within that time, the estate to go to the servant, who is suspected of having intercepted the letters. The will, being of a novel nature, became the subject of conversation; and so it happened, that two travellers at an inn in Bolton, were conversing upon the subject at the time the poor weaver was in the house, and within hearing of their conversation; and he knowing that he had a rich uncle, although he knew not where to find him, soon learned that the deceased person was his uncle, and had left him the estate; he, in consequence, communicated the circumstance to some friends, who undertook to see into the business, and he proved to be just within the time limited in the will to put in his claim.

EXTRAORDINARY WAGER.—It has been for some time announced, that the new machine for travelling without horses, being impelled entirely by steam, was matched to run twenty-four hours against any horse in the kingdom. This bet, so novel in the sporting world, will be decided on Wednesday and Thursday next. The machine is to start at two o'clock on Wednesday, on its ground in the fields, near Russel-Square, to demonstrate the extent of its speed, and continuance. It is calculated that the machine, though weighing eight tons, will travel 240 miles, at least, within the time limited. Very large sums are depending on the issue.

RARA AVIS.—A very singular bird of the Black-bird species, has been lately caught by Mr. James Colburn, of Otley, saddler, on the Pool road. Its feathers are a pure white; its legs and beak a beautiful yellow; and its eyes an elegant light red.

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TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. Carr, J. Carr, M. Carr and Hurst, Sheffield, steel-casters. Rogers and Watkins, Southwark, baize-manufacturers. Brignell and Taylor, Kingsland, carpenters. Calow, Skinner and Walton, Sheffield, cutlers. Osmond and Baylis, Southwark. Tolkien and Dancer, St. Sepulchre, clock and watch tool-dealers. Morgan and Lamb, Sherborne-lane, attornies-at-law. Dougon and Johnstone, London. Crowther and Wooler, Elland, York, corn-dealers. Bird and Goodridge, Soho, coach-lace-weavers.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

George Tupper, Linton, Kent, shopkeeper, from Oct. 16 to Oct. 25, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nicholas Robinson, Watbrook, merchant, from Sept. 17 to Oct. 29, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Worrall, Manchester, innkeeper, to surrender Sept. 24, 27, and Oct. 25, at two, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Basnett, Manchester; and Mr. Huxley, Temple.

John Cummins, Liverpool, shoemaker, Oct. 3, 4, and 25, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Phillips, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.

Timothy Davison, Brancepeth, Durham, shopkeeper, Oct. 4, 5, and 25, at eleven, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attornies, Mr. Atkinson, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Isaac Brown, Maryport, Cumberland, brewer, Sept. 22, 23, and Oct. 25, at eleven, at the Lion and Lamb, Carlisle. Attornies, Messrs. Wordsworth and Strickland, Staple Inn; and Mr. Lowry, Carlisle.

James Crauston, Stockport, Chester, dealer, Sept. 28, 29, and Oct. 25, at two, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Law, St. Ann's Church-yard, Manchester; and Mr. Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

Samuel Knight, Frome Selwood, Somerset, tailor, Sept. 26, 27, and Oct. 25, at eleven, at the George Inn, Frome Selwood. Attornies, Mr. Rotton, Frome Selwood; and Mr. Ellis, Hatton-garden.

Christopher Parnall, St. Austle, Cornwall, merchant, Sept. 19, 20, and Oct. 25, at eleven, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Fowey, Cornwall. Attornies, Mr. Brown, Fowey; and Mr. Hewlett, Roll's-buildings, Fetter-lane.

David Bryson, Phillip's-row, Tottenham-court, statuary, Sept. 14, 27, at ten, and Oct. 25, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Davies, Warwick-street, Golden-square.

James Weston, Pall Mall, vintner, Sept. 24, Oct. 8, at twelve, and 25, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Scott and Blaiire, Lincoln's Inn.

Isaac Farrar, Croft, Lancaster, shopkeeper, Sept. 23, 29, and Oct. 25, at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster. Attorney, Mr. Butterfield, Coppice-row, Clerkenwell.

John M'Lane, Little Newport-street, wine-merchant, Sept. 23, 24, and Oct. 25, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wilde, Castle-street, Falcon-square.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 8. Matthew Lee, Wellington, Somerset, scrivener, at ten, at the Old London Inn, Exeter.

Oct. 7. Edward Wainwright, Thame, Oxford, butcher, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Oct. 7. John Purbrick, Fairford, Gloucester, dealer, at eleven, at the Fleece Inn, Cirencester, Gloucester.

Oct. 8. Moss Moses, Rosemary-lane, salesman, at one, at Guildhall.

Oct. 10. Thomas Ishmael Watkis, Salford, Lancaster, cotton-merchant, at two, at the Star Inn, Deansgate.

Oct. 5. William Finch, Westminster, dealer, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Plymouth-dock.

Oct. 13. Ralph Dewhurst, Preston, Lancaster, upholsterer, at eleven, at the Old Red Lion, Preston.

Nov. 19. Thomas White, Southwark, haberdasher, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. Jarvis German, Aldermanbury, hosier, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. John Kirton, Gray's-Inn, banker, at one, at Guildhall.

Oct. 29. James Reid, Broad-street, underwriter, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Nov. 15. Robert Roberts and William Williams, Great Distaff lane, warehousemen, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 19. Isabella Watkins, Francis M'Clare, and Lucy Hincksman, New Bond-street, milliners, at one, at Guildhall.

Oct. 22. William Wright, Queenhithe, provision-merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. William Peter Jogget, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Oct. 11. Charles Smerdon and Benjamin Penn, Liverpool, druggists, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool.

Oct. 11. Benjamin Penn, Liverpool, druggist, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool.

Oct. 6. Benjamin Mountfort, Walsall, Stafford, miller, at twelve, at the Stork Tavern, Birmingham.

Oct. 7. Thomas Gray, Colchester, Essex, baker, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Colchester.

Oct. 8. Elizabeth Staples, Christopher Shaw, Moses Staples, and Henry Guy, Cornhill, bankers, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Oct. 8. Thomas Dowell, jun. Holywell-mount, hawker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 15. Francis David De la Chaumette, Laytonstone, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, Oct. 4.

John Sanders, Canterbury, corn-merchant.—Robert Wilson, Liverpool, farrier.—Rob. Hurren, Kelsale, Suffolk, cordwainer.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.

Downing-street, Sept. 16, 1808.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received yesterday evening from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, commanding his Majesty's troops in Portugal, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and brought by Captain Dalrymple, Military Secretary to Sir Hew Dalrymple.

My Lord, Head-quarters, Cintra, Sept. 3, 1808.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that I landed in Portugal, and took the command of the army, on Monday, the 23d of August, the next day after the battle of Vimiera, and where the enemy sustained a signal defeat; where the valour and discipline of British troops, and the talents of British officers, were eminently displayed.

A few hours after my arrival, General Kellermann came in with a flag of truce from the French General in Chief, in order to propose an agreement for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of concluding a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops. The inclosed contains the several articles at first agreed upon and signed by Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Kellermann; but as this was done with a reference to the British Admiral, who, when the agreement was communicated to him, objected to the seventh article, which had for its object the disposal of the Russian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally concluded, that Lieut.-Col. Murray, Quarter-Master-General to the British Army, and General Kellermann, should proceed to the discussion of the remaining articles, and finally to conclude a convention for the evacuation of Portugal, subject to the ratification of the French General in Chief, and the British Commanders by sea and land.

After considerable discussion and repeated reference to me, which rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the limited period latterly prescribed for the suspension of hostilities, in order to move the army forwards, and to place the several columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the convention was signed, and the ratification exchanged the 30th of last month.

That no time might be lost in obtaining anchorage for the transports and other shipping which had for some days been exposed to great peril on this dangerous coast, and to insure the communication between the army and the victuallers, which was cut off by the badness of the weather and the surf upon the shore, I sent orders to the Buffs and 42d Regiments, which were on board of transports with Sir Charles Cotton's fleet, to land and take possession of the Forts on the Tagus whenever the Admiral thought it proper to do so. This was accordingly carried into execution yesterday morning, when the Forts of Cascais, St. Julien's, and Bugio were evacuated by the French troops, and taken possession of by ours.

As I landed in Portugal entirely unacquainted with the actual state of the French army, and many circumstances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtless had great weight in deciding the question; my own opinion in favour of the expediency of expelling the French army from Portugal by means of the Con-

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vention the late defeat had induced the French General in Chief to solicit, instead of doing so by a continuation of hostilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the enemy could easily have consumed in the protracted defence of the strong places they occupied, had terms of Convention been refused them.

When the suspension of Arms was agreed upon, the army under the command of Sir John Moore had not arrived, and doubts were even entertained whether so large a body of men could be landed on an open and a dangerous beach; and that being effected, whether the supply of so large an army with provisions from the ships could be provided for, under all the disadvantages to which the shipping were exposed. During the Negociation, the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence of Captain Malcolm of the Donegal, and the officers and men under his orders, but the possibility of the latter seems to have been at an end, nearly at the moment it was no longer necessary.

Captain Dalrymple, of the 18th Dragoons, my Military Secretary, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch. He is fully informed of whatever has been done under my orders, relative to the service on which I have been employed, and can give any explanation thereupon that may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Hew Dalrymple, Lieut.-Gen.*

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

SUSPENSION of ARMS agreed upon between Lieut.-Gen. Sir Aurthur Wellesley, K. B. on the one part, and the General of Division Kellermann, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of the Iron Crown, and Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of Bavaria, on the other part, each having Powers from the respective Generals of the French and English Armies.

Head-Quarters of the English Army, Aug. 22, 1808.

ART. I.—There shall be, from this date, a suspension of arms between the armies of his Britannic Majesty and his Imperial and Royal Majesty, Napoleon I. for the purpose of negociating a Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army.

II.—The Generals in Chief of the two armies, and the Commander in Chief of the British Fleet at the entrance of the Tagus, will appoint a day to assemble on such part of the coast as shall be judged convenient, to negociate and conclude the said Convention.

III.—The River of Sirandre shall form the line of demarcation to be established between the two armies; Torres Vedras shall not be occupied by either.

IV.—The General in Chief of the English army undertakes to conclude the Portuguese armies in this suspension of arms, and for them the line of demarcation shall be established from Leira to Thomar.

V.—It is agreed provisionally that the French army shall not, in any case, be considered as prisoners of war; that all the individuals who compose it shall be transported to France with their arms and baggage, and the whole of their private property, from which nothing shall be excepted.

DEFINITIVE CONVENTION FOR THE EVACUATION OF PORTUGAL BY THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Generals commanding in Chief the British and French armies in Portugal, having determined to negociate and conclude a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, on the basis of the agreement entered into on the 22d inst. for a suspension of hostilities, have appointed the undermentioned officers to negociate the same in their names, viz.—On the part of the General in Chief of the British Army, Lieut.-Colonel Murray, Quarter-Master-General, and on the part of the General in Chief of the French Army, Monsieur Kellermann, General of Division, to whom they have given authority to negociate and conclude a convention to that effect, subject to their ratification respectively, and to that of the Admiral commanding the British Fleet at the entrance of the Tagus.

These two Officers, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the Articles which follow:—

ART. I.—All the places and forts in the kingdom of Portugal, occupied by the French troops, shall be delivered up to the British army in the state in which they are at the period of the signature of the present convention.

II.—The French troops shall evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and on their arrival in France, they shall be at liberty to serve.

III.—The English Government shall furnish the means of conveyance for the French army, which shall be disembarked in any of the ports of France between Rochefort and L'Orient inclusively.

IV.—The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils, supplied with sixty rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms and ammunition, as also the military and naval arsenals, shall be given up to the British Army and Navy, in the state in which they may be at the period of the ratification of the convention.

V. The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army; that is to say, its military chest, and carriages attached to the Field Commissariat and Field Officers, or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account as the Commander in Chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner all individuals of the army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers.

VI.—The cavalry are to embark their horses, as also the Generals and other Officers of all ranks. It is, however, fully understood that the means of conveyance for horses at the disposal of the British Commanders are very limited; some additional conveyance may be procured at the port of Lisbon; the number of horses to be embarked by the troops shall not exceed six hundred, and the number embarked by the staff shall not exceed two hundred. At all events, every facility will be given to the French army to dispose of the horses belonging to it, which cannot be embarked.

VII.—In order to facilitate the embarkation, it shall take place in three divisions, the last of which will be principally composed of the garrisons of the places, of the cavalry, the artillery, the sick, and the equipment of the army. The first division shall embark within seven days of the date of the ratification, or sooner, if possible.

VIII.—The garrison of Elvas, and its forts, and of Peniche and Palmela will be embarked at Lisbon. That of Almaida at Oporto, or the nearest harbour. They will be accompanied on their march by the British Commissaries, charged with providing for their subsistence and accommodation.

IX.—All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops are entrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of whilst they remain in this country at the expence of the British Government, under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France when the final evacuation is effected. The English Government will provide for their return to France, which shall take place by detachments of about one hundred and fifty or two hundred men at a time. A sufficient number of French Medical Officers shall be left behind to attend them.

X.—As soon as the vessels employed to carry the army to France, shall have disembarked it in the harbours specified, or in any other of the ports of France to which stress of weather may force them, every facility shall be given them to return to England without delay, and security against capture until their arrival in a friendly port.

XI.—The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon, and within a distance of about two leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the Capital, and will be so placed as to leave about one league between the two armies.

XII.—The Forts of St. Julien, the Bugio and Cascais, shall be occupied by the British troops on the ratification of the Convention. Lisbon and its Citadel, together with the forts and batteries as far as the Lazaretto or Trafuria on one side, and Fort St. Joseph on the other, inclusively, shall be given up on the embarkation of the second division, as shall also the harbour and all armed vessels in it of every description, with their rigging, sails, stores, and ammunition. The fortresses of Elvas, Almaida, Peniche and Palmela, shall be given up as soon as the British troops can arrive to occupy them. In the mean time the General in Chief of the British army will give notice of the present Convention to the garrisons of those places, as also to the troops before them, in order to put a stop to all further hostilities.

XIII.—Commissaries shall be named on both sides, to regulate and accelerate the execution of the arrangements agreed upon.

XIV.—Should there arise doubts as to the meaning of any article, it will be explained favourably to the French army.

XV.—From the date of the ratification of the present Con-

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vention, all arrears of contributions, requisitions, or claims whatever, of the French Government, against subjects of Portugal, or any other individuals residing in this country, founded on the occupation of Portugal by the French troops in the month of December 1807, which may not have been paid up, are cancelled, and all sequestrations laid upon their property, moveable or immoveable, are removed, and the free disposal of the same is restored to the proper owners.

XVI. All subjects of France, or of Powers in friendship or alliance with France, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country shall be protected. Their property of every kind, moveable and immoveable, shall be respected, and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army, or to remain in Portugal. In either case their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other country where they may fix their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose.

It is fully understood that the shipping is excepted from this arrangement, only, however, in so far as regards leaving the port, and that none of the stipulations above-mentioned can be made the pretext of any commercial speculation.

XVII.—No native of Portugal shall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army; and all those who have continued in the exercise of their employments, or who have accepted situations under the French Government, are placed under the protection of the British Commanders, they shall sustain no injury in their persons or property, it not having been at their option to be obedient, or not to the French Government; they are also at liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations of the 16th article.

XVIII.—The Spanish troops detained on board ship in the Port of Lisbon, shall be given up to the Commander in Chief of the British Army, who engages to obtain of the Spaniards to restore such French subjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain, without being taken in battle, or in consequence of military operations, but on occasion of the occurrences of the 29th of last May, and the days immediately following.

XIX.—There shall be an immediate exchange established for all ranks of Prisoners made in Portugal, since the commencement of the present hostilities.

XX.—Hostages of the rank of Field Officers shall be mutually furnished on the part of the British Army and Navy, and on that of the French Army for the reciprocal guarantee of the present Convention. The Officer of the British Army shall be restored on the completion of the Articles which concern the Army; and the Officer of the Navy on the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. The like is to take place on the part of the French Army.

XXI.—It shall be allowed to the General in Chief of the French Army, to send an Officer to France with intelligence of the present Convention. A vessel will be furnished by the British Admiral to convey him to Bourdeaux or Rochefort.

XXII.—The British Admiral will be invited to accommodate his Excellency the Commander in Chief and the other principal Officers of the French Army, on board of ships of war.

Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of August, 1808.

(Signed) *George Murray, Quarter-Master-General.*
Kellermann, General of Division.

The Duke of Abrantes, General in Chief of the French Army, have ratified, and do ratify the present Definitive Convention in all its Articles, to be executed according to its form and tenor.

Head-Quarters, Lisbon, Aug. 30. *Duke of Abrantes.*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE CONVENTION OF THE 30TH OF AUGUST, 1808.

Art. I.—The individuals in the civil employment of the army made prisoners, either by the British troops, or by the Portuguese in any part of Portugal, will be restored, as is customary, without exchange.

II.—The French Army shall be subsisted from its own magazines up to the day of embarkation; the garrisons up to the day of the evacuation of the fortresses.

The remainder of the magazines shall be delivered over in the usual form to the British Government, which charges itself with the subsistence of the men and horses of the army, from the above-mentioned periods till their arrival in France, under the condition of their being reimbursed by the French Government for the excess of the expence beyond the estimation to be made by both parties, of the value of the magazines delivered up to the British Army.

The provisions on board the ships of war, in possession of the French Army, will be taken on account by the British Government, in like manner with the magazines in the fortresses.

III.—The General commanding the British troops will take the necessary measures for re-establishing the free circulation of the means of subsistence between the country and the capital.

Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of Aug. 1808.

(Signed) *George Murray, Quarter-Master-General.*
Kellermann, General of Division.

We, Duke of Abrantes, General in Chief of the French Army, have ratified and do ratify the Additional Articles of the Convention, to be executed according to their form and tenor.

(A true Copy.) *The Duke of Abrantes.*
A. J. Dalrymple, Capt. Military Sec.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 16, 1808.

Captain Halsted, First Captain to the Squadron, under the Command of Adm. Sir C. Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, arrived yesterday at this Office with Dispatches from the Admiral to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, of which the following are Copies:—

Sir, Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 2, 1808.

Inclosed herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, is a Copy of a Convention*, entered into by Lieutenant-Colonel Murray and General Kellermann, for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army; such Convention having been ratified by Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, myself, and the French Commander in Chief. British troops, consisting of the 3d and 42d regiments, were on the 2d instant landed, to occupy the forts of Cascais, St. Antonio, St. Julien, and the Bugio, and no time shall be lost to embark the French troops, agreeably to the said Convention.

Captain Halsted, First Captain of this ship, and Captain of the Fleet, who is the bearer of dispatches to their Lordships respecting the Russian squadron in the Tagus, is in full possession of my confidence, and will be able to explain to their Lordships the motives inducing me to ratify the Convention in question, as well as give any further information that may be thought necessary. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *C. Cotton.*

Hon. W. Wellesley Pole, &c. &c. &c.

* A copy of the Convention inclosed in the Letter from Sir Hew Dalrymple,

Sir, Hibernia, off the Tagus, 4th Sept. 1808.

Herewith I have the honour to enclose to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Copy of a Convention entered into by me, with Vice-Admiral Seniavin, commanding the Russian fleet in the Tagus, by which it will appear to their Lordships that such fleet has been surrendered to me, to be held by his Majesty as a deposit, until six months after the conclusion of a Peace between Russia and England.

I have charged Captain Halsted, First Captain of the Hibernia, and Captain of the Fleet, with the delivery of this dispatch to their Lordships; he was sent by me to negociate the Convention with Vice-Admiral Seniavin, and will be able to explain every particular.

To Captain Halsted I feel greatly indebted for his able advice and assistance upon all points of service; his zeal and diligence have been exemplary, and entitle him to my highest commendation.

Rear-Admiral Tyler has been directed to superintend the first division of the Russian Fleet, which I purpose ordering under his protection immediately to Spithead; to him (since with me) I have been indebted for every assistance, and to the Captains, Officers, and Crews, of those ships, that have been employed throughout a tediously protracted blockade, (by whom every exertion has been made with a degree of cheerfulness doing them infinite honour), I feel extremely grateful, and deem it my duty to offer every possible testimony of my approbation in their favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *C. Cotton.*

Hon. W. W. Pole, &c. &c. &c.

Articles of a Convention entered into between Vice-Admiral Seniavin, Knight of the Order of St. Alexander, and other Russian Orders, and Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Baronet, for the Surrender of the Russian Fleet, now anchored in the River Tagus.

Art. I.—The ships of war of the Emperor of Russia, now in the Tagus, as specified in the annexed list, shall be delivered up to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, immediately, with all their stores as they now are; to be sent to England, and there held

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as a deposit by his Britannic Majesty, to be restored to his Imperial Majesty, within six months after the conclusion of a Peace between his Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

II.—Vice-Admiral Seniavin, with the Officers, Sailors, and Marines, under his command, to return to Russia, without any condition or stipulation respecting their future services; to be conveyed there in men of war, or proper vessels, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

Done and concluded on board the ship Twerday in the Tagus, and on board His Britannic Majesty's ship Hibernia, off the Mouth of that River, the 3d day of September, 1808.

(Signed) *De Seniavin.*
(Signed) *Charles Cotton.*
(Counter-signed) by Command of the Admiral,
L. Sass, Assesseur de College.
(Counter-signed) by Command of the Admiral,
James Kennedy, Secretary.

LIST OF THE SHIPS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING CONVENTION.

Twerday, Vice-Admiral Seniavin, Captain du rer rang Malayoff, of 74 guns, and 736 men.
Skorwy, Captain du rer rang Schelfing, of 60 guns, and 524 men.
Ste Helene, Captain du 2nd rang Bitchenskoy, of 64 guns, and 598 men.
S. Cafiel, Captain du 2nd rang Roshnoff, 74 guns, and 610 men.
Rasvizaa, Captain 2d rang Rtischeloff, of 66 guns, and 549 men.
Silnoy, Capt.-Lieut. Malygruin, of 74 guns, and 604 men.
Motchnoy, Capt.-Lieut. Rasvosoff, of 74 guns, and 629 men.
Rafael, Capt.-Lieut. Bytchenskoy, of 80 guns, and 640 men.
Frigatte Kilduyn, Captain-Lieut. Dournoff, of 26 guns, and 228 men.
Yarowslavl, Captain du 2d rang, Milkoff, of 74 guns, and 561 men.

Total—5685 men.

(Signed) *Malitzeff, le Capitaine de Pavilion.*

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Smith and Hewitt, Liverpool, painters. Grigby, Longden, and Kettlewell, London. Keith and Robinson, Princess-street, Hanover-square, milliners. Richardson and Sears, Codford St. Peter, Wiltshire, drapers. Dunkerly and Walker, Cateaton-street. Ryland, Smith and Ryland, Birmingham, button-makers. Smyth, Butler, Beecroft, and Marsden, Thunder-bridge, Leeds, iron-masters. Martin and Goodwin, Gloucester, pin-makers. Crawshaw, jun. Pullan, Popplewell, Hutton, Shaw, and Atkinson, Royds, Leeds, iron-masters. Hunter and Co. Jermyn-street, milliners. Herne and Thompson, High Holborn, linen-drapers. Wood and Wallace, Fellingshore, Durham, potters. Goodby and Cowham, Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit-merchants. Peal, Penfold, and Lomer, Newgate-street, linen-drapers.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Isaac Gear, Old Gravel-lane, St. George's in the East, victualler, from Sept. 20 to Nov. 1, at ten, at Guildhall.

John Foxall, Marlborough-street, Carnaby-market, victualler, from Sept. 20 to Oct. 25, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

John Woffington, Brighthelmstone, cheesemonger, to surrender Sept. 24, Oct. 1; and 29, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Alcock, Boswell, and Corner, York-street, Southwark.

William Bickerstaff, Nottingham, haberdasher, Sept. 24, Oct. 1, and 29, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Mr. Seymour, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square; and Messrs. Coldham and Enfield, Nottingham.

Joshua Watts, Whitecross-street, St. Luke, grocer, Sept. 24, Oct. 1, and 29, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-street, London.

Frederick Francis Blundell, Coleman-street, insurance-broker, Sept. 20, at one, Oct. 1, and 29, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

William George, and William Bennett, Liverpool, hoop-makers, Oct. 4, 5, and 29, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Ancraft, Liverpool; and Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Temple.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 8. John Lucy, Liverpool, merchant, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

Nov. 26. John Wilkins and Thomas Lucey, Basinghall-street, factors, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Oct. 10. William White, Birmingham, tailor, at ten, at the White-Hart, Birmingham.

Nov. 15. William Thompson, Dean-street, Southwark, and Ebenezer Leadbeater, Lambeth, merchants, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 15. John Bowman, Water-lane, brandy-merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Oct. 8. John Abernethie and Francis Henderson, Lothbury, merchants, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Oct. 14. Rees Evans, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

Oct. 10. John Tankard, Birmingham, factor, at twelve, at the Stock Tavern, Birmingham.

Oct. 10. George Watts, Chichester, hatter, at two, at the Fleece Inn, Chichester.

Oct. 10. Thomas Dally, Chichester, linen-draper, at two, at the Fleece Inn, Chichester.

Oct. 29. Jonathan Munn, Market-street, Hertford, straw-hat manufacturer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Sept. 28. John Battershell, Portsmouth, ship-chandler, at one, at the Royal Oak Inn, Portsea.

Oct. 26. John Cole, Cockhill, Middlesex, tailor, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Oct. 20. John Crowther, Barkisland, Yorkshire, corn-dealer, at eleven, at the Old Cock Inn, Halifax.

Nov. 25. James Grierson and Andrew M'Kenzie, Manchester, calico-printers, at three, at the Bridgewater-Arms Inn, Manchester.

Sept. 24. John Marshall and John Longcake, Workington, Cumberland, mercers, at twelve, at Mr. Brooke's, Ironbolder, Whitehaven.

CERTIFICATE, Oct. 8.

John Owen Parr and Thomas Chase Patrick, Suffolk-lane, insurance-brokers.

TO OUR READERS.

We are obliged to omit a very interesting Miscellany, in consequence of the length and importance of the Political subjects that have reached us during the last week; and we have been induced to omit the London Markets to insert more important and tempory information.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

We have the mortification to lay before our Readers the degrading Convention signed between Junot and our Commanders. We will not discuss a single article where all are equally censurable. In going through the vast field of the possible, we cannot find an excuse, even a miserable palliation, for this ignominious transaction. Had the Commander in Chief, instead of siguing this Convention, returned home with a few thousands of our army, after having lost the rest under the walls of Lisbon, in unsuccessful, but honourable efforts, to compel the French to an unconditional surrender, we would have thanked him for his confidence in British magnanimity and resources;—had he in the smoking ruins of that capital, torn from the plunderers their booty and their arms, and put them to the sword, as a peace-offering to the myriads of victims immolated to their frenzy, crimes, and ambition, while he regretted the action, we would have defended [illegible]. Had they even, in violation of all the laws of nations, been guilty of the atrocity of disregarding the engagements they had solemnly made, and massacred after [illegible] the French army, we would have received [illegible] with less horror than we did the intelligence of [illegible] tion. But when we see an army of 32,000 men, [illegible]

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by Generals who had as great reputation as any in the service, after half their number had gained a complete victory over the combined force of the enemy, in a pitched battle, reduced to sign a convention with the enemy, in which every article is favourable to the latter, in which they are permitted to carry off their plunder, their arms, their artillery, secure impunity to the traitors who had espoused their cause, require hostages for the fulfilment of the condition, insist on the liberty of serving again, wherever their master should employ them, we would not expect that such a stigma on our arms should have been proclaimed, like the victories of NELSON and ABERCROMBY, with the firing of the Tower and Park guns! But the popular feeling better announced the national character. Whatever judgment Europe, or the future historian, may pass on the transaction, they will say that it was not pusillanimity on the part of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, or indifference to the interest and honour of their country, which justified the necessity of it. No! had the feelings of the public been consulted, it would have been proclaimed through the streets of the metropolis with muffled drums, the firing of minute guns, and our bells sounding a funeral dirge, as the interment of our national honour. Our ancestors frequently indulged in the pride of comparing our character, institutions, and manners, with that community of heroes and statesmen who conquered the universe, could they have foreseen that their descendants would have submitted to the present degradation, in the very peninsula, where a Roman Consul, for having signed a much less dishonourable *capitulation*, was delivered up to the Numantines, naked, and with a halter round his neck, by the order of the Senate, they would have been more cautious in indulging this effusion of self-love. The Roman Senate, as may be expected from that council of statesmen, refused to sanction the ill conduct, incapacity, and cowardice of their General, and sent him back like a fugitive slave, to atone, by his punishment, for their violation of a compact, so opposite to their policy and martial spirit. We would willingly analyse this capitulation of 32,000 British soldiers to 14,000 discomfitted Frenchmen, were it for no other purpose, than, by stimulating the public indignation, to prevent the possibility of a future General violating the national honour; but where every article is equally reprehensible and impolitic, we would strain our language, and not find words sufficiently strong to mark our disapprobation and disgust. The only motive of consolation we feel, in the midst of the universal gloom is, that Government will not, and cannot, ratify the Convention. It is not without precedent. Every Government has given an example of that kind; and it is far better to be guilty of injustice, than of infamy. The effects of the former may be palliated by the imperious necessity of the measure, but the consequences of the latter are indelible: they leave an impression which will contribute more to national relaxation, than a series of defeats by sea and land could possibly effect. In a portentious crisis energy alone can save a community; and, we hope, there is no man so unfeeling as to deny that the present moment is awful. We frequently had occasion to congratulate the public on the vigorous measures of the present Ministry. They produced consequences so beneficial, that the most sanguine would have scarce expected in the arduous situation we had been placed in after the Peace of Tilsit. We acknowledge, however, that if the French army be permitted to return home in the manner stipulated in the Convention, we consider the arrival of our troops in Portugal as one of the greatest calamities which could have befallen the common cause. Had our army remained encamped on our shores, they would have kept the enemy in anxiety, and compelled them to keep a considerable force on the opposite coast. The brave CASTANOS with his Andalusians, after having compelled DUPONT to surrender, would have speedily liberated Portugal from her oppressors. He would never have consented that JUNOT should quit the country with all the honours of war, and the plundered effects of the unfortunate inhabitants. We have not a doubt on our mind that this would have taken place without a material inconvenience to the operations of the Spanish Patriots. That enterprising and generous people would have acquired new laurels, new reputation, and new confidence, had the liberation of Portugal been left to them. They would have kept JUNOT and his army prisoners in their country, and thus diminished the numbers of their opponents. But what will now be the consequence, if Government is guilty of the unpardonable weakness to ratify the impolitic conduct of our Generals? The moment they are landed at Bourdeaux or Rochelle, they will be sent off in forced marches to swell the immense mass which is moving towards the Pyrenees.—They will act on more favourable ground, and under more auspicious circumstances, against that very country which we have enabled them to quit, after having placed in security the fruits of their rapacity. Whatever way we view this transaction, the more cause we feel for regret and astonishment. We love our Country and Government too much to repress our feelings. The national honour and interest outweigh every individual consideration. Were the majority of our countrymen even of a different opinion from us, were the Ministry to approve of the transaction; were the vague assertions of Sir H. DALRYMPLE supported even by more cogent reasons, we would not cease to raise our voice against a measure, which even the destruction of half our army in Portugal would not justify. This loss, though painful, would have been easily retrieved. A calamity, even of that nature, so far from depressing the courage of the public, would only encourage them to proportionate efforts. Are there no means of rescuing our national character from the disgraceful effects of this Convention? Are the public sufficiently apprised of the fatal consequences it will have on the people of Spain, on the several nations of Europe? What confidence will they repose in our future exertions? The more we reflect on the subject, the more we are confounded and revolted.

Our former conjectures relative to the conduct which BONAPARTE would observe towards Spain, are confirmed by the Official Documents communicated to the Senate; and which are given in another part of our Paper. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, instead of attempting to palliate or excuse the treachery of his infamous Master towards the Spanish people and government, discloses with the most unparalleled effrontery, that motives of convenience and rapacity occasioned this unexampled act of atrocity. The Tyrant affected to speak the language of moderation and justice, as long as he imagined so despicable an artifice would serve to impose on the people he had so wantonly outraged. But as soon as he perceived that his villainy was unsuccessful, and his discomfiture notorious, he hopes by the boldness and inflexibility of his intentions, relative to the subjugation of that country, to cover the disgrace he has already suffered. His declarations are perfectly consistent with the whole tenour of his public conduct. The same disrespect for laws and treaties;

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the same ungovernable arrogance; the same licentious pretensions to universal empire; the same tissue of falsehood and impudence are visible in the present Official Documents, as have distinguished his preceding ones. We never doubted that he would abandon his nefarious projects on Spain, but were apprehensive that he would attempt to conceal them. He may have made this direct avowal from policy or from pride, it will not be less advantageous to the cause of humanity. He has exaggerated his resources and announced his intentions. We are consequently prepared for the conflict. Oh, let us make up by our subsequent conduct and activity, for the unpardonable fault we have committed in Portugal. The means of the man are great; we feel the full extent of the danger; but we are convinced we have the means of resisting it; and when we consider how closely our security is connected with the independence of Spain, we hope no remissness will be visible in our co-operation. These important documents remove at the same time every doubt about the anxiety and jealousy he feels relative to Austria. In order to intimidate that Power he makes, through the organ of his War Minister, a pompous and extravagant display of his armies. But this vaunting, this irrascibility, and this affected depreciation, would but ill conceal from a judicious observer his present embarrassments. Two hundred thousand men are going to scale the Pyrenees---where are they? Will he withdraw his whole army from Germany? but he acknowledges himself the impossibility, under existing circumstances, of weakening the corps he has there. This is a tacit acknowledgment of the apprehensions he entertains of insurrections breaking out in other countries. He has ordered the whole Contingency of the Rhine to march into France, if we can give any credit to the German and French Papers. He dares not employ them in Spain, for he must be convinced the greater part would desert to the Allies. He employs them, therefore, to suppress the effects of popular discontent in Brabant, Holland, Switzerland and France; or, more probably, to keep them as hostages to answer for the submission of the Princes of Germany. He also affects to boast of the friendship subsisting between him and Russia. We are strongly inclined to believe the contrary; and we really conclude, from this very publicity, that he entertains very strong doubts of the sentiments of that Court. It would be madness to suppose that Austria would assume her present menacing attitude, were she not secure of the acquiescence of Russia. The armies of the latter are in motion in Poland. The most active correspondence exists between the Cabinets of Vienna and Petersburgh; and why should we not draw a conclusion, supported by policy and feeling, that if Russia takes any part in the contest, she will adopt that which is so congenial to her honour and real interest?

A Packet has arrived from New York. The latest intelligence from thence is of the date of the 6th ult. The embargo, at that period, was rigidly enforced, and it was understood, that it was the determination of the Goverment not to remove it as long as the causes which occasioned it should exist. This, however, is a measure which does not entirely depend on the disposition of Mr. Jefferson and his friends. The other branches of the Legislature have fortunately some weight in the decision of a question of such immense importance to their country and themselves.

A Row-Boat has arrived at Guernsey from St. Maloes, with four American seamen, who state, that Bonaparte has arrested all the Americans in France. This account, which has been received by a Gentleman in the city, was read at Batson's Coffee-house yesterday morning.

If any thing will open the eyes of the Americans, and increase their detestation of Mr. Jefferson, it is this circumstance, if it be true. They begin to deprecate strongly the impolicy of the embargo, and to be sensible to its future consequences. They now apprehend that the late occurrences in Spain, opening to our traders and colonists the ports of South America, will prove the impuissance of their enmity, and secure us the exclusive advantages of that commerce. If honour has no influence on their decisions, it is probable interest may. We would wish, on their own account, they might soon recover from their infatuation.

One of those sanguinary revolutions, which are so common in the Ottoman Empire, has taken place at Constantinople. There is unfortunately reason to suppose that French intrigue has produced the new catastrophe. The Divan seemed to be convinced of the dangerous influence which the French exercised in Turkey; and therefore wished to renew their former intercourse with this country. The agents of the Corsican, in order to counteract a disposition so hostile to French preponderance, probably encouraged and excited the march of Mustapha Bairactar, who was the principal actor in this tragedy. How infamous that government and its agents must be, who afford by their conduct a justifiable excuse for attributing to them every atrocity.

BRILLIANT ACTION OF SIR SAMUEL HOOD IN THE BALTIC.

We have the happiness to announce, that in the Baltic we have commenced our naval campaign against Russia with great brilliancy.—Lieutenant Thompson arrived yesterday evening at the Admiralty with dispatches, stating that Sir Samuel Hood had attacked the Russian Fleet of Nine Sail of the Line, with only Two Sail of British ships, and after a very severe action, succeeded in cutting off one ship, which was driven ashore, captured, and burnt. The Russians lost 221 men killed and wounded; we have only lost ten men killed, and one officer wounded. The Centaur is said to have captured the enemy's ship by boarding. The Russian ship was so much shattered, that had our people succeeded in getting her off the shore, it was believed she must have sunk; it was therefore determined to destroy her. The Centaur also got a-ground in the action. The Swedish fleet, being very much to leeward, had no opportunity of sharing in the action. The Russian fleet took shelter in Port Baltic, in the Gulph of Finland, where they are now blockaded. When the officer left Sir S. Hood, Sir J. Saumerez, with four sail of the line, the Victory, Goliah, Africa, and Mars, was in sight. It was hoped that we should be able to force the Russians to quit their shelter, or compel them to surrender. As soon, however, as the Russian Admiral got into the port, he began to erect works upon an island commanding the entrance into the harbour, and which it would be necessary to occupy before any attack could be made upon his squadron. Lieutenant Thompson has been received with great distinction by his Swedish Majesty, to whose head-quarters he had been dispatched previous to his setting out with the dispatches of which he was the bearer. Before he left Sweden measures had been taken to convey a sufficient number of troops to reduce the island, when the Russian fleet will be attacked, and no doubt captured. Our force is seven sail of the line, the Swedish ten.

It would be no matter of surprise were Bonaparte to detain the vessels we should send to transport Junot and his army to France. We mention this circumstance, in order that the necessary precautions may be taken to prevent this new atrocity. The whole conduct of the Russian justifies this surmise; and we think this very circumstance would excuse our Government, in the opinion of every rational man, if it refused on that very ground, to ratify the Convention.

It is already confidently reported, in the military circles, that an inquiry will be immediately ordered into the circumstances that led to the Convention with Junot. His Majesty's Ministers, and his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, are said to concur in the propriety of this proceeding. Sir A. Wellesley, it is said, arrived in town on Thursday, and report connects him very nearly with the institution of the inquiry. Other reports say, that the Convention has been submitted to the Attorney and Solicitor General, for their opinion as to its validity.

The Marquis de Romana is arrived in London. He came from the Baltic in the Calypso schooner.

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THE COURT.

Wednesday his Majesty arrived in town from Windsor, and was received at the Queen's Palace by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Cambridge, and Kent. At twelve o'clock his Majesty held a private Levee. The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:

General Sir William Meadows, on his being appointed Governor of Hull. Mr. Thomas De Gray, on being appointed his Majesty's Chaplain.

His Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council, and gave audience to the Duke of Portland, and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Thursday the dispatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the under-mentioned ships:—

Devaynes, Capt. Normand—Bombay direct.—Ocean, Capt. M'Taggart; Sir Stephen Lushington. Capt. J. Hay—Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.—Union, Capt. Simpson; General Stuart, Captain Jameson; Tottenham, Capt. Hughes; Asia, Captain Tremenheere; Walthamstow, Capt. Jones—Madras and Bengal.

Thursday a Court of Directors was also held, when Captain Larkins was sworn into the command of the ship Warren Hastings, consigned to Bengal and China.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. VI.

"It was the fashion in England, for every one, who would be thought religious, to throw as much sanctity as possible into his face, and, in particular, to abstain from all appearances of mirth and pleasantry, which were looked upon as the marks of a carnal mind." *Spectator.*

REV. HUGH WORTHINGTON,

MINISTER OF SALTERS' HALL.

EVERY one is obnoxious to partiality. The present writer does not ostentatiously claim exemption from so general an imputation: he also is partial——to talents, to integrity, and to exertion. If, while estimating the clerical character of Hugh Worthington, I should rank him high in the scale of pulpit excellence, let this opinion be attributed to its legitimate source, not to undue predilection in favour of an individual.

I know, indeed, little of the private history of this Gentleman; except that he was regularly trained, under the inspection of his father, who was an eminent Dissenting Minister, for the exalted profession in which he has long distinguished himself. Mr. Worthington has been married, but is now a widower. Having no children, he, like the present Bishop of London, seems to place all his hopes in the abilities of one of his nephews. Genius however, though sometimes hereditary, is not transferable. When Elijah ascends, the mantle will not devolve to Elisha!

So early as the age of twenty-two, if I rightly remember, Mr. Worthington was ordained Minister of the Congregation meeting at Salters' Hall. This is one of the principal Dissenting Meetings in London; and his being chosen, by the members of that place, at so young a period of life, sufficiently evidences the estimation in which his talents and character were then held.

The duties of the Dissenting Clergyman are comprehensive and arduous. He generally combines the offices of priest and preacher; his prayers are entirely extemporaneous, and originate purely in himself; and he has to read and expound, as well as to teach. He commonly discharges at once, and without intermission or relief, the services of the altar and the desk and the pulpit. He ought therefore to possess qualifications of no ordinary description. If he would competently acquit himself, if he is "a workman who need not to be ashamed," he must be able, conscientious, intelligent, fervent, indefatigable; "fearing God," seriously and deeply solicitous for the success of his instructions, "hating covetousness, and eschewing evil." His individual welfare depends on the integrity of his conduct, and the energy of his exertions.

It is in Prayer, in his nobly affecting and awfully animated addresses to the Deity, that Mr. Worthington eminently surpasses his contemporaries in divinity. Whether I consider the suitable solemnity of his manner, his scrupulous selection of words, always appropriate, and simple but full of energy; whether I consider the devotional magnificence of his ideas, or the unaffected, and almost unbounded, liberality of his sentiments, I feel perplexed between my admiration of the man and my profound veneration for the character that he sustains. This praise may sound loftily, but it is not the language of exaggeration.

He is not less happy in his Scriptural Elucidations. It is his custom, during the earlier part of Divine Service, to read the chapter from which his text is to be named, commenting, as he goes along, on doubtful or difficult passages. The practice is most laudable, and is productive of incalculable benefits. Those whose attention would hardly be attracted by merely hearing a portion of the Bible commonly read to them, and who, unhappily, form no inconsiderable number among professors of religion, find their curiosity excited by the comments of the reader, and their minds become gradually rivetted to his wishes. His auditors are, if one may here be permitted the expression, allured into seriousness.

I am now to speak of Mr. Worthington with reference to his Preaching.

His manner of preaching is such as I could wish to see generally pursued. It is not peculiar to Mr. Worthington, but it is a style in which he peculiarly excels. Partly prepared, and partly spontaneous, his Discourses have all the regularity of studied compositions, with all the fluency of extemporary eloquence. Why should a preacher habitually disdain the admonitory reminiscence of notes; or, why should he, on the other hand, be doomed never to raise his eyes from the cushion on which his manuscript reposes? If our clergy must read their sermons, why, at least, do they not read them more becomingly?—Let them avow their impotency, if indeed they are unable to remedy it; take up their sermons boldly in their hands, and read them distinctly and openly. How painful is it to see a public speaker, in one of the most august situations he can occupy, nearly as motionless as a statue, and almost muttering, instead of inculcating, the most important precepts ever delivered to mankind!

Such is not Worthington. He reasons, illustrates, exhorts, consoles, animates. While he informs the minds and convinces the understandings, he subdues the hearts of his hearers; while he elevates and sublimes their conceptions, he conciliates their affections, and commands their esteem. What is affirmed of a celebrated orator, may be said, in his felicitous moments, of this preacher: his intellect is all feeling—his feeling is all intellect. They are not among the circumstances which least enhance the effect of his discourses, the primitive simplicity of his personal appearance and the manly intelligence of his countenance. Plainness, indeed, forms his most becoming ornament; it is, if I may so define it, a dissenting attribute; and it adds to the energy, by contributing to the dignity, of his manner. What ought particularly to be noticed, in the character of Mr. Worthington, is the temper of his piety. Had the 'Spectator' lived in our age, he would have distinguished him from the "saints with sorrowful countenances;" from the multitude of those whose "superstitious fears and groundless scruples cut them off from all the pleasures of conversation, and all social entertainments, as if mirth was made for reprobates, and chearfulness of heart denied those who are the only persons that have a proper title to it." His is the religion of gratitude; of thanksgiving, as well as supplication. Never does he omit, in the emphatic words of inspiration, to "thank God for all his benefits!" Chearfulness is not levity; and it certainly appears more desirable to render religion inviting, than intimidating. Mr. Worthington has, notwithstanding, been censured on this very account. Much depends, in disquisitions of this kind, on individual opinion, or, more truly, on physical feelings; but, were it

my province to enter the lists on this occasion, perhaps the dogmas of the melancholics might be successfully combatted.

Mr. Worthington, however, has his faults. As a preacher, his emphases are sometimes overstrained, his pauses, though generally judicious, are frequently too protracted, and he is apt to sink, now and then, the concluding words of his sentences.

He is also a Dissenter. I do not mention this as any thing criminal in him; since he dissents from principle, and since he is bound to maintain, to the utmost of his ability, dissenting principles. His general liberality of thinking has already excited my poor encomium, and his political loyalty I think unimpeachable; but I have wished, that he could be more tolerant towards the hierarchy of this country.

Enquiries into the heart, it has been well observed, are not for man. Mr. Worthington is broadly accused of heterodoxy. Whether he be Socinian, or Arian, or Unitarian—he is not strictly Trinitarian—I shall not presume to determine. I have already remarked, that he is a thorough-bred Dissenter from our Established Church; but he is an honourable adversary, and one whom I should exult to number among its most illustrious supporters.

Other objections might be started. These, however, attach rather to the body of which he is a member, than to any individual member of that body. *Onesimus.*

Chapter Coffee-house, Pater-Noster-row.

*** Amicus has come to hand; and his favours will not be neglected. Though the FOUNDLING CHAPEL is postponed, till a more "convenient season," its Ministers will undergo no trivial scrutiny.—W. K.; E. of R. has also been received.

Of the communication of the latter Correspondent, Onesimus has reason to be rather proud. He will certainly attend to the very sensible and pertinent remarks conveyed in it; and has only to add, that, while he sedulously labours to "*disrobe ignorant pretenders and needy fools*," his anxiety to deserve "the approbation of every friend of the British Nation and the British Throne," will, at the same time, compel him not to wink at the *errors*, or countenance the *abuses*, even of the *Established Church of England!* Let this hint suffice.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Fired with the monstrous dullness of the Haymarket Theatre, we witnessed on Monday last the opening of Covent-Garden, with as much joy as the polar savage feels, when his wintry darkness is dispelled by the rays of the long absent sun. The contrast was the more striking, as nearly the whole constellation of talent which Covent-Garden can boast, suddenly burst upon us, and the feeble glimmerings of a Colman's muse gave way to the wild, but dazzling splendour of Shakespear's genius.

The public curiosity having been highly excited by the early appearance of Mrs. Siddons in *Lady Macbeth*, this season, an overflowing house greeted her with three distinct peals of applause. She seemed much agitated with her reception, and the tremulous accents of her voice whilst reading *Macbeth's* letter, bespoke her secret feelings more powerfully than words. Her aspect is not changed; her powers are undiminished. It seems as though time respected the finest living monument of genius and nature that ever existed, and allowed her to triumph over the ravages of years. Her delineation of an "unsexed" woman, ambitious, guilty, and unrepenting, appears horribly just to the eye of imagination: for notwithstanding the corruption of our age, we cannot form any idea of such a character from viewing its reality. Mrs. Siddons certainly is greater at certain moments than others; but this seeming inequality proceeds from her close attention to nature, which rises and sinks with the ebb and flow of passions and circumstances.

The inequality we perceive in Mr. Kemble's acting, springs from a different source. It is not merely the impulse of nature which he obeys; he is continually led by the wish of appearing what he certainly is, a great actor; but what would be still plainer, did he not so visibly exert himself to impress the conviction of it on our minds. Conscious that we are always powerfully struck by what is uncommon, he generally aims at effect in particular passages. He will sometimes rehearse half a scene in a low monotone, and with such a cold barrenness of action, as almost to freeze the very soul of passion, in order to astonish us by a sudden burst rendered more sublime by comparison. It is thus that, during nearly the whole of the First Act of *Macbeth*, except one or two speeches in the scene with the witches, his soliloquy, and part of his second interview with his Lady, he spoke so low, that neither the boxes, nor even the pit, could scarcely hear a word he said. In the Second Act he completely redeemed his former inactivity—not to say negligence. In his address to the imaginary dagger, the fixedness of his look eyeing vacant air—the mixture of astonishment and terror, so forcibly expressed by his features—and the appropriate intonation of his voice, could not be surpassed. It is at such a moment that his genius unfolds itself in all its splendour; it is then we are compelled to forget, in the admiration of the present, the imperfections which we had noticed before. His sudden return to truth and reason, at "there's no such thing," was not only natural, but by his art rendered affecting. And in the ensuing scene, the plaintive eagerness with which he exclaims—"But wherefore could I not pronounce Amen?" &c, painted faithfully the novelty of the sensations which a noble soul experiences after committing a first crime; when remorse begins to sting, and the culprit still thunderstruck by the greatness of his guilt, is unable to define his own feelings. During the whole course of the Tragedy, Mr. Kemble's delineation of *Macbeth* was a chequered scene of light imperfections, wilful and artful negligences, and sublime beauties.

Mr. Charles Kemble played with judgment and fire. He has greatly *improved* in his pronunciation of late, for he now can say *thee* for *thy*, &c. &c. with as much ease and *propriety* as his brother. The parts of the *Witches* were acted by Messrs. Emery, Simmons, and Blanchard, with their usual excellence, and Mr. Bellamy was not an unworthy substitute for Johnston in *Hecate*.

On Friday night Mrs. Siddons performed the part of *Isabella*. The manner in which she acted it, disappointed, if such an expression may be used, the anxious fears of the public, who fancied her age would unfit her for the character. Her matronly appearance was not unsuitable to that of a widow, who, from the time she had lost her husband, may be supposed to have passed the threshold of youth; and the faint traces which years have left on her features without impairing their beauty, seemed the touches of *grief*, not the injuries of age. Her supplications in the first act, the courageous resignation with which she meets the reproaches of the incensed *Baldwin*, and which visibly springs not from a want of feeling, but from the excess of her love for her son, could not have been surpassed by herself in her youngest days. Her astonishment, fear, and joy mixed with sorrow, when she thinks the stranger who brings her the ring is not her husband, whose reported death had caused her to wed another, unfolded on her countenance, and in her gestures, all the secret springs of the passions when moved by the hand of nature. Her madness was a sublime picture of the *fragility* of the human mind, and never can be excelled on any stage. —Mr. Kemble was not as great in *Biron*, as in many characters in which we have seen him. His voice seemed exhausted, or rather he chose not to exert its powers. The best part of his performance was his death, which he acted in a truly affecting and tragic manner. Mr. Charles Kemble, and Mr. Braham, displayed more judgment than genius in the characters of *Carlos* and *Villeroy*.

Drury-Lane Theatre opened last night with the *Honey Moon* and *Rosina*. We must postpone our observations until the ensuing week.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning last, at his seat, at Hagley, near Birmingham, aged eighty-four years, William Henry Lyttleton, Lord Lyttleton, Baron Frankley in Worcestershire.

On Sunday morning last, at her seat, at Lewisham, in Kent, Gertrude Brand, Baroness Dacre, relict of Thomas Brand, Esq. of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire.

John Home, Esq. author of the tragedy of Douglas, &c. at Merchiston Bank, on the 4th inst. in the 86th year of his age.

Friday Lord Rendelsham, formerly Peter Thellusson, Esq. fell from his horse, and instantly expired. This melancholy event took place while his Lordship was in company with Lord Chatham on a shooting party at his seat at Rendelsham.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

3 per Cent. Consols 66¾—5 per Cent. Navy 98¼—3 per Cent. Imperial 66¼—Annuities for 25 Years 7 11-16—India Bonds 1, 2 pm.—Exch. Bills 2, 6 pm.—Omnium 1 ¼ dis.—Consols for Account 66¾.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 39. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER THIRTY-NINE.

THE CONVENTION.

We are once more reduced to the mortifying, but imperious, necessity of resuming our strictures on the Convention signed by our Commanders in Portugal. The task is painful, but indispensable. It is far from our character, and perfectly repugnant to our feelings, to swell the tide of popular indignation, or to irritate the public feelings to unnecessary acrimony, against men, on whose innocence or criminality the laws of their country must speedily decide. Such severity would not be justice; it would be the most wanton and unwarrantable barbarity. But the present subject is of so alarming a nature; affording so dangerous a precedent; involving so many and complicated interests; implicating so strongly the whole army in the infamous transaction, and so degrading to the national character, that we would deserve to be branded as traitors and cowards towards our country, Europe and posterity, if motives of personal consideration, if fear of consequences, or principles of false and dangerous humanity, encouraged us to be silent and neutral. When we reflect on the circumstances which preceded this dishonourable compromise; on the object of the Expedition; the triumphant malignity of the enemy; the confusion of our allies, and the stigma offered to our national character, we indignantly demand if those individuals be Englishmen:—if there was no treachery in the transaction;—if we are to consign it among those acts which occasioned the destruction of the Austrian army at Ulm, and the surrender of Madgeburg? It is in vain that we are called on by justice, by reason, by humanity, to wait for a more satisfactory explanation of the circumstances:—our feelings supersede the operations of our understanding; and when the fact is so base, so glaringly criminal, we are afraid of suspending our judgments, for fear of sinking in our esteem, and betraying coolness and apathy, when our friends, and every one we meet, call down vengeance and imprecations on the vile betrayers of our country's honour.

Such is the predicament we are placed in. We are afraid to excuse, almost to investigate, from an apprehension we should, in a certain measure, participate in the atrocity and baseness of the act. When our passions begin to swell; when our feelings begin to enounce themselves only by execrations, we endeavour to banish the subject from our minds, and wish to defer the examination, till familiarity has blunted the acuteness of our sensations, weakened the horror of the action, and perhaps reconciled us to its infamy. Such is the tranquillity we, as well as the mass of our countrymen, may one day attain. A repetition of this business, another Buenos Ayres, and another Portugal Convention, with a Capitulation or two in Spain and Italy, may break down the inflexible pride of our national integrity. Then our Whitelockes, our Dalrymples, our Burrards, our Wellesleys, will find a people adapted to their character and wishes, equally indifferent to infamy and honour, to victory or defeat, and ranking them as high in their estimation, and perhaps higher in their consideration, than Lord Nelson. Pardon us, shade of a hero and patriot! The loathsome association of such characters with your immortal name, was wrung from our wounded feelings. We know how you would have acted had you been stationed before the Tagus; and were the arm, which was so often wielded in the service of your country, capable of signing such a Convention, you would, like another Scævola, have made it expiate in the flames the ignominy of the service.

Shall we analyse this Convention? Shall we examine it article for article? Shall we begin with No. 1, 2, 3, 4? Shall we find courage to go through the abominable catalogue? The second is infamous, the third is equally so, and the fourth, we believe, is unparalleled. The fifth is a connivance on our part, a treacherous sanction of the plunder of the unfortunate Portuguese. We furnish the robbers with ships to carry home the pilfered effects of our Allies. Has there been another example in the annals of history of such meanness? Those very ruffians, the sworn enemies of our name, our country, our liberty, our institutions and prosperity; who plundered the Portuguese of their property; who made their provinces a scene of devastation, rape, and murder, from no other motives but because they were our friends; who forced their Sovereign, on the same account, to abandon his throne and country, are permitted by Dalrymple, Burrard, and Wellesley, not only to carry off, but are assisted with the means of conveying away the property of the very people, who became victims to their attachment to us. In the long catalogue of human vices and atrocities, if a parallel example of baseness can be pointed out, we will become the panegyrists of their conduct. The sixth and seventh articles are a mean, paltry, despicable acquiescence in the arrogant pretensions of the enemy. They are worded so obsequiously; they evince so much politeness, that it is visible, that the fellows, who signed it, felt a kind of awe and terror in the presence of this psuedo Duke. "It is, however, fully understood that "the means of conveyance for horses, at the disposal of "the British Commanders are very limited; *some additional conveyance may be procured at the port of Lisbon*; "at all events every facility will be given to the French "army to dispose of the horses belonging to it, &c." Where is our vaunted pride? What is become of that republican haughtiness we are accused of? Every line in those two articles resembles more the nauseous complaisance of an old, drivelling court-retainer, than the simple, energetic language of a soldier. So much anxiety is manifested to provide for the wants, and anticipate the necessities of Junot and his rascally followers; so much complacency; so much honied sweetness, that we grow sick on reading it. Shame on your feelings and your politeness! We wish you had in your composition more English bluntness and inflexibility. The eighth and ninth are in the same style as the preceding. The tenth, which stipulates the safe return of our ships, after having conveyed the French home, has been adverted to in our last Number,

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and we were happy to see that several Papers copied our observation. We should be far from being surprised, on the contrary, we foresee that Bonaparte will find some pretext for detaining the transports which will convey the third and last division of his troops. Even the very stipulation conveys a proof that such an event was apprehended by our Commanders; and they had still the infamy to sign it. Now comes the fourteenth. "Should there arise doubts "as to the meaning of any article, it will be explained "*favourably to the French army.*" We will not make a single comment on this article. There it is staring us in the face; while our cheeks glow with indignation, and our eyes swell with tears of rage. We will leave to our Readers to explain and comment on it as they please. Never shall we defile our pages with another word on this worthless concession. No. 17. "No native of Portugal shall be "rendered accountable for his political conduct, during the "period of the occupation of this country by the French "army." A complete act of grace, a bill of indemnity in favour of the traitors, who had sold their country and betrayed their Sovereign. What right had our officers to screen those criminals from the justice of their offended country. If motives of humanity induced them to do so, in order to prevent the sanguinary effects of popular resentment, why had they the imbecility to consent that acknowledged traitors should remain in the country. What security is there for the public tranquillity, when such a swarm of disaffected individuals, together with the French domiciliated in Portugal, are at large, and at full liberty to intrigue? Did they reflect what responsibility, invective, and future reproach they exposed themselves to, in consequence of this article? Not a Frenchman, not a Portuguese of this kind, that will happen to fall a sacrifice to private vengeance or public animosity, but his death will be imputed to our connivance or instigation. We recollect what a cry of disapprobation was uttered when Napper Tandy was liberated on the recommendation of Otto; and very justly. We will now ask if our conduct in Portugal has not been equally weak, degrading, and far more impolitic.

It is impossible we can submit to the painful drudgery of going through the remaining Articles. Sincerely do we regret that we are condemned to the mortifying duty of being forced to register our national dishonour. This precedent is of the most dangerous tendency; it is the second which has been afforded in the short space of one year. How far they may accumulate. How far the evil has already spread we shudder to examine. When a man, like Sir Arthur Wellesley, who stood so high in the esteem of the army and nation, has given cause to accuse him of misconduct, lukewarmness, folly, and to suspect him of something; which we even feel a horror in supposing. Good Heavens! Where was his spirit, his sense of honour, and the remembrance of his past services? We wished him so well! We entertained such sanguine expectations from his talents and patriotism! We sincerely congratulated our country that so promising an officer was sent to command the expedition: the victory of Vimiera justified our hopes; and this very man, who was already in possession of so much popularity, who had still more before him, had the imbecility, or the infatuation, or the .... (what expression shall we use?) to submit to the pretended orders of an old woman, who, forsooth, absolutely forced him to sign a Convention the most dishonourable on the records of our army. That of poor General Whitelocke was a trifle in comparison. If he knew what pain the proofs, the irresistible, the glaring proofs of his baseness have caused us in common with the mass of our countrymen, if there were only a particle of the soldier or citizen in his character, he would, in the very first engagement, obliterate for ever the acute sense of his dishonour. Sincerely and warmly do we pity him; and regret the honours he has lost, and the reputation he has forfeited. Only twenty days ago there was not a native of the country who was not proud to recognise in him a fellow-citizen; who did not make him the object of his panegyrick; and painful, mortifying change! There is not one of our lowest artisans who does not at present look down with some degree of contempt on the hero of Vimiera.

We will not press this distressing subject further. Willingly would we abandon it for ever; but the interests of our country, the crisis we are placed in, the fortunes of seventeen millions of inhabitants, our reputation, our independance, the fate of the universe, extinguish in our bosoms any latent consideration for an individual. Any relaxation of justice in the present instance would be, perhaps, the death-warrant of our national independence. Circumstances of this kind, trivial as they may appear in the eyes of the multitude, are the surest symptoms of the decline of empires. And should our country have the misfortune to fall in the present contest, the future historian will, infallibly, pronounce that the Convention of Portugal was a sure prognostic of our fate.

We have declined till now animadverting on the conduct of Sir Hew Dalrymple, or of Sir Harry Burrard. We have not done it from lenity; but from motives of the most sovereign contempt. Indignation we cannot feel against two such miserable individuals: their conduct, their callous insensibility have secured them against our enmity. They have dug the gulph of infamy—if they have not the virtue of a Roman, let them have the courage; perhaps a voluntary plunge may close it up for ever. The country seemed to have a fatal presentiment of disgrace, as soon as it heard of the nomination of the former. Whoever has proposed that unfortunate man, if he be not as callous as his *protégé*, must bewail, with tears of blood, the use he makes of his power and influence. We are afraid there is much to investigate.

Some persons may be perhaps inclined to think these strictures too severe. If they knew our real sentiments on the subject:—If they were acquainted with the efforts we are obliged to make in order to restrain our indignation; if they only saw the affair in the light we do; they would be astonished at the calmness of our style, and the lenity of our strictures. Woe to the people, who remain insensible to national dishonour! Woe to the statesmen who, from motives of interest or favour, foster so dangerous a relaxation of national morality! With what horror do we read of similar circumstances, when they occur in other countries. How did we reprobate the conduct of Mack! What execrations did we bestow on the traitors who delivered up the Prussian fortresses! But we wait until a court-martial had pronounced them guilty! Alas! the weakness of the Prussian cabinet, the encouragement they gave to cowards and blockheads, and mistaken principles of humanity, to which the overthrow of the monarchy should be attributed.

We will now say a few words as to the policy or justice

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of ratifying this Convention. We are afraid our observations on this head will find very few supporters; and we communicate them therefore with reluctance. We do not even believe that there are three public characters in this country who would have the audacity to adopt the very measure we would propose. The fear of responsibility, the danger of compromising their reputation, the apparent boldness of the suggestion would prevent them from adopting it. Certain it is, however, the morality of the measure out of the question, that an act of energy would place us, under the present circumstances, in the judgment of our neighbours, in a much more advantageous light, than the most conscientious execution of the Convention would do. There is no man will deny; but several cases may happen, when a government is perfectly justified in refusing to ratify the acts of its ministers or generals. We will suppose, for example, that Junot had insisted that our army should quit Portugal, and not serve again during the remainder of the war; and that our commanders had agreed to this article, is there any man in this country would advise our government to ratify it? Not one; and why? Because the article is so absurd, that the persons who agreed to it, must either have been madmen, or traitors. Therefore, if a government has, on any occasion, a right to refuse its ratification, from the suspicion of the incompetency or treachery of its agents, every objection to the nonfulfilment of the present Convention is done away. We therefore strongly give it as our opinion, that the highest policy, as well as the soundest morality, would induce our government to refuse its ratification.—When we consider the service we would render by that means to the Spanish people, we would hope no man in this country would have the arrogance to maintain that such conduct is criminal. We all coincide in acknowledging that the aggression against Spain is the most flagitious, the most unprovoked, that ever was made by one state on another; and will, nevertheless, in consequence of the imbecillity of a Dalrymple, send 15,000 Frenchmen to co-operate in this villainous attack. How it could possibly enter into the head or heart of an honest man to hesitate on such an occasion, is inexplicable to us. We are convinced, therefore, that it would not only be expedient, but dictated by the sublimest virtue, if we did every thing in our power to counteract the designs of a villain against the repose and independence of ten millions of our fellow-creatures. If this be not done, the country is as much implicated as the commanders.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH AND DUTCH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 8.—It is positively stated that Marshal Lannes is to have the command in Spain.

The *Moniteur* of this day contains the following article under the head of Berlin, the 26th ult.:—

A Prussian Assessor, named Koppe, was informed against as an intriguer. Marshal Soult has had the good fortune of getting him arrested and conveyed to Spandau: and having also got possession of his papers, he found among them the original of the following letter. We think it ought to be made public, as an instance of the causes of the rise and fall of States. This letter clearly displays the dispositions of the Prussian Ministers, and particularly those of the Minister Stein, who has long held that office, and who still seems to be exclusively charged with the conduct of public affairs. We cannot but pity the King of Prussia for having in his service such awkward, but mischievously inclined Ministers.

KONINGSBERG, AUG. 15.

By the official dispatch which Mr. Koppe will deliver to your illustrious Highness, you will be informed of all that relates to the affairs of the French. I shall merely venture to make a few remarks respecting our situation in general.

According to the advice of Count G. L. W. repeated orders have been given to Prince G. to conclude a treaty of alliance, including a stipulation for a corps of auxiliaries, and to make application for a diminution of the contribution, or a delay in the period of payment. It is desirable that the Prince should maintain a prudent degree of reserve and distance, should the Emperor set off to execute any new enterprizes. If his Majesty, at the present crisis, when we may be useful to him, does not listen to our propositions, he will thereby demonstrate that he designs our total destruction, and we must then be prepared for the worst.

The public discontent increases daily in Germany. It must be kept up, and we must endeavour to work upon the minds of the people. I wish much that some correspondence could be established in Westphalia and Hessia, and that provision could be made for settling, in certain cases, a correspondence with some well-disposed persons, who might subsequently enter into reciprocal engagements with each other. If your illustrious Highness can give me any information respecting this point, you may, in that case, send back to me M. Koppe, or transmit it by some other confidential person.

The affairs of Spain make a strong impression, and clearly demonstrate what we must have long foreseen. It would be very useful to circulate this intelligence in the most prudent manner.

A war with Austria is looked upon as unavoidable. This contest will decide the fate of Europe and ours of course. What does your Highness think will be the result of it? Some such plans as were in agitation in the spring of 1807 should now be revived. Where is M. Von Meuring at present?

Count Von Vinc**** will speedily pay you a visit, and remain with you some time. The Elector runs a great risk, under the present circumstances, both his person and his possessions being in their power. He ought, however, to place the one or the other in a state of security; but I am much afraid that he will fall a victim to his irresolution and covetousness.

M. Jacobi is not yet arrived, but he is daily expected. His voyage has been tedious and difficult.

It has been at length determined, that Ancillon shall be tutor to the Hereditary Prince. The execution of this purpose will, however, require some further time; but one step has been taken, and that is a great deal in our present state of our indecision. I am glad that your spouse has renounced her first intention. The Prince must have derived great advantage from the conversation of a lady so accomplished, and who has learnt so much in the school of experience and misfortune.

The finances of the House must be in a very bad condition, for I am not yet paid the 13,000 guilders which it owed me, for an estate which I sold some years ago; I should be very glad to have this sum paid to me, for in these times my possessions do not increase, and I must regulate myself according to my income. I understand that some of your friends have left Holstein.

General Blucher falls off sadly; it has been necessary to send Colonel Bulow to Colber, to support him. I am, &c.

(Signed) Stein.

The address was—To his Illustrious Highness the Prince of Saijn Wittengenstein, at Dobberon.

Yesterday a considerable detachment of the grenadiers of the Imperial Life-Guards set off for Strasburgh: 200 hackney coaches were pressed to convey them as far as Gnie, which is four leagues from this city, where the necessary vehicles were in readiness to transport them farther. The troops on their march for Spain are forwarded on their route in waggons, each district they pass through being obliged to furnish a certain number of carriages and horses.

A journey which it is supposed his Majesty will shortly undertake, is the subject of much conversation in this capital. It is rumoured that his Majesty intends to repair to Weimar, and that the Russian Emperor is also expected there.

It is reported that General St. Cyr goes to take the command of a corps of the army in Spain. General Vandamme will succeed him in the command of the army stationed on the coast of the Channel.

It is stated in some of our Journals, that General Romana has, from want of provisions, been obliged to put into Gottenburgh.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, AUG. 27.—According to letters from Constantinople, of the 31st ult. Mustapha Bairactar has declared that "the

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Porte has enemies; that she must carry on a war; and that all the military preparations must be conducted with redoubled activity."

PRESBURGH, AUG. 26.—The Archduke Palatine and the Archduke Primate arrived here on the 24th from Buda, and after a very short stay, set off for Luxemburg, but are expected to return to-morrow. Their Imperial Majesties will arrive here on the 2nd of September, and her Majesty will be crowned Queen of Hungary on the 7th.

BANKS OF THE DANUBE, AUG. 30.—The States of Stirin, Carniola, and Carinthia, have undertaken to provide regimentals for those sub-officers and privates of the Militia who can ill afford that expence. Franz Shenkl, Captain of the Militia in the district of Morburg, has voluntarily offered, in the name of his company, to extend their services, if necessary, beyond the frontiers.

VALLEY OF EHRENBRECTSTEIN, SEPT. 8.—The French troops coming from Saxony and Prussia arrived at Frankfort and Mentz in such numbers, that Marshal Kellermann gave orders that a column of about 15,000 should pass the Rhine farther down the river. The column alluded to arrived here on Saturday last, but scarcely had a few hundreds passed to the other side of the Rhine, when orders suddenly came for them to halt. The whole of this army is now quartered here and in the adjoining villages, and to-morrow we expect three more regiments of cavalry, and a regiment of horse artillery to arrive in our environs by way of Montabauer. We learn, that the cause of this halt is, that owing to the rapidity of the forced marches, sufficient preparations have not yet been made for the supply of the troops in their further progress.

We learn from Cassel that they are at work day and night in the Arsenals there. The Conscripts also are most diligently trained to the use of arms, so that a part of the Westphalian army, into which a considerable number of the Electoral Infantry and Cavalry have enlisted, will speedily be ready to take the field.

FROM THE GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, SEPT. 10.—It is reported from Stockholm that negotiations were began about delivering up the Russian Fleet. The following are extracts of letters from an officer on board the Victory, off Rogerswick:

"SEPT. 6, 1808.—The Russian Fleet are dismantling in Rogerswick: they have made their position very strong, by erecting batteries at Baltic Port, and East Roye, but they are warped so close to the shore that I think a gale of wind will go near to destroy them. We annoy and harass the enemy on all opportunities; and yesterday, on throwing shells, blew up a powder magazine with a very great explosion.—They are, I believe, very much alarmed and panic-struck, and I hope we shall be able to compel them to good terms.

"SEPT. 10.—Things remain nearly in the same state as when I last wrote. The Russians are moored as close as possible to the shore. I think the first N.W. gale must completely do them up. They have their yards and topmasts struck, and have amazingly fortified both sides of the entrance of the harbour.

"A list of the ships in company; and I understand the Orion is on her way to join us:—

"Victory, Centaur, Mars, Goliath, Implacable, Salcette, Ariel, Cruizer, Magnet, Æolus, Alert, Rose, Thunderer; Swan and Baltic, Cutters."

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

ASTORGA, AUG. 27.—On the 11th inst. arrived here Colonel Doyle, commissioned by the British Government to conduct to this country Spanish prisoners, 3000 in number, who have been incorporated with our army. The same Officer has also brought with him complete uniforms, muskets, ammunition, tumbrils, shirts, and stockings for 10,000 men, with 200,000lbs. of cheese, all of which articles are already on their way to the army. A million of piastres has also arrived in Corunna, and an equal sum at Gijon, with 30,000 muskets, and the necessary ammunition.

SALAMANCA, AUG. 29.—Colonel Doyle arrived yesterday in this city, accompanied by our beloved Duke del Infantado, and this day they set out together for Alvandel Formes, where Gen. Cuesta has established his head-quarters.

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 18.—Yesterday, at ten o'clock in the morning, landed in this place his Royal Highness the second son of the King of the Two Sicilies, and also his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans. These illustrious guests arrived here from Malta, on board of his Majesty's ship Tonant. They were received by the garrison with a royal salute.

CADIZ, AUG. 10.—Gen. Dupont would now be one of the most opulent Generals of the French nation, had he remained at liberty. The enormous sum of 60,000 pinstres in silver, 8000 ounces of gold, a large quantity of plate, and other valuables, stolen in the town of Cordova and other places, have been taken from him here, and lodged in the treasury of this city. The people were of opinion that a prisoner of war had no occasion for so much wealth.

CARTHAGENA, AUG. 20.—On the 18th arrived at this port from Mahon, the Spanish squadron, composed of the following ships: Regna, Luisa, S. Pebla, Guerrero, Asta, and S. Rennon, commanded by Don Juan Joseph Martinez, Brigadier of the Royal Navy; the ship S. Francisco de Packa entered this port a few days before.

MADRID, AUG. 31.—Baron Strogonoff, Ambassador from Russia to our Court, set out yesterday for Lisbon. It is not certainly known what is the object of his journey, but it is supposed to have some relation to the Russian squadron lying there. Every thing here is perfectly tranquil. The recruits are continually exercising, especially those who are immediately to set out for the army. Afterwards we shall have leisure to train those who are to remain here in garrison.

We every day receive accounts from different parts of the kingdom, some of these are mere reports, which require to be confirmed. One of the most probable of these reports is, that the French army in Portugal has been defeated, and has surrendered, with General Junot; but we have received no official intelligence of this.

MADRID, SEPT. 3.—The troops who compose the Division of General Llamar left us yesterday; they seem to direct their march to Seria. This day we expect General Copigd, with his troops, who were in Toledo, and are to march from hence next Thursday, with the Division of Gen. Lapina. The two latter Divisions consist of 17,000 men, and the first of 6000.

The army of Arragon which marched from Saragossa in pursuit of the French, and pushed on as far as Tudela, has been obliged to make a tretrograde movement to Burga, because the army which marched from Burgos to attack the above corps on the right bank of the Ebro, amounted to 18,000 men.

SEPT. 7.—Joseph Napoleon and the French head-quarters are in the city of Lograno. The French marched by Tudela to Arragon; but after having advanced a few leagues, they on a sudden made a retrograde movement, which is generally attributed to intelligence they received of the movements of our armies.

VALLADOLID, AUG. 21.—The Marquis de Castelar, who is to command the Castilian army, is expected here. Don Cuesta goes to Madrid, having been elected a Member of the Central Junta; Don Castanos is directing his march by Somasierra and some of his troops are this day expected at Aranda.

RIVADEO, SEPT. 4.—Yesterday arrived in this port, unacquainted with our present war with France, a French brig from Cayenne, richly laden with cocoa, sugar, cloves, cotton, and other colonial produce. She was 45 days on her passage, and brings intelligence, that a few days before her departure, a French sloop arrived in Cayenne, announcing that Joseph Bonaparte had ascended the Spanish throne by virtue of the resignation of the Bourbons.—The above French brig has been declared a good prize, and the officers and crew are prisoners of war.

GIJON, SEPT. 15.—Letters from Oviedo state, the French, after collecting the chief part of their force from Navarre and Biscay, to the amount of 30,000 men, had suddenly made an irruption into Arragon, with the view of getting possession of Saragossa; when they were within seven leagues of the city, they received such intelligence as induced them to retreat, and their head-quarters are now at Mirandaer Ebro, in Navarre. Pallafox had fallen back to Burjo, hearing that the enemy had advanced with a force greatly superior. A letter from Madrid states, that 70,000 Spaniards were on their march to Saragossa. It is probable, on the receipt of this intelligence, the French fell back. Blake is supposed to be by this time at Burgos: the last accounts left him at Reynosa. Castanos has resigned the command of the Castilian army, and is succeeded by the Marquis of Castelar. The former is chosen Deputy to the central Junta at Madrid for the Province of Old Castile.

MANRESA, AUG. 19.—We learn from Reus, of date the 13th inst. that on the day preceding, two English ships, three-deckers, had arrived there, and had landed 1800 men, and a considerable quantity of artillery, and declaring at the same time that more would soon arrive.

CARTHAGENA, AUG. 20.—Yesterday a merchant vessel arrived here in eight days from Palermo, the Captain of which

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asserts, that the French are precipitately evacuating Naples, the whole kingdom being in a state of insurrection against the French, in consequence of having learned with certainty the occurrences in Spain, and the victories gained by the Spaniards. He adds, that when he came away, the English were embarking in all the vessels in that port, troops, arms, ammunition, and provisions for Naples.

Vich, Aug. 18.—The city of Gerona has suffered a second time a blockade of more than twenty days, but the result has been as fortunate, or more so, as the former, since the enemy abandoned precipitately the field of battle, leaving behind them a great quantity of artillery, muskets, and ammunition. They divided themselves into two columns, one of which took the direction to Figueras, and the other to Barcelona. In the night between the 13th and 14th they threw into the city more than 400 bombs and grenades, which did great damage to several edifices, particularly to the church of the Capuchins, that of the Dominicans, and the house of the Conde de Solterra, where the Junta holds its sittings.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 17.—Thursday, the Solicitor-General left Tralee, for this town, attended by two dragoons. Before his departure, we understand that he and the Honourable Judge Day (both of whom met there in their private capacities), had a conference respecting the melancholy state of that country, through which disaffection is every day extending. These persons, as we are informed, agreed to represent to Government the great necessity that exists of very considerably augmenting the military force of the said county.

Limerick, Sept. 13.—On Saturday last, a most shocking murder was perpetrated on the lands of Ballihahill, near Shanagolden, in this county: some proctors and farmers met on that day to ascertain the value of tythes they had taken on several farms in that neighbourhood, and at the hour of twelve o'clock were attacked by a number of men in arms, dressed with shirts and head-bands to conceal their faces; they were commanded by a man in coloured clothes, who daringly, without any concealment, seemed to direct all their proceedings—they first ordered Mr. Grady and his valuators to quit the lands immediately; notwithstanding their quickly doing so, this fellow ordered his party to fire and pursue, but providentially knowing the country well, they eluded their sanguinary pursuers, who frequently took short cuts, and fired to prevent their escape. The second party were not so fortunate; they were attacked in the same manner; one unfortunate man was first wounded by a ball in the arm, which scarcely took effect, when a second shot perforated his neck and got out at his mouth, of which he instantly expired, and with him another ill-fated valuator, whom they also shot through the body. Not satisfied with effecting their bloody purpose, their infamous leader directed each of the party as reserved their fire to discharge their pieces on the bodies of these unfortunate victims. P. Griffin, Esq. of Shanagolden, humanely sent a car and men to take the bodies in charge, and had them interred: they were riddled in a most horrid way from the many shots they received. Mr. Lindsay, of Tarbert, happened to ride by at the time this atrocious scene was performing, and has declared before the Coroner, that these villains were about 18 in number, and filed off into one of the adjacent fields after the murder, where they performed the manuel exercise with military precision.

Tralee, Sept. 13.—Tuesday night last, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Mullens, and Sir W. Godfrey, Bart. accompanied by a party of the Milltown yeomanry, proceeded to the Cross of Coolbane, in consequence of having received information that there was to have been a meeting of White Boys there on that night, and apprehended a man of the name of James Kelly, of Lismarsimane, in the parish of Killorglin; who on his apprehension acknowledged that he had been sworn in as a White Boy, by a Capt. Culvane; that he attended their meetings for some nights previous, and that Capt. Culvane lived at Tubrid, at the top of Meanus. On receiving this information, the party proceeded to Culvane's, whom they succeeded in apprehending, but Kelly expressed the greatest reluctance in being confronted with him, adding, that if it was discovered that he gave any information against Culvane, he would not be left a cow or horse before morning. Kelly was fully committed by a warrant from the Rev. W. Godfrey.

The harvest is nearly closed throughout Ireland; the weather, for the last fortnight, has proved usually fine, and the grain, which is abundant, has been secured in fine order.

SCOTLAND.

On Saturday, the 17th inst. about half past eight o'clock in the evening, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Cumnock, near Ayr, and the neighbouring places. At Lendhills it was so distinct and violent, that the inhabitants were very much alarmed. A loud rumbling noise was heard resembling thunder, and the shock appeared to strike upwards from a great depth in the earth: several persons were nearly thrown down, and great numbers of people left their houses in the utmost consternation. In the course of about fifty minutes after the first shock, no less than thirty different lesser noises were heard: the progress of the first seemed to be towards the North-west, but afterwards more to the Eastward, during which no damage whatsoever was done.

Remarkable Occurrence.—Mr. Adam French, wine merchant, Leith, being shooting upon the lands of Colonel Colebrooke, in the parish of Crawfordjohn, and county of Lanark, his pointer dog having stopped short, and making a remarkable noise, attracted his attention, and going up to the spot, was astonished to see a large adder in the act of swallowing a lark; being half erected in the air he fired at it, and after blowing its head entirely off, it measured no less than 35 inches in length.

PROVINCIALS.

The sale of Lord Porchester's Merino Ryland flock took place on Tuesday last near Dulverton, and though but few purchasers attended, they went off at the following high prices—

50 Full-mouthed Merino Ryland Ewes, in five lots fetched	£150 0 0
55 Four tooth ditto	166 17 0
60 Merino Ryland Shearling Ewes	179 16 0
9 Merino Rams, of the pure blood	15 0 0

The purchasers were Mr. Acland, Col. Chichester, Mr. Herbert, Hicks, Anderson, Gooding, Coffin, and Rapson. A few very old cast-off Merino Ewes, of the pure blood, fetched from 6l. to 7l. each.—Lord Porchester exhibited twenty beautiful Ewes from his pure Merino flock, most fine valuable specimens of the improvement in those sheep. Mr. Lendhill was offered 400 guineas for the twenty, or 50 guineas for one, which he rejected, not intending to sell.

Hop-picking has commenced pretty generally in the neighbourhood of Maidstone.—The appearance of them is superior to any thing seen for many years past. Many pieces are laid at nine bags per acre, in the neighbourhood of Barming, Farley, Peckham, and Hunton.

A cucumber, produced in the open air, without any artificial heat, was gathered at Ovingham, on Saturday se'nnight, 16 inches in length, and 9 in girth.

There is now growing in the garden of Mr. J. B. Wyles, at Chesterton, a peach of uncommon dimensions. Its circumference, when measured parallel to the plane of the wall, is 10½ inches; in a transverse direction, it is somewhat less. Its weight, of course, has not yet been ascertained. Upon the same tree there are several others of great size and beauty, but which, by their proximity to the one above described, have not obtained their full share of notice.

A most atrocious act of barbarity was practised near Swindon, on Friday se'nnight. Some recruits, on their march from Ireland to the Isle of Wight, attacked the post-boy going from Swindon to Marlborough, without the least provocation. They commenced by beating his horse with their sticks, and then fell on the boy. One held his horse, while others attacked the boy about the head, shoulders, and loins, and did not desist until they had knocked him off his horse, and left him almost lifeless. Some persons passing some time after, found him in that state, and took him back to Swindon. One of the Magistrates immediately went to Marlborough, and had the men examined; when the Serjeant who accompanied the Recruits stated, that the men had been guilty of similar violence at several places. The poor post-boy is so ill, that little hopes are entertained of his recovery. The men are all now in custody.

A pony started from the Plough, Cheltenham, on Wednesday se'nnight, to go to the Bell Inn, Gloucester, a distance of nine miles and three-quarters, in half an hour, which it accomplished in 45 seconds within the time, carrying Mr. Kingston, a Gentleman riding 13½ stone. Considerable bets were depending 2 guineas to 5 were betted against the pony at starting.

Early on Friday se'nnight, the gaol in Carlisle was broke open, and five felons made their escape. It seems that they, during the night, sawed off their irons by means of knives which they had secured into something resembling saws.

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TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Letter from Rear Admiral Sir S. Hood, to Sir J. Saumarez.

Centaur, off Rogerswick, Aug. 27, 1808.

Sir,—It is with pleasure I acquaint you, the Russian squadron, under the comand of Vice-Admiral Hanickoff, after being chaced thirty-four hours by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, under Rear-Admiral Naukhoff, accompanied by this ship, and the Implacable, under my orders, have been forced to take shelter in the Port of Rogerswick, with the loss of one ship of seventy-four guns. I shall have great satisfaction in detailing to you the services of the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, under my command; and have also to state, that in no instance have I seen more energy displayed than by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, which although from the inferiority of their sailing were prevented from getting into the action, Rear-Admiral Naukhoff and the Captains under his command, from their perseverance and judicious conduct, were enabled to give confidence to his Majesty's ships; and could we have forced the enemy to a general action, the whole of their squadron must have fallen to the superior bravery of the united force of our respective Sovereign's in so just and honourable a cause.

My letter of the 25th will have acquainted you of the Russian squadron having appeared off Oro Road on the 23d. The arrangements for quitting that anchorage, after his Swedish Majesty's ships from Jungfur Sound had joined Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, were completed on the evening of the 24th. Early the next morning the whole force put to sea; soon after the Russian fleet was discovered off Hango Udd, the wind at N. E. Not a moment was lost in giving pursuit, and every sail pressed by his Swedish Majesty's squadron. From the superior sailing of the Centaur and Implacable they were soon in advance; that at the close of the evening the enemy were not far off, and noticed in the greatest disorder, apparently to avoid a general battle. In the morning of the 26th, about five o'clock, the Implacable was enabled to bring the leewardmost of the enemy's line of battle ships to close action, in a most brave and gallant manner and so decided and judicious was this manœuvre executed, that the Russian Admiral, who bore up with the whole of his force, could not prevent that marked superiority of discipline and seamanship being eminently distinguished. Although the enemy's ship fought with the greatest bravery, she was silenced in about twenty minutes; and only the near approach of the enemy's whole fleet could have prevented her then falling, her colours and pendant being both down; but I was obliged to make the signal for the Implacable to close me. Capt. Martin's letter stating the brave and gallant conduct of Lieutenant Baldwin, his other officers and men, I send herewith; and it would be needless for me to add more to you on their meritorious conduct. If words of mine could enhance the merit of this brave, worthy, and excellent officer, Captain Martin, I could do it with the utmost heartfelt gratification, and the high esteem I have for him as an officer and a friend, no language can sufficiently express.

The Russian Admiral having sent a frigate to tow the disabled ship, again hauled his wind, and the Implacable being ready to make sail, I immediately gave chace, and soon obliged the frigate to cast off her tow, when the Russian Admiral was again under the necessity to support her by several of his line of battle ships bearing down, and I had every prospect of this bringing on a general action, to avoid which he availed himself of a favourable slant of wind, and entered the port of Rogerswick.

The line of battle ship engaged by the Implacable having fallen to leeward grounded on a shoal just at the entrance of the port, there being then some swell, I had a hope she must have been destroyed, but the wind moderating towards the evening, she appeared to ride at her anchor, and exertions made to repair her damage. At sunset, finding the swell abated, and boats sent from the Russian fleet to tow her into port, I directed Captain Webley to stand in and endeavour to cut her off; this was executed in a manner that must ever reflect the highest honour on Captain Webley, the officers and ships company of the Centaur, for their valour and perseverance in the support of my orders. The boats had made a considerable progress, and the enemy's ship was [illegible] the port when we had the good fortune to lay her on board; her bowsprit taking the Centaur's fore-rigging, she [illegible] along with her bow grazing the muzzles of our guns, which was the full signal for their discharge, and the ene[illegible] were drove in by this raking fire; when the bowsprit [illegible] mizen riggings, I ordered it to be lashed; this was [illegible] in a most steady manner by the exertions of Captain [illegible] Lieut. Lawless, Mr. Strode the Master, and other [illegible] under a very heavy fire from the enemy's musketry, by which, I am sorry to add, Lieut. Lawless is severely wounded. The ship being six fathoms water, I had a hope I should have been able to have towed her out in that position, but an anchor had been let go from her, unknown to us, which made it impossible to effect it; at this period much valour was displayed on both sides, and several attempts made to board her by her bowsprit, but nothing could withstand the cool and determined fire of the Marines under Captain Bayley and the other Officers, as well as the fire from our stern-chase guns, that in less than half an hour she was obliged to surrender. On this occasion I again received the greatest aid from Captain Martin, who anchored his ship in a position to heave the Centaur off; after she and the prize had grounded, which was fortunately effected at the moment two of the enemy's ships were seen under sail, standing towards us, but retreated as they saw the ships extricated from this difficulty.

The prize proved to be the Sewolod, of 74 guns, Captain Roodneff; she had so much water in her, and being fast on shore, after taken out the prisoners and wounded men, I was obliged to give orders for her being burnt, which service was completely effected under the direction of Lieutenant Biddulph, of this ship, by seven o'clock in the morning.—I cannot speak too highly of the brave and gallant conduct of Captain Webley, and every Officer and man under his command; and I beg leave to recommend to you, for the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Lieutenant Lawless, for his exertions and gallant conduct, and who has severely suffered on this occasion; and I also must beg leave to recommend Lieutenant William Case, the senior Officer of this ship.

Herewith you will receive a list of the killed and wounded on board this ship and the Implacable, and from every information that it was possible to collect, that of the enemy's ship captured.

I have the honour to be, &c. *Sam. Hood.*

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

P. S. I send herewith a list of the Swedish and Russian squadrons.

His Majesty's ship Implacable, off Packerort Light-House, Aug. 26, 1808.

Sir,—The action this morning between the Implacable and the rear ship of the Russian line was so immediately under your own observation, that it would be superfluous to trouble you with any statement upon that point; but in transmitting a list of killed and wounded, I trust I may be allowed the opportunity to express my thankfulness to the officers and ship's company of the Implacable for their eager and active exertions to close with the enemy, and the truly noble and splendid conduct which they displayed during the engagement; but it is my duty to acknowledge, in a more particular manner, the great assistance I derived from Mr. Baldwin, the first lieutenant, and Mr. Moore, the master; and if the fact of our opponent being completely silenced, and his colours (both ensign and pendant) down, when the approach of the whole Russian fleet occasioned your recalling me, can tend to make the affair worthy of being distinguished by any mark of approval from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, it is impossible their patronage can be bestowed upon a more thoroughly deserving Officer than Mr. Baldwin.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *T. B. Martin.*

To Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c.

A return of the Men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship Centaur, August 26, 1808.

Killed.—Peter Jackson, landman; Hendrick Brass, private of marines; James Hawksford, ditto.

Wounded.—Officers.—Mr. Paul Lawless, first lieutenant, severely; Mr. Morton, boatswain, badly on the thigh and breast.

Petty Officer.—John Robinson (1), yeoman of the sheets, slightly on the back and arm.

Seamen.—Thomas Moxey, quarter-gunner; John Bowden, captain of the forecastle; Joseph Daniels, Richard Strongram, John Kenny, Thomas M'Donald, Adam Bossey, John Conway, John Jefferies, Timothy O'Brien, Thomas Burk, Michael Carnavy, Richard Williams, John Hudson, Edward Fletcher, and James Smith—ordinaries.

Marines.—John Shores, William M'Kendrick, John Gambleton, Samuel Leach, Benjamin Gilbert, Duncan M'Donald, James Gaynor, and William M'Cormick—privates.

Total—3 killed and 27 wounded.

(Signed) *W. H. Webley, Captain.*

A list of Men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship Implacable, Aug. 26, 1808.

Killed.—David Coming, Robert Miller, William Clegg, Louis Grouville, George Quintous, Thomas Netherwood.

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Wounded.—Mr. Curtis Eastmore, William Harris, Daniel Morrison, able; Mat. Johnson, ordinary; John Dunleavy, landman; John Beck, James Armstrong, Robert Qunyle, Charles Shaw, Charles Banks, Jos. Pinchett, William Everson, Mr. Thos. Pickerwell, John Webster, Robt. Hodges, Val. Sutherland, William Alcock, landman; John Edgecombe, John Barbell, Mr. Nich. Drew, captain's clerk; Thomas Quarm, Pat. King, Edward Williams, John Williams, William Randle, and Patrick Brugile.—Total, 6 killed and 26 wounded.

(Signed) *T. B. Martin, Captain.*

A list of the killed and wounded on board his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia's late ship of war Sewolod, captured by his Majesty's ship Centaur on the 26th August, 1808, after having been engaged in the morning of the same day by his Majesty's ship Implacable, afterwards on her anchoring near the entrance of the port of Rogerswick, and apparently on shore, had 100 sailors and soldiers put on board her from the said port, to supply the place of those killed and wounded in the action by the Implacable.

43 killed and 90 wounded in action with the Implacable.
180 killed and missing in action with the Centaur.
Total—303 killed, wounded, and missing.

(Signed) *Samuel Hood.*

Centaur, off Rogerswick, Aug. 17, 1808.

A List of the Squadron of his Swedish Majesty under the command of Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, with his Britannic Majesty's ships Centaur and Implacable, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir S. Hood, on the 26th Aug. 1808.

Dristigheten, 74 guns, Capt. Thruquist; Fadernslandet, 74, Capt. Riessing; Tapperheten, 66, Capt. Fischerstroud; Gustaf III. 74, Capt. Petterson; Gustaf IV. Adolph, 78, Rear-Adm. Nauckhoff; Capt. Lagerstrale; Capt. Krusenstjerna, captain of the fleet; Aran, 74, Capt. Jagerschold; Uladislaff, 76, Capt. Grabb; Adolph Frederic, 74, Commodore Jagerfelt, Capt. Count Wrangle; Farsikigheten, 60, Capt. Baron Cederstrom; Munligheten, 74, Capt. Nordenanker; Chapman, 44, Capt. Ameen; Eurydice, 40, Capt. Petterson; Camilla, 48, Capt. Trolle; Beldom, 42, Capt. Baron Lagerbjelke; Janamas, 34, Capt. Helm; Dolphin cutter brig; Centaur, 74, Rear-Admiral Sir S. Hood, Capt. Webley; Implacable, 74, Capt. Martin.—Frederic Adolphe, 70, Capt. Rutenspare, sailed from Oro Road, on the 25th August, with the sick of the Swedish squadron, for Sweden.

Centaur, Aug. 27, 1808. *Samuel Hood.*

A List of the ships and vessels composing the Fleet of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on the 25th of Aug. 1808, when discovered by the squadron of His Swedish Majesty, with his Britannic Majesty's ships Centaur and Implacable, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K. B.

Plagodath, 120 guns; Gabriel, 118; North Star, 74; Amgetten, 74; St. Anna, 74; Boreas, 74; Eagle, 74; Castor, 24; Hermione, 20; Woltoff, 18; Sewolod, 74, burnt; Michael, 74; Hero, 50; Rapid, 50; Argus, 50; St. Theodor, 44; Shartlivog, 44; Pollux, 24; Melpomene, 20; Lisette, 18; 2 corvettes and 2 cutters.—Total 24.

Centaur, Aug. 27, 1808. (Signed) *Samuel Hood.*

In Sir J. Saumarez's Dispatch, inclosing the above, he says: "Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Rear-Adm. Sir S. Hood, for the gallantry he displayed with the two ships under his orders, in his pursuit of the enemy's fleet, when the bad sailing of the squadron of his Majesty's Ally prevented their coming up with them, and bringing on a general action. The brave and highly meritorious exertions of Captain Martin and Capt. Webley, with the officers and men under their orders, entitle them to the highest commendation in my power to bestow, and excited the amazement and admiration of the gallant Swedes, who witnessed their heroic bravery and perseverance. The present position of the Russian fleet within the batteries at the entrance of the harbour, leave but slender hopes of their being attacked with any probability of success. Admiral Nauckhoff has requested a body of land forces to be sent from Finland, with a view of taking possession of the Island of East Ragd, which would effectually command the harbour; but as the enemy have been occupied in placing it in the best state of defence, it is very doubtful if a descent upon the Island could be effected. I beg to assure their Lordships, that every endeavour will be practised with the force under my orders, jointly with the Swedish squadron, that can tend to the further defeat of the enemy. I propose to detach a small squadron, under the command of Capt. Martin, to Cronstadt; and I shall order the Africa to repair to her station off the Malmo Channel, calling off Carlscrona, for the convoy appointed to sail from that port for England.

I am, &c. &c. *J. Saumarez.*

Admiralty Office, Sept. 20, 1808.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Wells, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Nore to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Namur, the 17th inst.

Sir,—The inclosed letter from Captain Cathcart, Commander of his Majesty's late sloop Seagull, came to my hands by post this day. It is possible my Lords Commissioners may already have received an account of this very gallant defence by some other channel; but as I think the action, though unfortunate, does honour to the naval service and the country, I cannot refuse myself the pleasure of the communication, lest by any accident such gallantry should not be made public.—I have the honour to be, &c. *Thomas Wells, Vice-Admiral.*

Christiansand, June 20, 1808.

Sir,—I beg leave to acquaint you, that in his Majesty's sloop Seagull, under my command, yesterday, at two P. M. the Naze of Norway bearing W. N. W. seven or eight leagues, I discovered a brig in shore running to the Eastward, and immediately made all sail in chace of her; at half-past four came within gun-shot, and hoisted our colours, which she answered by hoisting Danish colours and opening her fire on the starboard side. At this time it became nearly calm from a fresh breeze we had at W. S. W. and obliged us to get our sweeps out in order to get between her and the shore. Active got within musket-shot of the enemy and commenced action; having now most of our sweeps shot away and great part of the rigging. Twenty minutes past five we discovered several gun-boats coming towards us, which had been concealed behind the rocks; and it being a perfect calm, they had every advantage they could wish in placing them. They took their position on each quarter, taking us every shot, whilst the brig had the same advantage on the larboard bow. At half-past six, five of our carronades were dismounted on the larboard side (the only side we could bring to bear on the enemy), and several of the officers and crew killed and wounded. Every method was used to get the Seagull round, so as to bring the starboard guns to bear, but without effect; our sweeps being all shot away, the gun-boats hulling us every shot they fired, five feet water in the hold, and all our sails and rigging cut to pieces. At half-past seven, from the sinking state of the ship, also the great slaughter made by the gun-boats, I considered it an indispensable duty for the preservation of the surviving officers and crew, to order the colours to be hauled down. I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, there was scarcely sufficient time to remove the wounded out of the Seagull, before she sunk. The force opposed to her was the Danish brig of war Lougen, mounting 20 guns, eighteen long 18-pounders, and two long 6-pounders, nine gun-boats, most of them carrying two 24 pounders, and from 50 to 70 men each. The action was fought close to the mouth of the harbour of Christiansand.

I cannot speak in terms adequate to the deserts of every officer and man under my command, on this trying occasion. I received that support from Mr. Hatton, the First Lieutenant, I had every reason to expect, from his general good conduct; and the officers and crew have my warmest thanks for their cool and steady behaviour; and I consider it a duty I owe them, to add, that never was more British valour displayed than on this occasion, although opposed to so very superior a force. The enemy must have suffered very considerably, but I have not been able to ascertain to what extent. Several of the Danes perished on board the Seagull, so precipitately did she go down. I herewith send you a list of the killed and wounded on board the said sloop.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *R. B. Cathcart, Commander.*

Vice-Admiral Wells, &c. Nore.

Killed—Mr. A. S. White, Second Lieutenant; Mr. A. Martin, Master; Edmund Knox, Boatswain's Mate; Thomas Nichols, Carpenter's Crew; William Crisp, Able; William Champion, Serjeant of Marines; Thomas Ashley, Private of Marines; Daniel Ellis, ditto.

Severely wounded.—Capt. Cathcart.

Dangerously wounded.—Mr. Hatton, First Lieutenant; James Young, Able; John Chitty, Landman; George Chambers, Able; John Champion, ditto; William Lewis, Private of Marines.

Badly wounded.—John Boyd, Landman; William Loome, Able; Thomas Wilson, Boatswain.

Slightly wounded—William Calway, John Brown, William Murphy, John M'Donald, John Williams, John B. Paul, John Wood, Robert Steel, James Milne, and John Norben.

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PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Dagnall and Co. Liverpool, hardwaremen. Wallis and Harding, Cheapside, linen-drapers. Mountther and Hoffman, Homerton, Middlesex, brewers. Day and Jones, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, attornies. C. Parsons and J. Parsons, Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, glue-makers.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Allinson and John Whitaker, Lancaster, leather-dressers, to surrender Oct. 19, at five, 20, and Nov. 1, at eleven, at the King's Arms, Lancaster. Attornies, Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Elm-court, Temple; and Mr. Atkinson, Lancaster.

Gaetano Testolini, Cornhill, printseller, Sept. 30, at two, Oct. 1, and Nov. 1, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-square, Minories.

James Peat, Arundel-street, Strand, wine-merchant, Oct. 4, 8, and Nov. 1, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Smith, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 22. Thomas Chippendall, St. Martin's-lane, upholsterer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Oct. 29. John Harris, Redman's-row, Mile-End, cooper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Oct. 11. David Atchison, Weedon Beck, Northampton, draper, at eleven, at the Bear Inn, Daventry.

Oct. 11. Thomas Tite, Daventry, Northampton, auctioneer, at eleven, at the Bear Inn, Daventry.

Oct. 15. Joseph Simkiss, Tipton, Stafford, chair-maker, at eleven, at the Lyttleton's Arms Inn, Penkridge, Northampton.

Oct. 11. John Carter, West Lynn, St. Peter's, Norfolk, victualler, at six, at the Guildhall in King's Lynn.

Oct. 11. John Carter, Grimstone, Norfolk, grocer, at seven, at the Guildhall in King's Lynn.

Oct. 29. James William, Bristol, broker, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 9. Thomas Waghorn, Romford, Essex, draper and tailor, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 8. John Chapman, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, dry-salter, at one, at Guildhall.

Oct. 29. William Bloxam, New Road, St. George's in the East, cooper, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 15. George Stevens, the younger, Bedford, grocer, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 1. John Burdett, Newgate-street, warehouseman, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 3. John Wilkins, Basinghall-street, factor, at eleven, Guildhall.

Oct. 21. John Aston, Manchester, liquor-merchant, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester.

Oct. 14. Robert Derbishire, Liverpool, grocer, at one, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES, Oct. 11.

John Troke, New Sarum, Wilts, cutler.—John Pow, St. Nicholas, Worcester, builder.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Platt and Ashurst, Liverpool, tea dealers. Hulls, Bailey, and Hoole, Leather-lane, Holborn, cutlers. Dawson and Sharp, New Windsor, Berkshire, cheesemongers. Berryman and Dennis, Penzance, Cornwall, surgeons. Weisenborn, Jones, and Weisenborn, Bedfordbury, Covent Garden, trimming and button-sellers. Lenox and M'Ghie, Bolton, Lancaster, common-brewers. Braham and Jewel, Manchester, umbrella-manufacturers. Rust, Smart, and Buchanan, Ipswich, corn-dealers. Rye and Smith, Oxford-street, linen-drapers. Mary Key, Ecclesshall, Staffordshire, and Tho. Key, Newcastle-under-Lyme, grocers. J. and M. Robinson, Red Lion-street, Holborn, grocers.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Westfield Lilley, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, linen-draper, from Sept. 24 to Nov. 10, at ten, at Guildhall.

Thompson Peter, Shadwell High-street, surgeon, from Sept. 24 to Nov. 12, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Joshua Banks Lay, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

William Williamson, Gringley on the Hill, Nottingham, corn-factor, to surrender Oct. 18, 19, and Nov. 5, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Worksop, Nottingham. Attornies, Messrs. Exley and Stocker, Furnival's-inn; and Messrs. Mason and Wakefield, East Retford, Nottinghamshire.

Joshua Hague, New-mills, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner, Sept. 30, Oct. 1, and Nov. 5, at two, at the Dog Tavern, Deansgate, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn; and Mr. Higson, Manchester.

William Hobson, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, maltster, Oct. 10, 12, and Nov. 5, at two, at the Bull Inn, Horncastle. Attornies, Messrs. Clithero, Son, and Sellwood, Horncastle; and Messrs. Eyre and Morton, Gray's Inn.

John Keartland, Birmingham, wood screw-maker, Oct. 10, 11, and Nov. 5, at eleven, at the Stork Tavern, Birmingham. Attorney, Mr. Palmer, Barnard's-Inn, London.

Barnabas Batterbee, King's Lynn, Norfolk, haberdasher, Oct. 7, at five, 8, at ten, and Nov. 5, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. J. and R. Willis, Warnford-Court, or Mr. Harvey Goodwin, Lynn.

William Fincham, Covent Garden earthenwareman, Oct. 14, at nine, 15, at ten, and Nov. 5, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Kirkman, Cloak-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 12. Joseph Evatt, Rood-lane, glassman, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. David De Beaune, Great Winchester-street, insurance-broker, at one, at Guildhall.

Oct. 29. Robert Barber, Oxford-street, jeweller, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 26. John M'Dermott, Red Lion-street, Borough, hop-factor, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. William Tucker, Exeter, serge-manufacturer, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Oct. 24. Thomas Pearson, Pennybridge, Lancaster, flax-spinner, at twelve, at the Royal Oak, Lancaster.

Oct. 21. James Wheeler, Abingdon, Berks, grocer, at ten, at the Crown and Thistle Inn, Abingdon.

Oct. 19. John Turner, Manchester, dealer, at four, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester.

Oct. 11. Perry Fitzherbert, Bath, merchant, at twelve, at Reeves's Hotel, Bristol.

Dec. 6. Alexander Arbuthnot and Richard Bracken, Birmingham, merchants, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Oct. 17. James Battersbell, Portsmouth, ship-chandler, at one, at the Royal Oak, Town of Portsea.

Oct. 26. Isaac Ribeiro Furtado, South-street, Finsbury-square, merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Oct. 19. Robert Robinson, Salford, Lancaster, rope-manufacturer, at three, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester.

Oct. 19. George Rayson, Leeds, druggist, at eleven, at the Hotel, Leeds.

Oct. 20. John Peers, Liverpool, sadler, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

BATTLE OF VIMIERA.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY commanding the feigned Retreat of MAJOR-GENERAL FERGUSON'S BRIGADE, by which the French Artillery was taken, and their whole Army routed and beaten, will be delineated by a MASTERLY ENGRAVING from an Eminent Artist, under the Inspection of MAJOR CAMPBELL, who brought to England the Dispatches relative to the victories in Portugal. This subject is rendered interesting by the Military Propriety of its Representation and the correctness of the Portraits, and will be worthy of preservation as an official document illustrative of the principal event in the late memorable Victory over the French in Portugal.

SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY'S PLAN OF ATTACK ON THE FRENCH TROOPS,

On the 21st ult. transmitted by a GENERAL OFFICER, beautifully engraven:—Accurate PORTRAITS of SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY and GENERAL JUNOT, exquisitely engraved from the Original Paintings, will accompany the above. These will be given in the TWENTY-SEVENTH NUMBER of *LE BEAU MONDE, OR LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE*, on the 1st of October, 1808; to which will be added a whole-length PORTRAIT of Mr. YOUNG, as *Hamlet*.—Price 2s. 6d.

Among the ORIGINAL CONTENTS of No. 27, the Proprietors have to announce the *Lives of Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Junot*, ably and professionally written, and interspersed with Curious Anecdotes, relating to the late Victories in Portugal; a free Critical Examination of the current number of *The Edinburgh Review*; judicious *Advices to Actors*; *Observations on Tragedy among the Romans*; severe *Strictures on the Literary Fund*; interesting *Bon-Ton Correspondence*; the *Anti-Saltrist*, No. 1; *Rev. William Huntingdon*, and *Lady Sandarson*; *Turk-*

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ish Letters; A Pedestrian Tour through France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and Denmark, written during the Years 1805, 6, and 7, to be continued in a Series of Correspondence; a *Perfectly Novel Retrospect of Politics*; copious *Review of Literature*; *Dramatic Memoirs and Criticisms*, &c. &c. &c.

Printed and published by J. B. Bell and J. De Camp, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand; and may be had of every Bookseller and Newsman throughout the United Kingdom.

ADVERTISERS

Will find their objects eminently advanced by Advertising in *Le Beau Monde; or, Literary and Fashionable Magazine*, which is circulated among those classes of society that are most likely to attend to such notices. The attractive features of the *Twenty-Seventh Number*, which will be published *on Saturday next*, must considerably extend its present respectable circulation.—Advertisements should be sent to the Office of this Paper, to give time to display them to advantage.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Weare truly sorry that several of our Subscribers in the North should have been disappointed of receiving *The National Register of Sunday last*. The Papers were forwarded on Sunday morning by the accustomed conveyance. We apprehend that the person who was entrusted with the Papers, carried them beyond their destination, and on the discovery of his carelessness, neglected to take immediate measures to forward the parcels.—The necessary precautions are taken to prevent a recurrence of a similar unpardonable mistake. We entreat our Subscribers to attribute the disappointment to unforeseen accident—and not to wilful omission. We have received some complaints of other Papers having been sent to our Subscribers instead of *The National Register*. The error must be attributed to the persons who forward the Paper, whose names and addresses must be familiar to the complainants. To prevent such abuses, we would recommend to our Subscribers not to pay for Papers that are thus imposed upon them; and by forwarding their address to the Office of this Paper, other Newsmen shall be appointed, who will be more regular and circumspect.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The intelligence received during the course of the week, from several parts of the Continent, has been by no means so important as we had reason to expect. The reports made by the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs to the Senate, and the letter of BONAPARTE to the same corps, spoke so decidedly of the vast preparations, and of the unabated will, to place a BONAPARTE on the Spanish throne; they contained, at the same time, so many insinuations relative to Austria, evinced so much rancour, jealousy, and dissatisfaction at the independence, energy, and military preparations of that power,—that there was reason to suppose that the next mails from Holland would have brought us some account of actual hostilities having broke out in the South of Germany. However, no such event has occurred; and all this bluster and bullying have been no more, as we insinuated in our last, than mere puffing, in order to impose on the Parisians, delude and terrify the vassal states, and excite apprehensions and dissatisfaction in the Austrian provinces.

His present conduct is so diametrically opposite to that daring and flagitious policy, which marked his former career, that some great and insurmountable difficulties must have started up, to occasion such a deviation from his usual activity and decision. What can account for this relaxation in his measures, and this uncertainty in his councils? A declaration, similar to that lately made in the Senate, was formerly the immediate harbinger of fresh and victory. Why does he then renounce a system, which was attended with uniform success? A man of his characteristic penetration would not so easily relax, for the purpose of experiment, from that decided and energetic policy, which gave him so much advantage over the wavering, irresolute councils of his enemies. We cannot extricate ourselves out of the difficulty and embarrassment, by imputing this spiritless, vacillating conduct of the Tyrant to the absence or disgrace of TALLEYRAND; for he enjoys the full benefit of the experience, resources, and genius of that vaunted statesman. He is with him in Paris; possesses his confidence; and exercises his usual influence. We cannot, therefore, employ TALLEYRAND as a *Deus ex machina*, to solve our doubt. Nor can we, with greater propriety or better success, impute to him conscientious scruples relative to the past, and projects of reformation for the future. Unfortunately for mankind, he is not subject to qualms of this nature; and when he abandons a project, he does not do it from any tenderness for the sufferings of millions, any respect for the sentiments of his cotemporaries, or anxiety about the atrocity or profligacy of the means; he renounces it from no other motive, but because it is not in his power to execute it.

Such is undoubtedly the man, and such are the principles which the whole tenour of his unprincipled and remorseless conduct justifies us to impute to him. Therefore, if he does not attack Austria at present, he declines the contest from apprehension of the consequences. Are the preparations of Austria so vast, so commanding, as to effect this extraordinary revolution in the politics of the Continent? Has the Cabinet of Vienna suddenly roused from its former indolence and remissness, to a sense of its late degradation, and so the resolution to wipe it away by future energy? This may be the case; we would willingly believe that its preparations are commensurate to the danger of its situation; and that the Archduke Charles is assisted by the patriotic and intelligent part of the inhabitants of the Austrian provinces, in introducing economy and a better policy into the imperial councils. In taking all these circumstances into the most candid consideration we do not find, we must confess, a full and satisfactory explanation of the change in BONAPARTE'S conduct. The more we examine it, the more reason we have to believe, that our observations relative to their main springs and influences were just; and that it is the inadequacy of his resources, military and pecuniary, which induces him to compromise with Austria.

BONAPARTE is at the same time aware of the difficulty common to every usurper, with insufficient means to sanction his usurpation, by substituting a regular Government to the anarchy and violence of the revolution. He cannot violate his own regulations in finance and property, without undermining and even overthrowing the very prop upon which his power rests. He does not dare to have recourse to the revolutionary means of forced loans, &c. nor impose too burdensome taxes. He has also little or nothing to expect from his vassals: Their own means are totally insufficient for the extraordinary exertions they are obliged to make. Holland is exhausted. The South and North of Germany have been totally ruined; and in the present crisis of his

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fortunes, he will be rather cautious of not driving the unfortunate victims of his treachery and ambition to absolute despair. This is undoubtedly the principal source of his difficulties. If we now cast our eyes over the chart of Europe, and look out for a single province, to which he has not given cause of detestation for the past, jealousy for the present, and fear for the future, we shall find reason to conclude, that there is not a single town in Germany, Holland, Brabant, Switzerland, and Italy, which does not anxiously wait for the moment of deliverance and vengeance. Let the inhabitants be ever so insensible, so immoral, so degraded;—let them be as indifferent about their former independence as a people, the fate of their Sovereigns, and the honour of their country, as such corruption of principle and profligacy of heart, would induce us to suppose;—allowing all this in its fullest extent, will any man be mad enough to suppose, that they are callous to their own losses and the ruin of their families. The greater the egotism of a people or of an individual, the more poignantly they feel any diminution in their means of enjoyment and gratification. Nobody will assert that we advance too much in imputing these sentiments to the people of the Continent. From such men, therefore, BONAPARTE has neither co-operation nor assistance to expect.

We were obliged to take this view of things, in order to be better able to appreciate the present state of Spain. Every day, it is manifest, that the resources of the Spanish Patriots augment. The tranquillity they enjoy in most of the Provinces, enables them to make, without hurry or confusion, the arrangements necessary for their defence. Their armies are increasing in numbers, discipline, and confidence. The several Juntas display dignity, patriotism, and great abilities in the measures they propose, and the resolutions they adopt. A central Government will give more energy to their operations. Every moment the fears of jealousy and disunion disappear; and the nation can, with wisdom and unanimity, employ all its resources in support of its independence, and to discomfit the projects of the enemy. They have now no hostile army in their rear to apprehend, and they can collect their united force for the purpose of annoying or overwhelming such of the French as are in their country. Our Readers will see, from the last accounts, that three armies, under the command of BLAKE, PALAFOX and the Marquis de CASTRANOS, who has succeeded General CASTAÑOS, amounting to 80,000 men, were on the point of uniting near Burgos. The French force in Biscay, Navarre and Old Castile, is computed at 40,000. A general engagement was expected between the two armies; and when we reflect on the courage, former success, present confidence and superior numbers of the Spaniards, we entertain the most sanguine expectations, the result will be as honourable for them, as it will be destructive to the enemy. Every account from that country justifies this confidence on our part. Repeated attempts made by a part of the French garrison of Barcelona to obtain possession of Gerona, were rendered fruitless by the heroism of its inhabitants; and they were pursued with a very great loss to the gates of Barcelona. A considerable part of our army in Portugal, to the amount, it is said, of 18,000 men, under the command of Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, is reported to have marched towards Spain. This timely assistance, joined to the other reinforcements we are sending, must remove every apprehension which the menaces of the Tyrant may have occasioned. The situation of Italy increases his embarrassment and danger. All the Neapolitan provinces, as we expected, are in insurrection; and the last account from Palermo state, that the most active preparations were making there for the embarkation of our army under the command of Sir JOHN STUART, for the purpose of uniting the inhabitants. The expedition, under the command of Sir DAVID BAIRD, is for the same destination; and when we reflect on the outrage offered to the Pope, to the inveterate animosity the Italians always felt against the French, and the inefficacy of their means to defend Italy, we may be certain the spirit of insurrection is not confined to Naples, and that it will break out in other parts of the Peninsula, with a force equal to the injuries they have sustained.

RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

A Mail from Gottenburgh arrived yesterday. It has not been found practicable, we understand, to attack the Russian squadron in Port Baltic, the Russians having fortified both sides of the harbour; but they appear to be in great consternation and confusion, have struck yards and topmasts, and moored so close to the shore, that a strong north-west wind would, it was apprehended, drive them on shore.

A private Letter from Gottenburgh states, that our Admirals obtained some fire-ships from the Swedes, and sent them into the port where the Russian ships were lying, which set fire to some magazines; the Russian Admiral offered to dismantle his ships until a peace, which our Admiral refused.

In addition to the accounts brought by the Gottenburgh Mail of yesterday, we have the pleasure of communicating the arrival of dispatches at the Admiralty from Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ. They announce the important fact, that in consequence of a successful cannonade and bombardment of the fortifications thrown up by the Russian fleet in Rogerswick or Port Baltic, which terminated in the destruction of the principal works and batteries, the Russian Admiral had sent out a flag of truce, offering to give up all his ships, on condition of their being restored at the definitive conclusion of peace. The offer was rejected, and we rejoice to learn that their unconditional capture is inevitable. How very different are our affairs conducted in the Baltic and the Tagus!

UNEXPECTED CHANGE IN PORTUGAL.

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival in town of two Portuguese Messengers, who were on Friday landed at Bristol. They are charged with the pleasing office of communicating the determination of the Provisional Government and the people of Portugal not to accede to the disgraceful Convention of Cintra. Such was the indignation, we understand, of the people of Lisbon, on hearing the Articles of the Treaty, that they rose against their plunderers and oppressors, and massacred eight hundred of JUNOT's troops. It was not without a very great effusion of blood, that the insurrection was suppressed. It is this moment confidently reported, that Sir C. CRADOCK had signified to JUNOT his total disapproval of the Convention, and his decided resolution to oppose that part of it which related to the Russian fleet in the Tagus.

Sir William Scott, the chief English Civilian, is going to Portugal. We know not that he has any public mission, and his friends say, that he is merely taking a trip for pleasure. A visit to Portugal, where so much depends upon a construction of the Law of Nations, [illegible]

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learned person, who has spent a great part of his life, either in discussing, or administering that law, does, however, lead us to hope, that some enquiries are on foot relative to the general validity of the late lamentable Convention.

It is said, that orders have been dispatched by Government for the immediate recall of Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Harry Burrard. The army in that country will then be placed under the command of Sir J. Moore. Sir Arthur Wellesley, it is said, has marched with 18,000 men to the support of the Spanish Patriots.

The following Extract of a Letter, received by a respectable House in Liverpool, from their Correspondent in Jamaica, will doubtless be read with great satisfaction :—

" *Kingston*, 31*st July*, 1808.

" Ten days ago an express vessel arrived here in 22 days from Cadiz, with dispatches to this Government, and accounts of the revolution in Spain, which have already opened an intercourse between this Island and all the neighbouring Spanish Colonies of Cuba and the Main, for which immense purchases have already been made here in dry goods, for Vera Crûz, Carthagena, the Caraccas and Cuba, and which will open a very large vent for the manufactures of Manchester, in which the demand for these Colonies principally consists, viz. printed cottons, coloured velverets of all kinds, British muslins, platillas, cotton stockings, hats, &c.

" The influx of Spanish traders to this port, has, within these few days, been so great as to have drained the market."

THE COURT.

Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, His Majesty arrived from Windsor at the Queen's Palace, where he was received by the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cumberland. At two o'clock, His Majesty held a Private Levee, when the following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty :—

Viscount Chetwynd ; and Captain Halsted, on his arrival from the Tagus.

His Majesty, afterwards, held a Privy Council, when the Judge Advocate laid before His Majesty the proceedings of several Courts Martial.

CITY.

AUCTION MART.

We have seldom been more gratified with a public exhibition, than we were on Tuesday, at the laying the first stone of the Auction Mart.

The Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs and several Aldermen, the Directors, and a numerous company of Proprietors, assembled at the London Tavern, and proceeded from thence, about three o'clock, in the following order :—

Four Streetmen, to clear the way—Band of Music—Banner of the City of London—100 Labourers and Artificers, with various tools and implements—Eight Bricklayers—Foreman Bricklayer—Eight Masons—The First Stone, on which was inscribed " Auction Mart," drawn by four horses—Eight Masons—Foreman Mason—Eight Carpenters—ForemanCarpenter—The Foreman and the Clerk of the Works—The Builder, Alexander Copland, Esq.—The Architect, Mr. John Walters—The Model of the intended Building, borne on the shoulders of Artificers—City Marshal, on horseback,—The Proprietors—The Secretary—The Twelve Directors—The Lord Mayor—Aldermen—Sheriffs—Constables.

When the procession arrived on the ground, it was greeted with the acclamations of the surrounding multitude, and subsequently by an assemblage of several hundred ladies, for whose accommodation seats had been prepared on the scite of the building. Mr. Shuttleworth, the projector, next advanced, and deposited coins of every description that had been issued during the present reign, with medals of distinguished Senators, and Naval and Military heroes. The Lord Mayor was now presented with the silver trowel, and, at the same moment, the stone, weighing three tons, was slowly lowered, the band striking up " *God save the King*." After the ceremony was concluded, the ladies partook of a cold collation, and the rest of the company proceeded to dine at the London Tavern, where every delicacy of the season was provided. The Lord Mayor, in the Chair, was supported to the right and left by the County and City Members, the Aldermen and the Directors.

A Court of Aldermen was summoned to meet at Guildhall on Tuesday; but a sufficient number of Aldermen not attending to constitute a Court, the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be raised two assizes, or 4d. in the peck loaf, which took place on Thursday. The quartern loaf wheaten is now sold for 1s. 2½d. and household 1s. 1d.

Wednesday, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other City Officers, went in state to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where an Annual Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gilly. After which they heard two of the oldest scholars of that excellent seminary deliver orations, the one in Latin by Mr. T. Dell, and the other in English by Mr. J. Gilly.

Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, which was numerously attended. Several petitions and reports were presented to the Court and read, and referred to Committees to carry into execution. After which, Mr. Waithman gave notice of the following motion, which he intended to move at the next Court :—

" That an humble and dutiful Address and Petition be presented to his Majesty, expressing their grief and astonishment at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the Commanders of his Majesty's Forces in Portugal, and the Commander of the French Army at Lisbon, praying his Majesty to institute such an enquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those, by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of this Country and its Allies have been so shamefully sacrificed."

A General Court of Proprietors was held on Thursday at the Bank of England. The Governor read a recommendation of the Court of Directors, that the half year's dividend should be five per cent. the same as for the last half year. Agreed to, after a few observations from Mr. Jackson.

THE THEATRE.

DRURY LANE.

On Tuesday last a young lady made her *debut* at this Theatre in the character of *Ophelia*. The bills informed us she had never appeared on any stage, and her agitation and timidity proved that for once they had told the truth. She possesses a very handsome countenance, and the modesty of her looks, predisposed every heart in her favour. The exertions she made to conquer her fears were encouraged by the redoubled plaudits of a kind audience, and at last successful. She spoke all her speeches with feeling and judgment, and in her mad scenes the plaintiveness of her tones, and the sweetness with which she sang her wild ditties, and the unaffected simplicity of her acting, were truly delightful. Her voice is very pleasing though not very powerful, and her taste seems correct. Her gestures were now and then rendered stiff and awkward, evidently by the fearful anxiety of her mind. But we have no doubt that the gratifying reception with which she has met, not a single voice having been raised against her, will enable her, when she next appears, to triumph entirely over apprehension, and display her powers to the greatest advantages. Elliston during the two first acts was less spirited than usual, and seized every opportunity of spoiling the harmony of the metre by shortening " that " is" into one syllable, and lengthening monosyllables into two. In the concluding acts his fire rekindled itself, and in the last scene he attacked the *King* with so much impetuosity and fury that he hurled poor Mr. Powell headlong down from his throne upon the steps that led to it. Mrs. Powell is grown thinner, but looked better than we ever saw her. Mr. Putnam raised the part of *Laertes* above its usual insignificance. This actor possesses talents which he might improve with application and study so as to fill higher characters in the Drama than he at present does.

On Thursday, Mr. Scriven, from the Theatre Royal Edinburgh, made also his *debut* on the boards of Drury Lane, in the part of *Hodge*, in the Opera of *Love in a Village*. Unlike the lady whom we have already mentioned, and persuaded that " *Audaces Fortuna juvat*," he determined to carry the night by impudence. With a brazen countenance he met the first glance of the public, astonished them by the ease and consciousness of success which he displayed and actually imposed upon their judgment. Though far inferior to our best comic performers at this moment, he is also endowed with talents which are capable of great improvement. Being probably accustomed to play in a smaller house, he evidently fancied that the size of Drury Lane required louder vociferations and an increased vehemence of action. But here his judgment partly forsook him : for though sounds weakened by extension might be lost in the mag-

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middle of the house, he, being the permanent focus of vision, could not experience the same fate, and the smallest motion of his features would be as clearly descried as their useless contortions. Mr. Scriven's countenance is not bad, but, like Munden's, it is become so moveable, through his indulging in constant grimace, or caricature, that, like a barometer in an April morn, it continually varies, expressing all the passions in a rapid succession. His voice, which now and then imitates Emery's rustic simplicity of tone, generally bursts with a vulgar degree of loudness at the beginning of a sentence, like Grimaldi's in the few words which he introduces in pantomimes, and then sinks away in an abrupt and unpleasant manner. Thus in his songs the two first words of every line were always bawled out, and formed a striking but tiresome contrast with the conclusion of it. Mr. Scriven ought to listen to *Hamlet*'s instructions to the players, and he would then saw the air less furiously with his arms, scratch his head less frequently, and dance, skip about the stage and make faces more moderately. Such as he is, he was well received, and as he possesses some humour, great ease, and much spirit, and his faults proceed from overacting his part, instead of being unable to come up to it, he has only to prune off a few luxuriances to meet with our, as he has done with the public, approbation.

Miss Lyon sang delightfully. The improvements of this young, handsome, and pleasing actress, in taste, extent of voice, and execution, become every day more striking. Mr. Dowton was inimitable in his scene with her in the garden; and in that with Johnstone in which his embarrassment, mixed with anger, at his neighbour's intrusion, melts at last into returning good humour, gave us more satisfaction than any piece of comic acting that we had witnessed for a long time. Mrs. Sparks did not disgrace Mrs. Pope's old character, and Mrs. Bland and Mrs. Mathews proved that the soul of harmony was not confined to the former lady, but could also inspire their tongue.

Last night Mrs. Jordan made her first appearance this season, as usual, in *The Country Girl*. Her shape has somewhat improved, for she has lost both in size and weight; and on this account, as Ladies are generally fond of acting in opposition to the opinion of others, though she continues to wear the breeches, she has chosen them wider than formerly. Her spirit is not damped by years; Nature, and even YOUTHFUL Nature, still finds a faithful representative in her; and her ease and airy lightness still impose on our sight, and make us forget the woman of fifty in *The Country Girl*.

The Opera House, in the Haymarket, is to be opened, tomorrow, and the first performances of the Covent Garden Company there, are to be the Tragedy of *Douglas*, and the opera of *Rosina*. Thus the public will not be long deprived of the benefit which they have been accustomed to receive from the exercise of the high talents Covent Garden Theatre possessed in every department of the Drama. We trust, however, that the Proprietors, whose loss has been so great, and who, in entering on this arrangement, must incur a very heavy expence, will be amply repaid for the zeal with which they consult the gratification of the Public; but there are circumstances connected with the King's Theatre, which we are afraid may tend to obstruct that reward which is justly due to their exertions. The most material of those circumstances, perhaps, is the state of property, which exists in the Boxes. We believe there are not less than 60 Boxes, which are private property, each of which can contain six persons, and to which the owners have the right of introducing that number every night the House is open. There are also two hundred Silver Tickets, to which an equal right of admission is attached. If the persons possessing this description of property exercise their rights, the receipts of the house must of necessity be so small, that, even with a crowded audience, the expences of the performance will not be paid.

In consequence of the severe loss sustained by the proprietors of Covent-Garden, it is reported that they intend to raise the price of admission. We will not pretend how far this will be conducive to their advantage; but if a case ever existed, when such an augmentation was excusable, it is the present. The great expences that will be occasioned by the purchase of new scenery and decorations, must be severely felt by the proprietors in their present situation. We are by no means sorry they make this appeal to the generosity and liberality of the public. A Morning Paper, as remarkable for its overweening interference and dictatorial tone, as its illiberal hostility to some of the Members of that Theatre, has laid hold on this circumstance, to make some observations on the salaries received by Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. We really see no cause, on the present occasion, for this unmerited attack on two such distinguished Performers, whose talents do as much honour to their country, as their private life is respectable. There is something truly unbecoming and repulsive to see the Press made the channel for the gratification of private malice, and the persecution of superior merit.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. VII.

In language plain,
And plain in manner; decent, solemn, chaste,
And natural in gesture; much impressed
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,
And anxious mainly that the flock he feeds
May feel it too; affectionate in look,
And tender in address, as well becomes
A messenger of grace to guilty men.——*Cowper.*

REV. WILLIAM PARSONS,

OF LEEDS, IN YORKSHIRE.

OF those practices implicitly adopted in compliance with the opinion of the multitude, there is none more conspicuously predominant than what is called "going out of town." During certain weeks, if not months, this metropolis seems deserted by its leading inhabitants. Talk of the fanaticism of the vulgar, it is nothing when compared with the frenzy of fashion! This extends even to the pulpit.—"The Rev. John Moore and Sidney Smith, where are they?" "In the country, I believe, Sir." "The Rev. Mr. Haslewood, does he preach here to-day?" "No; he is, at present, out of town." What of the Rev. Rowland Hill, and of ——; and of ——? why, these also disdain now to sojourn in the smoke and stir of London. Thus great men absent themselves as they please, while inferior mortals are compelled to submit to the terrible privation.

Evangelical teachers, it must however be confessed, manage this matter infinitely better than the established clergy. While the latter act as if they admitted, that

"all Shepherds are alike
"To wandering Sheep, resolv'd to follow none;"

and while these, accordingly, leave the discharge of their pastoral duties to anybody or nobody; the former, on the contrary, evince something like suitable respect for the feelings of their flocks. If Mr. Hill is in Gloucestershire, or in Dublin, Mr. Jay is in Blackfriars Road: while Mr. Jones occupies its pulpit, Spa-Fields Chapel is not abandoned; nor can Tottenham-Court reasonably lament the absence of Mr. Hyatt, when it is Mr. Parsons who officiates in his stead. So essential is the distinction between supplying and substitution.

Tottenham-Court-Road Chapel, and the Tabernacle of Moorfields,—what recollections do these sanctuaries excite, what reflections do they provoke! No longer wanderers in the wilderness of this world, religious Itinerants are become regular Theologians; they have arrived in the promised land, flowing, comparatively at least, with milk and honey! George Whitfield declaimed in fields, John Wesley discoursed in barns, and both appealed to the outcasts of civilised society; but their successors lean on comfortable cushions, and address themselves to ambitious audiences, in commodious, sometimes elegant, conventicles. All seems metamorphosed. Nothing is wanting, to complete the change, but decent deaneries, proud prebendaries, and magnificent mitres!

These observations are natural, and, when impartially considered, they will be found perfectly excusable. It has long been customary to complain of religious establishments, as incompatible with the primitive simplicity of christianity, without remarking the natural course of human institutions. Nothing among men is long stationary; it is either retrograde, or progressive. Just as reasonably might we require the present followers of Whitfield and Wesley to demolish their numerous chapels, and assemble

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in fields, or on commons, or in barns, as to demand of the Church of England the relinquishment of those advantages with which time and circumstances have invested her.—Either way the proposal would be preposterous. If it is unbecoming churchmen to wage petty warfare against methodism, it therefore peculiarly behoves methodists not lastily to condemn the constitution of the national church. This topic may hereafter call for amplification; it has many bearings; it is of considerable moment, as applying to the case between sectaries and the establishment; but it has not, as far as I know, experienced particular attention,—it certainly has not undergone serious and deep investigation.

The Rev. WILLIAM PARSONS, of whom I am now to give some account, was educated in Yorkshire, and has long been Minister of a Meeting at Leeds, where his preaching is respectably, and very numerously, attended. His literary attainments are highly creditable. He was one of those who successively edited the works of Watts, and of Doddridge; and he has constantly contributed to the pages of the Evangelical Magazine. He is now temporarily in London.

Mr. Parsons was always classed among those who, in the religious world, stand distinguished as Gospel Ministers. His views of the christian system, however, have become evidently matured; an improvement that he owes, I believe, to personal sufferings. He may truly exclaim, with the royal penitent, "it is good for me that I have been afflicted!" Those therefore who differ from him on particular points, will, if they feel rightly on such subjects, dissent from him with diffidence; and, while they endeavour fairly to estimate his exertions, they must unequivocally respect his integrity.

The errors of *extemporary* sermonising, I have formerly had occasion to notice; but, perhaps, there exists not a finer exemplification of its advantages than in the preacher who is under consideration. His personal appearance is highly respectable and interesting, his manner is varied and impressive, his voice equable and full, his enunciation distinct, and his action emphatic. His illustrations are useful, because they are familiar; his exhortations are appropriate, as well as forcible; and he particularly excels in one of the most essential, but too much neglected, qualifications of the christian teacher—the important business of applying every thing to the hearts of hearers. There are few preachers who, like Mr. Parsons, may be said to command the pulpit.

Modern pulpits are not favourable to eloquence. They are almost uniformly constructed without sounding-boards, which had something imposing; and they are generally too circumscribed in their circumferance. While the person of the preacher is thus divested of considerable adventitious dignity, his action, if he disdains to be ridiculous, is fettered down to mere mechanical movements. Tottenham-Court pulpit, however, is tolerably roomy; a convenience of which Mr. Parsons, who is really oratorical, fully avails himself, with the best possible effect.

Every thing is susceptible of extremes. Much as I find to commend in Mr. Parsons, both as to his matter and manner, I can also perceive his defects, which strike more forcibly as contrasted with his excellences. He turns too completely round in his pulpit, and too frequently; while he is praying, he accustoms himself to a disagreeable inclination, or shaking, of his head; and his action is not always perfectly chaste. He deals too much in amplification. His divisions are too numerous, and he passes too long between them. As his matter would gain strength by condensation, so his method would acquire efficiency by simplification. His language, though on the whole commendable, has many inelegancies, and is sometimes chargeable with vulgarisms. He seems addicted to the pathetic, in which he does not excel.

His doctrines are strongly evangelical. I am far from wishing to see a race of pulpit moralists, I would, to the utmost of my ability, discourage the preaching of mere essay-sermons; but, I think, there is now cause enough to remonstrate against the opposite extreme in divinity. "Shew me thy works by thy faith," and *not* "Shew me thy faith by thy works," is becoming too much the test of religious experience. Let us, however, rather adopt the lines so much valued, in his dying days, by the late Rev. Mr. Knight; exclaiming, with him,—

> It is enough, that I believe
> Heaven's brighter than I can conceive;
> And *he that makes it all his care*
> *To serve God here, shall see him there!*

Let gospel ministers, when they inculcate the vital doctrines of grace, constantly advert to those who, after professing "faith and a good conscience, having put away" the latter, "concerning faith have made a shipwreck!" While men are exhorted, as christians, to live careless of the concerns of time and confident of the consolations of eternity, let them be warned to use the advantages of both so as not to abuse them;—to "Do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with their God."

ONESIMUS.

*** What does *a Querist* aim at? If he be serious, the enquiry is scarcely worth instituting; if he designed to be ironical, his laugh has been joined in by those who have seen his letter.

Another Correspondent thinks it inaccurate to have described *Mr. Worthington* as an "*adversary*" to the Church of England. What, however, did ONESIMUS say?—Why, that he [Mr. W.] was "*an honourable* adversary;" and then he expresses no mean wish, that he could have met him within the pale of the Establishment. Mr. W. be it *again* observed, is *thoroughly a Dissenter*, and, *as such*, he must stand *opposed to our National Church*. Well, then: let him be called an *opponent*, instead of *adversary*. The thing is not worth serious altercation.

ONESIMUS, his readers may rest assured, is bigotted towards no denomination of the religious world. He is not without his private opinions, and, perhaps, prejudices; but these have never prevented him from perceiving the perfections of those with whom he differs in persuasion, or blinded him to the faults of those with whom he otherwise happens to coincide. His aim is truth, his admiration is for merit and ability, and his strictures are intended to promote the best interests of society. Time must determine the effects of his exertions.

THE LATE DREADFUL FIRE.

The destruction of Covent Garden Theatre by fire is, we are sorry to state, to be added to the number of conflagrations of edifices dedicated to dramatic representations, which have occurred in the course of the last twenty-five years. About four o'clock on Tuesday morning, this extensive building was discovered to be in flames; and so fierce and rapid was the fire, that no exertion could stop its course. Within less than three hours after its commencement, the whole of the interior of the Theatre was destroyed: nearly the whole of the scenery, wardrobe, musical and dramatic libraries, and properties of all kinds, were a heap of smoking ruins. All the books and papers relative to the concerns of the Theatre, as well as the produce of the preceding night's performance, were preserved. A considerable number of engines promptly attended, but there was a shameful want of water for some time. It was upwards of an hour before some of the engines could be supplied. They afterwards played with the utmost possible effect for upwards of an hour, when the roof of the Theatre fell in with a dreadful crash, and thus announced the destruction of the interior of this elegant building. The fire raged with most violence on the upper end of Bow-street. In Hart-street the flames communicated to the houses on the opposite side of the street from the Theatre, and four of them caught fire at the same moment; but by the great activity of the people and firemen, they suffered little more damage than a severe scorching. Great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Drury-lane Theatre, as the flakes of fire were carried on by the wind with force and in great quantities in that direction. A great number of people mounted the roof, ready in case of actual fire, to open the large cistern of water provided there. They also stopped the windows with wet cloths, to prevent the entrance of the flames, and thus secured the Theatre. All the people in the neighbourhood took a similar precaution, and were employed with their servants in picking up the flakes of fire as they fell upon the roofs or in the yards. The Theatre is totally consumed, and on the Hart-street side, not even the walls are standing. The Ship Tavern, and part of Mr. Brandon's, the box-keeper's, office, are all that remain at that angle.

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The most painful part of this dreadful event remains to be described. At an early stage of the fire, a party of firemen broke open the great door under the Piazza, on the western side, and having introduced an engine into the passages in the interior, they directed it towards the galleries, where the fire appeared to burn most fiercely, when, melancholy to relate, part of the building fell in, and buried them, with several others who had rushed in along with them, in the ruins. It was a considerable time before the rubbish, which now blocked up the door, could be cleared away. When it was effected, a miserable spectacle presented itself. The mangled bodies of dead and dying appearing through the rubbish, or discovered in each advance to remove it. It is generally believed that there are not short of forty wounded. A party of ruffians, taking advantage of the general consternation and distress, began to plunder; but eight of them were apprehended and lodged in Covent Garden watch-house. A gang of pickpockets also committed great depredations.

Respecting the cause of the fire little has transpired. According to some accounts, it first broke out in one of the Scene-rooms, adjacent to Hart-street, and from thence instantly communicated to the stage. Others represent it as having originated in the shilling gallery, where there had been much riot and confusion the preceding night.

The value of the property saved is very inconsiderable. About forty or fifty pieces of painted trumpery were seen lying on the pavement under the Piazzas, and consisted of the stars and banners of the mock Spanish and Peruvian processions which had amused the town with mimic show a few hours only before this real, this awful, tragedy commenced. In melancholy contrast to objects like these, porters were employed, bearing out, one after another, the mutilated remains of the ill-fated individuals who fell sacrifices to the destructive element, in the assiduous discharge of their duty.

The St. James's, St. Clement's, Bloomsbury, St. Andrew's, and other Volunteer Corps, speedily attended; likewise several spirited young men, as constables, who prevented depredations from being committed on the effects of the sufferers. These towards the middle of the day were relieved by strong detachments from the Life and Foot Guards.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Wednesday, A. Gell, Esq. Coroner for Middlesex, held an Inquest at the Britannia Wine Vaults, under the Piazza, Covent Garden, on a view of twelve bodies dug out of the ruins of Covent Garden Theatre. After the Jury had been sworn, they proceeded to York-street, Covent Garden, to examine the body of R. Davis, which lay at the house of a tradesman. They then went to the Bone-house of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, where the other bodies had been carried.

The bodies exhibited a shocking spectacle; many were burnt black, others had their flesh scorched off, and one appeared in a situation too horrid to describe.

The first witness examined was Wm. Addicott, one of the stage-carpenters of the Theatre.—He stated that he left the Theatre, about half past 11 o'clock and went home. About four o'clock on Tuesday morning, Mr. Carnichael, a baker, rung at his bell and informed him that the Theatre was on fire. He immediately got up and hastened to the Theatre, which he found in a compleat blaze. Shortly after several engines arrived, and but few persons were collected on the spot. It was found impracticable to work the engine belonging to the Theatre at first. The Treasury door and the Piazza door were broke open, and one of the Phœnix fire engines was run up the passage, just within side the Pizza door, where there was a large reservoir of water; upwards of twelve persons were working the engine, and just beyond them, further up the passage, were several of the firemen; seeing that the room called the Apollo room, and the inside of the audience part of the Theatre was on fire, and likely to fall in, the witness advised the men of their danger, observing, they must inevitably be burnt, as the fire was rapidly approaching the Garden.—Upon which the fireman told the Witness "to mind his own business." To avoid the danger the Witness instantly left the place and went round to the Bow-street door; from what he had since understood, the fire, as it was supposed, began about the centre of the house. He afterwards was told several men had been killed by the falling of the timbers, which happened shortly after he quitted the Piazza door. This Witness stated, that there was a watchman regularly appointed to watch the interior of the Theatre, but when the alarm was first given, the people could not make him hear, and it was imagined he must have fallen asleep; he however afterwards escaped.

William Darby, one of the firemen in the employ of the Eagle Insurance Office, was present when the unfortunate persons were taken out of the fire. When he first arrived at the Theatre, the engine worked at Bow-street side of the House. This was about six o'clock.—Afterwards, on coming round to the Piazza side, he heard the crash of a wall falling, this was near eight o'clock; he immediately ran up to the door, which leads to the boxes; the outer great doors were half closed; he assisted in clearing away the heavy wood which had fallen on the engine, and buried both it and the persons working it in burning ruins. Water from buckets was thrown upon the ruins; they then set about digging for the dead bodies, and half an hour elapsed before they could get at them; the first they drew out was a man in his shirt; in another quarter, however, they succeeded in getting out two more bodies, and then drew out the engine, when they saw Kilby the fireman, laying alongside the engine, and then one after another drew out, in the whole, nine dead bodies, when the Witness, from fatigue, was obliged to quit the place. He understood that some more were afterwards taken out.

Here one of the Jurymen related, that he had witnessed the shocking spectacle which occurred when the cieling fell in. One man, dreadfully scorched, made his way from under the ruins, shaking his head with agony, and at the instant he appeared covered with fire, one of the firemen emptied a bucket of water over him, to alleviate his torment. Another unfortunate sufferer rushed out with his arm nearly burnt off, and impelled by pain, he rubbed the flesh from the bones, which appeared quite bare. These men were conveyed to the Hospital; one of them was a fireman who died on Tuesday evening.

A Gentleman on the Jury, at this part of the investigation, said a report had gone abroad of a quantity of gunpowder having exploded where the lives where lost; he thought this circumstance ought to be the subject of enquiry, because, if the report was unfounded, it was necessary the Proprietors of the Theatre should be released from the charge of imprudently keeping a quantity of gunpowder in a dangerous situation. The Coroner remarked, that it was not the business of the inquest to enquire into every flying report; the Jury met to discover how the deceased persons came by their death. The stage-carpenter, Addicott, was however again called to speak to the question.

Addicott stated, that the story of the explosion of gunpowder was unfounded. More than one pound of gunpowder had seldom been kept in the Theatre, and none had been put in that part of the house where the men were killed. Witness could say positively that there was not three pounds of powder in the house when the fire happened, and the place for keeping it was in that part of the house next Hart-street. The room over the passage from the Piazza, called the Apollo room was in flames when the men first went in with the engine. Witness saw it burning, and when the cieling of this room fell in, the floor instantly gave way and buried the firemen and others underneath in the ruins. The party wall did not fall until some time after the men were killed. In answer to a question, whether the report that several persons belonging to the Theatre were missing, and supposed to have suffered in the fire, was true, witness said such a report was not correct. He did not know that any person belonging to the house had been killed. He described the damage done in Bow-street to be very extensive. He saw the portico fall, and the walls, but did not hear that any person had been hurt in consequence. The fire had destroyed several houses from the entrance to the Pitt in Bow-street, viz. the Strugglers' Coffee-house, kept by Mr. Dunn; Johnson's, fruiterer; Super's, carpenter; Mr. M'Kinlay's, bookbinder, and other houses in Bow-street. With respect to the cause of the fire, he could give no information. The Theatre had been examined by a watchman, who was employed to go round every night. When the alarm of fire prevailed, the people without knocked several times before they could make the watchman hear, and witness supposed he was asleep; he did not, however, take upon him to say that the watchman was negligent. Three pistols had been fired in *Pizarro*; one of them was discharged across the stage, and the others in a direction which could not do any injury. He did not, therefore, conceive that the fire could have been occasioned by that circumstance. The Coroner observed, the Proprietors of the Theatre were the proper persons to enquire whether the fire had been occasioned by the negligence of their servants; the Jury had no concern in that question. From the evidence, there could not be any doubt that the unfortunate persons who had suffered had come by their death in consequence of the falling of that part of the Theatre called the Apollo room, and if the Jury should be of that opinion they would return their verdict accidental death.

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The Jury, upon the whole of the evidence, returned a verdict, that the following persons, viz.—R. Cadger, J. Holmes, . Hunt, W. Jones, J. Evans, J. Crabb, T. Mead, W. Wrigglesworth, J. Kirby, Thomas James, —Rushton, and another name unknown, in all twelve persons, were killed "*Accidentally by the falling of the Apollo-room, at Covent Garden Theatre.*"

An Inquest was on Wednesday evening held upon the bodies f John Sayers and John Beaumont, of the Phœnix Office, the atter of whom died on Wednesday morning; and Robert lewett, a glazier, belonging to the Theatre. These three odies were at Bartholomew's Hospital.—Inquests were also eld at the other hospitals and places to which the other dead odies were carried. The evidence was the same as that adduced before the Coroner of Westminster. The three men beonging to the Phœnix, who were sent to St. Thomas's Hospital, are in a fair way of recovery.

Of the mangled persons sent to the Hospitals, the following xpired in the course of the day: Richard Bird, coachmaker; ohn Sayers, Engineer of the Phœnix engine; Mr. Harris, ptician, a young man, about 20, and a member of the Bloomsury Volunteer Corps; and Mr. James, an Attorney; he had nly arrived in town, from Wales, about a week ago, and odged at the house of Mr. Watkins, tailor, York-street, ovent-garden. Amongst those in a dangerous sate at the hositals, are Peter Fish, fireman of the Phœnix office. A man ought into the Piazza Coffee-house, with his arm burnt, was such agony, that, mad with pain, he tore the flesh down to e wrist. He was sent to Bartholomew's Hospital in a most eplorable state.

The Coroners for London and Middlesex have sat on 17 odies, killed at the late fire, viz.—twelve at Covent Garden, ree at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and two at the Middlesex Hospital. Two persons are now in a dangerous state at t. Bartholomew's, and one at the Middlesex Hospital, amounting in all to twenty. Others have been carried to their houses, at it is not yet known exactly how many lives have been lost.

The men of the Phœnix Office were the principal sufferers. In their arrival with their engine at the great door under the Piazza, they were met by Mr. Kemble, who had arrived at a early hour; they were humanely apprized by him, though really interested in the success of their exertions, of the great anger of entering at that door. He told them that the rooms f the Shakspeare, immediately adjoining, were used as a arehouse to the Theatre, and were filled with powder, oil, nd other very inflammable matter, and entreated them not to un any risk. These brave and bold fellows answered—"Where anger is, there is our duty!" and rushed forward. Mr. onston, a comedian of inferior order, rushed in along with hem, and shared their fate.

Notwithstanding the number of unfortunate persons, whose odies were discovered and dug from the ruins on the morning of he fire, and those who were extricated alive, but have since ied, it is to be feared the total extent of the casualities have ot yet been even nearly ascertained; and many bodies are still upposed to remain buried under the ruins, for the extrication f which, at the instance of the friends of the persons missing, a umber of labourers are constantly employed.

Friday, the mutilated remains, or, indeed, rather the skeleons, of two unfortunate persons were dug from the ruins, and aken to Covent Garden bone-house to be owned; but the iserable change they have undergone has so far destroyed all estige of former likeness, that it is almost impossible they can e recognized by their friends.

The money in the Treasury, as well as all the documents especting the Theatre, were preserved by the alacrity of Mr. Hughes, whose infirmities were wholly lost in his zeal to save he property. He loaded a trusty female servant with the money in two bags, and sent her, without any dress but her etticoat, to Mr. Boyce, a tax-gatherer, in York-street. On er arrival at Mr. Boyce's, however, and knocking at the oor, the servant seeing such a figure at such an hour, refused dmittance, supposing her a mad woman. The poor woman, hus excluded, and fearing to inform the passengers of the reasure, sat down upon the bags at the steps of the door, and here remained until the return of Mr. Hughes, who had oriinally escorted her to the door.

One of the greatest losses, in respect to property, occasioned y the fatal event at Covent Garden Theatre, because it is of n irreparable nature, is that of the manuscript music. There ere original scores of Handel, Arne, and other celebrated omposers, that were never printed, and of which there are no opies extant. Those of Handel, in particular, were composed for the Theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and came as heir-looms to the Proprietors of the original patent.

Handel's celebrated organ, supposed to be worth 1000 guineas, and which that celebrated composer gave by his will to Covent Garden Theatre, and was only heard in the Oratories, is completely destroyed.

Among other losses, the Society which held their meetings at the top of the Theatre, called the Beef-steak Club, which has existed for many years, have lost their old stock of wines, worth at least 1500*l.* besides their sideboard and table implements. In the Saloon a loss has been sustained to the amount of 200*l.* expended in wines, liquors, and refreshments, for the frequenters of the Theatre, not a single article of which was either saved or insured. All the performers have shared in the calamity; and, according to the usage of the Theatre, their salaries cease until their performances can be resumed. By this catastrophe upwards of 200 other persons, with their families, consisting of artificers, door-keepers, and other inferior servants, employed about the Theatre, are thrown out of bread. The event may therefore be said to have spread distress through the neighbourhood, and consigned many industrious families to actual want. We are happy to find that a subscription for the relief of the sufferers has been opened by Mr. Wright, and other respectable Bankers.

Nothing has yet been discovered that will account for the origin of the dreadful fire which has produced the destruction of Covent Garden Theatre; but one circumstance ought to be mentioned, as it may afford some clue to inquiry. It was observed by the performers in the Little Green-room, during the whole of the evening, that a remarkable degree of heat prevailed, insomuch that many of them were actually obliged to quit the place. This peculiar heat was obviously not the effect of any unusual concourse of people in the room, and therefore the cause of it requires investigation.

Respecting the insurance of the Theatre, we are enabled to state, that as to the Theatre itself there is an insurance of 25,000*l.* in the Sun Office, one of 15,000*l.* in the Phœnix, and two of 5000*l.* each in the Royal Union and Exchange: besides these, there is an insurance in the Phœnix of 8,000*l.* on the Shakspeare Tavern, and the theatrical property therein deposited. These different sums make a total of 58,000*l.* It is, likewise, calculated that, independent of the saving of the books, &c. &c. and other matters, the proportion of savings from the Shakspeare premises amounts to near one-half of the 8000*l.* thereon insured.

It appears from the best of information that can be obtained, that the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre must be losers to the amount of 70 or 80,000 pounds.

THEATRICAL CONFLAGRATIONS.

Drury-Lane Theatre was built 1662; destroyed by fire 1672; rebuilt 1674; pulled down 1791; rebuilt 1794.

Covent Garden Theatre was built 1733; enlarged 1792; destroyed by fire 1808.

Opera-House, Haymarket, opened 1704; burnt down 1789; the foundation of a new one laid 1790.

Pantheon, Oxford-street, opened 1772; converted to an Opera-house 1784; burnt down 1792.

Astley's Amphitheatre, burnt down on the Duke of York's birth-night, 1794; rebuilt, and burnt down a second time in 1803. Royal Circus, destroyed by fire 1805, and rebuilt 1806.

Atlas Fire and Life Assurance Company.—The President and Directors in soliciting the Patronage of the Public, beg leave to state, that this Office proposes the following advantages, viz. To pay Rent, in case of Fire, without any additional premium; to assure Farming Stock; *without any average clause*, at 2*s.* per cent. per annum; to make good Damage by Lightning. No charge made for Policies, Endorsements, or Surveys. *By Order* of the Directors.

London, Sept. 22, 1808. Henry Desborough, jun. Sec.

Such Proprietors as have not executed the Deed of Settlement, are respectfully acquainted that it must be signed on or before the 1st of October, for which purpose it lays at the temporary Office, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, where printed proposals may be had.

MARRIED.

On Monday 19th inst. at Litchfield, Charles Holland Hastings, Esq. Major of the 53d Regiment, to Mary, youngest Daughter of the Late Lieut.-Gen. Gardiner, Commander of the Forces in Nova Scotia.

DIED

Yesterday morning, Mr. Dickie, the stationer, who has been so long confined in the Fleet Prison.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.—Our fresh arrivals of all kinds of grain, since Monday, have been middling. Wheat is very dull and continues declining. Barley is without variation. Beans do not sell so freely as on Monday, but the prices are nearly the same. Although we had but few Oats for sale to-day, yet this trade is very heavy, but prices not lower than on Wednesday.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	84 a	96	Wheat	80 a	94
Fine ditto	98 a	100	Fine ditto	90 a	100
Rye (New)	50 a	55	Rye (New)	36 a	40
Barley	40 a	46	Barley	42 a	46
Malt (New)	74 a	82	Malt (New)	75 a	82
White Peas, boilers	110 a	120	White Peas, boilers	120 a	130
Grey Peas	58 a	63	Grey Peas	60 a	63
Beans	60 a	64	Beans	65 a	68
Tick ditto (Old)	56 a	62	Tick ditto	60 a	65
Oats	36 a	38	Oats	34 a	36
Poland ditto	39 a	40	Poland ditto	36 a	38
Rape Seed £40 a £45			Rape Seed £38 a £42		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	83 a	85	American Flour	44 a	48
Second ditto	74 a	78	per barrel of 196 lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from Septem. 7 to Septem. 16—Total, 8,458 quarters, from 59s. to 108s.—Average 84s. 9½d. or 0s. 2½d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending September 17.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	84	1	Beans	63	4
Rye	52	9	Peas	60	6
Barley	42	2	Oatmeal	49	7
Oats	34	5	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, SEPT. 22.

	£.	s.	£.	s.		£.	s.	£.	s.
Wheat, per ld.	20	0 a	25	0	Oats, per qr.	2	2 a	2	7
Barley, per qr.	2	3 a	2	7	Beans, do.	3	2 a	3	8

Peas £2. 15s. a £2. 18s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 21st of Sept. 1808, is 1*l.* 16s. 11½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	POCKETS.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Kent	3	5 a	3	16	Kent	3	5 a	4	8
Sussex	3	5 a	3	15	Sussex	3	5 a	4	0
Essex	3	5 a	3	15	Farnham	5	0 a	6	10

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. James's,	Hay	5	0	0 a	6	10	0	Average	5	15	0
	Straw	1	16	0 a	2	2	0		1	19	0
Whitechapel,	Hay	4	18	0 a	6	8	0		5	13	0
	Clover	6	0	0 a	7	7	0		6	13	0
	Straw	1	12	0 a	2	2	0		1	16	0
Smithfield,	Hay	5	0	0 a	6	6	0		5	13	0
	Clover	6	6	0 a	7	7	0		6	16	6
	Straw	1	7	0 a	2	2	0		1	14	6

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.		s.	d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef	4	6 a	5	6		Beef	3	0 a	4	0	
Mutton	4	6 a	5	6		Mutton	3	4 a	4	8	
Veal	5	0 a	6	0		Veal	3	8 a	6	0	
Pork	5	0 a	6	6		Pork	5	0 a	6	4	
Lamb	5	0 a	6	0		Lamb	3	4 a	5	4	

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 750—Sheep and Lambs, 8,070
Calves, 150—Pigs 400

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.		d.		d.	
Butts	22	a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	27	a 32
Merchants' Backs	18	a	20	—— 50 a 70lb.	36	a 39
Dressing Hides	16	a	19	—— 80 a 90lb.	30	a 33
Crop Hides for cutting	17	a	22	—— heavy	22	a 26
Flat Ordinary	16½	a	17	Seals, small	36	a 39
Tanned Horse,	20	a	22	—— large, p. doz. 160s. a 160		

Oak Bark, p. ld. 37*l.* a 38*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2	6 a	2	10	Market Calf each	—	— a	0	11
Middling	1	10 a	2	2	Engl. Horse	14	0 a	16	0
Ordinary	1	4 a	1	10	Shearlings	2	0 a	2	6
					Lamb Skins	1	6 a	2	0

PRICE OF COALS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21.—Heaton, 51s. 9d.; Hebburn, 51s. 9d.; South Hebburn, 51s.; Others, 45s. 6d.; Cinders, 23s. 6d.
There were 6½ Ships sold—Remain unsold 3½.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.—None sold.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	—	0 a	71	0	Town Tallow	—	0 a	96	0
Soap, yellow	—	0 a	100	0	Yell. Russia, &c.	99	0 a	100	0
—— mottled	—	0 a	110	0	White, do.	—	— a	0	0
—— curd	—	0 a	116	0	Soap,	—	— a	94	0
Candles, p. doz.	—	0 a	13	6	Graves	—	— a	14	0
—— mould, do.	—	0 a	14	6	Good Dregs	—	0 a	14	0

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 8d. Clare, 5s. 7½d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 6d.—Average 5s. 7d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock			Holiday.	Holiday.		
3 per Cent. Consol.	66⅛ ¼	66¼ 6	Saint	Geo. III.	66⅛ 5 ⅞	65⅞ ⅛ ¼
3 per Cent. Reduced			Matthew	crowned.		
4 per Cent. Consol.						
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	98¼ ⅛	98⅛ 7⅞ ¼			98 7½	97⅞ ¼
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities						
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	66⅛ 6				65½ ¼	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	7 11-16¼	7 11-16				7½ 11-16
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock					71⅛	
India Stock						
Do. Bonds	2 pm. P.	P. 1 pm.			P. 2 dis.	2, 1 dis.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	4, 3 pm.	4, 3 pm.			3 pm 2dis	1 dis. 3 pm
Lottery Tickets						
Omnium	1½ dis.	2½ dis.			2½ ⅜ dis.	2½ dis.
Consols for Account	66⅛ ⅜ ½	66⅛ ¼			66¼ ⅛	66⅛ 6
India for Opening						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	34	7 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	34	0	Palermo	99d.	per oz.
Rotterdam	10	17 2 U.	Leghorn	51½	
Hamburgh	33	9 2½ U.	Genoa	47½	
Altona	34	9 2½ U.	Venice	58	ineffect.
Paris, 1 day's date	23	10	Naples	42	
Do.	23	8 2 U.	Lisbon	68	
Bourdeaux	23	8	Oporto	70	
Madrid	42	effec.	Dublin	10½	per Ct.
Cadiz	42½	effec.	Cork	11½	
			N. Del.	0s. 0d.	p. oz.

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	0	1
Dublin	0	2
Waterford	2	0
Guernsey	0	1
Jersey	0	1

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 40. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FORTY.

TO THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING, &c. &c.

Sir,

THE grief, astonishment, and indignation manifested by the public, when the Convention of Cintra was known, afford unequivocal proofs that the folly or baseness of the transaction is not to be sought in the national character, but rests solely on the persons who had the infamy to sign it. This is our consolation at this unexpected disappointment and disgrace; and if we feel a degree of distress, bordering on despondency, in consequence of the unfavourable impression it will produce in Spain, at the effect it may have to discourage Austria, and to rivet the chains of the rest of the continent; our pain is mitigated by the reflection, that the account of the horror it excited among every description of Englishmen, will save the nation from an imputation of blame, and confine to the worthless authors the reproaches and execrations of mankind. This important circumstance cannot have escaped your penetration and judgment; and it must afford you, in common with every honest and enlightened member of the cabinet, a degree of pleasure proportionate to the mortification it occasioned, that this loud expression of popular disapprobation will tend to weaken the pernicious effects of this ignominious compromise. Some injudicious persons, friends to the parties implicated, have the imprudence to speak of severity and injustice; and in their officiousness to screen a relative, are perfectly indifferent to the honour or interests of their country. They appear to be ignorant that the very circumstance, of which they so overweeningly complain, holds out the only chance of impunity to the accused; and had the public been silent and indifferent, government would have been compelled to sacrifice the commanders, in order to save the national honour. There was no alternative left; and the honest, unadulterated feelings of a British public have saved us, in the present dilemma, from one of those sanguinary scenes, which despotic governments are forced to resort to, in case of disaster or disgrace.

However, Sir, we are far from insinuating, that men, who were callous enough to dishonour, as far as lay in their power, both the army and country, should return back with triumphant security, and, in the enjoyment of affluence and rank, laugh at the insulted feelings of their fellow-citizens. The country has its eyes invariably fixed upon you; and from your integrity, and the preponderance of your talents, it expects that the influence of a powerful family will not be suffered to set the whole community at defiance. This disgraceful transaction, mortifying as it must be to your feelings, has placed you in the most honourable light, in which a statesman or patriot can appear: whilst every tongue loaded the persons implicated with execrations, the sentiment was as unanimous that you would never consent that they should escape without the forms of a trial. We are far from imagining this confidence in your patriotism and honour ill-placed; on the contrary, we looked ardently forward from the very beginning to an effective interference on your part.

Whatever event has taken place latterly in Portugal to modify the disgraceful tendency of the Convention, the principle remains blameable, and calls for the strictest investigation. If a returning sense of shame, the indignant remonstrances of our plundered allies, and the murmurs of our brave army, have prevented a full execution of the articles as far as they regarded the property of the Portuguese, it is nevertheless indispensably necessary to convince Europe that the British nation and government are not insensible to the misconduct of their officers. This deference to the feelings of mankind, in the present unprecedented crisis, when the sublimest examples of zeal and rectitude are almost insufficient to ward off the danger which menaces us in common with other States, will be expected from a nation which is the last support of freedom and right. It is not the escape of fifteen or twenty thousand Frenchmen, or the return of the Russian sailors that we complain of; but it is the danger of the example, and the fatal sanction it may give to national and military relaxation. No half measures, no partial investigation will be sufficient to ward off this evil; but if a recurrence of the dangerous precedent is to be avoided, a severe, but salutary, example must be given, and the fortunes of Europe not be endangered from a respect for persons, or mistaken notions of humanity.

When an individual suffers through the negligence or treachery of another, whilst we commiserate his distress, we cannot avoid mingling with our pity, some indignation at his credulity, and some disgust at his want of discernment. But when a community, consisting of seventeen millions, whose prosperity happens, at the same time, to be indissolubly connected with that of a large portion of the human race, is exposed to disaster or disgrace by the incompetency of one or two individuals, we feel, together with the former sensations, something like humiliation, that the happiness of so many should depend on causes so comparatively trivial. This reflection is undoubtedly the most discouraging check to individual exertion and to national self-love. We begin to be sensible of the weakness and inefficacy of the best civil institutions and political arrangements. Every wish to employ our resources to their full extent is restrained by the consideration, how insignificant a circumstance may frustrate the best-concerted project.—A plausible pretext is thus afforded to the suggestions of egotism and ease.—Individuals grow selfish and indifferent; and the community sinks at last into weakness and inaction.

This was the secret of the vigilance and anxiety manifested by ancient Governments in the choice of their servants; and even the slightest mistake, in conformity to these principles, was punished with unrelenting severity. These inexorable Patriots could not comprehend how incompetency could be a plea for dishonour. They pardoned a defeat; they even thanked the defeated General for his confidence in himself and his fellow-citizens; but the slightest concession to the enemy, the most trivial sacrifice of the national honour was punished with death. With

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such sentiments every community is invincible; and had Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Arthur Wellesley lost the whole of the English army in Portugal, half the horror would not have been felt, nor the consequences been so disastrous as we have cause to apprehend from this unpardonable Convention.

These are the motives, Sir, which induce us to continue these distressing reflections. It is not the present moment, portentous as it is, which terrifies us; but it is for the future we tremble. Examples may accumulate; and the traitor and coward will find hereafter a justification for his conduct, in the example of a distinguished officer. When we reflect on the immense stake we have at present on the Continent, which the slightest mistake, or want of honour, might deprive us of for ever;—when we consider at the same time the abilities and vigilance of the enemy, we cannot avoid recommending measures of precaution proportionate to the exigency. Who stood so high in the esteem of the army and public, as Sir Arthur Wellesley? and nevertheless he allowed himself to be imposed on, to use even the language of his defenders, in the most notorious and scandalous manner we have ever read of in modern times. We will not here go through the nauseous recapitulation of proofs; they are unfortunately too flagrant; and whether he acted in obedience to the orders of another, or from self-suggestion, his Convention of Cintra will be long cited as one of the most unaccountable and indefensible acts in our history.

Let us now, Sir, direct your attention to the impression it will produce on the Continent, to the dissatisfaction, we are afraid, contempt, it may excite in the breasts of the Spaniards, and to the misrepresentations and invectives it will furnish the enemy. The more we reflect on it, the more we feel abashed and dejected. The efforts of the patriotic and enlightened all over Europe, who would have held out to their countrymen the support they might expect from us, will be counteracted by this disastrous event. They will have no longer to combat the hacknied reproach of our involving the Continent in confusion and misery, for our exclusive advantage; they will be assailed with cries about the imbecility of our Generals, and the inutility of our assistance. Good heavens, Sir, when we take into consideration the favourable aspect of European politics, prior to this event, and the advantages that might have followed the battle of Vimiera, had the unconditional surrender of Junot and his army been insisted on; we are then fully aware of the disgrace we have suffered, and the favourable opportunity we have lost, perhaps, for ever.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 13.—Yesterday the Emperor and King received the Senate at the Palace of St. Cloud, when the following Address, voted in the Sitting of the 8th, was presented to his Majesty:—

SIRE,—The Senate have listened with the liveliest emotions to the Message of your Imperial and Royal Majesty.

They have also received with a profound and respectful gratitude the communication which your Majesty has been pleased to make respecting the affairs of Spain, the Constitution accepted by the Junta, and the Report presented to your Majesty on the state of your armies in the several quarters of the globe.

They have unanimously adopted the *Senatus Consultum* which your Imperial and Royal Majesty has proposed, and *One Hundred and Sixty Thousand* brave men shall participate in the immortal fame of your numerous and formidable legions.

You believe in the Peace of the Continent, Sire, but you will not suffer yourself to depend upon the errors and perverse calculations of Foreign Courts. Your Majesty desires to defend solemn and voluntarily concluded treaties—to maintain a Constitution freely discussed, adopted, and sworn to, by a National Junta—to suppress a barbarous anarchy, which now covers Spain with blood and mourning, and threatens our frontiers—to rescue the true Spaniards from a shameful yoke by which they are oppressed—to restore to them the happiness of being governed by a brother of your Majesty—to annihilate the English troops, who unite their arms with the daggers of the banditti—to avenge the French blood, so basely shed—to put out of all doubt the security of France, and the peace of our posterity—to fortify and complete the work of Louis XIV.—to accomplish the wish of the most illustrious of your predecessors, and particularly of him who was by France most beloved—to extend your great power, in order to diminish the miseries of war, and to compel the Enemy of the Continent to a general Peace, which is the sole object of all your measures, and the only epoch for the repose and prosperity of our country.

The will of the French people is, therefore, Sire, the same as that of your Majesty.

The War with Spain is politic, just, and necessary.

The French, who are penetrated with affection for the Hero whom they admire—who display so much enthusiasm whenever they have the good fortune to behold you, will answer the call of your Majesty with zeal, and nothing shall shake the determination of the Senate and the People to support your Majesty in every undertaking which you may judge necessary for the great interests of the Empire.

May it therefore please your Majesty to accept this new tribute of our respect, our attachment, and our fidelity.

SENATUS CONSULTUM.

The *Senatus Consultum* referred to in the above Address, and which is in conformity with the Minister of War's Report, is of the following tenor:—

Art. I. There are placed at the disposal of the Government 80,000 Conscripts, who are inscribed in the classes for 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809; 20,000 for each year.

II. These 80,000 Conscripts may be immediately placed in active service.

III. The Conscripts of the year 1806, 1807, and 1808, who were married before the publication of this decree, shall not be drawn for the above 80,000.

IV. The Conscripts of the years 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, who have answered to their Conscription, and are not under orders for distribution in the army, shall be now freed from service; and from these classes no new levy shall be made.

V. Eighty thousand Conscripts from the classes of the year 1810, are also placed at the disposal of the Government.

VI. These Conscripts shall be allotted to the formation of corps for the defence of the coast, but shall not be called out before the 1st of January next, unless before that period some other Power shall be in a state of war with France. In this case they may be immediately called into actual service.

VII. The present *Senatus Consultum* shall be transmitted by a message to the Emperor and King.

In the Sitting of the Senate on the 10th of this month, the Senator Count Lacepede, in the name of the Committee appointed to report on the object of the *Senatus Consultum*, &c. made a report, which he introduced by a long speech, in the conclusion he thus expressed himself:

"The 80,000 brave men, who march to fulfil the voice of their country, have already reached those years, in which it is unnecessary for them to prepare themselves for the fatigues of war.

"What, when compared with the means of France, are those of such Governments, as, spending in one year the revenues of several years, and wasting their most precious capitals, scarcely pay those soldiers raised with difficulty by the country, with an imaginary coinage, the ideal value of which decreases every day, while the welfare of the State, the riches of private individuals, and, what is still worse, the good faith of all, are dragged into an abyss."

All the great roads leading from Mentz to the interior of France are at present covered with troops, from the grand army, on their march towards Spain. As these troops follow each other so rapidly that they would incommode each other, if they all took the same road, their march is directed in various columns. The first goes by Triers and Luxemberg, across the

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thunderstruck; the second marches by Keyserslautern to Metz and Verdun; the third goes by Tuckheim, Newstadt, Saarburg, Luneville, Nancy, &c. These columns go direct to Bourdeaux and Bayonne. The fourth follows the course of the Rhine, and passes through Worms, Spiers, Strasburg, Colmar, Besancon, and will pass through Lijon to Perpignan. The columns which come through Wesel take the route of Belgium.

A letter from Vittoria, of the 1st of September, contains the following:—"The 59th regiment of the line entered St. Sebastian on the 28th of August. It is also understood that 3000 men have come to Bayonne, and that the passage of troops out of all parts of France is incessant. Never were seen greater preparations than have now been collected of military stores, provisions, clothing, &c. The Emperor has ordered to be in readiness 10,000 waggons, *a la Marlborough*, for the conveyance of a sufficient quantity of provisions for the support of an army of 200,000 men during three months. Marshal Ney is at Bayonne.

The latest intelligence from Bayonne is of the 10th of September. According to accounts which have been received there from Spain, the corps of the army are in the same positions. The division of the left wing, under Marshal Moncey, has its head-quarters at Logrono and Viana; its advanced posts have had several skirmishes with the Spaniards, who, as much as possible avoided fighting, and dispersed as soon as attacked. Marshal Bessieres, who has the command of the right wing, continues in the same positions, which extend as far as Burgos.

Bayonne assumes more and more a military aspect. A camp for 3000 men has been pitched on the Glacis, and it may be so enlarged as to contain 8000 troops; the inhabitants are to be relieved from providing quarters. In the mean time the Mayor of Bayonne has required the inhabitants, by Proclamation, to receive with kindness the brave men, who have never ceased to conquer. The Mayor will be obliged for some time to increase the lodgings; the proprietors of great houses shall accommodate the Chiefs of the army, and the absent must take care that their houses are not shut up. "Let us," says the Mayor "with all our means, contribute to the accomplishment of the great designs of our illustrious Emperor, who has declared to his people, that before the end of the present year not a village in Spain shall be in a state of insurrection. We shall be the first," he adds, "to enjoy the advantages arising from the restoration of order in that extensive country."

On the 10th instant, a numerous corps of troops arrived at Metz, on their route for Spain. At the entrance of the city a costly triumphal arch was erected. The troops were entertained; in the evening the city was illuminated, and the theatre was opened gratis.

The King of Naples arrived at Rome on the 3d inst. at five in the morning. General Miollis, with his staff, went to receive his Majesty, and the whole garrison was under arms.

SEPT. 16.—The *Journal de l'Empire* of this day gives the present position of the French army in Spain, in an article from Vittoria, dated the 6th September. The principal corps of the army, where his Majesty is, holds the two banks of the Ebro, and all the defiles of the mountains of Biscay, the head-quarters at Miranda. The corps of Marshal Bessieres extends from Pancorbo to Burgos, which last city is held by the light cavalry of General Lasalle. The head-quarters of Bessieres are placed at Santa Maria. Defiles in the mountains have been explored, which were hitherto unknown, and which will very much promote the farther operations of the army. All the troops await with impatience the signal for the combat, and burn with desire to meet the English.

A great number of troops come here daily, who go to strengthen the Army of Spain. Marshal Jourdan is arrived at his head-quarters, and Marshal Ney is expected to-morrow or the day after. The Ministers and Members of the Junta of Bayonne are at Miranda with the King, as well as at Vittoria.

SEPT. 18.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday has notified, that the Meeting of the Legislative Body is to take place on the 25th of October, and not on the 28th, as formerly directed.

On the 16th, a Council of State was holden at St. Cloud, at which the Emperor was present. On the day before his Majesty was at Versailles, where he reviewed the 3d Regiment of Dragoons, on their march to Spain.

Letters from Tours state, that a column of the grand army is speedily to pass through that department, and that its passage will occupy twelve days, in the proportion of about 2000 men a day. In the like manner, 17,000 men of the same army are expected to pass through Nancy between the 14th and the 22d.—Preparations are also made for the passage of a vast number of troops, both infantry and cavalry, at Doyn. A Portuguese regiment of cavalry, about a week ago, marched through Lyons towards Grai. A part of the French troops in the kingdom of Italy have received orders to break up, and to proceed through France to Spain. Two divisions of Italian troops are also expected in France; but these, it is said, are not to serve against the Spaniards. Most of the Polish troops which have been taken into French pay, and which amount to about 8000 men, have already passed through Mentz.

It is said that early next month the Emperor will leave this capital for Saxony. The Dutch Papers already report, that the Emperor of Russia is to be accompanied on his journey by the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Weimar, in whose capital he is soon expected to arrive.

The *Journal de l'Empire* has published a particular account of the joyful manner in which the King of the two Sicilies was received on his entrance into Naples, on the 6th instant. The same Paper gives the following intelligence from Spain, in a letter dated Vittoria, September 8:—"The Duke de Frias is appointed Envoy from his Catholic Majesty to the Emperor of the French. The appointment for the Embassy to Vienna is completed, but is not yet made public. Don Banito Pardo de Figuera, who was appointed Envoy to Petersburgh by Ferdinand VII. is continued in that character by his Majesty, and new credentials have been transmitted to him."

His Catholic Majesty arrived on the 31st at Calahorra, where, as is stated in the *Gazette de France*, he was received with the most lively demonstrations of joy. The enemy, who have left Tudela, are pursued in their flight.

SEPT. 19.—The *Moniteur* of this day says, that yesterday, being Sunday, during the mass which was celebrated at the Palace of St. Cloud, the oath was administered to M. Fontanes, in his capacity of Grand Master of the Imperial University, by the Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire, in presence of the Emperor, and upon the Holy Gospels. The formula of the oath is as follows:—

"Sire!—I swear in the presence of God, and of your Majesty, to fulfil all the duties which are imposed upon me; and, in virtue of the office which your Majesty has entrusted to me, to devote myself to nothing else but to promote the attachment of the citizens to their Religion, to their Prince, to their Country, and to their Ancestors, by all the means which are in my power; to cherish the progress of the sciences, of useful studies, and of good morals; and, as testimonies to the glory of your dynasty, to perpetuate the happiness of children, and the repose of fathers of families."

It is thought that the departure of his Majesty the Emperor and King for Germany is very near at hand, for his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs will set out this evening, while his highness the Prince of Benevento will take his departure to-morrow.

General Oudinot, Commander of the Grenadiers of the Grand Army, has already passed through Metz in the greatest haste for Germany. We are assured that this General is appointed Governor of the City of Erfurth.

Gen. Sebastiani goes to take the command of a division of the Army of Spain. A regiment of the troops of the Duke of Nassau, 1700 strong, reached Orleans the 14th inst. where it was reviewed the same day by Field-Marshal the Duke of Dantzic. On the 17th, this regiment set out on its march to Chateauroux. Other troops of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine are very shortly expected in that city.

BILBOA, SEPT. 1.—On the 26th, 27th, and 28th of August, was held here a general and extraordinary Junta of the Province of Biscay, and under the Presidency (by appointment of his Catholic Majesty) of his Excellency Don Joseph Domingo de Massaredo, Captain-General of the Navy, Minister for Maritime Affairs, &c.

At the opening of the first Sitting, and after their full powers had been delivered in by the Deputies from 113 Communities, which have the right of deputation to the General Assembly, in which to the number of 108 were present, the following speech was delivered by the President:—

"Biscayans!—The unfortunate occurrences which have induced the King to give orders for assembling the Deputies of these provinces, must, doubtless, be disagreeable to you, chiefly on account of the evils suffered by many of your countrymen. But you have the testimony of your own consciences, and the happiness of seeing that this province has had no share in the insurrection, which has been excited only in the City of Bilboa, by worthless persons of no weight, enemies, as well of your province, as of the public tranquillity, and who led astray the common people, as is generally the case for the purpose of fettering the General Congress, and substituting a cruel anarchy in its place.

"It is not unknown to you, Inhabitants of Biscay, that these

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disturbances, and those which the whole kingdom yet suffers, have arisen from the errors into which the general feelings have been led away, and by giving more weight to individual passions than to reason and the common good; and these have risen to such a height, that the sighs of widows, the lamentations of children, the miseries of misguided families, and general desolation, are counted as nothing. Heaven grant that the mischiefs which our native country has already suffered be not followed by new disasters; for only by weighing well the dangers which threaten, can it avoid them.

"There is no longer any uncertainty. The Emperor Napoleon cannot possibly depart from the resolution which he has taken. The great Powers of the Continent have acknowledged Joseph Napoleon as King of Spain, and have sent to their Ministers new credentials. Dreadful armies approach for the purpose of effectuating the undertaking.

"Biscayans! his Majesty has ordered me to assemble you, 1st. To know from yourselves what share you have had in the insurrection excited in the city of Bilboa; whether you approved of, or abhorred it.—2d. To assure you, in case you disapprove of it, that his Majesty has consigned to oblivion the mistakes and errors of the insurgents, and that he will punish only the heads and beginners of the insurrection, with regard to whom the law must take its course, for the purpose of preventing them in future from disturbing your repose and prosperity. 3d. In order to make known to you his beneficent designs, and to place before you, and make you acquainted with his wishes for all that may contribute to the prosperity of the country.

"You will deliberate on each of those subjects in succession, and in the order in which they shall be submitted to you.

"There shall be named a Committee of three intelligent persons, to whom it shall be given in charge, to submit to his Majesty all that may contribute to the accomplishment of the plans which his Majesty has formed for your advantage; for the King, knowing how much my soul has been plunged in grief by the news of the disturbances which have laid waste this country, has ordered me immediately, and in respect of the affection which I bear towards you, to make known to you the feelings by which his paternal goodness is animated in your favour. I trust that I shall have the satisfaction of carrying to the foot of his Majesty's throne, not only the homage of your fidelity and gratitude, but also the assurance that these reign, and shall ever reign, in your hearts. This is for his Majesty the richest glory of his throne."

Upon the delivery of this Address, the Members of the Junta solemnly assured the President that the Commons of the Province had no share in the insurrection which had taken place; that they themselves disapproved of and detested it, declaring at the same time their feelings of affection and loyalty to his Majesty, &c. The President having received these declarations, communicated to the Junta the regulations adopted by his Majesty for enabling the province to enjoy the advantages ensured by the Constitution to the whole kingdom, together with special favours tending to promote the manufactures and commerce of Biscay, all which were received by the Junta with the greatest thankfulness.

At the close of the Sitting of the following day, the President standing up, asked, the Members of the Junta, whether, in all that had been submitted to their deliberation, every thing had not marked the proofs of paternal goodness on the part of his Majesty, and of the arrangements which he will make for the prosperity of the country? they replied with acclamations of applause. He then asked them, whether they lovingly, truly, and obediently took the oath to King Joseph Napoleon? They replied, that they took this oath to Joseph Napoleon, their Lord and King.

In the Sitting of the 28th of August, his Excellency communicated to the Junta a circular letter of summons to all the parish-priests of the province. His Majesty wished that they should assemble in the Consistorial House, in order that his Excellency may make known to them his just and beneficent designs for the advantage of the priesthood, and the confidence which his Majesty places in the zeal of the Clergy, and particularly in that of the parish priests, whose religious instructions are the best means of repairing the mistakes of the people.

The Junta have taken the necessary measures for summoning and assembling the order of the Clergy as speedily as possible.

The President closed the Assembly with a Speech, in which he declared his satisfaction with the transactions of the Junta.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE PAPERS.

OPORTO, AUG. 31.—We have infinite pleasure in communicating to the public the following intelligence from the English and Portuguese armies:—

Copy of a Letter from General Sir Arthur Wellesley, to the most Excellent and Reverend the Bishop, President, and Governor.

"*Camp at Ramahal, Aug.* 24.

"May it please your Excellency—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the army under my command defeated General Laborde's division on the 17th instant, and on the 21st instant the whole of the French army united, under the command of General Junot, at Vimiera. The loss of the enemy in those actions was very considerable. Last night he sent General Kellerman to confer with General Sir H. Dalrymple, who concluded an agreement with the said General for a suspension of hostilities, until the conclusion of a Convention for the total evacuation of Portugal by the French troops. This agreement contains nothing remarkable, with the exception of a provision for securing the neutrality of the port of Lisbon and the Russian squadron. Permit me to congratulate your Excellency on the approaching conclusion of the misfortunes which have so much afflicted your country, and to the recovery of which your Excellency's zeal and solicitude have so much contributed. I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration and respect, your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

"*Arthur Wellesley.*"

The following Protest is stated to have been made by Bernardin Freire de Andrade, General of the Portuguese troops:—

I protest, in general, on account of this Treaty being totally void of that deference due to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of the Government that represents him; on account of what may be hostile in it to the Sovereign authority and independence of this Government, and for all that may be against the honour, safety, and interests of the nation; and, in particular, I protest against what is stipulated in the following Articles:

Articles I. IV. and XII.—Because these Articles determine the surrender of Portuguese fortified places, stores, and ships to the English forces, without solemnly declaring that this surrender is momentary, and that it is intended they should be immediately restored to the Prince Regent of Portugal, or the Government that may represent him, to whom they belong, and in whose aid the English forces came as auxiliaries.

Art. XVI.—Because it permits the residence in Portugal of the individuals mentioned in it.

Art. XVII.—Because it attempts to tie down the Government of this kingdom, not to bring to justice and condign punishment those persons who have been notoriously and scandalously disloyal to the Prince and their Country, by joining and serving the French party; and, even if the protection of the English army should be allowed to screen them from the punishment they have deserved, still it should not prevent their expulsion, whereby this country would no longer have to fear being again betrayed by the same men.

First of the additional Articles.—This Article can by no means bind the Government of the kingdom, as no reciprocal conditions are stipulated.

I protest finally, on account of the want of attention to the safety of the inhabitants of the capital and its environs, nothing having been stipulated in their favour to insure their not being still vexed and oppressed by the French during their stay—not even an equivalent for what is established by Art. XVI. and XVII. in favour of the French and their followers.

And to these heads I limit my protest, in order not to make too long a list, passing over other objects of less importance, such as the concession of 600 horses, which was made without considering that they almost all belong to Portugal, and thus cannot be considered as the property of the French; that of the magazines of the army, filled at the expence of the country, and consequently only belonging by fact, not by right, to the unjust occupants of the country.

Bernardine Freire D'Andrade.

Head-quarters, at the Encarnacion, Sept. 14.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

SARAGOSSA, AUG. 27.—On the morning of the 20th, the Proclamation of our beloved Monarch, Ferdinand, as King, was made with the accustomed formalities.

On the 25th was celebrated with the greatest pomp (the Captain-General presiding), military honours for the illustrious defenders of the city and country, who had fallen in the late siege, whose heroism was the theme of a funeral oration by Father Bogiero, preacher to his Majesty.

A Council of Health has been established in this city, to provide against the effects of putrefaction, arising from the many French corpses, which were left in the buildings and streets of the city.

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Our army remains on the frontiers of Navarre, and is prepared to combine its operations with those of the Austrian, Gallician, Castilian, and Andalusian armies. We have no doubt of a favourable result from these combinations, aided by the English, and supported by the enthusiasm with which the whole nation multiplies its means of defending its glory and liberty.

MADRID, SEPT. 7.—There were at Tudela 6000 of our troops, and 16,000 armed peasantry, when the Arragonese Commanders received advice from the Chief Alcade of Soria, that 20,000 French were advancing under the command of General Moncey, to enter the kingdom of Arragon. It therefore became necessary that our troops should retreat to Saragossa, where, according to the letters from that place, every preparation was made for sustaining a second siege. The gate of Santa Engracia was the only point which excited any degree of apprehension, as it was in ruins; but the utmost exertions were making to place both it and Monte Torrero in a state of defence. The advanced guard of the Arragonese was within three leagues of Saragossa; that of the French was at Gallur, seven leagues from the city. We were under some apprehensions for that celebrated bulwark of heroism, when at one o'clock yesterday M. Butron, Aide-de-Camp to General Palafox, arrived here with intelligence, that the French had retreated to Tudela. He further states, that the people of Saragossa entertain no alarm, should the enemy return with double their former force.

In consequence of the advices from Arragon, a Council of General Officers was held here; and in order to protect that kingdom, it was determined to send off a courier extraordinary, with orders to General Blake to take an advantageous position; but that skilful officer anticipated the necessity of the intended movement, and before the express reached him, he had already posted his army on the spot fixed on by the Council of War—a circumstance which has forwarded the system of operations, and given general satisfaction.

CADIZ, AUG. 30.—Yesterday arrived here a vessel from Monte Video, in eighty days, to procure a supply of arms to be employed against the Court of Brazil, the Prince of that country having summoned Monte Video, and the whole of that district, to surrender to the Portuguese arms. Not only was the bearer of the summons put under arrest, but his master was given to understand that his summons would be answered by 17,000 warriors.

CARRION DE LOS CONDES, SEPT. 4.—The whole of the Gallician army is concentrated in this place. It marches off at four in the afternoon, and will continue its route the whole night, in order to come up with the enemy. It is imagined that this operation is taken in concert with the armies of the other provinces, and that all of them were to be in motion at midnight.

FROM THE GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Honour and humanity enjoin me to make the most forcible remonstrances to your Imperial Majesty, against the numberless cruelties and the injustice committed by the Russian troops in Swedish Finland. These proceedings are too well known and confirmed to require from me any proof of their reality, for the blood of the ill-fated victims still cries aloud for vengeance against the abettors of such enormities. Let not your Imperial Majesty's heart be insensible to the representations which I find myself compelled to make to you in the name of my faithful subjects in Finland. But what is the object of this war, as unjust as it is unnatural? It is not I suppose to excite the strongest aversion for the Russian name. Is it criminal in my subjects in Finland, not to have suffered themselves to be seduced from their allegiance, by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded? Does it become a Sovereign to make loyalty a crime? I conjure your Imperial Majesty to put a stop to the calamities and horrors of a war, which cannot fail to bring down on your own Person, and your Government, the curses of Divine Providence. Half of my dominions in Finland are already delivered by my brave Finnish troops. Your Majesty's fleet is shut up in Baltic Port, without the hope of ever getting out, any otherwise than as a conquest. Your flotilla of gallies has recently sustained a very severe defeat, and my troops are this moment landing in Finland, to reinforce those who will point out to them the road to honour and glory.

Given at my Head-quarters, Sept. 7, 1808.

(Signed) *GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.*

GOTTENBURGH, SEPT. 19.—Admiral Saumarez, in conjunction with Admiral Nauckhoff, have proposed to the Russians to declare hostilities against Baltic Port, on condition of one-half of the fleet being given up to the combined fleet, and the former would then allow the rest of the Russians to return quietly to Cronstadt. The Russian Admiral replied, that he would sooner burn the whole of the fleet than surrender any part thereof; but that he thought he could venture to enter into an agreement to dismantle the ships in Baltic Port, on condition of a promise from the combined fleet to cease hostilities. This proposal of Nauckhoff's was however equally rejected; and, on the departure of the courier from the fleet, one fire-ship was ready to be sent in, and several more were preparing. Sir J. Saumarez was employing for this purpose a sloop of war, and some other of his small craft.

Mr. Edward Thornton, his Britannic Majesty's Minister, left Stockholm yesterday, the 14th of September, to join Admiral Saumarez, and perhaps in eight or ten days we may have more news of an interesting nature.

KONINGSBERG, SEPT. 13.—The Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine, are expected here this week, on their way to Erfurth, to meet Bonaparte! This remarkable event gives rise to much conjecture; but all agree in condemning the conduct of the Emperor. There is still great movements amongst the troops in Germany. There has been some skirmishing between the Swedes and Norwegians; the former have taken three pieces of cannon and forty or fifty prisoners.

PROVINCIALS.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The harvest has now been fully secured in almost every part of the kingdom, and nothing scarcely remains out, except a few beans in the more northern districts, which will soon be housed. In threshing out, the oats and barleys turn out very favourably, in most of the northern counties; but the heats in some places are found rather light, and not to yield so well, having been affected with the mildew, which did not fully show itself before they were cut. A great breadth of land has this year been prepared for wheat, in different parts of the Island, and even in the southern counties much of this grain is already put into the ground in the most favourable circumstances. The advantage of early sowing in three districts, begin now to be better understood. The potatoe crops are now beginning to be taken up in most places, and from their appearances would seem to turn out well in all those parts in the north, where they are much grown. In the south they will probably not be so favourable in their produce. From the great abundance of grass in the meadows and pasture lands, both store and fattening stock must be carried on well, and the prices of the latter be kept somewhat down. The late refreshing showers have likewise brought forward the turnips of all kinds, more favourably than was expected. The weather has continued so fine, that all sorts of farm labour has gone on with much dispatch, during the whole of the month.

The harvest in the North of Scotland, we are happy to say, has been one of the earliest ever remembered, and the crops have been unusually heavy and abundant. The productive power of the soil in the highest situations has been astonishingly improved by the judicious use of lime, which exists in the mountains in great quantities.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—As the weather has become extremely favourable for taking up potatoes, it is most earnestly requested that every exertion should be made to secure a crop of such essential consequence to the subsistence of the country.

WEYMOUTH, SEPT. 26.—Last Wednesday, five genteel-looking men came to this town, and repaired to the George Public-house, where they ordered a dinner; two of them went out and hired a pleasure-boat for the afternoon's amusement, and as they spoke good English, were not suspected. After dinner they proceeded to sea and sailed round the Bay. After being out an hour, they discovered them to be French Officers, confined the man and boy in the boat, and bore away for the French coast; it came on a calm; they in consequence took the small boat that was astern, with which they rowed away and gave up the yacht. The next morning they were taken in with by the Prosperity cutter, of Alderney, about half channel over, the Captain of which secured the boat and prisoners, and gave them over to the charge of Captain Wilkinson, of the Greyhound Revenue cutter, who landed them here on Thursday morning. It appeared they had broken their parole, at Wincanton, and one of the Officers confessed his having been there three or four times to reconnoitre the harbour previous to the attempt being made of escaping with his comrades. A few evenings after another boat was taken out of the harbour by one of two Frenchmen who had escaped from Odiham; he had got a few

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leagues from Portland, when the Daring gun-brig arrested his progress and towed the boat back into Portland Roads. Her Commander was taken and secured by the vigilance and activity of Mr. Robillard, a Gentleman of this town, who fell in with him on the road between this place and Chickwell. There appears to be some want of precaution at the places of these Officers parole, as well as in this town and harbour, and it is to be hoped that proper centinels will be fixed on the Pier, as is the case at Guernsey, and not to suffer any boat in the night to pass without strict examination.

On Saturday se'nnight, the Beeston packet, Captain Jewitt, on her passage from Hull for Gainsborough, struck on Whitton Sands, in the Humber, and almost instantly upset. Mrs. Jewitt, and two young children, by the shock, were thrown into the river, and all must have inevitably have perished, had it not been for the prompt assistance rendered by her husband, and three men who put off from a brig (as also some people belonging to the Whitgift Packet), which fortunately happened to be near them at the time. Mrs. Jewitt had only a short time previous to the accident, put another young child (a twin) in the cabin bed, which unhappily perished, as there was no a possibility of extricating it, the cabin immediately filling with water.

A most melancholy accident happened at a coal-pit, near Kimbleworth, Cumberland, belonging to Messrs. Walker, by the explosion of sulphureous matter common in pits, called the fire-damp, which unfortunately killed four persons, viz. George Hague, Thomas Hague, John Jervis, and William Firth; the two former were father and son, and what added to the distress of the scene was, they were found locked in each other's arms—a striking instance of parental and filial affection in the agonies of death.

Means of cleansing Houses, &c. of Rats and Mice.—A plant, which grows in abundance in every field, the dog's tongue, the *cynoglossum officinale* of Linnæus, has been found by M. Boreux to possess a very valuable quality. If gathered at the period when the sap is in its full vigour, bruised with a hammer, and laid in a house, barn, granary, or any place frequented by rats and mice, those destructive animals immediately shift their quarters. The success of this method, M. Boreux says, is equally speedy and infallible.

On Sunday se'nnight, a female child, who had strayed from its parents eight days before, from the lodge leading into Ditcham Woods, in the parish of Charlton, in Hampshire, in search of some companions who was gone to look for nuts, was found dead, with one of his eyes picked out, about seven fields from its home. The poor little creature was about two years and a half old; and having lost its way, worn out with anxiety and the want of food, it laid itself down on a fern cock and died! It must have been exposed to the dreadful storm of thunder and lightning on Monday se'nnight.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

CAPTURE OF A FORT IN SPAIN, BY LORD COCHRANE, FROM THE FRENCH.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 27, 1808.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, at Gibraltar, Aug. 17, 1808.

Sir,—I inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter I have received from Lord Cochrane, Captain of his Majesty's ship the Imperieuse, giving an account of the surrender of the Castle of Mongat (a fort on the coast of Catalonia, in possession of the French), to his Majesty's ship under his command, which his Lordship had subsequently destroyed, after having delivered the principal part of the military stores to the Spanish Militia.

I have great pleasure in transmitting this information to their Lordships, as it points out one of the many instances in which his Majesty's ships on the Eastern Coast of Spain have rendered effectual aid to the Patriot Spaniards, in resisting and driving the enemy out of their country, and of the zeal and indefatigable industry with which Captain Lord Cochrane engages in that service.

Captain Otway of the Montague, landed at Rosas Bay a party of Marines in aid of the Spanish Peasantry, to oppose a French force which was approaching to attack that fortress on the 23d ult. and obliged the enemy to retire.

I am, &c.

Collingwood.

His Majesty's ship Imperieuse, off Mongat, July 31.

My Lord—The Castle of Mongat, an important post, completely commanding a pass in the road from Barcelona to Gerona, which the French are now besieging, and the only one between those towns occupied by the enemy, surrendered this morning to his Majesty's ship under my command. The Spanish Militia behaved admirably, in carrying an out-post on a neighbouring hill. Lieut. Hone, with the marines, took possession of the Castle, which, by means of powder, is now levelled with the ground. The rocks there are blown down into the road, which in many other places is rendered impassable to artillery without a very heavy loss of men, if they determine to repair them.

I inclose to your Lordship a list of the prisoners and of the material part of military stores; all that could be of use to the Spanish Militia have been delivered to them.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief, &c. Cochrane.

1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 8 Corporals (7 wounded) 5 Gunners (2 killed), and 54 Soldiers.—Total 71.

5 Cannon, 80 Muskets, 80 Bayonets, 80 Cartouches, 500 Cannon Balls, 13 Barrels of Powder, and Cartridges, &c.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Wallis and Harding, Cheapside, linen-drapers.—Ellison and Co. Knaresborough, Yorkshire.—Marris, Brown, and Marris, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, solicitors.—Cunliffe and Rhodes, Rochdale, hat-manufacturers.—Gilpon, Oswestry, and Williams, Wrexham, linen-drapers.—J. and J. Wilson, Sunderland, soap-manufacturers.—Blacker and Robinson, King-street, Cheapside.—Wood and Hodgkinson, Nottingham, cotton-spinners.—Clifford, Ogden, and Whitley, Bingley, Yorkshire, colliers.—E. Baron and T. Baron, Manchester, cabinet-makers.—Swale and Alesounder, Ipswich, tanners.—Ecroyd and Marriott.

BANKRUPTS.

Walter Visick, Medhurst, Sussex, draper, to surrender, Oct. 11, 18, and Nov. 8, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Russell, Lane-street, Southwark.

Robert Brenan, Threadneedle-street, factor, Sept. 28, at eight, Oct. 18, and Nov. 8, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

John Carter, Sandwich, draper, Oct. 11, 18, and Nov. 8, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Gregson and Dixon, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Thomas Shaw, Shepperd's-green, Saddleworth, clothier, Oct. 16, 19, at the Pack-Horse Inn, Huddersfield, and Nov. 8, at eleven, at the Yew-Tree Inn, Robert-Town, Bristall. Attornies, Mr. Stephenson, Holmfirth, Huddersfield; and Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 25. G. Singleton, Pancras-lane, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Oct. 21. J. Battershell, Portsmouth, ship-chandler, at one, at the Royal Oak Inn, Portsea.

Nov. 8. J. Colcom, Bow-street, bricklayer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Oct. 21. D. Thomas, Llandilo-Vaur, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

Oct. 31. J. Lewis, Cardigan, mercer, at eleven, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Huddersfield.

Oct. 22. T. Jennings and D. Jennings, Spalding, Lincoln, bankers, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Spalding.

Oct. 18. D. N. Weeden, Whitechapel-road, brush-maker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Oct. 13. J. G. Caslake, White Horse-street, Stepney, tallow-chandler, at Guildhall.

Oct. 18. W. Beck, Bishopsgate-street, dealer, at ten at Guildhall.

Nov. 1. F. Champion, Beech-street, Barbican, boot-maker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 5. R. Peacock, Tarmill-street, Clerkenwell, carrier, at ten at Guildhall.

Nov. 1. W. Wakefield, Manchester, warehouseman, at three, at the Palace Inn, Manchester.

Nov. 5. W. Goodenough, Hampstead-road, coach-maker, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Oct. 25. J. Lacy, Whitby, ship-builder, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Oct. 21. F. Parkinson, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

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SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 30, 1808.

His Majesty has been pleased, by his Order in Council of the 28th Instant, to confer upon the Masters of His Royal Navy the Rank of Lieutenants, according to the following Regulations, viz. That they shall take Rank in the Ships of which they shall be warranted Masters, immediately after the Junior Lieutenants of such Ships; and that they shall have Precedence in Rank of Surgeons of the Navy.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Shipman and Fishwick, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants. Thomas and Evans, Staining-lane, wholesale hardwaremen. Armfield, sen. and Armfield, jun. Birmingham, snuffer-makers. Phipps and Smith, Nottingham, woolstaplers. Swabe and Alexander, Ipswich, tanners. Vistaris and Jarman, Bond-street, truss-makers. Brookes and Temple, Coventry-street, picture-frame-makers. Piercy and Rowe, Aldersgate-street, silver-polishers. Pinney and West, Bury-street, regimental tailors. Key and Cole, Wardour-street, coachmakers. Mary Barry, Kent, and Sherwood, Mark-lane. Jones and Bumford, Newgate-street, booksellers. Shier and Stroud, Portsea, navy and army agents. R. Treffry, W. Treffry, J. Treffry, and Fox, Plymouth Dock, wine and porter merchants. Laurie and Macnab, Glasgow. Proctor and Twallin, Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, coach-masters. Dennys, Dunergue, jun. and Wilcox, jun. Mark-lane, wine and brandy-merchants. Nayler and Balme, Bermondsey-street, woolstaplers. Ann Baker and Jarman, Stoke Newington, butchers. Elizabeth March, and Johnson, Staffordshire, grocers.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Richard Banks, Eltham, Kent, victualler, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 29, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Drayson Moore, Penham, Kent, dealer, from Oct. 4 to 26, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Josiah Sharpe, Market-Deeping, Lincolnshire, linen-draper, from Oct. 4 to 29, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTS.

William Ainsworth, Cheetham, Lancashire, innkeeper, to surrender Oct. 18, 20, and Nov. 12, at two, at the Bridgewater-Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Law, Manchester; and Mr. Hurd, Temple, London.

Charles Field, Portsea, Hants, tailor, Oct. 8, 15, and Nov. 12, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. J. Jones, Covent-Garden.

Thomas Henley, Abbey-place, Bethnal Green-road, carpenter, Oct. 4, 18, and Nov. 12, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Lewis, Red-Lion-square.

John Smith, Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 17, 18, and Nov. 12, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Griffiths and Hinde, Liverpool.

Samuel D. Wilmott, Dunster, Somersetshire, merchant, Oct. 11, at four, 12, and Nov. 12, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Bridgewater. Attornies, Messrs. Blake, Carey-street, London; and Mr. Symes, jun. Castle-Bailey, Bridgewater.

John Roberts, Dolefaur, Cardiganshire, horse-dealer, Oct. 13, 14, and Nov. 12, at eleven, at the Three Cocks Inn, Aberllevey, Brecknshire. Attornies, Messrs. Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's-inn, London; and Mr. Evans, Rhayader, Radnorshire.

Richard Millegan, Portsea, Hants, brewer, Oct. 12, at one, 13, at eleven, and Nov. 12, at twelve, at the Blue Posts, at Portsmouth Point. Attornies, Messrs. Smart and Thomas, Staple-inn, London; and Mr. Hart, Portsmouth.

John Trafford, Freddingham, Lincolnshire, beast-jobber, Oct. 10, 11, and Nov. 12, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Glamford-Briggs, Lincolnshire. Attornies, Messrs. Leigh and Mason, New Bridge-street, London; and Mr. Nicholson, Glamford-Briggs.

James Brymer, King-street, Soho, tailor, Oct. 7, at five, 8, at ten, and Nov. 11, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Vandercom and Comyn, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 22. Alexander M'Lachlan and John Galt, Great St. Helen's, brokers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Oct. 24. William Green, Liverpool, cutler, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

Oct. 25. Richard Rayner, Birmingham, button-maker, at twelve, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Birmingham.

Oct. 24. Thomas Lees, Hebdenbridge, Halifax, dealer, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Halifax.

Oct. 25. Benjamin Williams, Liverpool, Merchant, at one, at the Star and Garter, Paradise-street, Liverpool.

Oct. 25. Thomas Wood, Dorchester, ironmonger, at eleven, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol.

Oct. 25. William Guy, Devizes, Wiltshire, tinman, at eleven, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol.

Oct. 22. Daniel Matthews, Basingstoke, Hants, grocer, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Basingstoke.

CERTIFICATES, Oct. 24.

Charles Dawes, Huntingdon, sadler.—Lewis Lazarus, Brown's Buildings, London, slop-seller.—William Paine, Manchester, manufacturer.—Nathaniel Chandler, Fleet-Market, butcher.—Anne Harding, Bristol, haberdasher.—William Henry Cheek, Manchester, scrivener.—John Famer, Preston, cotton-spinner.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Grafton-street, Dublin, 21st Sept. 1808.

Sir,—The following is the Copy of a Letter I have just now transmitted to Sir Joseph Banks, for the information of his Majesty, the facts stated therein are incontrovertible; I give it you for the information of your numerous and respectable Readers.

Henry James Washington.

RIGHT HON. SIR JOSEPH BANKS,

Sir,—Every loyal Englishman views the mutiny that Major Johnston and his Officers have effected in New South Wales, with an eye of detestation. This infernal plot has been in agitation from the moment the Military Officers, or in other words the Military Hunters, stationed in that Colony, discovered Governor Bligh's fixed determination to abolish monopoly, and put a final period to that degrading system of traffic, for which the whole of those Officers have been so justly celebrated, since the year 1794, with the exception of Colonel Paterson and Captain John Piper. The efforts that were made by Governor King, to suppress the insolence of Major Johnston, and the Officers under his command, involved that Governor into difficulties almost tantamount to those which have befallen that gallant veteran Governor Bligh. The incendiaries that have buoyed up Major Johnston to the commission of this crime, are John M'Arthur and William Minchin, Adj. in the New South Wales Corps; the succession of quarrels the former is famous for, with Governors Hunter, King, Colonel Paterson, and Bligh, need no recapitulation; the latter has been repeatedly tried by General Courts Martial. I refer you to General Grose for his character; ask that General what confidence can be placed in his integrity.—The unfortunate Officers Atkins, Palmer, Gore, and Campbell, were the only men that made a stand in defence of Gov. Bligh's authority and person; they have shared his fate, and if they escape assassination, they will prove the atrocity of this revolution, and shew what necessity there is to remove Mr. M'Arthur and the New South Wales Regiment from that Colony. Perhaps, Sir Joseph, you are unacquainted with the particular circumstances of this wanton act of rebellion, the following is a correct detail. January the 28th last, Major Johnston ordered the drum to beat to arms; the consequence was, the regiment assembled, and a mob of about 200 convicts; Major Johnston then placed himself at their head, and marched to the Government-house, where he called aloud for the Governor to surrender. The Governor, alarmed for his personal safety, concealed himself; the Major then ordered a body of soldiers to rush into the house, and by force of arms to bring the Governor to him; after searching some time, the Governor was forced from his retirement, and treated by the soldiers and mob in a most cruel and insulting manner. Major Johnston, with rude ungentlemanlike language, demanded the Governor's sword, and after leaving the Governor in close arrest, marched off his victorious bandittis in triumph: the prison door was then thrown open, and Mr. M'Arthur liberated. This refractory gentleman was confined for contempt of Court, and refusing to pay a fine. The soldiers and mob then placed him in a chair, and carried him about the town in a disorderly triumphant manner. The bellman was then ordered to assemble the inhabitants, in order to subscribe money to defray the expences of two Delegates, Messrs. Charles Grimes and Adjutant William Minchin, to proceed to England, to impeach the Governor.

The self-created Governor Johnston then proceeded to liberate the delinquents that were in confinement, and by his proclamation, to make null and void the acts of the Courts of Judicature, and the evening was ushered in with a blaze of illuminations and bonfires, and a disgraceful scene of drunkenness and excess unprecedented.

Offended justice calls aloud for the insurgents to be brought to the bar, without delay, so that his Majesty's Colony may be freed from anarchy, and their fate be a lesson in future times.

Henry James Washington.

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BATTLE OF VIMIERA.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY commanding the feigned Retreat of MAJOR-GEN. FERGUSON'S BRIGADE, by which the French Artillery was taken, and their whole Army routed and beaten, is delineated by a MASTERLY ENGRAVING from an Eminent Artist, under the Inspection of MAJOR CAMPBELL, who brought to England the Dispatches relative to the victories in Portugal. This subject is rendered interesting by the Military Propriety of its Representation and the correctness of the Portraits, and will be worthy of preservation as an official document illustrative of the principal event in the late memorable Victory over the French in Portugal.

SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY'S PLAN OF ATTACK ON THE FRENCH TROOPS,

On the 21st u't. transmitted by a GENERAL OFFICER:—Accurate PORTRAITS of SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY and GENERAL JUNOT, exquisitely engraved from the Original Paintings—the latter is the only authentic Likeness of JUNOT. All these Embellishments are given in the TWENTY-SEVENTH NUMBER of *LE BEAU MONDE, OR LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE*, which is this Day published; to which is added a whole-length PORTRAIT of Mr. YOUNG, as *Hamlet*.—Price 2s. 6d. The Plate of Costumes are DISCARDED from the Magazine, to make room for more substantial Improvements.

Among the ORIGINAL CONTENTS of No. 27, the Proprietors have to announce the *Lives of Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Junot*, ably and professionally written, and interspersed with Curious Anecdotes, relating to the late Victories in Portugal; a free Critical Examination of the current number of *The Edinburgh Review*; judicious *Advice to Actors*; *Observations on Tragedy among the Romans*; severe *Strictures on the Literary Fund*; interesting *Bon-Ton Correspondence*; the *Anti-Satirist*, No. 1; *Union of Saints; or, the Rev. William Huntingdon, and Lady Sanderson*; *Turkish Letters*; *A Pedestrian Tour through France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and Denmark*, written during the Years 1805, 6, and 7, to be continued in a Series of Correspondence; a *Perfectly Novel Retrospect of Politics*; copious *Review of Literature*; *Dramatic Memoirs and Criticisms*, &c. &c. &c.

Printed and published by J. B. Bell and J. De Camp, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand; and may be had of every Bookseller and Newsman throughout the United Kingdom.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Paris Papers to the 20th, and Dutch Papers to the 26th, have arrived. The former contain the substance of a speech made by BONAPARTE to his troops on the parade on the 19th. After reminding them of the victories they had gained in Italy and Germany, and their uniform success during so many years of service; he tells them their toils are not over: that they must now traverse the Pyrenees, to take a terrible vengeance on the Spaniards, on account of their *rebellion*, and on the English for having *polluted* the Spanish soil by their presence. He is said to have spoken with the greatest vehemence and indignation; to have employed his wonted strain of invective and depreciation against our Government and Army; and concluded by saying, that the Imperial Eagles must be restored to the lustre they had so long displayed. Sincerely do we regret that it is not in our power to give the Tyrant's harangue in form as well as in substance. It would be a curious and interesting specimen of the disappointment which corrodes his heart, and of the passions which agitate his soul even to frenzy, on account of the successful resistance of a patriotic people. In consequence of the *Moniteur* giving only the substance, we conclude that BONAPARTE had just received the intelligence of the discomfiture of his vile soldiery in Portugal; and that this grating account occasioned this violent explosion of his irritated feelings. Much are we, however, and the Spaniards, together with the rest of mankind, indebted to him for this candid acknowledgment of his infamous intentions. Ambitious, unrelenting, active, and inexorable as the ruffian is, it is fortunate for the human race, that the vast resources of his mind are counteracted by the ungovernable violence of his passions. Were it not for this irritability, and could his dissimulation, which, on common occasions, is sufficiently profound, keep pace with the versatility of his mind, and the atrocity of his heart, he would be the most dangerous man for the repose and independence of nations that we know of in history. Every poison has its antidote; and he has this uncontroulable, irritable pride, which weakens the pernicious tendency of his daring projects. As he is, he is a character deserving of all the vigilance, energy, foresight, and precaution, which it is in our power to employ against him. He has given his word to take a signal vengeance on Spain, and it is not necessary to recal his treatment of the KINGS of NAPLES and PRUSSIA, of the PRINCE REGENT of PORTUGAL, the ELECTOR of HESSE CASSEL, the DUKE of BRUNSWICK, and of the PRINCE of ORANGE, to remind us that he is in the habit of keeping such promises. He has a Senate of vassals, obsequious, yielding, unprincipled, and unfeeling, such as he himself could have wished to call them from the worst and basest of mankind. From this vile remnant of the most worthless individuals of the several factions which figured during the Revolution, he has no resistance to apprehend. This callous indifference to the interests of their country and the sufferings of Europe, the same renunciation of self-will and degradation of moral feelings, are as prevalent among the higher Officers of the army, the Magistrates, the Prefects, as in the Senate. They are all submissive instruments of his wildest ambition, as long as it is in his power to gratify their rapacity, or favour their self-love. It is therefore no matter of astonishment if such fellows sanction a decree, which tears 80,000 young conscripts from their homes and usual occupations, and 80,000 more, and, if required, double and treble that number, to form with their lacerated carcasses a way for an obscure Corsican to the throne of Spain. Despicable, unthinking, and volatile people! How dearly, and deservedly do you now pay the forfeit of the crimes you so wantonly committed during the course of your sanguinary Revolution. From such wretches, bold only in pillage and atrocity, but the crouching slaves of every villain who knew them sufficiently to keep the iron scourge over their backs, it would be madness to expect that they could one day awake to a sense of their degradation and misery. Whenever their Tyrant summons them to scale the Pyrenees, and to carry sword and fire into the habitations of their unoffending neighbours, they will implicitly obey him. It is not the injustice of the aggression they will object to; it is the steel of the Spaniards they will apprehend, should they evince any reluctance on the occasion. On that side we foresee no difficulties, no opposition to the fulfilment of the Usurper's menaces of vengeance and subjugation. If they are to be baffled; if they are to be turned to the confusion and destruction of the Tyrant himself; the means are to be sought in the people of this country, in the energy of our Govern-

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ment, and in the intrepidity of our soldiers. If we have judgment and courage to employ these means to their full extent; if we entrust them to men, not chosen on account of their alliance with this or that particular family, but for their merit, loyalty and services, we have it in our power to oppose an insurmountable barrier to the progress of the enemy beyond the Pyrenees. Let this be effected before we form new projects: We can now, in the present humbled state of the European marine, laugh at the invasion of our shores, and consequently employ our whole regular force in Spain. This is the important and favourable ground to fight on, if we expect a result commensurate to the greatness of our means. We are afraid a very mistaken and ruinous policy may be adopted by sending part of our forces to the western coast of Naples, and another to the Adriatic. If the Italians have courage to shake off the yoke of their oppressors, they will do it without our assistance; it is then time to fly to their aid; but let us not uselessly waste an army of 30,000 men in the Mediterranean, to watch their moment of insurrection. For that purpose the army under Sir JOHN STUART is more than sufficient. Spain is the ground where we should have, if possible, an army of 80,000 men before the first of November. This great force will give an importance to our operations and a respectability to our alliance. It is perfectly indifferent where we beat the French, if we can only do it. The great object of our exertions and our policy is to tear from him a part of his present conquests; to prove thus to Europe the greatness of our resources and the fallacy of his invincibility. It would be perfectly equal if that can be done in Spain or in Naples, with this essential difference; that in the former country we are *certain* of finding a people, who have the will and the courage to co-operate with us. Sincerely do we wish that this were the intention of his Majesty's Ministers. We have been long deceived in our expectations of Austrian, Russian, and Prussian co-operations. Let us begin at last to look to ourselves and to reckon upon our own energy. If the former unite in the noble undertaking their assistance will be acceptable; but we should calculate, as if we had as little to expect from them as from the man in the moon. This is the true secret of national, as well as individual greatness. Good heavens! when we take our resources, our opulence, the magic effects of our institutions, and the acknowledged bravery of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, into consideration, we cannot conceive how pusillanimity could creep into our Councils. If there were a Statesman in this country who could only look beyond the twelve-month, and use the great lever of the press to advantage, he could call forth energies, which would fix our destiny for centuries. Let no half-measures be adopted; let our full strength only be put out; and a result will be produced, which it would be considered as extravagance to pretend to at present. Spain, we repeat it once more, is the theatre on which we can display our means to greatest advantage. The people of that country, animated with the same ardent love of freedom—and the same abhorrence of the common enemy, promise us a greater certainty of active, loyal co-operation, than any other people we know of on the Continent; and if our exertions be proportionate to our resources, moral and physical; if our Statesmen have a particle of the genius of a CHATHAM, a day will burst upon us, not inferior in splendour to those when MARLBOROUGH, our EDWARD and HENRY planted our triumphant standards on the Seine, the Loire, and the Scheld.

The last Dutch Papers speak with confidence of an interview between the *Emperors* ALEXANDER and NAPOLEON at Erfurth, in Upper Saxony; and the latter was daily expected to quit Paris for that purpose. This rumour, however, but ill coincides with the harangue on the parade, in which the Corsican informs his guards that they must hold themselves in readiness to traverse the Pyrenees. To speculate to any certainty on this matter, would be no easy task, when we reflect on the *errors and perverse calculations* of the Cabinets of the Continent. If the event, however, takes place, which it is impossible for us to give credit to, ALEXANDER is one of the weakest and most unreflecting mortals that exist. Had he the baseness or folly to consent to this degrading step about five months ago, he would have never returned to his capital; but the events in Spain have cooled the impetuosity of the Corsican; and when we reflect on the unprincipled character of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, and what a worthy accomplice he would be of BONAPARTE, we have reason to suspect some treachery in the business. Poor deluded Monarch! How deeply is he fallen! What an instructive contrast does he afford, when set in opposition with the brother-in-law he so scandalously endeavours to plunder! The one, with the scanty resources of the poorest Kingdom in Europe, by his perseverance and courage in defiance of the calculations of the Continent, maintains the independence of his country against the united efforts of Russia, Denmark, and France; whilst the descendant of PETER the Great, and the heir of his immense possessions, is as degraded a vassal of BONAPARTE as the most insignificant Member of the Confederacy of the Rhine. Perhaps the shock he may receive, in consequence of the capture of his two fleets in the Tagus and the Baltic, may open his eyes to the ruinous tendency of the present war. Sincerely is the unfortunate Monarch to be pitied, and still more so the people, whose interests he so unworthily sacrifices to the views of a Foreign Usurper.

INTERESTING DISPATCHES FROM LISBON.

THE FRENCH NOT PERMITTED TO CARRY OFF THEIR PLUNDER.

Dispatches were on Thursday received by Government, from our Naval and Military Commanders at Lisbon, dated the 18th instant. We understand that the embarkation of the first division of the French troops, consisting of about 7000 men, had taken place, agreeably to the terms of the Convention, and that some British regiments then occupied the Citadel of Lisbon. Great disputes had taken place with respect to the meaning of that article of the Convention which regards property. General Junot insisted that he had a right to carry off whatever had been in his power while he commanded at Lisbon; whilst the British General contended, that he was not to carry away any species of plunder whatever. General Beresford and Lord Proby, on the one part, and General Kellermann on the other, had been appointed to superintend the execution of the Convention; and a Committee was at the same time appointed for the purpose of ascertaining every particular article of plunder, and restoring it to the rightful owners.

On the 10th, the Generals appointed to superintend the execution of the Convention, in order to satisfy the minds of the Portuguese upon the subject of the property, issued the following

PROCLAMATION,

BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH COMMISSIONERS, FOR BRINGING CARRIED INTO EFFECT THE CONVENTION, AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE RESPECTIVE COMMANDERS IN CHIEF:—

"For the fulfilment of the stipulations made in the Convention agreed upon for the evacuation of Portugal by the French

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Army. That property of every kind confiscated, or seized, from the subjects, or other persons residing in Portugal, whether of the Royal Palace, Royal and Public Libraries, and Museums, and from Individuals that are still existing in Portugal, should be restored:—We, the Commissioners for seeing carried into execution the said Treaty, as his Excellency the Commander of the French army has already notified to his army, think it also right to make public the same for the information of all concerned, and for facilitating the restitution, or the receiving back such property, we have judged expedient to appoint a Committee of three persons, viz. Lieutenant-Col. Trant, O. St. Antonio Rodrigues de Oleveira, and Mr. Dubliur, Commissaire des Guerres, to meet at No. 8, Cargo de Loretto, who are appointed to receive, enquire into, and judge of all reclamations on this head, and whose orders for the restitution of property, to whomsoever addressed, are to be obeyed. And it is directed that keepers shall have charge of sequestrated or seized property in every house to which it may have been removed, to assure the conservation of objects or moveables transported from royal or public houses, to others, for the use or convenience of such General, Administrator, or other subject of the French army. These keepers will mark the description of all *meubles* with the name of the owners, and be accountable for whatever is therein, and they will be delivered only on legal proof of ownership, to the possessors of such articles as above described, who will transmit to this Committee a return of what each may have in his possession of the property designated. And all persons may with safety apply to this Tribunal. We think it necessary also to make known to whom it may concern, that any purchase made of articles taken from the public arsenals or stores since the 30th of August, or whatever shall, on trial, be proved to have been illegally sold or disposed of at any time, even previous to the 30th of August, shall be null and void, the articles seized and the persons purchasing subject to what the law may further direct. The Committee assembled to receive reclamations, and facilitate the restitution of property, hold its sittings at the house of St. Antonio Rodrigues de Oliveira, No. 8, Cargo de Loretto.

"*W. C. Beresford, Maj.-General.*
Proby, Lieutenant-Colonel,
British Commissioners."

"*Le General Kellermann,*
Le Commissaire Française pour l'execution de la Convention, du 30 Aout."

"*Lisbon, 10th Sept.* 1808."

The following private letters are important:

"*Camp at Casse, near Lisbon, Sept.* 10.

"Of the result of our campaign in Portugal you have been already of course informed. But I must acquaint you with a good thing which happened yesterday. Junot had allowed his Generals and Officers to plunder Lisbon—in consequence of this permission, the Bishop's Palace, the Public Offices, and the Churches, were exposed to the most open and barefaced pillage, *after* the Convention had been signed with the British Commander. The Magistrates of Lisbon and the principal persons preferred a complaint to the Commander in Chief of the British forces. About eight thousand French had already embarked, but Junot was still in Lisbon.—The British Commander instantly sent an order to him to cause every thing to be restored that had been taken from the Portuguese *previously* to the capitulation and down to yesterday.—How astonished the French were, who thought they should carry off every thing quietly, I leave you to judge—Junot and his Generals and Officers are in the greatest rage, but it will avail them nothing. A Military Committee has been appointed, to which all the property plundered, whether Portuguese or English, is to be delivered. The amount will, it is said, be immense—some say a million or two sterling."

"Lisbon, Sept. 11, 1808.—Nothing can surpass the indignation and surprise of the inhabitants at seeing the unaccountable posture of things in the Tagus, where the English, the Portuguese, the French, the Spanish, and the Russian flags are all seen flying together! Sir Charles Cotton, when he came over the bar, placed his fleet about two miles below Belem fort. The French ships and the Russian fleet are anchored about a mile above the fort. The Spanish prisoners who were released from the hulks, are encamped on the southern side of the river. The ill-blood that has been produced by seeing the first detachment of the French carry on board their plunder with them, has produced many murders. Officers, either French or English, are careful of walking alone, or venturing out at night. Several of the French have been dispatched, and it requires the utmost vigilance to prevent insurrection. There is a report that the French will not be able to carry with them any part of their captures. They are now trying to convert into articles that will stand water. They have been actually buying from the English Officers English horses at 100 guineas a piece, to carry with them. It is said that the French to be carried away will amount to near 25,000 souls, and transports for all this body must be found. There is a rumour that they have committed great depredations since the Convention was signed—but I cannot discover this to be the case. The clamour and the fury of the people however is at the height."

Several private letters state, that Junot had demanded tonnage for 21,000 men, of which number 10,000 horse. Our brave army, as might naturally be expected, was by no means satisfied with the Convention; and these distinguished heroes could not help regretting that such inadequate justice had been done to their splendid victories.

It was on the 14th that our troops entered Lisbon. On the following day, Rear-Admiral Tyler, with the Barfleur, Conqueror, Alfred, Donegal, Hercule, Elizabeth, and Ruby sailed from Lisbon with the whole of the Russian fleet for Spithead, except one ship, which was left in the Tagus to undergo some repairs. The following letter gives some particulars:—

"Portsmouth, Sept. 29.—Arrived the Podargus, 18, Captain Hellard, from Lisbon; she brings information that the Convention made by Sir Hew Dalrymple was carried into effect. The first division of Junot's army were embarked, and laying at anchor outside of the Castle (Belem) ready to sail. The Barfleur 98, Rear-Admiral Tyler, Capt. M'Leod; Conqueror, 74, Capt. Fellowes; Alfred, 74, Capt. Bligh; Donegal, 80, Capt. Malcolm; Hercule, 74, Hon. Capt. Colville; Elizabeth, 74, Hon. Capt. Curzon; and Ruby, 64, Captain Draper, sailed from the Tagus on the 12th instant, in charge of the Russian fleet for England, having only one of them three.—The British troops were in possession of Lisbon two days before the Podargus sailed, which was on the 13th."

We have received a private letter from Lisbon, which states, that the publication of the Proclamation signed by Generals Beresford and Kellermann, has created the utmost discontent in the French army. General Junot in particular was perfectly enraged at the loss of his plunder, and has issued a formal protest against the interpretation which General Kellermann has put on the Convention. On the other hand, Kellermann contends that the interpretation was correct, but says he did not intend that the Proclamation should be published, as it will ruin him in the estimation of the French Army.

It appears certain, that Marshal Lannes has gone to meet his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in order to receive his Majesty on the confines of his Empire, and conduct him to Erfurth, where the two Emperors of France and Russia are to have a meeting. All the Princes composing the Confederation of the Rhine are, it is said, making great preparations to set out to Erfurth, whose, it is supposed, his Majesty the Emperor of the French will spend some days. Already 500 men of the French Imperial Guards arrived at Mentz on the 14th ult: having been forwarded in carriages.

Last Wednesday the Swedish Ambassador introduced Lieut.-Colonel Gyllenskold to his Majesty. This distinguished Officer, who is his Swedish Majesty's First Adjutant of the Navy, was the bearer of the flag taken by Admiral Hood from the Russian ship Sevolod, of 74. He also delivered to his Majesty a letter written by the King of Sweden, with which his Majesty seemed highly pleased. We understand it contained, among other things, a request that his Majesty would grant permission to his brave Officers to receive such tokens of the esteem of that Monarch as he felt himself bound to offer them.

The Cork Expedition, under the command of Sir David Baird, together with the troops which are to meet him at Falmouth, is, we believe, decidedly destined for Italy; the great part of the army now in Portugal goes to Spain, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore. A Commissary was sent to Corunna, about a fortnight ago, to make the necessary provisions for from thirty to forty thousand infantry, and five or six thousand cavalry. This is certainly one of the most important, and at the same

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time one of the most delicate, commands that ever was entrusted to an officer.

The following regiments are under orders for immediate embarkation :—The 7th Hussars (Lord Paget's); the 10th, or Prince's Own; the 11th and 12th Light Dragoons; the 15th Hussars; and the 16th Light Dragoons.

The transports with the troops from the Downs have arrived at Falmouth, where it is hoped they have, before this, been joined by the Expedition from Cork.

The Order of Government to the Transport Office, respecting the conveyance of the French prisoners in Portugal, mentions their number to be 24,800 men.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York was summoned to attend the consultation of Ministers, upon the question of recalling Sir Hew Dalrymple. Upon being informed of the subject of discussion, it is said, his Royal Highness politely declined to interfere. He had a respect, he said, for the private character of that Officer; but as he had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with his appointment to the command in Portugal, a measure of which he knew nothing until it had actually taken place, he could not now meddle in the business.

Generals Dalrymple and Whitelocke were for some time closely connected as Governor and Deputy Governor of Guernsey.

The dispatch of Sir Hew Dalrymple, which accompanied the Convention, gives a reference to the bearer, Captain Dalrymple, for explanations. It is said that when Captain Dalrymple was called in by the Cabinet Council, to give those explanations, he burst into tears, and retired after some ineffectual attempts to force himself to speak.

Sir Hew Dalrymple is shortly expected from Portugal. Sir H. Burrard takes the command of the army, *pro tempore*. The Duke of York is expected to take the command of the forces in that country.

By the Cuckoo schooner, which has arrived at Plymouth from Gijon, letters have been received from Madrid of the 9th; from Valladolid of the 13th, and from Gijon of the 16th ult. It appears that the Spanish armies are rapidly concentrating themselves, for the purpose of driving the French from the strong positions they occupy behind the Ebro. According to the last accounts, General Blake had reached his position at Reynosa, and was going to occupy Biscay and Guipuscoa, assisted by the Asturian army. General Cuesta was marching to support his right. General Castanos had left Madrid with his cavalry, and was going to Burgos; his infantry were advancing to Sorreia. General Llamas was marching to join General Palafox. The French under Moncey had attempted to surprize General Palafox at Tudela, but he effected his retreat to Saragossa, upon which the French changed their route, and directed their march towards General Blake.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rainy, of the 1st battalion of the 60th regiment of foot, has been lately tried by a Court-Martial at Kingston, Jamaica, on several charges of misconduct in respect to regimental business, and sentenced to be cashiered.

Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when Capt. Tweedale was sworn into the command of the ship Perseverance, consigned to Madras and China.—The Court adjourned at six o'clock till Wednesday next.

The Lord Mayor has appointed an especial Court of Common Council to be held at the Guildhall, at twelve o'clock on Tuesday next, to consider of an Address to his Majesty, for an inquiry into the cause of the late disgraceful Convention in Portugal.

Among the articles saved from the effects of the fire which destroyed Covent-Garden Theatre, not the least remarkable is the Cap of Liberty, which used to be suspended over the Head of the Chairman of the Beef-steak Club. This curious relic, which was presented to the Club by the celebrated John Wilkes, was dug out of the ruins yesterday sennight, without having received the slightest injury. A very large gridiron, belonging to the Club, and which is nearly a century old, has also been recovered.

Friday afternoon four waggons loaded with dollars, set out from the Bank to Portsmouth, to be shipped for Spain; they were escorted by a party of the Life Guards.

Some years since Mrs. Jordan was playing at Margate Theatre, with a new performer, an Irishman, and when he was to have kissed her, she turned her head so as to present her ear. "Och, by Jasus, then," exclaimed the Hibernian, "I'll be d—mn'd if I kiss you at all—if you won't let me play my part as a man should—you may do it all yourself." And with this he walked off amidst a roar of laughter.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived in town from Windsor, at the Queen's Palace, where he was received by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge, and Cumberland.

At two o'clock his Majesty held a private Levee.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty :—

The Earl of Portarlington, on his promotion to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Regiment of Foot; Sir Robert Barlow, on his appointment to be Commissary of Chatham; Colonel Lieut. Britto, of the Portuguese Royal Navy; Capt.-Lieut. Pinto, of the Portuguese Royal Navy; Mr. Mariens, Commissary; Captain Schomberg, Commissary of the Royal Navy; and Sir Francis Heartwell, on his appointment to be Deputy Commissioner of the Navy; the Marquis de la Romana; Gen. Adrian Facombe; Colonel Josef O'Donnell; Admiral Apodaca; Capt. de la Lorenzo; Viscount Materosa; Captain Chambers; Count Belcimo, &c. &c.

His Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council, and gave audience to the Duke of Portland, and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR THE PRESENT MONTH.

The unfavourable weather which has marked some part of the last month, has called forth somewhat earlier than usual the silk pelisse, which, with those of shawl muslin, lined with sarsenet of agreeably contrasted shades, are very well adapted as a shelter from the chills of autumn. These pelisses are usually worn with turbans, or small French poke bonnets, formed of the same material; as also with bonnets of straw, of the complete cottage form, with bands and tufts of folded sarsenet, or silk handkerchiefs of orange and green, or purple and amber shot. Black French chips of the jockey form, with a small bunch of variegated chinaster in front, display much novelty and animation. Gipsy hats are still seen in the morning ramble, or in the stroll on the sea-beach; but they give place, in point of novelty and comfort, to the palm bonnet, of figured sarsenet, which is edged with a deep lace, and formed so as totally to obscure the countenance, except quite in front. In full dress, coloured crape over white satin, or white with painted borders in fruit, or embroidered in autumnal flowers, are very much esteemed. The Polonese vest, and Turkish robe, are remarkable for grace and elegance in this species of costume.—The former is a revived habit, and is particularly calculated to display to advantage a tall and graceful figure. The Turkish robe differs little from what has been often exhibited, except that the sleeves (which are large and full) now meet, in the true Eastern style, the bend of the arm in front, and hanging long, are sloped to a point considerably below the elbow behind; it is also confined with a broad Turkish girdle, fastened in front with three clasps of gold, silver, or jewellery. These robes are chiefly composed of crape, tissue, imperial gauze, or muslin, and variously bordered in gold, silver, chenille, or coloured silks. Dresses of coloured gossamer net, worn over white sarsenet or satin, have a sort of silvery rainbow-lustre, and are remarkable for delicacy and beauty.

The face hoods and tippets are an exceedingly elegant article, and so unique in themselves, that they never can become offensively general. The Pilgrim's hat and mantle, comprising much simplicity and novelty, and when formed of velvet, or Georgian cloth, must be found a very appropriate, and will doubtless become a very fashionable winter article. The Brazilian calf, and *emigrée* cloak, with the Minerva helmet, are ornaments of considerable elegance; but are best adapted to the carriage costume.

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CITY AFFAIRS.

Tuesday, the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised half an assize, or 1d. in the Peck Loaf:—the Quartern Loaf Wheaten, 14½d. and Household, 13½d.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

Wednesday, according to annual custom, the Sheriffs Elect of London and Middlesex, Mr. Alderman Smith, and Mr. Alderman Hunter, proceeded in full state to Guildhall, to be sworn to the faithful discharge of the important duties of their high office.

The equipages of these gentlemen exhibited on this occasion are very elegant. Their liveries are nearly the same, blue and scarlet, profusely ornamented with very rich gold lace.

Mr. Alderman Smith's carriage is of a deep Maroon colour, tastefully embellished with wreaths of flowers in relief, and the panels surmounted with rich festoons of gold chain. On the body of the carriage the Arms of the City of London, of the Ironmonger's Company, and of the Alderman's family, are painted with equal taste and judgment, and in a superb border to the whole are introduced the arms of Great Britain and Spain with the appropriate crests, military trophies, and other elegant and emblematical devices. On the top of the carriage are gilt crests of the City of London, and the worthy Alderman; and the upper part of the body being compleatly glazed, discover, an elegant lining, with rich yellow silk curtains, very handsomely trimmed, and tastefully festooned, exhibiting a *tout-ensemble* at once grand and magnificent.

Mr. Alderman Hunter's carriage, equally chaste and magnificent, combines with the splendid elegance of grandeur, the purity of correct taste; the paintings are the work of the choicest masters of the art. The body is of a bright yellow, studded with gold stars, and covered with a rich net work of gold. On an elegant scroll of deep Maroon colour, are painted in relief the Arms of the City of London, of the Merchant Taylors Company, and of the Hunter family. The whole surmounted with a beautiful border of the same colour, with the scroll, on which are painted in relief the Arms of the City of London, encircled with branches of oak, and an elegant emblematical device, representing the full length figure of a British Sailor, waving the Union Flag over the Arms of Great Britain and Spain, illustrative of the happy union in which the two nations are now engaged. The harness of each carriage is of corresponding elegance, very richly gilt.

Friday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Body Corporate of the City of London, took water at Blackfriars-bridge in their barges, and proceeded with Messrs. Smith and Hunter, the new Sheriffs, to Westminster. The barges were decorated with flags, and the aquatic scene was highly interesting. The civic party landed at Old Palace Yard at two o'clock, and having formed in procession with the city pageantry, walked to the Court of Exchequer, where the Sheriffs were presented to the Cursitor Baron.

The Recorder, J. Sylvester, Esq. made an appropriate speech upon the occasion. He described the new Sheriffs to be perfectly qualified for their important situation. Their commercial pursuits enabled them to protect the rights and privileges of the citizens, and their well known loyalty would prove a *polar star* to direct them in preserving the principles of the constitution. He also extolled the conduct of the late Sheriffs, and mentioned the vote of thanks to them on a recent occasion. After some preliminary business, the Sheriffs performed the ancient ceremony of cleaving the billet and of counting the hob-nails. The procession then returned by water to Blackfriars; after which the Lord Mayor, &c. dined with the Sheriffs at the London Tavern.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Thursday, after an appropriate Sermon preached by the Lord Mayor's Chaplain, a Common Hall was held, for the Election of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, when the names of the Aldermen next in rotation were respectively put up, viz. Charles Flower and Thomas Smith, Esqrs.; Sir Matthew Bloxam, Knt. George Scholey, William Domville, and Christopher Smith, Esqrs.; and it appearing that Charles Flower and Thomas Smith, Esqrs. had the majority, they were returned accordingly to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen then sitting, for their choice of one of them to be Lord Mayor, which upon scrutiny, fell upon Mr. Alderman Flower, who was accordingly declared duly elected.

On being invested with the Chain, in the usual form, the Lord Mayor Elect came forward and addressed the Livery nearly in the following words:—

"GENTLEMEN OF THE LIVERY,—Permit me to return you my most grateful thanks for the very great honour you have this day conferred upon me by electing me Chief Magistrate of the first city in the world.

"Be assured, Gentlemen, my first object shall be to protect the rights and previleges of my fellow-citizens; and I have no doubt that, by a steady attention, and with the assistance of my brethren the Aldermen, I shall be enabled to discharge the duties of the office to your satisfaction. I am well aware of the great necessity there is, in this arduous undertaking, of punctuality and diligence in my attendence, and zeal and impartiality in the exercise of its various duties. You may rest assured, Gentlemen, of my devotion to its service, and of my full determination to promote the welfare and preserve the tranquillity of this Metropolis; and if in the course of the year I should have the good fortune of announcing to you the joyful tidings of a glorious and honourable peace, I shall be highly gratified, but, rather than have it on any other terms, I am ready to spill my last drop of blood in defence of my beloved Sovereign and our glorious Constitution.

Mr. Quin, in a neat speech, proposed a Vote of Thanks to the late Sheriffs, for their constant attendance to their duty while in office, and their constant attendance to the prisoners who had been under their care. The motion was seconded by Mr. Marriott, and carried unanimously. Mr. Waithman moved for its publication in all the Newspapers, which was carried, and the Hall was closed.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. VIII.

Ah! how unlike was he to city priest,
With 'kerchief white and smartly powder'd hair,
Who does the ears of simpering ladies feast,
And minces ev'ry word with nicest care,
And brings from theatre each phrase genteel,
Till nymphs delighted, him, so sweet, declare
The prettiest Preacher, who at once can steal
Their hearts, and wake both mortal love and holy zeal!

Dr. Biblaze's Poems.

REV. JAMES MOORE, LL.B.

EXPERIENCE, amongst all its disadvantages, instructs us to limit our expectations; and I am, therefore, not sanguine enough to hope that any strictures of mine will effect all the good they are designed to accomplish. The managers of the FOUNDLING CHAPEL seem inaccessible to remonstrance, and indifferent to reproof. They, I fear, are incorrigible. Women are still electrified by their system of singing; and men, who cannot be supposed insensible to the melody of anthems, listen to it in astonishment, and even elevate their children, as if it were to see a punch or a cascade, to contemplate the wondrous feats of "two practiced singers." While any respectable portion of the public continues to countenance this deviation from every thing that is decent in religious worship, the voice of an individual, however forcibly raised against it, is heard in vain.

I have before described this chapel as one of our SUNDAY THEATRES. Having considered the music of the place, it will doubtless be expected that I am, if the simile may be allowed, to give some account of the principal actors. Most critics begin with the stage, I have pursued a different practice, but it is not, I trust, too late for me to escape from the orchestra.

The Rev. James Moore, one of the Evening Preachers at the Foundling Chapel, was originally entered of Magdalen College, Cambridge. He is now alternate Morning Minister at Bedford and Portman Chapels, Lecturer of St. Clement Danes, and an Evening Preacher at Margaret Chapel, near Cavendish Square. His celebrity entitles him to notice, and his station exposes him to criticism.

Anecdotes are rumoured concerning this gentleman, to which I must attach little credit; and some particulars are related of him, on which I could feel no pleasure in expatiating. His career has, however, been rather irregular. Owing to an eccentricity common to youth, he was attracted by the charms of theatrical entertainments, and, at an early period of life, quitting his College, he joined

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the Norwich Company, with which he continued about three years. Whether, as his enemies affirm, Mr. Moore really purposed to take up the histrionic profession, is not for me to judge. As a candidate for clerical honours, his conduct appears to have been in this instance seriously reprehensible. He experienced much difficulty in returning to those sacred pursuits which he seemed to have abandoned; and, what is infinitely to be regretted, doubts have since been entertained, however groundlessly, even of his sincerity. Let him sedulously efface all impressions unfavourable to his own character, and injurious to the great cause in which he is now engaged. Purity of life, soundness of doctrine, and energy of exertion, furnish the best defence that christian teachers can oppose to the accusations of their adversaries. It is not enough if the minister of religion stands chargeable with no positive improprieties. He must not content himself with negative holiness. He must rise above even the imagination of evil imputations. He must not only be unimpeached, but unsuspected; not only guiltless, but spotless.

Mr. Moore, I believe, is indebted for much of his publicity to the Rev. Mr. Haslewood, a gentleman at whom I lately glanced. Mr. Haslewood, indeed, is of importance in this metropolis. He is commonly of importance, as one of those who trade in chapels; and, considered as the earliest and most efficient friend of Mr. Moore, he demands mention in this place. The *traffic in chapels*, to which I have incidentally adverted, is carried on to such an extent as to have become one of the most lucrative branches of commerce. There is now as much of religious as of mercantile speculation. Churchmen and methodists are almost equally competitors in the market of piety. Each of the parties erect, or purchase, religious edifices; but, actuated by motives as prudential as praiseworthy, they both contrive, while consulting the good of souls, to have constantly reference to "those things which are necessary as well for the body as the soul." Wise in their generation, while they manage the affairs relating to another world, they have respect to the chief concern of the world in which they at present exist.

Placed in situations propitious to the display of his talents, Mr. Moore was soon ranked among the fashionable divines of the age. He had also the fortune to attract the Committee of the Foundling, who, anxious to secure what they considered to be a superior acquisition to their chapel, engaged with Mr. Moore, under circumstances manifesting the most uncommon liberality on their part, as an alternate Evening Preacher. I do not say their selection was infelicitous; but I will assert, that the object of it is in the possession only of factitious popularity.

Mr. Moore has committed to the world "A Sermon preached, on Tuesday, January 3, 1804, at the Presentation of Colours, by the Countess of Harrington, as representative of Her Majesty, to the Queen's Royal Regiment of Volunteers," &c. &c. The author, it appears, was Honorary Chaplain to this Volunteer Regiment, which circumstance, most unfortunately for his literary reputation, compelled the Corps to do him the honour of requesting him to print what he had preached. If any judgment is to be formed of his abilities, from this *address*, for I cannot dignify it with the title of *sermon*, to his countrymen, Mr. Moore has nothing to apprehend from criticism——but its neglect. . . . . .

Public speakers often owe so much of their success to their *manner*, that the *matter* of their discourses remains wholly uninvestigated. This inattention, however, especially as it affects the pulpit, is most devoutly to be deprecated. While such solicitude is constantly shewn as to the *delivery* of sermons, let us not always forget the *materials* of which they happen to be composed.

Mr. Moore is a polite preacher. His style is florid and diffuse, his voice accurately regulated, his person rather prepossessing, his dress calculated to display his personal graces, and his action studied. He is throughout artificial. He enters the pulpit with all imaginable decorum; when he prays, he turns up his eyes just far enough to allow them to descend with occasional gracefulness; when he preaches, he theatrically endeavours to suit the action to the word, and, sometimes, the word to the action. He, however, has his awkwardnesses. Eager to be animated, he has the appearance of prancing round in his pulpit; and he addresses himself too much to the galleries. He scarcely notices the audience beneath him. Such is Mr. Moore——theatric in his tones and gesticulation, superficial in his attainments, and, of course, ineffectual as to the higher purposes of divinity.

England does not want frivolous preachers; and the times, the awfully eventful times in which we live, require divines of far different characters! When "judgments" the most calamitous "are abroad in the earth," if the people are to "learn righteousness," it must be from the lips of those who "minister in holy things." Alas! *who* are, *what* are, too many of those who still serve at our altars! How few pastors will be able to render up faithful account to the great "Shepherd of Souls;" each severally exclaiming, with almost unutterable transport, in that last and dreadful day,——"Lo! here am I, and those whom thou hast given me!" Let us not trifle with the sacerdotal office. It is a terrible trust, an everlasting responsibility, which preachers assume and incur. Either they are the most honourable, or they are the most deplorable, of men. If they are not the objects of our highest veneration, they must become the subjects of our most perfect detestation. The priesthood, I fear, is regarded too much as a profession only. Professional in some respects it certainly may be termed; but he who goes to a pulpit as to a desk, to a church as to a counter, or who enters into orders as he would into the army, such a one, whosoever he is, would do well to interrogate and examine himself thoroughly. Should this course of reflection seem severe, let it be remembered that circumstances demand severity.

ONESIMUS.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Tuesday last a *fashionable* play, entitled *The Mysterious Bride*, exactly suited to the present taste, and supported by the kindness of the Managers, and a *judicious* audience, during three representations last season, was acted before one of those *unfashionable* and *tasteless* assemblies of REASONABLE beings, who find no wit in Mr. Dibdin's puns, no probability in Mr. Reynold's plots, no interest in Mr. Hook's melodramas, and no novelty in Mr. Kelly's music. The consequences were such as might be expected, hissing loud and long. The author, Mr. Skeffington, of fashionable celebrity, who never thought (grounding his opinion on the experience of the past) that so many sensible people should meet together in a play-house, had in a frolicsome humour seized his painting brushes, and applying them to paper traced a hasty sketch, and fancied he had depicted men and manners with more than Shakespearian accuracy. This sketch was admired by our wise managers, badly performed by our most indifferent actors, Raymond, De Camp, and the charming Mrs. H. Siddons excepted, and on Tuesday last, hissed most heroically by all the men of sense, perhaps, which this metropolis contains. We say *heroically*, for there is something bold in daring to oppose folly, in such an age as ours, when it is grown a giant, which none but adventurous knight-errants can assail, with seldom any chance of conquering. The plot of this play is wild and extravagant, evidently taken from some bad imitation of Mrs. Ratcliff's romances, or pillaged from the French. The language possesses neither strength nor elegance: humour and wit, if present, were so disguised that the quickest eye could not trace them out, and the interest, which ought to have consisted in the mystery, was by its developement in the beginning of the first act, totally annihilated.

However undeserving of public applause we conceive Mr. Skeffington's play to have been, we must own that the treatment which it experienced from some of the performers was shameful, and calculated to obliterate its merits if it had any.——Mrs. Harlowe, conscious perhaps that she was misplaced in a fine lady's part, and desirous to give more dignity to her delivery, resolved to imitate a preacher at a Quakers' meeting, and left a solemn pause between every syllable she pronounced,

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as thus: "What-can-de—lay his re—turn," which rendered her most serious speeches ludicrous. Mr. H. Siddons's pauses were of a different nature: they generally occurred when his conductor had finished what he had to say, and lasted till the loud voice of the prompter recalled his wandering memory. Mr. Putnam's, though not quite so frequent, proved more fatal, for his last continued so long, that it outlived the patience of the audience, who by a tremendous discharge of hisses and offs, drowned the assisting accents of the prompter, and compelled the curtain to fall.

In a few minutes Mr. Russell made his appearance to speak the epilogue. But neither his usual grin of unmeaning satisfaction, nor the display of his white teeth could pacify the audience. His countenance, at last, and we really believe for the first time on the stage, assumed a serious appearance, and an expression very different from coxcombical vanity. After some fruitless endeavours to be heard, he wisely retired in compliance to the reiterated commands of an irritated public.

A Magician, yclept Elliston, armed with more power, and commanding more spirits than *Prospero* in his enchanted Island, no sooner came forward to speak the prologue to *The Three and the Deuce*, than the mighty storm of discontent instantly subsided. During the course of this excellent afterpiece, in which he continued to prove himself far superior to all the comedians on all our country and London stages, the most perfect good humour reigned throughout the assembly, and loud bursts of applause and laughter alone disturbed the peace of the evening.

We rejoice to see that the spark of taste and judicious severity which flashed forth on Tuesday last among the audience that crowded Drury Lane, was not a fleeting gleam of light extinguished as soon as perceived. It blazed anew with increased splendour on Thursday night, in the same house, when *The Fortune Teller*, a musical After-piece, was acted for the first time. Should it continue to display itself so appropriately, we may hope that in a short time managers will prefer real sense, genuine wit, morality, and interest, to the nonsense in the plays which they bring forward, and that the reproach of degeneracy will *then* be hurled against our stage, only by ill-founded dissatisfaction, and disappointed imbecility.

The plot of the *Fortune Teller* is uninteresting and improbable. A young lady of fortune falls in love with a soldier, wins his affections under the garb of a person little above him in the scale of rank, and thus disguised, hires a lodging in his father's cottage, where his sister also lives, and which is situated on her own estate, 'till then left to the care of an ambitious and unjust steward. There, learning that her soldier is coming with his regiment in the neighbourhood, she disguises herself as a fortune teller, meets him on his way, and tells him that he is born to be rich; mentions the name of *Emma*, under which he had known her, as that of his future wife, and leaves him in astonishment. She then writes to her steward that she intends to repair to her country seat that same evening. He gives directions to his son (a country booby whom he had sent in vain to London to quicken his wit), to put on his new suit of clothes, and exert all his faculties to please her, and try to obtain her hand. Instead of obeying his father's injunctions, the young man gets drunk, seeks the soldier's sister in her own cottage, and, whilst running after her to kiss her, is locked up in a room by her cunning. The lady reaches her mansion; the steward looks in vain for his son, and sets out to seek him at night, with a servant. They hear him breaking a door, and meeting him, lead him home still intoxicated. The soldier returns, and, with his sister, repairs to the lady of the manor, to complain of the steward's son's behaviour. There they find the latter in a new suit of clothes, cursing the tightness of his boots, and trying to recover from the embarrassment in which his introduction to his lady had plunged him. The soldier knows his *Emma*, who, we suppose, declares her intention of marrying him, for the hissings which we had long expected, at last burst forth with ten-fold loudness. The repeated cries of off! off! thundered incessantly till the curtain dropped, and the unabated tumult prevented us from hearing whether it had been announced a second time for representation.

The only claim which this after piece laid to public approbation, was its music. Some of the songs were very pretty, but could boast little novelty. Three of them brought French tunes to our remembrance too powerfully not to convince us we had heard them in their native land, and that they had been slily imported here by Mr. Reeve. Mrs. Mountain sang delightfully, as well as Mrs. Bland. Mr. Bannister, Mr. Mathews, Wewitzer, and Penley, exerted all their abilities in support of this after-piece; but to the honour of the public be it said, that the display of so much talent, however brilliant, did not dazzle their eyes, and blind them to the imperfections of the piece. The author, whoever he be, cannot lay his condemnation to the charge of the performers. Had his plot been novel, the incidents interesting, the language, if not elegant, at least good, he might have experienced a different fate. In the present case, it is the rider who could not keep his seat through his total ignorance of horsemanship, and not his beast that fell through stubbornness or restiveness.

KING'S THEATRE.

Last Monday evening, the Covent-garden Company made their appearance at this Theatre. The house was filled rather than crowded; and although the boxes had been dismantled of their drapery, so as in a great measure to connect the company in each circle, the house did not, and perhaps from the very nakedness consequent upon this disrobing what was never intended to be disrobed, assume that brilliancy which it might have been expected to display. The performances were ushered in by the tune of '*God save the King*', which was played while the whole audience stood; and immediately after this, the curtain rose, when in came Mr. Kemble in a Court-dress, and made an introductory speech, of which the following is the substance:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"I know not how to express the very sincere feelings with which I stand before you upon the present occasion; and I am equally ignorant how to thank you for the very flattering marks of your favour, with which I am now, and have long been, honoured. I feel I shall not be able to state, in the collected manner I could wish, the object for which I at present stand before you; and I beg you to impute that failure to any other cause, than a want of respect to those whom I have the honour of addressing.

"Ladies and Gentlemen—Immediately after the late destruction of the Theatre Royal in Covent-garden, I trust the Proprietors paid that humane attention to its workmen and dependents to which they were justly entitled: and I also trust they have lost no time in preparing to resume their share of contribution to the amusements of this Metropolis, by engaging and fitting up for your reception the house in which we are now assembled. We have, however, to ask great indulgences at your hands: and we must be forgiven if we do not represent the productions of our Poets with all those illusions of scenery, habits, and decorations, which the Proprietors formerly spared no expence to provide, and no occasion to bring forward. In the Theatre of the Italian Opera, to which we have been compelled to have recourse, we are naturally not so well provided to give life to the works of our native Poets; and we must make large drafts upon your indulgence. Permit me, however, to state, that we shall make daily progress in bettering our present provision, and shall immediately set about to erect a new Theatre, such as we think will be worthy of the Metropolis where it is situated, and in which we hope to be able to receive you by next September."

The performance followed, and only proved how unfit so large a Theatre is for the representation of any thing worth hearing.

FAILURE IN THE CITY.

Wednesday one of the greatest failures that has occurred for some time took place at the Stock-Exchange. Messrs. Walsh and Nesbitt declared themselves unable to answer the demands on them. They were the Contractors for the two last Lotteries, for the City Lottery, and were bidders also for the Lottery that was contracted for the other day. The property involved in their failure is immense.

Thursday, Mr. Capel and Mr. Wilson, two gentlemen of great respectability, at the Stock Exchange, waited, at the request of the creditors, on Messrs. Walsh and Nesbitt, at Clapton, when the latter gentleman made a thorough confession of the state of their affairs. Their creditors are chiefly persons in the Stock Exchange, to the amount of more than 200,000*l.* The assets to pay these debts consist chiefly in the houses which fell to the lot of the City Tickets; some few thousand pounds owing by two Noble Lords; 10,000*l.* in the Chamber of the City of London, which was left as a deposit on the third City Lottery, but which is now relinquished; a few thousand pounds owing by persons for Tickets; their own two houses at Clapton, valued at 20,000*l.* and a seat in a certain House, estimated at 3000*l.* amounting in the whole to about 150,000*l.* If the City Houses, valued at 102,000*l.* shall fetch the sum they are estimated at. They also confessed, that about 80 or 70,000*l.* of the Subscribers to the Lottery's money had been expended in what is known by the name of Gobbling Tickets in the late Lottery. What brought

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these Gentlemen in a stoppage at this time, is apprehended to be their having lost the 4th Lottery, and their having the remaining City-Lottery, Exchequer-bills for which they had at this time to complete. They endeavoured to give it up, but the City tied them to their contract.

ENGLISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE

Through some Gentlemen who have just arrived from France, the most affecting accounts have been received of the state of our countrymen, who are prisoners in that country. At Bische, Valenciennes, Arras, Cambray, Verdun, and Sarre Louis, which are the principal depots, there are no less than 8000 English prisoners, who are treated in a manner not only unworthy of the character of a civilized nation, but inconsistent with the feelings which humanity generally preserves even in a savage state. The pay of the seamen, who compose nearly the whole of these prisoners, has been recently reduced from three half pence to three farthings per day, which is a sum obviously inadequate to furnish them with any subsistence fit for the food of man. But the Agents of the Government seem indifferent to the fate of those unhappy beings, or rather perhaps anxious to consign them to the grave. With this view they are confined in subterraneous cells and other noxious places, where, particularly at Bische, Arras, and Sarre Louis, they are daily dying. The treatment of the Officers is somewhat less inhuman. They are divided into classes of ten each, and the whole of each class is rendered responsible for the conduct of each of its members. Thus if one misbehaves or exceeds his parole, the other nine are imprisoned, and can only expect relief or mitigation of rigour through the medium of bribery. This is very well understood, and the terms universally known. An Officer who is imprisoned with several others in a house incapable of affording tolerable accommodation, is told without disguise, that for a louis and a half he may obtain his removal to another house, where the prisoners are less numerous and the accommodation better, and that for another louis he may recover his liberty to walk at large within the boundaries. These bribes go into the pockets of military officers, who have the command of these depots, and who can discriminate with as much accuracy as a London watchman what description of persons are good subjects to be mulcted. Such of the detenues as are known to possess good property or connexions in England are furnished with every thing for which they can afford to pay, or can hold out the prospect of security. But those who are poor are involved in the utmost wretchedness.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE.

	Line	50's.	Frig	Shps	G. B	Tot.
The Downs and North Sea	2	1	12	38	59	132
In the English & Irish Channels	12	1	21	13	45	92
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar	18	1	11	25	3	58
Mediterranean and Passage	20	2	26	16	3	67
Coast of Africa				1	2	3
America and Newfoundland	2	2	12	9	5	30
West Indies and Passage	4	1	11	33	31	80
Jamaica Station	1	2	7	18	8	36
Cape of Good Hope, &c.	7	2	6	8	5	28
East Indies and Passage	6		20	6	4	36
Expeditions, Cruising, &c.			4	1	1	6
Total at Sea	92	12	130	168	166	568
In Port and Fitting	38	4	34	69	64	204
On leave from Foreign Service						
Guard Ships	6	1	3	2	2	14
Hospital, Prison, and Receiving Ships	23	6	12	1	1	53
Total in Commission	164	23	179	240	233	839
In Ordinary	46	13	56	49	15	179
Building	60		15	22	6	103
Total	270	36	250	311	254	1121

The Cæsar, of 84 guns, and the Malta, of 80 guns, have arrived at Plymouth from the Mediterranean. They sailed from [illegible] on the 10th. They left of the former place ten sail of the line. A rumour had reached the squadron, that one of the ships at Toulon had mutinied, which seemed somewhat probable, as one of the squadron was observed to have been warped up the harbour and dismantled.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 30.—The Triton brings word that the India fleet, outward-bound, sailed from the Cape on the 25th June, having taken in troops there. There were four sail of outward-bound Indiamen at St. Helena when they touched; no transports at the Cape when they sailed: the Flora, Clark, was at Algoa Bay, loading wood for the Cape.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A shocking accident happened on Wednesday to Mr. Bilton, a Mealman, at Stowe, near Colebrook, whilst he was returning home from London. Mr. Bilton had purchased a very fine horse at a sale, which turned out to be restive, and in going along Piccadilly the animal took fright at the sounding of a horn; the rider chastising him, he reared, fell over, and killed Mr. B. on the spot, by a fracture on his head. The animal was so stunned, that he lay as dead for some time.

Thursday night between eight and nine o'clock a fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. Burbery, cabinet-maker, in George-street, North Audley-street. The flames in a short time extended to the forge and work place of Mr. Thrupp, a smith, whose premises were adjoining to the former. A vast quantity of mahogany, satin and other valuable wood were destroyed; Mr. Burbery's, and another dwelling-house sustained partial injury.

Friday morning, between five and six o'clock, a fire broke out in the back part of a house situated in Castle-street, Long-acre, and adjoining the top of little St. Martin's-lane. In a few minutes after the bursting forth of the flames, six houses were discovered to be on fire, and no effort whatever could save the furniture they contained, or even the walls, from total destruction. Happily, however, no lives have been lost; the inhabitants made their escape soon after the alarm was given; but many of them have not only lost their furniture, but even had not time to dress themselves before the violence of the flames compelled them to seek their own personal safety. The fire is supposed to have originated in a back apartment of a house in Castle-street, where a sick person resided; and if the wind had been in any other direction, great part of Long-acre must have fallen a sacrifice to the flames, as several extensive coach-manufactories closely adjoin the scene of devastation.

A few days ago, as a fine girl, about nine years old, the only child of Mrs. Jones, of the Rose and Crown, St. Martin's-lane, was crossing the street, she was rode over by a gentleman on horseback, who was riding at full speed; she received so violent a contusion on the head, that no hopes are entertained of her recovery. The Gentleman's name has not as yet been discovered.

Robert Bell and George Ralph Cornett, two sea-faring men, were charged at Bow-street with behaving in a riotous manner in the Coffee-room, at the King's Theatre. Donaldson, a Constable, who attends the Theatre, stated, that near the conclusion of the performance he found the Prisoners in the Coffee-room, adjoining the Boxes, behaving in a very riotous manner, and insulting many persons, which caused a general cry of "Turn them out!" Witness interfered to preserve the peace, when Bell assaulted him, and gave him a violent blow on the face, which cut it, and caused a great effusion of blood. Witness, however, with the assistance of Limbrick, another Officer, secured the Prisoners. Mr Brandon also gave evidence to the Prisoners' violent conduct, who, in excuse, said they were intoxicated at the time. They were ordered to find bail, to answer the complaint of the Constable, and for the riot.

DIED.

Professor Porson.—This Gentleman, who was one of the greatest scholars in Europe, and particularly in knowledge of the Greek language, died on Sunday last, at the London Institution, of which he was Librarian. Unhappily his prudence was not correspondent with his talents, and a devotion to the bottle had gradually been preparing that state of health which was expected to put a period to his life long ago. He was social and entertaining in private life; nor was there the pride of the scholar observable in his general intercourse with society. It is much to be regretted, that his great talents and profound attainments should thus have destroyed, in the meridian of life, a man who might otherwise have been the luminary of literature and science.

At Brighton, the Countess of Shipbrook, relict of Francis, Earl of Shipbrook.

On Sunday last, at Warwick, in her 85th year, Mrs Dorothy Mordaunt, the mother of Sir James Mordaunt, Bart. and aunt to the present Representative for Warwick.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.—Since Monday we have received middling fresh arrivals of Wheat, Barley, and Beans; but there are a good quantity of Oats fresh arrived. What remains very dull, and hardly supports Monday's prices. Barley and Beans have no variation. Our Oat trade still continues very dull, and prices are reduced, since Monday, full 2s. per quarter.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	78 a	90	Wheat	74 a	88
Fine ditto	92 a	95	Fine ditto	82 a	90
Rye (New)	50 a	55	Rye (New)	36 a	40
Barley	40 a	45	Barley	44 a	46
Malt (New)	70 a	80	Malt (New)	75 a	83
White Peas, boilers	130 a	140	White Peas, boilers	130 a	140
Grey Peas	60 a	65	Grey Peas	60 a	64
Beans	64 a	70	Beans	68 a	70
Tick ditto (Old)	62 a	68	Tick ditto	62 a	66
Oats	36 a	38	Oats	29 a	32
Poland ditto	39 a	40	Poland ditto	32 a	34
Rape Seed £40 a £44			Rape Seed £38 a £44		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	— a	80	American Flour	44 a	48
Second ditto	74 a	76	per barrel of 196 lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from Septem. 17 to Septem. 23—Total, 4,798 quarters, from 74s. to 109s.—Average 93s. 6½d. or 8s. 8½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending September 24.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	86	9	Beans	63	2
Rye	54	10	Peas	59	7
Barley	42	9	Oatmeal	54	0
Oats	34	0	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, SEPT. 29.

	£.	s.	£.	s.		£.	s.	£.	s.
Wheat, per ld.	20	0 a	25	0	Oats, per qr.	2	0 a	2	6
Barley, per qr.	2	3 a	2	7	Beans, do.	3	2 a	3	8

Peas £2. 16s. a £3. 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 28th of Sept. 1808, is 1l. 17s. 4d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	POCKETS.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Kent	3	0 a	4	0	Kent	3	19 a	4	10
Sussex	3	0 a	3	15	Sussex	3	15 a	4	0
Essex	3	0 a	3	15	Farnham	5	0 a	6	10

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. James's,	Hay	5	5	0	a 6	16	0	Average	19	6	
	Straw	1	16	0	a 2	0	0		1	16	0
Whitechapel,	Hay	5	8	0	a 6	8	0		5	14	0
	Clover	6	4	0	a 7	7	0		6	15	0
	Straw	1	16	0	a 2	0	0		1	18	0
Smithfield,	Hay	5	5	0	a 6	6	0		5	15	0
	Clover	6	0	0	a 7	7	0		6	10	0
	Straw	1	16	0	a 1	18	0		1	14	0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL.	s. d.	s. d.
			Coarse		
Beef	3 4	6 8	Beef	3 8	6 4
Mutton	4 0	6 8	Mutton	4 4	6 8
Veal	5 0	6 4	Veal	5 0	6 8
Pork	5 0	6 8	Pork	5 4	6 4
Lamb	5 0	6 0	Lamb	4 0	5 4

FRIDAY.—Beasts, - 600—Sheep and Lambs, - 6,300
Calves, - 130—Pigs - - - - - - - - 300

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts,	22	a 23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb.		
Merchants' Backs	19	a 20	per dozen	27	a 32
Dressing Hides	16	a 19	—— 50 a 70lb.	36	a 39
Crop Hides for cutting	20	a 22	—— 80 a 90lb.	30	a 33
Flat Ordinary	16½	a 18	—— heavy	22	a 28
Tanned Horse,	20	a 22	Seals, small	36	a 39
			—— large, p. doz.	160s.	a 168.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 8l. a 26l.

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6	a 2 10	Market Calf each	0	a 11 0
Middling	1 10	a 2 2	Engl. Horse	14 0	a 16 0
Ordinary	1 4	a 1 10	Shearlings	2 0	a 2 0
			Lamb Skins	1 6	a 2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.—Hebburn, 54s. 3d.; Keston, 53s.; Charlotte, 55s. 9d.; Percy, 54s. 3d.; South Hebburn, 53s. 9d.; Tanfield, 50s.; Wall's End, 54s.; Wall's End (Temple's), 56s. 6d.; Wall's End (Bell and Co.), 55s.; Willington, 54s.; Odem, 50s.; Cinders, 52s. 6d.; Eden, 49s. 6d.; Primrose, 50s.

There were 28⅛ Ships sold—Remain unsold 7½.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	71	0 a	72	0	Town Tallow	—	0 a	98	0
Soap, yellow	—	0 a	100	0	Yell. Russia, do.	99	0 a	100	0
—— mottled	—	0 a	110	0	White, do.	—	0 a	94	0
—— curd	—	0 a	116	0	Soap,	—	0 a	94	0
Candles, p. doz.	—	0 a	13	6	Graves	—	0 a	14	0
—— mould, do.	—	0 a	14	6	Good Dregs	—	0 a	14	6

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 10d. Clare, 5s. 8½d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 7½d.—Average 5s. 8½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock				Holiday.		
3 per Cent. Consol.	65⅛ ⅛ ⅛	65⅛ ⅛ ¼	65⅛ ⅛ ⅛	Michaelmas day.	65⅛ 6⅛ 6	66 5⅛ 6
3 per Cent. Reduced						
4 per Cent. Consol.						
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	97⅛	97⅛ ¼ ⅛	97⅛ ⅛ ¼		97⅛ 8	97⅛ 8⅛
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities						
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.					65⅛ ⅛	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	7 11-16⅛	7⅛ 11-16	7⅛ 11-16			
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock						
Do. Bonds	2, 1 dis.	1, 2 dis.	2, 3 dis.		1 dis.	P. 1 dis.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	2dis. 2pm	1pm. 1dis	1pm. 2dis		P. 2 pm.	P. 3 pm.
Lottery Tickets						
Omnium	2¾ 3 dis.	2¾ dis.	2¾ ⅛ dis.		2¾ dis.	
Consols for Account	66 65⅞	66	66⅛		66⅛ ¼	66⅛ ¼
India for Opening						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	34	7	2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	34	0		Palermo	98½ per oz.	
Rotterdam	10	17	2 U.	Leghorn	88½	
Hamburgh	33	9	2½ U.	Genoa	69	
Altona	34	10	2½ U.	Venice	68 usance.	
Paris, 1 day's date	28.	16		Naples	42	
Do.	28	0	U.	Lisbon	102	
Bordeaux	28	0		Oporto	90	
Madrid	40		effec.	Dublin	9½ per Cent.	
Cadiz	42		effec.	Cork	9½ per Cent.	
				Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.		

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	
Malta	0	
Gottenburgh	1	
Dublin	1	
Waterford	0	
Guernsey	1	
Jersey	1	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 41. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FORTY-ONE.

FOREIGN POLITICS.—THE ARMY.

We will not be accused of laying claims to an extraordinary share of political foresight, in asserting that the short space of twelve months will decide, whether this country shall maintain that preponderance among nations, which its extraordinary opulence, its local advantages, but, above all, its institutions entitle it to claim; or descend rapidly from that height it now pre-eminently stands on. There are, we believe, few in the habit of reflecting on such subjects, who will pretend to deny this assertion. If this be taken as an incontrovertible fact, how much cause for awful reflection does it afford on one side, and how many motives for exultation on the other? If the short period, which is to fix the destinies of England, perhaps, for ever, occasion some degree of perturbation, when we take our incalculable resources into contemplation, all the occurrences of our time, unauspicious and unprecedented as they may seem, ought to have no other result than to contribute to national security and aggrandisement. This is no over-sanguine or extravagant speculation; for it requires only a few preliminary observations to be convinced that these events, if prudently managed, will produce this decisive effect. We are placed unalterably in this portentous situation; and much are we indebted to that superintending Power, who regulates the destinies of Nations, that such is our state. Communities, like individuals, are subject to plethoric diseases; and the extraordinary exertions, we are reduced to the necessity of making, will dissipate the enervating humours of overgrown luxury and riches. Our unlimited commerce, with its concomitant vices, would have rendered the country a huge, bloated, and unwieldy mass; and every principle of life and action become morbid and stagnant. The electric shock of the Revolution has effectually roused us out of this lethargic indulgence, and caused a more rapid and sounder circulation through the arteries of the State.

If our danger be great, our means of resisting and overcoming it are still more considerable. If the enemy we have to contend with be active, persevering, bold, perfidious, comprehensive in crime and intellect, we have resources of a physical and moral nature, if we have judgment to employ them, which place us beyond the influence of contingencies. It is laid down as an axiom by Philosophers and Statesmen, that the energies of a people are proportionate to the freedom they enjoy: Let us take the instructive hint; and by strictly adhering to the political precepts of a free Government, we will be able to display the same miraculous efforts, which liberal institutions have generated in every age and country. We do not mean to insinuate on this occasion the necessity of introducing any innovation in the laws we already possess; but let impartiality in the choice of Officers and Magistrates; veneration for merit and virtue, and a generous disregard to the exclusive pretensions of birth and fortune, be conspicuous in our subsequent conduct and arrangements. This is the secret of greatness and independence; and it was the observance of the foregoing precepts, which raised the Romans, from their original state of shepherds and outlaws, to that pre-eminence they had so deservedly acquired.

Our Armies have now reached the place of their destination. They have already given unequivocal proofs of their distinguished bravery and discipline; and their success at Roleia and Vimiera is a sufficient security that their future exploits will be equal to their reputation and the hopes of their country. Great are our expectations from the effects of their intrepidity and patriotism; and, with triumphant pride, we anticipate the moment, when, at the foot of the Pyrenees, they will add to the laurels they have already acquired. The ground is propitious and ominous of victory. What glorious recollections will it excite! What splendid memorials of British heroism did it formerly display.—Peterborough!—The very name of that illustrious citizen and soldier is sufficient to ward off a calamity which the country seems to apprehend: And if the present Ministers, from some of whom we are justified to expect much, have the courage to insist that the fate of our Army shall not depend on the temerity or folly of an incompetent individual, whose name recalls only defeat and disgrace, they will render their Administration as sacred to Englishmen, as that which placed a Churchill and a Peterborough at the head of our Forces. Let them make only a similar choice, the country has not certainly degenerated in genius and virtue; and our intrepid warriors will tear from the claws of the Corsican Eagle the prey it has so perfidiously acquired. Sincerely do we hope, they will not try, from complacency or weakness, a dangerous experiment. The responsibility, in case of disaster, will fall heavily on their heads. The execrations of their country, cries of vengeance on the part of the relatives of our sacrificed soldiers, the lamentations of eleven millions of Spaniards, the overthrow of the Austrian dynasty, the total subjugation of Europe, are not to be hazarded inadvertently and with impunity. These are motives sufficiently powerful to inspire with a sense of duty the most worthless and basest of men, how much more so the friends and disciples of the greatest of our Statesmen! But let us drop this subject for a moment, and resume one more congenial to our feelings and wishes.

It is a matter of serious and pressing consideration to determine, if our army should form one great body, or be divided into several corps, and act on several points. This is a momentous question, and deserves the closest investigation. The sentiment seems to be universally prevalent, that the latter mode of operation would be more advisable. The principal argument in support of this opinion appears to be, that by detaching a considerable part of our force to the coast of Calabria, or to the Adriatic, we should divide the attention of the French, and perhaps place the legitimate Sovereign on the throne of Naples. The latter circumstance would undoubtedly be a most desirable object; but considerable doubts may be entertained whether

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our sending twenty thousand men to Calabria would produce such a result. The Neapolitans may be disposed to insurrection in favour of their exiled Monarch; but when we reflect on the dishonourable compromise which the greater part of the Nobility entered into with their oppressors, there is reason to apprehend that the former, so far from contributing to such an event, would make every effort to counteract it. The French, however, will be obliged to keep an army of forty to fifty thousand men in Italy, the greater part of which they will employ in the south, to maintain the tranquillity of that peninsula. With such a formidable force in the country we doubt very much if the Natives will have the courage to make any exertions in favour of their independence. If that be the case we should keep to no purpose 30,000 men in Sicily. But should our whole army, on the contrary, be collected in Spain, amounting, we will suppose, to about 60,000, the enemy would be either compelled to withdraw the greatest part of his force from Italy, and thus endanger the loss of that important possession; or be unable to oppose an effectual resistance to the united strength of Great Britain and Spain beyond the Pyrenees. This subject requires the maturest reflection. The principal object of this war should be to weaken on the Continent the opinion of French invincibility;—should we have the fortune to triumph over the enemy, and, in conjunction with our Allies, expel them from Navarre, overwhelmed with shame and disgrace, this effect is immediately produced. It is then we can reckon on insurrections in Italy and other countries; and then would be the time to fly to their assistance. This plan of operations has manifest and decisive advantages; for whilst it distracts the attention of the enemy, and compels them to withdraw a considerable part of their force from Germany, it gives Austria a chance of prosecuting the war with vigour and success, and affords Italy some prospect of salvation.

But all these reflections are as problematical, as they are momentous, until it be decided who is to conduct the operations of our army. It is unnecessary to recur to history to be convinced that the talents and the *reputation* of the Commander decide the events of a campaign; the experience of our own time confirm, but too painfully, the justice of the observation. Whilst the affairs of Europe are approaching every day nearer and nearer to a crisis, which decides our fate in common with that of other Nations, we dare not proceed beyond gentle *insinuations* and delicate insinuations, relative to the appointment to the chief command. If there be any man in this country, who does not discover in such conduct a well-founded cause for alarm and anxiety, though we may be astonished at his resolution, we cannot avoid entertaining a very suspicious opinion of his heart and his understanding. Every thing that is sacred to man, is in danger, and, in the distress and perturbation of such a state, we are as anxious about trifling considerations, as if we existed in times of the profoundest security. What has occasioned this futility and relaxation in the national character? Are we fully aware of the danger that menaces us? Do we sufficiently appreciate the genius and the perfidy of the enemy? Would to Heaven! that no fatal experience might teach us the extent of his resources, and the destructive tendency of his projects. Every day furnishes a new proof of his versatility, dissimulation and insatiable ambition; and we look to the consolidation of his power and his indefatigable pursuit of new acquisitions, with an indifference, which does not do much honour to our judgment and foresight. Englishmen! the modern Philip is more ambitious, more profligate, and a more inveterate enemy of our freedom and country, than is imagined. His resources are as various, as his designs are flagitious. This moment to conciliate Russia, and render her subservient to his will, he orders his agents to circulate the report of an insurrection in Petersburg, and the arrestation of Alexander. The gross fabrication is immediately transmitted to this country, in order that the unwarrantable observations of our journalists may confirm the infatuation and dependence of that ill-fated Monarch.

Against such an individual more than ordinary precaution is necessary. But all our energy and foresight will be useless if the direction of our affairs be confided to incompetent persons. If every particle of individual virtue and public spirit be not extinct; if we set any value on the privileges we have acquired by the glorious exertions of our forefathers, we will jealously and conscientiously examine the merits of the man, to whom our fortunes and those of our Allies are to be intrusted. We repeat it again and again, who is to command the formidable army we have sent to the Continent? We feel no antipathy or prejudice against any of the candidates, we will particularise no one; but we have a right, in common with the rest of our countrymen, to insist strenuously that the merits of the officer, to whom this important command will be confided, be strictly investigated.

There is something peculiarly vile and repulsive in the base insinuations, which some hireling writers throw out against the men, who have the courage and the honesty to expose themselves to calumny, and, perhaps, to danger, to prevent the dishonour of the army and country. But what is the country, or its interests to men, who, in opposition to their conviction and conscience, have the infamy to bestow the titles of factious and disaffected on those, who resist an appointment, which they secretly disapprove of themselves? Do they reflect on the injury they do the community by thus calumniating the zeal and courage of a few honest men? Are they so callous, so dead to every generous feeling, as not to know that their sycophancy and want of principle may contribute to the destruction or captivity of our whole regular army? Is it possible that they can be so profligate or so stupidly ignorant as to term faction the united disapprobation of the people and army, and even of the most enlightened members of the Ministry; whilst, according to the same jesuitical logic, only a few infallible and truly disinterested retainers at the Horse Guards, and one or two Morning Papers, afford exclusive proofs of patriotism and loyalty. We know to estimate the professions and civism of those arch-patriots: and should they have the misfortune to triumph over the feelings and good sense of their country, they will, sooner or later, have cause to bewail the mischief they contributed to occasion.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 20.—The grand army now on its march for Spain, will, it is confidently asserted, be commanded by the Emperor in person. His Excellency Marshal Massena will, it is said, have the command of a seperate army, consisting of 80,000 men.

At the last parade on the 11th inst. when the advanced guard of the grand army was present, his Majesty ordered the troops

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to be formed in close columns, and the officers being assembled, he spoke as follows:—

"Soldiers, after having triumphed on the banks of the Danube and the Vistula, you have passed through Germany by forced marches. I shall now order you to march through France without allowing you a moment's rest.

"Soldiers, I have occasion for you. The hideous presence of the Leopard contaminates the continent of Spain and Portugal. Let your aspect terrify and drive him from thence. Let us carry our conquering eagles even to the pillars of Hercules. *There also we have an injury to avenge.*

"Soldiers, you have exceeded the fame of all modern warriors. You have placed yourselves upon a level with the Roman legions, who in one campaign were conquerors on the Rhine, the Euphrates, in Illyria, and on the Tagus.

"A durable peace, and permanent prosperity, shall be the fruits of your exertions. A true Frenchman can never enjoy any rest till the sea is open and free.

"Soldiers, all that you have already achieved, and what still remains to be done, will be for the happiness of the French people and my glory, and shall be for ever imprinted in my heart."

PROHIBITION AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Extract from the Minutes of the Office of the Secretary of State. Palace of St. Cloud, Sept. 6, 1808.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine.

On the Report of our Minister of Finance, our Council of State having been heard, we have decreed, and do decree, as follows:—

Article I. The introduction of all Colonial Produce coming from Holland and Spain into France is prohibited until further orders.

Art. II. All vessels freighted with such articles, which shall enter the Elbe, the Weser, or the Jade, shall be seized and confiscated.

Art. III. The present Decree is not to contravene that of the 9th of June, by which we reserved to ourselves the right to allow the importation of cotton wool, under certain circumstances.

Art. IV. Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree. (Signed) *NAPOLEON.*

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

MADRID, SEPT. 17.—To-day arrived here the division of General Reding, which, it is said, is on its march for Somosierra, to join the army of Old Castile. The General will go to Grenada to organise the 20,000 men who have been enrolled there, and are now cloathed and equipped. These, we are assured, will embark at Malaga for Catalonia, where it appears they have not more than 5000 regular troops, the miquelets not being such; and that principality, besides, is deficient in cavalry. The divisions of the Seignor Coupigni have marched for Arragon.

The horses and remaining effects of those who went away with Joseph Napoleon, and other persons devoted to the French, have been seized on by order of the Government.

MADRID, SEPT. 21.—The Deputies who are to form the Central Junta of Government for the appointment of a Regent of the Kingdom, are already assembled, we are informed, at Aranjuez, where they are to open their sittings on the 24th. It is reasonably conjectured that it will be composed of the following personages, viz.

His Eminence Cardinal de Bourbon, Archbishop of Toledo, Regent. (3)

His Excellency the Count de Florida Blanca. (2)

His Excellency Don Francisco de Saavedra. (3)

His Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos. (4)

His Excellency Don Gaspar de Jovellanos. (5)

The appointment of his Eminence to be the head of the kingdom is intended to prevent every kind of embarrassing etiquette or misunderstanding, and to evince that a Bourbon still remains in Spain.

No. 1. His Eminence is the son of the late Infante Don Louis, uncle to Charles IV. who, in the reign of the late Charles III. his brother, married a private Lady, of a distinguished family, Dina Maria de Vallabriga y Drummond, (related on the maternal side to the unfortunate family of Stuart,) by whom his Royal Highness had the Cardinal and two Daughters; one of these the infamous Godoy contrived by his intrigues to espouse.

No. 2. The oldest and best Statesman of Spain, but now unfortunately very old. The Count was favourite Minister to Charles III. but on account of his integrity, shamefully disgraced and cruelly persecuted by Godoy, notwithstanding the solemn promise extorted on his death-bed by that Monarch from his son, of never dispensing with the services of Florida-Blanca.

No. 3. Some years back Minister of State, afterwards disgraced by Godoy.

No. 4. Late Minister of State, and who has acquired immortal honour by his loyalty and patriotism in resisting every temptation, despising every threat, and evincing a typical firmness before Napoleon, notwithstanding being married to a niece of Godoy.—To him the maxim of your Poet may be justly applied—

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

No. 5. Some years back Minister of Justice and Favour, a very enlightened Statesman, disgraced and cruelly persecuted by Godoy.

Of these Personages it may be truly observed, "they are an honourable and great set of men, and for once is certainly justified the universal popular saying—"*Vox Populi Vox Dei.*"

"SEPT. 22.—An Officer of our army has communicated to us the following estimate of the position and numbers of the French troops in Spain on the 24th of last month, from a statement which a French Officer left behind him, in one of the precipitate retreats of the enemy.—Total of the troops, 39,120 men, including 6000 cavalry. In Pampeluna, 1200 infantry and 800 cavalry. In Burgos, 400 cavalry and some light troops. The rest of the forces were cantoned in the Rioja. The line of the enemy's army extended from Cleatruenigo to Miranda de Ebro. The head-quarters of the Spanish army, commanded by General Blake, were, on the 18th instant at Quintanilla; those of the combined armies of Arragon and Valencia, at Soa; and those of General Llamas, at Agreda. The army of Castille has put itself in motion, directing its march towards Aranda and Burgos de Osma. Deserters who have come in to General Blake, say, the greatest confusion and discontent prevail in the enemy's army, and that deserters would be very numerous, particularly from the foreign troops, if they did not fear to be ill-treated by the peasants. Many of the French soldiers have also deserted, and endeavoured to regain their own country, disheartened and in despair."—*Diario de la Corunna, Oct. 1.*

SEPT. 27.—General Cuesta is named Commander in Chief of the army of Arragon and Castile, at the request of Gen. Palafox. Major-General Lord William Bentinck arrived here the day before yesterday.

REYNOSA, SEPT. 2.—We have received intelligence that the fourth division of our army, under the command of the Marquis of Portazgo, had entered Bilboa, after a strongly contested action of three hours against 2000 French, of whom a number were killed, and the rest escaped to Vittoria. On our side we had some wounded. We have taken the greater part of the baggage of Mazarredo, who was with that division of the French, and made his escape with them.

SAN SEBASTIAN, SEPT. 5.—The day before yesterday a Spaniard arrived here, who left Paris nine days ago; they say there are no other troops in that city than the Guards of Honour, which he saw reviewed by Napoleon, and that in his whole passage from that capital to Bayonne he did not meet with more than 7 or 800 men; yet the French Papers, lying, as usual, say that 200,000 men, conveyed in 10,000 carriages, are on their way to Spain.

CORUNNA, OCT 1.—Burgos was evacuated on the 22d ult. by the French, after spiking their artillery, and destroying their powder. The next operation will be against St. Sebastian. From the situation of affairs, a great battle must soon take place, unless the French retire altogether.

Reinforcements are pouring in upon Blake's army every day. To-morrow we expect 30,000 troops, part of which are English; and some from Portugal are on their way to join him. The Archbishop of Toledo (Don Louis de Bourbon, nephew to Charles IV. and cousin to Ferdinand) will, it is thought be elected Regent of the Kingdom. The Conde de Florida Blanca, who has been chosen President *ad interim*, is a man greatly attached to the English. The Spanish troops under the Marquis de la Romana arrived off this harbour last night, and have been ordered for Santander and Bilbon.

VALENCIA, SEPT. 6.—We are assured, by a letter from Estremadura, that there has been found concealed at Badajoz, a great quantity of bars of gold, which were at the disposal of Noriega, Agent and Treasurer-General of Don Manuel Godoy. We believe this to be a small part of the immense rapine, which, in the space of eighteen years, he had plundered from the nation.

OVIEDO, SEPT. 15.—The Deputies from all the Provinces to

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the Central Junta, are arrived at Madrid, where, according to the commendation of the Conde de Florida Blanca, the Saloon of the Ambassadors in the Royal Palace is preparing for their reception, as the most proper place for holding the Sessions. This Assembly, considered in any point of view, will be the most respectable and august that Spain has ever seen. The Supreme Authority is concentrated in one point, and the whole nation will hear with pleasure the voice of their Deputies, and obey their orders. Far from us be dissention, the love of interest, honours, or commands; for the love of our country requires still greater sacrifices. Silent be those vain declaimers on patriotism; who have had no other object but to satisfy their own ambition. Silent the writers of so many insipid papers, and silent the malevolent; who endeavour to enfeeble the energy of the people. Our enemies are still in Spain, and new legions of Vandals threaten to inundate it. The first duty of the Supreme Junta is to organise and maintain the armies, and the obligation of all good Spaniards to serve their country in whatever station or office they may be called to fill. Let us then sacrifice our passions, and give to the whole world a proof, that whatever glory we may claim from conquering our enemies, we claim a still greater from subduing ourselves. But if any body or individual, considering its or his interest as distinct from that of the whole nation, shall dare to foment discord or disobedience, and directly or indirectly oppose the intimate union of Spain, let him be brought to judgment without delay, let him die ignominiously, and his ashes be deemed unworthy of Spanish ground.

MANRESA, AUG. 29.—It is known here for certain, that the Austrian Consul in Carthagena has received orders to collect all the manifestoes and proclamations issued in this country, and all the reports of our victories, and authentic accounts of the treacherous conduct of Napoleon, hitherto published. The object of this order is to compare the above collection with the intelligence communicated by Napoleon to the Court of Vienna, that his brother Joseph has been crowned King of Spain, and unanimously acknowledged as such by the Spanish Nation.

STATEMENT OF THE FORCE OF THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.

GENERAL BLAKE'S ARMY.—36,000 infantry; 10,000 Asturians expected shortly to join; three companies of artillery.

GENERAL CASTANOS.—70,000 infantry, and 22,000 cavalry.

GENERAL FLAMA.—16,000 Valencians and Murcians.

GENERAL CUESTA.—8,000 infantry, and 1,500 cavalry.

PALAFOX's Army and the Spaniards from the North not included; besides a considerable force expected from Biscay.

FROM THE GOTTENBURGH MAILS.

SWEDEN.

KONIGSBERG, SEPT. 16.—On Sunday or Monday next, the Emperor Alexander, with his brother Constantine, and their mutual friend Caulincourt, are expected here on their way to Erfurth, where they are to have a meeting with Napoleon. Constantine, it is said, goes thither with a very ill-will, but the Emperor insisted on it. All our politicians are at a loss to conjecture the result of the interview, which may indeed be very important; but, at the same time, it appears extremely singular, that at a moment when the French party in Russia is said to be tottering, the chief support of it should quit the country, and this at the desire of Bonaparte, who is most concerned. The diplomatic affairs of the French at St. Petersburgh, will, in the mean time, be managed by the Chevalier de Bray, an emigrant, who is Bavarian Minister at the Russian Court, and a great intriguer, which he gave proof of when Minister at Berlin. The Emperor of Austria has also received, through Dufoe, who was sent to Vienna for that purpose, an invitation to be of the party; but it is thought he will decline, as it is said, through the influence of the Empress, who is represented as very big spirited.

WEST INDIES.

BARBADOES, AUG. 19.—At Cumana, the Spaniards were heyhill measure rejoiced at the prospect afforded by the Revolution, of promoting the interests and extending the commerce of the South American colonies, as well as of breaking the foreign yoke under which their Parent State had nearly sunk; and a Spanish Officer arrived at Trinidad from thence states, that the French Brig Serpent, charged with the dispatches from Bayonne respecting the cession of these colonies, had only arrived two hours previous to the Acasta frigate, dispatched by Sir Alexander Cochrane, in consequence of the advices from Cadiz. He says the British Officer (Captain Beaver) instantly presented himself before the Supreme Court of Audience then sitting in deliberation on Bonaparte's dispatches, and was received with a general acclamation of applause by them, to the discomfiture and chagrin of the French Officers who were present, urging a compliance to the mandate of their Master; that one of these Officers, using some intemperate threat, so exasperated an Aide-de-Camp of the Spanish Commandant, that he drew his sabre and cut him down in the presence of the whole Council; and that such was the general indignation against the Frenchmen there, that had it not been for the interference of the British Officers, they would all have been sacrificed. To this account the *Trinidad Gazette* of the 30th ult. furnishes us with the following:—

"By a launch which arrived yesterday evening from Barcelona, we learn that a French national brig (no doubt one of the expresses mentioned in Lord Collingwood's dispatches) had arrived at La Guira, with a number of Officers on board, civil and military, bearing orders from Bonaparte, sanctioned by the King, his prisoner, to supersede the present administration of Government, and to establish the reign of the new dynasty in that Province. The dispatches had been forwarded to Caracas; but the Chiefs of that Province, men of sound judgment and approved fidelity, having been previously put in possession of the Bando of the Supreme Junta of Seville, dated 25th May (which had been forwarded by this Government), weighing well in the scale of prudence the dangers of precipitation in a matter of so much importance to the State, had called a General Assembly of the Heads of Departments, to deliberate on the steps to be taken in so difficult an emergency. The Council had accordingly assembled, and were sitting when the *Acasta's* dispatches arrived to confirm their opinion in the resistance which it seems it was their determination to oppose to the attempts of the Usurper. They were read with acclamations by the Council—the cries of "*Viva el Rey, viva nuestro Catholico Monarca, Fernando Septimo, y su augusto padre el Rey de la Gran Bretana,*" resounded in the Casa Capitular, and were soon re-echoed by the whole city—and the *imperious* Officers of his *Imperial* Majesty were committed to durance vile, in the Casemattes of La Guira, and his Imperial brig made prize of and sent to Porto Cavello.

"The colours of the two nations were soon displayed on the forts at La Guira, under a general salute of all the heavy artillery. The *Acasta*, at anchor in the road, repeated the signals and tokens of alliance and festivity, and the Officers who landed were received and treated with the greatest marks of respect and attention."

STATE PAPER.

PORTUGAL.

PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HEW DALRYMPLE, COMMANDING THE BRITISH FORCES IN PORTUGAL, TO THE PORTUGUESE NATION.

The success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the British Arms, has brought about the moment when it becomes my duty to address the faithful and loyal inhabitants of this Country. I seize the opportunity with eagerness, in order to tranquilize the minds of the timid, to repress the designs of the disaffected (if any such remain), and to assure the nation at large, that the efforts of the British force under my command have no other object in view than to insure the prosperity of the inhabitants of Portugal, by the restoration of that Government which has so long and so gloriously presided over them, and the return of which will be welcomed, no doubt, by the united voice of a loyal people.

The presence of an hostile army, in possession of the capital, and master of the principal resources of the kingdom, had in a manner deprived the estimable and loyal subjects of Portugal of the means of liberating their country. Patriotic efforts, however, were made in spite of these disadvantages, and the national spirit was manifested in a manner at once most decided and most honourable.

The efforts which were made by several provinces of the kingdom opened the road for the restoration of the Monarchy.

Notwithstanding, however, the energy displayed by these Provinces in arraying and bringing forward an armed force for the liberation of the capital, the aid of the ancient and faithful Ally of Portugal was necessary to bring the contest to a successful and speedy issue. The warm interest which his Britannic Majesty felt for his Ally, and the energy which has ever marked the British character, soon brought a powerful force to the shores of Portugal.

That part of the Portuguese army which local circumstances

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permitted, united itself with the British, whilst the remainder effected a powerful diversion. Measures were taken in concert for the defeat of the common enemy. The steps of that force have been marked by victory, and the expulsion of the enemy has opened the way to the restoration of the Portuguese Monarchy, the most gratifying duty which could be imposed by his Sovereign on a British Commander.

No views of national interest or aggrandizement can be traced in the liberal policy of Britain; but, true to the principles of honour and good faith, that have ever directed her conduct, she sees, in the events now passing in Portugal, only the happy means of re-establishing order, and restoring to the Sovereign and the people their just right.

In the execution of these views as Commander of the British Forces, I shall best fulfil the intentions of the King my Master, and most effectually secure the interests of Portugal, by placing in the exercise of authority, that body to which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent thought fit to delegate the Sovereign Power, when he withdrew the Royal dignity from the insults of an implacable enemy, and preserved the Sovereignty of his dominions beyond the Atlantic.

One respectable Nobleman, a member of the body thus left in power by his Royal Highness, has unfortunately been removed from his country, by the authority or arts of its enemy, by which at this critical period it is deprived of his services, whilst some of the members, having appeared to unite themselves with the French interest, have rendered their re-establishment in the Government at this moment impossible.

Therefore the distinguished persons undermentioned, the remaining Members of the Regency appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and who have incurred no such disability, are called upon to repair to Lisbon to take upon themselves the functions of the Government, until such time as the will of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent shall be more fully known, viz.—

The Count De Castro Marim, Mestoiro Mor of the Kingdom, and Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness.

Dom Francisco Xavier de Noronha, Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness, and Grao Cruz da Ordem de Sant-Lago, President of the Board of Conscience, and Lieutenant-General in the Royal Armies.

Francisco de Cunha e Menenes, Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness, and Lieutenant-General in the Royal Armies.

Joao Antonio Salter de Mendonça, Desembargador do Paço, and Procurador of the Crown.

Dom Miguel Pereira Forjaz Coutinho, Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness, and Brigadier in the Royal Armies.

To this Government the inferior Jurisdictions and Tribunals, the Constituted and Legal Authorities of the Kingdom, and all persons of every description are required to pay all deference and submission.

As Commander of the British forces, I shall hold it to be my first and most urgent duty to maintain the authority of the Government thus established, to insure the tranquillity and subsistence of the capital, and to encourage the re establishment of the former prosperity of the kingdom.

When these objects are attained, and the attainment of them can only be delayed by intrigue or disaffection, the interference of a military force will cease to be necessary, but until these ends are accomplished, the most vigorous and decided measures will be taken for maintaining the peace and good order of the country, and all offences against the tranquillity of any part of the Kingdom, will be proceeded against with the utmost severity.

Given at the Head-quarters of the British Army at Prayas, this 18th day of September, 1808.

(Signed) *Hew Dalrymple,*
Lieut.-General and Commander of the British Forces in Portugal.

IRELAND.

Tralee, Sept. 27.—Thursday night Major Ponsonby, accompanied by a party of the 7th Dragoon Guards and Yeomanry, scoured the country about Listowel, in search of White Boys. We understand, however, that this design was frustrated by some miscreants, who, shortly after the departure of the military from Listowel, placed a fire on the top of an old castle in that town, which from its elevated situation, could not fail of being observed at the distance of several miles around, (the plan, no doubt, having been previously concerted by the White Boys in case of any sudden attack) and the whole country was soon after completely illuminated by fires on every adjacent hill. This artifice, we are sorry to say, had the desired effect, for although Major Ponsonby and his party remained out during the night, they were unable to apprehend any of the banditti who disturb that neighbourhood.

Limerick, Sept. 27.—The house of Mr. Gerald Fitz Gibbon, at Kilmore, in the county of Limerick, was after much resistance broken into, at an early hour, on the morning of Monday se'ennight, by upwards of twenty villains, who after attempting his life by repeated wounds inflicted with guns and other weapons, and tendering an oath, took from him a pistol, the only arms in his possession.

On Thursday night at eleven o'clock, the house in which William Kelly, herdsman to Dennis O'Brien, Esq. on the lands of Newcastle, near the city of Limerick, was attacked by nine fellows armed with muskets, who took him from his bed, and most unmercifully flogged and Beat him; they then gave notice if he did not quit the employment of Mr. O'Brien, to prepare his coffin, as they would pay him another visit, when his life would be the forfeit.

PROVINCIALS.

Cheviot Breed of Sheep.—In the beginning of last month there was a meeting held, near Jedburgh, of the Society for the Improvements of the Cheviot Breed of Sheep, in regard to fleece and carcase, Sir John Sinclair in the chair, to whose long attention to this breed their improvement is considerably indebted; Sir George Douglas, Bart. Colonel Rutherford, M. P. Mr. Morton, Mr. Culley, &c. attended upon the occasion. It appeared that the wool had doubled its value by the Society's exertions. The quantity of coarse wool is much diminished, and the fine proportionably increased. The improvements of the carcase was proportionably conspicuous, and the shape of the sheep in every respect altered for the better. In regard to the tendency to fatten, it appears from experiments with the sheep bred by the Society, and fed by Mr. Thomas Smith of Woodhall, that they have been killed at one year and a half old weighing upwards of 21 lb. per quarter, and at 5½ years at from 25 to 28lb. per quarter. Bearded wheat has also been found to answer uncommonly well in this neighbourhood, and more especially seems less liable than any other sort of wheat to the mildew.

There is at present in Lancashire a very pretty faced young woman, of the name of Byfield, who was born without legs or arms. She is, as it may be termed, in the possession of a man who says that he bought her in an infant state from her parents. He supports himself, his wife and children, by the exhibition of the extraordinary powers of this wonderful little creature, at Fairs and Market places. She writes a fine hand, holding her pen between the stump of her arm and her cheek; she works tambour in the same manner, and draws most excellent miniatures. She was considered to be such a prodigy, that the Earl of Morton mentioned her extraordinary ability, labouring under such natural deficiency as she did, to the King. His Majesty could hardly credit the fact, until he saw the likeness of the Noble Earl, which was performed in the most correct style by this phenomenon. His Majesty then promised to give her his patronage, if she should be brought to London. Lord Morton employed the son of an eminent artist, and a confidential female to go down to Manchester, where she then was, to make proposals to that effect to her. With the most delicate sense of honour, however, she declared that she owed every comfort she possessed to the man who brought her up: that it would be the ruin of him and his family if she were to leave him, and therefore she would not separate from him upon any terms that could be offered her.

Curious Invention in Clock-making.—Mr. Grouch, watch-maker, at Paris, has obtained a patent for a discovery which may become of general utility. He has invented a pendulum which has no weight, and which has entirely the form of a ball: the dial is transparent, and by the means of a reflecting lamp, and a current of air, shows the hour at a great distance. In consequence of a peculiar contrivance, neither the hands, the pivot on which they turn, nor the balance, cast any shadow. A considerable degree of light may be given to it; which if necessary, may be diminished to the simple gleam of a rushlight, thus forming a most convenient appendage to the chambers of the sick; will also prove very advantageous to all classes of society, as it may be adapted to public clocks; and while it renders the hour distinguishable at every moment of the night, will, at the same time, prove an excellent reverberating lamp.

An unmarried female, at Denham, in Suffolk, last week delivered herself of a child, and immediately after cut off its head

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and arms, and also the legs and thighs at the hips and joints! She rose, however, in the morning, and attempted to perform her domestic work as usual; but being obliged to relinquish it, went to bed and expired the same afternoon. Previous to her dissolution, she confessed the murder, and acquitted her master, who was nearly 70 years old, and had cohabited with her, of any participation in the crime.

Last week a melancholy accident happened at Wample, near Bootle, to Mr. Walter's, the owner of a limekiln, that had been burning for some days; whilst attempting to walk across it the chalk gave way beneath, when he instantly sunk down and, notwithstanding one of his sons, who accompanied him, ran and alarmed some of the workmen, before they were able to reach the place to render him any assistance, he was burnt to death.

An occurrence of a very singular and interesting nature took place at Aberdeen on Thursday last:—A boy, about four years of age, fell over the quay into the harbour, at high water; a carpenter, who was at work on board a vessel close by the place hearing the alarm, immediately pulled out his watch, which he left upon deck and running to the bow of the vessel, the child being under water, he jumped overboard, and brought him up from the bottom. It is easier to imagine than describe his feelings, when on bringing him to the surface, he found him to be his own son!

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 4, 1808.

His Majesty's sloop Beagle, at Sea, Oct. 3.

SIR,—I beg leave to acquaint you, that, from the violence of the gale yesterday I was compelled to stand over on the English coast from my station off Boulogne; and at 11 P. M. the Beagle fell in with and captured, after a chace of three hours, Le Hazard French privateer, of 14 guns and 59 men, commanded by Joseph Marie le Long, the South Foreland then bearing N. E. by E. about for leagues. One of their men received a mortal wound. It appears she sailed from Dieppe yesterday morning; and, in the early part of the night, captured the two light colliers named in the margin *; the master and mate of the latter was on board the lugger. My pursuit of the captured vessels was fruitless, from our being many leagues to leeward, and five hours had elapsed since their falling into the hands of the enemy. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *FRANCIS NEWCOMBE.*

To Commodore Owen, &c.

* Trinity yacht and Assistance.

Whitehall, Oct. 4, 1808.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Robert Kay, of Belton, in the county of Lancaster, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Morrison, Clint, and Taylor, Blyth, Northumberland, sailmakers. T. Downward, R. Downward, and T. Downward, jun. Liverpool. Robinson, Nicholls, and Robinson, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. T. Simpson and R. Simpson, Nottingham, brewers. Dighton, Dymock, Wait, Pope, Richards, and Dighton, Bristol, sugar-refiners. J. Atkins and A. Atkins, London, merchants. Sykes, Baker, and Sykes, Leeds, dyers. Cooke and Roberts, Chester, tallow-chandlers. Cannon and Gittins, Kingsland, Middlesex, brick-makers.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

David Mendes, Harrow-street, Gravel-lane, Houndsditch, army accoutrement-maker, from Oct. 4 to Nov. 1, at ten, at Guildhall.

Robert Robinson, Manchester, cotton-twist and weft-maker, from Oct. 8 to Oct. 29, at ten, at Guildhall.

Joseph Staples Smith, Liverpool, shoemaker, from Oct. 4 to Oct. 26, at ten, at Guildhall.

Michael Franklin Brooks, Horsleydown, master and mariner, from Oct. 8 to Oct. 26, at ten, at Guildhall.

William Liddil, Leeds, spirit-merchant, from Oct. 4 to Oct. 26, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

Nicholas Hu[illegible], Shoreditch, linen-draper, to surrender Oct. 15, [illegible] 15, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. [illegible] and Robinson, Gray's Inn Place.

Simon [illegible], [illegible]-lane, Long-Acre, cabinet-maker, [illegible], at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. [illegible], Basinghall-street, Aldgate.

James Harris, Rathbone-place, Oxford-road, goldsmith, Oct. 8, 25, and Nov. 15, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Croft, Carey-street.

Shepherd Scott, Cannon-street, factor, Oct. 8, 25, and Nov. 15, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Adams, Old Jewry.

Adam Christian, High-street, St. Mary-le-bonne, pawnbroker, Oct. 15, 22, and Nov. 15, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Turner, Edward-street, Cavendish-square.

Henry Clayton, Redwall, Lancashire, merchant, Oct. 24, 25, and Nov. 15, at two, at the Pack Horse Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Foulkes, Manchester; and Messrs. Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn.

William Pearson, Old Painshaw, Durham, grocer, Oct. 18, 25, and Nov. 15, at eleven, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attornies, Mr. Foster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Bacon, Southampton-street.

James Ellis, Liverpool, hat-manufacturer, Oct. 25, 26, and Nov. 15, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Temple; and Mr. Alcroft, Liverpool.

William Bate, Exeter, haberdasher, Oct. 6, 7, and Nov. 15, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Exeter. Attornies, Messrs. Williams and Brooks, New-square, Lincoln's-Inn; and Mr. Turner, Exeter.

John Sowden, and John Hodgson, Leeds, oil-merchants, Oct. 17, 18, and Nov. 15, at eleven, at the Star and Garter, Leeds. Attornies, Mr. Lambert, Hatton-Garden; and Mr. Skeltus, Leeds.

William Green Smith, Billingford, Norfolk, maltster, Oct. 24, at four, 25, and Nov. 15, at ten, at the Swan, Harleston. Attornies, Mr. Tarrant, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Kingsbury, Bungay, Suffolk.

Robert Tate, Manchester, grocer, Oct. 19, 20, and Nov. 15, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Hilton, Manchester; and Mr. Hamilton, Craven-street, Strand.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 1. James Harry, Gracechurch-street, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. Aaron Isaacs Bing, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's Fields, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. John Peter Holloway, St. Swithin's-lane, wine and beer merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. Ray Whalley, Catlan-street, Fenchurch-street, brandy-merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 5. Peter Lidsay, Greenwich, Kent, baker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. Wm. Catlin Johnson, and John Whiltshire, Huntingdon, drapers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Oct. 25. Henry Lewis, and Wm. Chambers, Rathbone Place, shopkeepers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Oct. 29. John Chrichley, and Wm. Jones, Orford, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, at eleven, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester.

Nov. 12. William Parsons Meeker, London, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Oct. 25. Thomas Hurrell, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, tailor, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Oct. 25. Samuel Watkinson, Liverpool, brush-manufacturer, at one, at the Star and Garter, Liverpool.

Oct. 26. Thomas Orpwood, Fleet-street, tailor, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Nov. 5. George Bowker, and James Chapman, Manchester, corn-dealers, at eleven, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester.

Oct. 28. William Brown, Liverpool, tailor, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

Nov. 5. Benjamin Harrop, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, manufacturer, at two, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester.

Oct. 28. Paul Lister, Slater-Ing, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester.

Oct. 29. Anthony Lister, Lincoln, grocer, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Nov. 10. Mary Jones, and Edward Jones, Wrexham, Denbighshire, drapers, at three, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester.

Oct. 25. Thomas Clift, Westbury, Wiltshire, clothier, at four, at the George Inn, Frome Selwood.

CERTIFICATES, Oct. 25.

James Hyde and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers.—William Bryon, London, wine-merchant.—John Richards, Colchester, draper.—James Parry, and John Pickman, Deptford, merchants.

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SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Foreign Office, Oct. 8, 1808.

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh; and has been pleased to direct him to reside in that character at the Seat of the Central or Supreme Junta in Spain.

Downing-street, October 8, 1808.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General George Beckwith to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Barbadoes:

Sir Charles Brisbane Knt. Captain in the Royal Navy, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of St. Vincent:

Hugh Elliot, Esq. to be Captain-General and Governor of the Leeward Islands:

And William Woodley, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Governor of Berbice.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Cead, Mackley, and Venables, Brewer-street, Westminster, stationers. Ochse and Wittey, Great New-street, Gough-square, milliners. A. Preston, J. Preston, and R. Preston, jun. Manchester, liquor-merchants. W. and G. Fergusson, St. John-street, leather-factors. Turner and Ricardo, Bow, brewers. Shaw, Marshall, Sheldon, and Shaw, Sheffield, edge-tool-makers. Stephenson and Brown, Glamford-Briggs, Lincolnshire, mercers. Wright and Hazlehurst, Runcorn, Cheshire, ropers. Birkinhead and Cash, Stockport, builders. E. and J. Henning, Weymouth, merchants. White and Montague, Mile-End Old Town, pump-engine-makers. Boyle, Corcoran, and Crompton, Upper Thames-street, stationers. W. Swan, J. Swan, Radford, and J. Swan, Lawrence-lane, linen and cotton manufacturers. R. and J. Leftwich, Manor-hill, Rotherhithe, millers. Ritchie, jun. Rickarby, and Mackinlay, Liverpool, merchants.

BANKRUPTS ENLARGED.

Thomas Daman, Teddington, maltster, from Oct. 8 to 29, at ten, at Guildhall.

Richard Thackray, Burton-Leonard, Yorkshire, flax-dresser, from Sept. 27 to Nov. 15, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTS.

Christian Schindler, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, merchant, to surrender Oct. 21, at two, 22 and Nov. 19, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Rosser, Red Lion-square.

William Lawson, Sunderland, sail-maker, Nov. 4, 5, and 19, at eleven, at the Bridge Inn, Bishopwearmouth, Durham. Attornies, Mr. Elstob, Catherine-court, Trinity-square, London; and Mr. Lavv, Sunderland.

Hugh Jones, Skinner-street, cheesemonger, Oct. 15, 22, and Nov. 19, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Willett, Annesley, and Son, Finsbury-square.

George Hall, Queen-street, silk-manufacturer, Oct. 25, 26, at nine, and Nov. 19, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Coote, Austin-Friars.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 26. William Wright, Borough High-street, plumber, at ten, at Guildhall.

Oct. 31. Francis Tadman, Beverley, Yorkshire, scrivener, at eleven, at the Tyger Inn, Beverley.

Nov. 12. Edward Blackmore, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, tailor, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. Thomas Grover, Kingston-upon-Thames, post-master, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 19. William Altham, Tokenhouse-yard, broker, at one, at Guildhall.

Oct. 29. James Crossley, Halifax, York, and King-street, City of London, merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 12. Mary Moore, Albemarle-street, Hanover-square, fancy-dress-maker, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. William Hooton, Knightsbridge, coach-maker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. Samuel Lawton, Grappenhall, Cheshire, butcher, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

Dec. 7. Henry and John Wilcock, Manchester, stay-makers, at two, at the Star Inn, Manchester.

Jan. 14. William Bulgin, Bristol, printer, at twelve, at the White Lion, Bristol.

Nov. 29. Samuel Pears, Bread-street, London, warehouseman, and John Watson and Co. Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. James Bedford, Scot's-yard, Bush-lane, Wine and spirit-merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Oct. 29. Redmond Barry, Birmingham, factor, at twelve, at the Swan Tavern, Birmingham.

Oct. 31. James Feldwicke the elder, Brighthelmstone, shoemaker, at eleven, at the White Horse Inn, Brighthelmstone.

Nov. 12. James Hurdis, Seaford, Sussex, apothecary, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 12. Robert Poole, Prospect-place, St. George's-fields, at one, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, OCT. 29.

William Green, Liverpool, cutler.—Andrew Itter and John Holding, Wentworth-street, St. Mary, Whitechapel, sugar-refiners.—John James Fuller, Yoxford, Suffolk, draper.—George Barringer the younger, Brixton Causeway, Surry, salesman.—John Frankis, Hamlet of Hucclecote, Parish of Churchdown, Gloucester, dealer.—Michael Jacobs, Colledge-street, Portsea, Southampton, slopseller.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Castle-street, Leicester-square, Oct. 7, 1808.

SIR,—Having recently arrived in this country from New South Wales, it was only this day that a friend showed me a letter which appeared in your paper of Sunday the 2d instant, addressed to Sir Joseph Banks.

However reluctant I may be to obtrude any observations of mine to public notice, respecting the late transactions in that distant colony, yet I think it my duty, as the son of a much injured and persecuted father, to transmit you a copy of my answer, trusting you will have the candour to give it insertion.

EDWARD M'ARTHUR.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOSEPH BANKS,

SIR,—A most extraordinary letter appeared in *The National Register* of Sunday the 2d inst. under the signature of Henry James Washington, addressed to you, and intended, as the writer says, to be submitted for the information of his Majesty. Of Mr. Washington I know nothing more than this letter tells me; but I think too highly, Sir, of your wisdom and discretion to suppose for a moment that you are likely, as one of his Majesty's Privy Council, to commit yourself, upon a great public question, which must at no distant period be regularly laid before the proper Tribunal. Such a proceeding, improper under any circumstances, would be unjustifiable indeed, when founded upon no other evidence than the assertion of an individual, who does not even state himself to have been present at the transactions in question, and whose statement, if not intentionally untrue, can be made only on *ex parte* information.—A statement, which to my certain knowledge is in many points utterly false, and a palpable mis-representation of facts, even where it assumes the semblance of truth.

The injustice of attending to such suggestions would be yet more inexcusable, when it is considered that the private characters of many individuals, most of them bearing his Majesty's commission, are therein most grossly attacked, whilst they are at the distance of many thousand miles on the public service, and have in consequence no opportunity of defending themselves.

It is not my intention to enter into any discussion relative to the proceedings of the Officers and others concerned in the arrest of Governor Bligh. On this subject facts will speak for themselves, when they come to be investigated. My concern is of a more private nature, and though a youth, I should deem myself an unworthy son of a much honoured father, if I could see his name traduced in a public paper as an incendiary, without saying what I know to be true, namely, that Mr. Washington's insinuation is an *atrocious calumny*.

If Mr. M'Arthur has at any time differed in opinion with the Governors in New South Wales, I have no hesitation in asserting, that upon a strict investigation of every such difference, it will be found that the welfare of the colony, and the honour and prosperity of his Majesty's Government, have invariably influenced *his* conduct. Surely, therefore, upon an event in which he is no otherwise a party than from having suffered much personal injury and violent persecution under Governor Bligh's government, while pursuing the same clear and honourable line of conduct, the assertions of an individual, actuated from motives which are at present beyond detection, must fail in biassing an impartial public.

The official discussions of the late transactions in New South Wales will in due time place them before the public; until then men of discernment will do well to suspend their judgment, and above all to receive with distrust those endeavours to prepossess their minds through the medium of the press, which are in general the indications of a weak cause.

EDWARD M'ARTHUR.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

SIR,—In your Number of Sunday and Monday last, you inserted a Letter, addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, purporting to have been received from Dublin, and bearing the signature of Henry James Washington. That the name subscribed to it is a fictitious one, there is every reason to believe; and also, that these plausible appearances of authenticity it insidiously assumes have only been adopted in order to give to the calumnies it would propagate a greater degree of currency and credibility. When liberal and dispassionate minds coolly consider the harsh, unmeasured terms in which it animadverts on an event which has lately taken place in the Government of New South Wales, they will easily perceive, that at bottom they are prompted by conscious guilt, intended only to prejudice the public opinion against *one* party concerned in that transaction; and thus unfairly to prejudge the merits of the case. Surely no *good* cause can ever require to be defended by *such* means. It is, moreover, the obvious intention of the letter, by personal provocation, and direct attacks on our character, maliciously to entrap us into a newspaper altercation, and a premature discussion of the facts; upon the evidence of which, the event to which we have alluded must be ultimately judged.

A statement of these facts is now, we believe, before the Privy Council; and, however indignant we must feel at the slanderous interpretations which the writer of the letter endeavours to put upon our conduct, we know too well the respect that is due to that high tribunal, to allow ourselves to be instigated by such provocations to an unreasonable, and, as we deem it, an unwarrantable disclosure of the matter, that is to form the grounds of their judgment and final decision. In justice, however, to ourselves, in justice to the characters of the absent officers whom this H. J. Washington would thus indiscriminately defame, we think it our duty to take the earliest occasion of assuring the public, that the assertions of that writer are most gross and scandalous misrepresentations, and directly contrary to the truth.—We trust, Sir, that having given admission into your Register such serious charges against our conduct, you will likewise admit our protest against their falsehood—that the poison and the antidote may circulate through the same channel.

Time will no doubt soon disclose the real complexion of this transaction, and the true tendency of the motives of those who are now so anxious to discolour it.

We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,

C. GRIMES.
21, *Cromwell-street, Westminster.* *WM. MINCHIN.*

A CLASSICAL AND ORIGINAL NEWSPAPER,

WILL BE COMMENCED ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1808,

ENTITLED

THE INQUISITOR,

PRINTED IN QUARTO, ON THE LARGEST PAPER ALLOWED TO BE USED—PRICE 7½D.

To be published on the Afternoon of every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

Professions have become proverbial for every thing except performance. The Proprietors of *The Inquisitor* are, nevertheless, confident of being able to accomplish whatever they profess; and of producing a Newspaper at once Original and Classical, interesting to all Orders of Society, and distinguished as much for the novelty of its Plan, as for the ability with which it will be Conducted. Such are their pretentions to the Patronage of the Public. They aspire to surpass their contemporaries; they challenge competition: if they succeed, it will be because they shall have deserved success. The following will be the most prominent features of *The Inquisitor*:—1. Official and Private Dispatches from all parts of Europe.—2. English and Foreign State Papers.—3. Parliamentary Debates.—4. Gazettes, and Promotions in the Army and Navy, as well as all Civil and Ecclesiastical.—5. East and West India, and other Colonial Intelligence.—6. Private Correspondence from Ireland and Scotland.—7. Agricultural Information, with an Account of all New Discoveries and Improvements.—8. Examination of the Political Events of the Day.—9. The Politics of the Paper will be equally free from the bias of Court Influence, and the speculative doctrines of Reformers.—10. Miscellaneous Paragraphs.—11. Public Ceremonials.—12. The Fashionable World.—13. City Business.—14 East India Affairs.—15. Theatrical Criticisms.—16. Critical and Scientific Notices, Essays on Manners and Literature, Poetry, and Anecdotes, &c.—17. Proceedings of Learned Bodies, Patents, Botanical and other Reports.—18. Sporting and Commercial Intelligence.—19.—Naval and Military Movements.—20. Law Reports and Trials, Police Affairs, &c.—21. Accidents, &c.—22. Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—23. State of all the London, Provincial, and Scotch and Irish Markets.

Orders received at the Office, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand, by all the Newsmen, Clerks of the Roads, &c.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Spanish Papers have been received on Friday night, to the 2d inst. The intelligence they bring is highly interesting. They confirm, at the same time, the opinion we long entertained, of the unblushing effrontery, and of the little credit which ought to be attached to the *official statements* of the *Moniteur*. This worthy organ of the most worthless Tyrant, published an account of a decisive victory obtained by the Ex-Jacobin DUHESME, over the Spanish Patriots in Catalonia, assisted by the English. The French, however, were completely defeated, and forced to retreat to Barcelona; where they are preparing to sustain a siege: and, under the pretext of defraying the expences, compel the unfortunate inhabitants to pay the heaviest contributions. It is impossible to repeat it too often, that the accounts in the Foreign Papers, under the controul of the Usurper, should be received with the utmost caution and distrust. This system of falsification is a leading principle in the policy of that detestable Government; and when we reflect how much difficulty we have of receiving information from the greatest part of the Continent, through any other medium than that of those very Journals, this caution will be the more necessary. The Spanish Papers mention, at the same time, the arrival of the Spanish troops under the command of the brave Marquis de la ROMANA; which immediately received orders to proceed to Bilboa. It is stated likewise, that General CUESTA has been appointed Commander in Chief of Arragon, on the recommendation, and in the place of General PALAFOX, who has been elected Member of the Central Junta. The French have been again forced to retreat from Burgos; and a division of the army of General BLAKE has driven the enemy from Bilboa, after a severe engagement, in which the latter sustained a very considerable loss.

These are the principal articles in the last Papers of a people, in whose welfare and independence we are so closely interested;—of a people, who had first formed the magnanimous resolution, whilst the rest of Europe lay prostrate, in despondent resignation at the feet of a remorseless Ruffian—to defy the utmost extent of his vengeance and his power—to punish the instruments of his perfidy—to paint his crimes and usurpation in a language which only a keen sense of injury, the most unbounded love of their country, and uncontaminated moral principles, were capable of inspiring. This generous effusion of patriotism burst out spontaneously, and without concert, in every Province, when each was totally unacquainted with the determination of the others; and whilst an inimical army of 120,000 men, conducted by officers of acknowledged

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audacity and skill occupied Madrid, the principal fortresses, and the passes into their country. A nation capable of such a resolution, after having been abandoned and betrayed by their Sovereign, his Ministers, and, as they then imagined, by the first men in the kingdom for rank and fortune, are undoubtedly no ordinary people. All the efforts they have made as yet in the sacred cause, in which they are engaged, have been successful. Their triumphs have produced no false security; and no relaxation is visible in the measures they adopted for the accomplishment of the great work they have undertaken. From the very beginning it was no difficult matter to pronounce decidedly on their final success. The enlightened and patriotic citizens, who directed the popular insurrection, by the bold resolution they formed of excluding for ever the possibility of compromise or conciliation, gave as unequivocal proofs of their talents, as of their courage and sincerity. It is entirely out of the question, without these reflections, to entertain a competent idea of their means, moral and physical, to dissipate the gathering storm. The man who, for twelve years, has employed the most extraordinary abilities to no other purpose, than for the misery and the degradation of the rest of mankind, appears to be sensible of the resistance he has to expect. Notwithstanding his vaunted myriads, he is under the necessity, in this crisis of his fortunes, of flying from the scene of action, and trying, by means of intrigue, to withdraw a considerable part of his army from Germany. His means of carrying into execution his project of extermination in the south, are inadequate, and even trifling, unless he can prevail, through the interference of ALEXANDER, on the Austrian Cabinet to employ its immense armaments in some ill-fated partition of the Ottoman Empire. This is the great project of the wary tyrant; and the object of his journey to Upper Saxony. Should the Emperor FRANCIS have the infatuation to be present at this ill-boding congress, the project of partition will be agreed to; the Austrian army, which could have saved, perhaps, the liberty of Europe, will be employed an extravagant attack on this political windmill, and BONAPARTE be able to withdraw the greater part of his forces from the Austrian frontiers. Then, and then alone, will his 200,000 miscreants scale the Pyrenees, and carry fire, murder, and devastation into the habitations and fields of an innocent people. More he can never employ for the accomplishment of his abominable design, should even the Austrian Ministry have the folly or the villainy to subscribe to a plan of partition, which will have no other consequence than to hurl their Monarch from his throne. To Erfurth, therefore, the attention of mankind should be directed at present. In this city the salvation or slavery of Europe will be decided. It is unnecessary to employ any glow of language to impress our Readers with the important consequences that must result from the conferences at this terrestrial *Pandemonium*. Every thing which the most refined art, or the most consummate villainy, can suggest, will be put in practice, in order to gain or intimidate Austria into an acquiescence in the plans of the Arch fiend. If that power, however, has the virtue to contemn his menaces and his promises, which we are strongly inclined to believe—for she has always acted an honourable, though an unfortunate, part—hostilities will commence immediately in Germany. For both events—partition or war—the tyrant is prepared. Whilst his guards are hastening in one direction to Saxony; his negociators, TALLEYRAND, MARET, and DUROC, are proceeding thither in another. Should he be defeated in the war of diplomacy, there is reason to imagine that he will command himself the armies, which are to act against Austria. His propitious month of October, in which he triumphed at Ulm and Jena, affords him a favourable season for commencing his operations. Should the war break out, and he entertained any suspicions of repugnance on the part of his Imperial guests, to co-operate with him against Austria, he will not be deficient in finding a pretext to keep them as hostages in his camp. Profound and dangerous are the projects of this versatile and unprincipled individual. If it be not too presumptuous to sound the intricate depth of his atrocious heart, we would conclude that Spain is the great object of his alarm and anxiety. He must first gain the connivance of Russia and Austria, or attempt to annihilate the latter, before he dares lead his armies against that community of Patriots. He has already fled from their frontiers, like a trembling fugitive. We should, however, be prepared for the event of his throwing Austria a soporific cake, and lulling her asleep, however grating that reflection may be. Let us pause here for a moment, and reflect on the consequences. The first question which arises on such an occasion, are Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal able to resist his undivided force?—There never was a more important one: On its solution, perhaps, depends the independence of our own country and of Europe. Before we give any opinion of our own, our Readers will, however, agree with us, that all the energies of the three countries will be, at least, required for this purpose. We would consider it an insult to the good sense and feelings of the public, to draw incessantly their attention to the activity and resources of the enemy;—his unparalleled success, the vast empire he governs, and his unsated rapacity, impress us with too fatal a conviction of their extent. Forced to make this acknowledgment, we are fully aware of the foresight of the present Administration in sending so large a force to the Continent. And if it be true, that they have it in contemplation not to leave a single man of our regular army in Great Britain, but to send the whole to the same destination, we congratulate our country that the management of its affairs is placed in such able hands. But it may be objected, that a single blunder, or a single breach of honour, may deprive us of that army for ever;—that another WELLESLEY may sign a dishonorable Convention; that another more consummate blockhead than DALRYMPLE, blast the fairest hopes of the country, by his imbecillity and want of feeling. Without attempting to anticipate events, however disgraceful and revolting the example already given may be, we risk nothing in advancing, that no future officer will have the insolence to slight the opinion of a British public. The City of London has come forward on this, as on every patriotic occasion, and given a praise-worthy example to the rest of the nation, how to express their disapprobation and their horror of the infamous transaction. Other cities and counties are calling similar meetings; and as long as this spirit and sense of honour animate the breasts of Englishmen, we entertain no doubt about the success of our Army, and the independence of our Allies. Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY is now arrived, and Sir HEW DALRYMPLE is daily expected. The public insist on an investigation; the army expect it; the persons implicated, if every principle of honour be not extinct in their bosoms, must require it themselves; and, without wishing to raise to a greater height the public indignation, we are anxious to see a trial take place, in order to remove this opprobrium from the national character.

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Rear-Admiral Tyler, with his Fleet, and seven Russian Sail of the Line, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday from the Tagus. It is stated in a letter from Portsmouth, which we have seen, that the Russian Ships, upon entering the harbour hoisted their colours; but our Portsmouth Correspondent does not mention the circumstance.

The next intelligence from the North cannot fail of being highly important. Little doubt can be entertained that propositions have been made for the surrender of either the whole or a part of the Russian fleet, at Port Baltic—a circumstance which obviously betrays a consciousness of danger on the part of the Admiral commanding it. The fact also of both Count Tchichukoff, the Russian Minister of Marine, and Mr. Thornton, the British Envoy at the Court of Stockholm, having repaired to Rogerswick, gives considerable support to the rumour of a pending negociation. Nothing short of the evacuation of Finland, and the conclusion of an immediate peace with Sweden, ought to be listened to on our part, as the terms on which we will agree to a cessation of hostilities; perhaps also we ought to insist upon the dissolution of the connection with France, and a renewal of the ties of amity with this Country, as an indispensable condition of our sparing and restoring more than one half of the Russian navy, which we trust is now in our power.

Some intelligence, through a circuitous channel, has been received from America. The inhabitants of the United States appear to differ totally from the Government, with respect to the efficacy of the embargo. They begin to discover that a measure, which they were taught to believe would in the course of a few months compel England to retract her Orders in Council, and France to rescind her prohibitory Decrees, has not had the smallest effect upon either; that they respectively adhere to the principles they at first adopted, and that there is little chance the "self-denying ordinance" of the American Government will be attended with the effect expected. The people are sick of the embargo. It has ruined the shipping and commercial interests, and the agriculturist has the produce of his labours rotting upon his hands. The notable expedient of converting the American sailors into husbandmen is found not to answer. The farmer will not be at the expence of growing an article for which he is not yet sure of a market; and the people are consequently thrown out of employment. It is natural, therefore, that the various classes of Americans, who are the victims of Mr. Jefferson's speculations, should be loud in their clamours against his hazardous and mistaken policy. We accordingly find that the merchants of Boston have agreed to petition the Executive Government, praying for the immediate suspension, and the repeal as soon as possible, of the Embargo. A circular letter, containing an account of their proceedings, and recommending similar exertions, was sent to the other commercial cities and towns in the Union.

A Charleston Paper, dated August 27, was received yesterday. It states, that the general discontent against the Embargo was increased so much, that it was supposed that a separation between the Northern and the Eastern States not unlikely to be the result.

Dutch Papers to the 1st instant have reached town: they are uncommonly barren of intelligence. Bonaparte was at Mentz on the 24th, and intended to set out the next day for Franckfort; but no account whatever is given of the journey of the Emperor of Russia.

According to advices received lately from Holland, the Emperor of the French has adopted a new expedient for increasing his military force. He is said to have concluded subsidiary Treaties with most of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, by which they are to furnish a given number of men for the French Army at a specific price. The number of these mercenaries is to be proportionate to the confederate contingent of the State; but in the cases of the Grand Duke of Baden and the Prince Primate, it exceeds that amount. The troops levied to complete the confederate quotas are to be transferred to the French service, and the deficiencies thus occasioned are to be made up by fresh conscriptions. These troops are to wear the French uniform, and to be armed, exercised, and paid in the same manner as French soldiers. It has been stipulated, however, that they are not to serve out of Europe, and are for the present to be employed in the interior of France. The Baden Regiments have already undertaken garrison duty at Strasburgh. It is calculated that he will add 100,000 men to his army by the measure.

A *Moniteur* is said to have been received with Junot's official account of the battle of Vimiera: he says, he attacked the English, who were strongly entrenched, but his advanced corps drove them back: he lost 150 men. But judging afterwards how much more useful, in the present circumstances of Spain, his army would be in that country, it occurred to him to propose terms, for evacuating Portugal to the English, which, upon consideration, he trusts his Majesty will think are as honourable as they are advantageous.

It appears by the Barbadoes Papers, that the French Islands in the West Indies are not so badly supplied with provisions as it has been supposed. They have obtained considerable supplies by the capture of British vessels. Three vessels are announced in these Papers to have been taken on the 5th of August, and carried into Martinique, one of which, a three-masted ship from Halifax, had on board seven hundred barrels of flour. In addition to this, two French brigs arrived there on the 6th from France, laden with 1400 barrels of flour. Another French brig also reached Guadaloupe, with 900 barrels of flour. Two letter of marque brigs laden with coffee, sailed from the latter island on the 8th for France, and three privateers were to sail from thence on the 10th on a cruize.

It is a remarkable circumstance in the Roman history that when they met with reverses, the fault was almost always in the commanders, and seldom or never in the army. When the citizens of Numantia fled before the Romans, whom they had so often beaten, their answer to those who reproached them was, "that the Romans were the same sheep, but that they had got a different shepherd."

THE COURT.

Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived in town from Windsor, and was received at the Queen's Palace, by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge, and Cumberland. At twelve o'clock, his Majesty held a private Levee, when

Captain Thompson had the honour of being presented to his Majesty, on his promotion.

His Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council, which was attended by the Duke of Portland, and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers; and a little before five o'clock his Majesty left town for Windsor.

CITY AFFAIRS.

CONVENTION IN PORTUGAL.

A Special Court of Common Council of the City of London was held in their Council Room, at Guildhall, on Tuesday, to consider of the propriety of a Petition and Address to his Majesty on the subject of the late disgraceful Convention in Portugal.

The Requisition, in consequence of which the Court was called, being read,

Mr. Waithman rose. He had often on former occasions found it necessary, in submitting propositions to the consideration of that Court, to introduce his subject with such arguments as might seem most likely to recommend it to their attention and approval. On the present occasion, however, he was satisfied that no such arguments could be requisite on his part. It would be unnecessary even for him to read over the articles of that Convention, or to repeat what had been already so much better said elsewhere on the subject of them. Previous to the arrival of the Commander in Chief of our Armies in Portugal, it appeared that the exertions of our brave troops there, had been crowned with signal success, in two several engagements. No

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sooner, however, did our Commander in Chief arrive, than he immediately entered into a Convention, one cause at least of which was his total ignorance on the subject of the command he had been sent to undertake. After the disputes and delays which had taken place in the appointment of a Commander to this Expedition, it, undoubtedly, seemed strange that the choice should at last have fallen on a person, who, himself, professed total ignorance of the nature of the service to which he had been appointed. This Convention went, in the first place, to recognize the French Emperor, while not a word was said of the legitimate Government of Portugal which we had gone there to support. Another article went, in a particular manner, to stipulate that the French troops should not, in any case, be considered prisoners of war. By the 7th Article of the Preliminary Treaty, the neutrality of the Russian Fleet was recognised; and, although we were subsequently liberated from some part of this disgrace, yet it must appear astonishing indeed, that a fleet which had been cooped up in the harbour of Lisbon for a long period, without any means of escape, should be liberated by a Convention of this kind, simply on the condition of its remaining laid up during the continuance of the war. It was utterly impossible, he conceived, not to feel indignation at a stipulation of this kind. It appeared, that the British Troops had gained victories on the 17th and 21st, when not one half of their forces were engaged. There were at that time considerable reinforcements ready to join them. The French, on the other hand, were in an enemy's country, with a numerous body of Spaniards too, advancing against them, while to them not a possibility of escape remained, but they must have surrendered in a short time at discretion. If this was not a subject on which the Court was called on to approach the Throne, and state their disappointment and indignation, he could not figure any subject on which they ought at all to address his Majesty, every thing that was dear to him as a Sovereign, and to his people as a nation, being here compromised and abandoned. He was averse from attributing blame to any person whatever, and, in proposing the present motion, he should be cautious not to accuse either Ministers or Commanders; all he wished was inquiry, and that, he submitted, the Court was called on to approach the Throne, in order to solicit. If Gentlemen who should think this proceeding unnecessary, because inquiry would take place as a matter of course, would point out in what particular instances of failure such inquiry had taken place, it would be acceptable. Gentlemen on the other side had never been adverse to any proposal for a Vote of Thanks, why then should they object to a Vote of Inquiry, in which the interests of the country were so much more deeply involved?—We had been a disastrous Expedition to the Helder; we had seen one equally disgraceful to Ferrol; yet no inquiry had been made into the causes of either. The want of inquiry into these disasters, was the very cause why the present was to be added to the number of our military failures. Had he made a motion for an inquiry into either of these, such motion might have been negatived, but still no man could have denied that such inquiry was necessary and proper. No inquiry, however, had taken place, and yet we saw the Commander in Chief, on the latter Expedition, now hold the Office of Secretary at War. He asked, if we had any security that there would here be an inquiry? Nay, if we had any security, that Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, or Sir Arthur Wellesley might not, as a reward for their services in concluding this Convention, be appointed to the Office of Secretary at War, or to some other situation of equal importance? It was from such examples as these that our military expeditions were hardly ever successful. He was sure the appointments in question could not have given satisfaction, and it was for the country to ask, why such men were selected? He, for one, declared, that he had never heard of any thing meritorious, which either Sir H. Dalrymple, or Sir H. Burrard had done, which should entitle them to such command. If any other Gentleman did know what particular service both, or either of these favoured Officers, had rendered their country, he hoped they would be kind enough to communicate it. As he had already said, he did not wish to attach blame to any one individual, nor to the Ministers by whom particular Officers had been appointed, but only that an inquiry should take place, when it would be seen where the improper conduct lay. He knew there were Gentlemen who had good reasons for the support they gave to Ministers, but he could not persuade himself, with all his knowledge in this respect, that they would have the face to come forward and oppose the present motion. He had often thought those Gentlemen premature in the votes of approbation and thanks which they had uniformly been so anxious to bestow, but could they shew any instances in which they had brought forward motions for the inquiry into abuses or misconduct. He had even thought them premature in a vote on a late occasion. This, however, did not proceed from any disregard on his part to the interests of the gallant Spaniards, or to any wish to withhold from them every testimony of his approbation of the support afforded them by this country. His only objection was, that there was no evidence before the Court of any great or magnanimous effort having then been made in their behalf, or, in fact, of any thing farther than a declaration on paper! It now turned out that at a great and enormous expence to the country, a numerous and well-appointed army had been sent to the assistance of our Allies; and that, after two severe battles, in the very moment of triumph, the victory had been snatched from their grasp—by a Convention, compared with which this country had never concluded any thing so disgraceful!—He asked, however, after having voted such an Address to his Majesty on the confidence of the assistance to be afforded to our Allies in the glorious struggle in which they were engaged, with what face those same persons could now object to an inquiry into the causes by which their expectations were blasted, after they seemed to have been already realized? If, after the ardour displayed by the country in behalf of the Spaniards—if, after the indignation felt and expressed by every individual in these kingdoms on the news of the Convention in Portugal—no inquiry into the causes which led to that Convention is to take place, and the soldier is to see that he is only carried to the field for the useless waste of blood, the country must be aware that its ruin is at hand! It will be impossible for a Commander to make an army enter the field of battle with zeal, if, by such a Convention, following such glorious victories, their laurels are to be blasted, and no inquiry is to be made into the causes which rendered their labours abortive.

He concluded by moving—

"That an humble and dutiful Address and Petition be presented to his Majesty, expressing our grief and astonishment at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the Commanders of his Majesty's Forces in Portugal, and the Commander of the French Army in Lisbon; praying his Majesty to institute such an Inquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the Country and its Allies have been so shamefully sacrificed."

Mr. Quin seconded the motion. This was a question which we were called on to take up on a general ground, being a subject in which every department of the state and every individual in the country was interested. We were now come to that crisis, that we were not to consider who were Ministers. We were called on to express our astonishment, our disgust, and indignation at a Convention equally unexpected as it was disgraceful, and to shew that the day was come in which the interests of the British Nation were not to be sacrificed with impunity. He did not say that he condemned Ministers for appointing to the Chief Command a person who was untried, supposing that to be the case, for he would rather try a man who had never been tried before than employ the Commander in Chief. But if we were filled with sorrow—roused into indignation that British hearts could be found to conceive—British hands to polute themselves by signing so disgraceful a Convention, be hoped his Majesty would not be allowed to remain ignorant of the outraged feelings of his people. Was the battle of Vimiera an imaginary phantom, which could not be grasped—a thing which signified nothing? No, it was a glorious day for the British arms. Seven days after, however, it was converted, in the hands of the Commander in Chief, into our greatest ignominy and disgrace. He might be told of a preliminary Treaty, but it was to the person who ratified the Convention, on due and adequate deliberation, that the public were to look; it was to the Chief in Command, not to the person who was called on to execute his orders; it was from the master, not from the servant, that the public were to expect the necessary explanation and redress! The object of this country, in sending our army into Portugal was, to afford succour to the Patriots in that country; but had we accomplished that end? So far from it, after being successful in two battles, we, instead of serving the patriotic cause in that country, had entered into a Convention, by which we undertook to liberate from captivity a French army which had for some time been in that country in a state of siege. We had even stipulated to carry them home in British ships;—never, certainly, had the British oak been so contaminated! So far, indeed, were we from benefiting our Allies by this step, that in 15 days those same men so liberated by us from Portugal, would be found in the heart of Spain. Having dwelt with considerable force on many points in the Convention, the Worthy Commoner declared, that he should almost be induced to believe

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that a species of sorcery had been practised upon our Commanders. It had never entered into their sapient heads, that there were 8 or 10,000 of our own subjects languishing at this moment in prisons in France, most of them seized in violation of the laws of hospitality, and of every principle of good faith, in time of peace, while not more than 200 or 300 of them were in a situation to supply themselves with the comforts of life. He alluded to different inquiries which had taken place in our military and naval history, and particularly noticed the inquiry into the conduct of Admiral Calder, about three years ago. It was worthy of notice, that that Officer was severely reprimanded, though he had gained a victory. He (Mr. Quin) hoped there was not to be one law for our Navy and another for our Army. He was convinced it needed not to be so—our Army and Navy were composed of the same spirited materials. The Convention, he declared to be a foul and abominable act of High Treason against the King and Parliament, and the Country, for which nothing but a full, fair, and ample inquiry could satisfy the public honour and feeling. He trusted, therefore, that on such an occasion, there should be nothing but unanimity heard in that Court, as no sentiment but one prevailed on the subject throughout the country.

Alderman Smith perfectly concurred in the motion.

Mr. J. Dixon admitted that inquiry was necessary. He would agree to the motion if it was worded merely to that end, but he would condemn no men, without hearing the reasons by which they were actuated.

Alderman Price perfectly agreed to the motion.

Alderman Birch gave his fullest assent to the motion, and as an Englishman, bearing the honour of his Majesty's Commission as *a Volunteer Officer*, and feeling for the honour of the British Army, he felt the full necessity of inquiry, and saw nothing in the wording of the motion at all exceptionable.

Alderman Combe not only felt the necessity for inquiry, and the discovery of the authors of this disgrace, but thought, that where *guilt* was proved, *vengeance* should follow.

Alderman Curtis concurred in both points; but objected solely to the premature and unnecessary measure of an Address to advise his Majesty to that inquiry, for which no man in the kingdom was more anxious than the Sovereign himself.

Mr. Slade thought the Address necessary, as it would shew his Majesty that the sense of his People was in support of the inquiry he had so much at heart. It was a representation, as it were, from the *Grand Jury* of the Nation, to the Majesty of the Country, that a great injury had been done, and that inquiry and punishment should attach upon the delinquents; and he hoped the Vote of this day would be an example for every Corporation in the Country.

After a few words from Mr. Waithman, the question was put, and carried unanimously, and a Committee appointed to prepare the Address.

Being returned, the Address was read and agreed to, and the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, were requested to wait upon his Majesty, to know his Royal Pleasure when the Court may attend to present the same.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be reduced to 14d. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and household 12½d.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.

Capt. Wedderburn, Cumberland; and Capt. Kirkpatrick, Henry Addington;—Bombay and China.

Capt. Welbank, Cuffnells;—St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

Capt. Swinton, Carnatic;—Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.

The following outward-bound East India ships arrived at Simon's Bay (Cape of Good Hope) the 31st of May last, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Lion, and sailed from thence the 16th of June, viz.—Calcutta, Hugh Inglis, Exeter, Ceres, Preston, Dorsetshire, Ocean, Lord Nelson, and Canton.

The Phœnix and Walmer Castle, from St. Helena, arrived at Simon's Bay the 31st of May; the former sailed with the fleet, under convoy of the Lion, and the latter proceeded on her voyage to Bencoolen the 9th of June.

The David Scott and Alnwick Castle parted from the fleet, under the Lion, on the 27th of March, in latitude 25. 59. N. longitude 20. 41. W.

On the 29th of June the Mary Ann British lugger spoke the extra ships Alexander and Northumberland outward-bound, in latitude 23. S. longitude 32. 55. W.

The Streatham outward-bound East India ship arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 17th of July last, having sprung her foremast so badly, that it could not be fished at sea. Capt. Dale hoped he should be able to proceed to sea by the 25th of July. The Streatham left his Majesty's ship Leopard, with the following ships, on the 10th of July, viz.—Earl St. Vincent, Bengal, Jane Duchess of Gordon, Harriet, and Huddart. The Lady Jane Dundas parted company on the 1st of June, and the Indus on the 23d.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. IX.

There stands the Messenger of Truth! there stands
The Legate of the Skies!—His theme divine,
His office sacred, his credentials clear.—*Cowper.*

REV. WILLIAM JAY,

OF ARGYLE CHAPEL, BATH.

IT is not among the least of those advantages possessed by the various orders of dissenters over the established church, that, by occasional interchange of ministerial services, they are enabled continually to attract and gratify their followers. The religious world, as well as the profane, has its fashions. It has its ministers of the day; and it has its race of sermon hunters, who, as in the apostolic times, run with "itching ears" after every evangelical favourite. This disposition is judiciously to be consulted. New preachers, and popular, do not spring up incessantly; and it therefore seems commendable to keep alive the principle of curiosity, by bringing before the christian public those ministers who have already obtained general approbation and established strong claims to distinction.

Most of the particulars which I am enabled to relate concerning Mr. Jay are collected from his "Memoirs of the Life and Character of the late Rev. Cornelius Winter," recently published. Mr. Winter was his preceptor and friend; and Mr. Jay has most honourably recorded the character of one to whom, says he, "I owe all my respectability in life, and all my opportunities of public usefulness."

The Rev. William Jay was born at the village of Tisbury, the son of reputable but unaffluent parents. Here he was noticed by the late Rev. Mr. C. Winter, during his ministerial labours among the villages adjoining to Marlborough, where he was then established over one of the protestant meetings, and where he had just formed a seminary for the tuition of a very select number of youths. Early in 1785, the subject of this paper experienced the felicity of being received into, and domesticated with, the family of his revered tutor. "Several months before," however, writes Mr. W. to his pupil Mr. Jay, "my eye was upon you, my dear friend, more immediately than upon any other in the congregation, and my heart knit unaccountably to you. I was impressed with an idea that I should one day have you under my roof." It was customary with Mr. Winter to introduce his students soon into the work of the ministry. Satisfied of the tendency of the heart towards piety, when discovered in early religious impressions, he immediately advanced the formation of the mind, and stimulated it to enter earnestly on the course which was afterwards to be pursued. "There are few things," observes Mr. Jay, commenting on and approving this practice, "that I can remember with so much melting pleasure, as my going with him—walking by the side of his little horse, and now and then riding—on a fine summer's evening, into a neighbouring village, and returning again the same night, or very early in the morning." "He engaged his students to preach very early," during these excursions, "after they were with him. He heard their discourses and prayers with the greatest tenderness, and beamed with pleasure at every presage of improvement."

I have not succeeded in exactly ascertaining the time when Mr. Jay first ascended the pulpit. "Your way to Tisbury," writes Mr. Winter, to him, "seems open. On the first of October, if life and health are spared, you are

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appointed to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ, in the village where you first drew your breath," &c. If, as is conjecturable, this letter alluded to his commencing sermon, the clerical exertions of Mr. Jay are to be dated from the close of the year 1787. His labours seem to have been immediately appreciated. "O blessed villages," exclaims his enraptured teacher, "which were favoured with your respective ministerial labours! O highly-favoured Marlborough, whose streets were then occasionally thronged with them who went to and from the house of God, and had their hearts filled with joy and gladness!" He had indeed taken care to *enter upon preaching*, in the words of his more than father, *as a work of the last importance*.

Mr. Winter's connexion with the Rev. Rowland Hill enabled him quickly to place his pupil where evangelical talents would be most extensively estimated. Mr. Jay appeared accordingly at Surry Chapel, Black Friars' Road, during the summer of 1788. His preceptor, with paternal solicitude, followed all his steps, with vigilance so unremitting, with an affection so anxious, that I cannot resist the pleasing task of transcribing his counsels. "If," he writes to Mr. Jay, July 29, 1788, "you really have performed your appointment for Mr. Hill, I would advise you to attend to no further invitations, but leave London immediately. Come into the country, to pray and reflect; and wherever you go, set the picture of your mortality before you, and consider that he who has raised you can sink you," &c. "What a noise [May 8, 1789] have you made in the world! How many eyes are upon you.—How many hearts fear for you! How many envy you! &c. These are your best days, make much of them; and by your indifference to yourself, and that holy negligence which is a bright ornament and necessary to blunt the edge of even kind suspicion; shew that you can be popular without being proud. The church, as well as the world, looks with a jealous eye upon the young minister of the day; and especially upon those who have no paternal property to support gay appearance." Let every young candidate for the church, of whatever denomination of christians, read and reflect on these important counselling admonitions.

Mr. Jay now became rapidly popular. He long since settled at Bath, as Minister of Argyle Chapel, where his hearers are both respectable and numerous. He has published various Sermons, and a tract on Marriage. He is married, and has children.

Easiness is the characteristic of this preacher. "God," to use the quaint but significant description of his preceptor, "has given him a tongue, and an early commission to use it." His great excellence is, that his disposition leads him to delight in the benevolent features of christianity; whence he is persuasive rather than peremptory, and excels in exhorting to repentance. If he is not a Boanerges, he is a Barnabas: if he does not often alarm and intimidate the sinner, yet he always consoles and strengthens the believer. His talents, indeed, are peculiarly calculated to interest minds susceptible of tenderness; and his labours are therefore particularly agreeable to the female portion of his audiences. He is what may be termed an amiable preacher.

The matter of his discourses is generally practical and experimental. But he enumerates his divisions too often; a custom which, however it may assist the speaker, encumbers his arrangement and tires his hearers. His expressions are frequently quaint, as—"the example of king Josiah *of old*"——"We may say as *one of old* did"——; and sometimes they border on vulgarity, as—— "being ready to *strike the heart out of one's body*"——"the ordinance of preaching seems to have *swallowed up* the duty of prayer."

His style, though deformed by many inaccuracies, is pleasingly familiar. His address is simple, but insinuating. His action, if not striking, has nothing ungraceful.

I should entirely admire the fullness and clearness of his voice, if, apparently in conformity with his system of intercessional instruction, it did not degenerate into petitioning or begging tones, into alms-asking articulation. He is also too long, and sometimes scarcely audible, in prayer.

Highly as I respect the character of Mr. Jay, and willing as I am to allow all possible credit to his public exertions, I cannot consent to class him among the eminently distinguished divines of the age. He began, as we have seen, to preach very early in life; and he probably owes much of his popularity to that circumstance. It is something, however, to have firmly retained his first reputation. I trust that he is as happy in other respects; that profession is never at variance with principle; that experience, instead of changing, has only confirmed the convictions of youth. I confess, commonly speaking, that I entertain many apprehensions respecting juvenile conversions. The man is too often destined to unlearn what the boy has been induced to believe. This I say generally.

Considering him as a writer, I have now no concern with Mr. Jay. *Onesimus.*

DEFENCE OF THE REV. MR. MOORE.

Onesimus has this moment received the following Animadversions on his Account of the Rev. James Moore. Time does not *now* permit him to comment either on the veracity or ingenuity of his new antagonist; but he has directed it to be *literally* inserted, and (though, as the reader will see, a bribe is preferred!) *without fee or reward* to the publishers of this paper.

Gentlemen, *Oct. 6th*, 1808.

If you will be kind enough to insert the inclosed Answer to Onesimus in your next week's valuable Register you will infinitely Oblige,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Germanicus.

P. S. Not being acquainted with the rules, I don't know whether any payment is necessary for the insertion; if it is, do not delay to publish it, but in your note to correspondents, let me know, and on the word of a gentleman you shall receive the money the next morning.

Messrs. Bell and De Camp.

The insidious and illiberal attack made on the character of one of the most eminent divines of the age, (Mr. Moore) by Onesimus, could not but excite in every generous and feeling mind, sentiments of indignation and contempt: influenced by such sentiments, I cannot resist offering a few remarks on Onesimus's letter. He, in the first instance, proves himself prejudiced and narrow-minded, by mentioning the first events at Mr. M.'s onset in the world: if Mr. Moore really did at one period "take up the histrionic profession," which I by no means pretend to contradict, is he, on that account, unfitted for more sacred duties? is he less calculated for his important office, because led away into error (if error it may be termed) by the inconstancy and thoughtlessness natural to youth? Have not some of the most eminent Ministers of Christianity, nay, the Apostles themselves, turned from equally "profane pursuits." Onesimus recommends Mr. Moore to clear his character of this supposed speck, by his present exemplary conduct: a recommendation Mr. M. as perfectly understands and fulfils, as Onesimus can possibly instruct him, and if my *noble minded* friend would trouble himself to make the inquiry, I have not a doubt he would find Mr. Moore's private life as unexceptionable as even his *refined ideas* could wish. With regard to his style of preaching, Mr. M., I will readily admit is totally persuasive; but because he thunders not forth the terrors of the laws, does it consequently follow, that his doctrine is not evangelic and sound, and that his sermons are mere flowery orations? Is not the human heart, in most cases, as open to persuasion, as to threats? Do not the latter often produce a species of stupified despair, which wholly enervates the mind, and sinks it beyond the power of making those exertions that it ought on so important a point? As to my liberal animadvertor's observations on Mr. Moore's manner in the pulpit, they are much too puerile to be worth the notice of any impartial person, and could come from none but the pen of invidious calumny or weak envy, and will never, from their *quaintness*, add a wreath to their author's literary fame. I have no more to add, than to advise Onesimus, whenever he again takes upon himself the arduous task of criticising a man, who rises far above his contemptible accusations, he would have some determined point whereon to make his attack, as without that, neither he nor any other will ever make

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an effectual stand: a general survey of a character, and insinuations thrown over every part of it, shews the accuser fearful or unwilling to risk a closer examination, than which nothing can be a greater proof of its impotency and injustice. I should be sorry to be unjustly severe, but if I mistake not, few will consider the remarks of Onesimus worthy a second perusal, either from the truth of the criticism, or the propriety of their arrangements, and, except his few observations at the conclusion, I think (as he observes in a former part concerning the gentleman he so unjustly asperses) his literary reputation will not be increased by this *ingenious* and *liberal* production.

*** I have just received, under the signature of *Philo Veritas*, another *Defence* of the *Rev. John Moore*. This last worthy gentleman seems extremely irritable and even vindictive: his resentment has evidently superseded his christianity. "Coward, dastardly coward," and I know not what besides, are the epithets with which this correspondent thinks it proper to honour me! Before my remarks on his reverend friend appeared, I was, in his estimation, all that was commendable; but now——. I really compassionate Mr. Moore's situation, if he has no better friends than *Germanicus* and *Philo Veritas*: who, under the pretence of vindicating his character, appear determined to do him the most serious injury. I hope, indeed, they will cease to provoke any further reflections from me.

Oct. 8, 1808. *Onesimus.*

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Tuesday last Mrs. Orger, from Edinburgh, made her first appearance at Drury Lane, in the character of *Lydia Languish*, in *The Rivals*. This Lady possesses almost every requisite for the stage, ease, grace, a pleasant voice, a handsome countenance, and an elegant figure. Having been accustomed to meet the applause of a Scotch audience, she thought too highly of the taste of a London one to betray any symptom of fear. Her modest confidence enabled her to give due effect to her part, and was rewarded with deserved plaudits. The youthful simplicity that marked her features, and her moderately whining accent, rendered her imitation of a girl, whose heart is warmed with romantic love through the perusal of novels, more like an original than a copy. In the scene when her aunt and *Sir Anthony Absolute* are announced, and she bids her maid conceal the works she was reading, she was rather too tame, and gave her commands with an air of indifference, which proclaimed her heart was totally free from the apprehension she so weakly attempted to express. Upon the whole she proved herself worthy of the reception with which she met, and we have do doubt but study will improve her talents, and enable her to occupy a distinguished station in the drama.

Elliston, who, through some unaccountable whim, had till then acted the part of *Faulkland*, which nearly concealed his powers, at last assumed that of *Captain Absolute*, which, in his hands, suddenly emerged from the obscurity in which Barrymore had plunged it, into the brilliancy of liveliness and wit. Mr. Henry Siddons, in *Faulkland*, delivered a few speeches with appropriate energy, but at nearly regular distances, like a clock that strikes at certain periods only. Mrs. Sparks displayed no small degree of excellence, which, however, shrank into insignificance at the mere recollection of Miss Pope in the same character. Dowton, as usual, soared above the sphere of criticism.

KING'S THEATRE.

On Friday night, a *pretended new* melo-drama, entitled, *The Forest of Hermenstad, or Princess and no Princess*, was acted at this theatre. This literary theft proves that folly has many champions, but that her stock of arms is nearly exhausted, since two of her most distinguished soldiers are obliged to fight in turn with the *same weapon*. Scarcely had it dropped from Mr. Skeffington's hand, than Mr. Dibdin slily picked it up, and then boldly assailed sense, taste, and wit, with most unblushing impudence. More fortunate than his robbed companion, undeserved success crowned his cause, and loud plaudits, every one of which proclaimed its author an undescerning patron of nonsense, rewarded his temerity.

We congratulated the Drury Lane audience last week, on the judgment they displayed in condemning two miserable pieces to merited oblivion. We expressed our hope, nay our conviction, that such severity would burst the slumbers of true genius, and at length overpower and annihilate ignorance and its silly brood. But we are sorry to see our expectations nearly blasted by the warm reception granted on Friday night to *unworthiness* by the crowds that filled the immensity of the King's theatre. Nonsense is a tree of stupendous magnitude, planted in the rich soil of public patronage, it spreads its baneful shade over the whole domains of modern literature, and checks the growth of talent and genius that spring and wither at its foot. Its roots are numerous, but lay near the surface of the ground; criticism now and then severs some of them from the trunk, but their division serves only to strengthen those that remain, or cause new ones to sprout. The axe must be continually and unmercifully applied if we wish to effect its entire destruction. While the audience of one of our winter theatres is industriously bent upon the overthrow of this fatal tree, let not that of the other home afford it every prop that can secure it from falling. It is not a private, it is a general benefit that will be obtained by its eradication. Let the public and periodical critics therefore join their efforts together; let union be their motto, impartial justice their weapon, universal advantage their aim, and success will soon prove their reward.

However severely we animadverted in our last paper, on Mr. Skeffington's *Mysterious Bride*, and however deficient we continue to deem it, in whatever ought to constitute a drama, we cannot refrain from thinking that he has been very much wronged by the author of *The Forest of Hermenstad*. The poor man who with only sixpence in his pocket is robbed by a footpad, loses as much in proportion as the wealthy citizen who should have to deplore the rape of a guinea; and the criminality of the deed is equal in both cases. Mr. Skeffington wrote a bad drama in three acts, which was acted successfully three nights last season, and damned the fourth time it was performed, last week. Mr. Dibdin copied the first act, word for word, and reduced the two others into one, with the only trifling change of introducing the Bulgarian Ambassador half an hour sooner than Mr. Skeffington had done. Is this fair? is this honourable? Not only all the incidents were the same, not only the order in which they happened was not changed, but the very language throughout the whole of the first act, and the greatest part of the second, had suffered scarcely any alteration, and when it had, it was much for the worse. To look for *beauties* in Mr. Skeffington's drama, would be vain, yet the jealousy of the innkeeper's wife gave rise to something like humour, which vanished away in Mr. Dibdin's copy. The former gentleman's play suffered greatly from the imbecility and want of memory of the actor, and Mr. Dibdin's was strongly supported, or rather saved, by the excellence of [illegible].

Mr. Skeffington has loudly complained that his piece has been damned through the influence of a party: We fondly hoped and believed its condemnation had sprung from *justice* alone, but are now almost inclined to give credit to his assertion. It is impossible that a melo drama evidently stolen from his own, and still less interesting, should have succeeded unless *through the influence of a party*, the numbers of which were too considerable not to daunt any play against which their animosity was bent. In order to hinder the public from perceiving the theft committed on the *Mysterious Bride*, it was necessary to crush it on the first night of its regeneration, and before the *Forest of Hermenstad* made its appearance. This was performed, and we have thus a new proof that good flows from evil. This scheme has however partly failed: Mr. Skeffington is now raised in the estimation of every sensible being as *an injured man*, that subject title to the commiseration of his fellow-creatures; and Mr. Dibdin has sunk his fame as an author, still lower, and not [illegible] to his reputation as a man of honour.

The music was pretty, but not new; it presented us with several old acquaintance, amongst which *O Lady fair!* Alas! May public justice overtake this piece at its second representation!

FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR PORSON.

On Monday last the remains of Professor Porson were removed from the house of the London Institution in the Old Jewry in order to be deposited in Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge. The Directors of the Institution ordered it to be shut for the day, and the Officers assisted in the solemnity. The procession from London consisted of four mourning coaches, followed by six private carriages; and the persons who attended were his relatives and most intimate friends.

At half after two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the [illegible] arrived at Trinity College, Cambridge, and were received at the great gate, and conveyed to the Hall, where the body lay in state till five o'clock.

The Lord Bishop of Bristol, Master of the College, the Vice Master, Senior and Junior Fellows, Bachelors, Scholars, and other Members resident in the [illegible]

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academical habits, and in black scarfs, bands, and gloves, walked from the Combination-room, accompanied by the Chief Mourners, into the Hall; and after moving round the body, which was in the midst, they took their seats, the Chief Mourners being placed on the right and left of the Master. Several *Epithalamiums* in Greek and English verse, the effusions of reverential respect, were placed on the pall, and were read with the most sympathetic interest by his former associates in study. An anthem was chanted by the choir. After which the body was raised by the bearers, and a most solemn procession was made round the great quadrangle of the College, from the Hall to the Chapel. On entering the Chapel, which was illuminated, the Lord Bishop, Chief Mourners, and the Members of the College took their places, and the choir performed an anthem. The Lord Bishop then read the lesson, and the procession moved in the same order to the grave, which was at the foot of the statue of Sir Isaac Newton, and surrounded by those of the illustrious persons which this College has produced. When they had taken their stations around the grave, and the body was ready for interment, the funeral anthem was performed by the choir in the adjoining Chapel, during the most perfect silence, and with the most solemn effect.

The service was now read by the Lord Bishop with such an awful, dignified and impressive pathos as we never witnessed on any former solemnity of the kind. He was himself overwhelmed by his feelings; and he communicated the sympathetic emotion to every listening friend of the deceased. The senior members of the College who had lived with the Professor in habits of endearing intercourse for thirty years, and who had the best means of estimating the height and variety of his attainments, shed tears of sorrow over the grave! and the whole assembly displayed a feeling which bespoke the sense they entertained of the loss that not only their own society, but the literary world had suffered by his death.

The following was the inscription, engraved in brass, on his coffin —

RICARDUS · PORSON ·
APUD · CANTABRIGIENSES ·
LINGUAE · GRAECAE · PROFESSOR ·
ET
COLL. · TRIN. S. · S. · ET · IND. · OLIM. · SOCIUS
APUD · LONDINENSES ·
INSTITUTIONIS · LITTERARIAE ·
BIBLIOTHECARIUS · PRINCEPS ·
NATUS · VIII. · CAL. · IAN. · MDCCLX.
OBIIT. · VII. · CAL. · OCT. · MDCCCVIII.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

FALMOUTH, OCT. 2.—We are in hourly expectation of sailing either to Spain or Italy. The cavalry cannot be embarked in time, they will therefore follow us. Our expedition consists of 11,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry. The staff is not yet completely appointed. This may produce some delay. We are attended by a larger force of artillery than ever accompanied a similar expedition. Our infantry consists of Guards, 1st Battalion, 1000 strong; Royals, 3d ditto, 800; 14th, 2d ditto, 800; 23d, 2d ditto, 700; 26th, 1st ditto, 1000; 27th, 2d ditto, 800; 31st, 2d ditto, 800; 43d, 1st ditto, 1000; 51st, 1st ditto, 1000; 59th, 2d ditto, 700; 76th, 1st ditto, 1000; 81st, 2d 800; 95th, part of the 1st and 2d ditto, 800; in the whole 11,200.

Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, Commander in Chief; Major-General Manningham, Second in Command; Major-General Warde; Major-General Mackenzie; Brigadier-General Slade; Brigadier-General Crauford; Colonel D'Urban, Deputy Adjutant-General.

The artillery are provided with the new invented guns, to be carried by mules when the march of the army lies through the mountains. The Royal Waggon Train are also to be compleated with mules on their arrival. The transports are provisioned for two months, from which some conjecture we are going into the Mediterranean. But from what has transpired through the Staff, it is to enable these ships after our debarcation, to proceed to Portugal to receive the troops there and convey them to any other point where they may be wanted.

LIGHTNING.—On the 18th ult. the Sultan, of 74 guns, Capt. Griffith, lying at Port Mahon, Minorca was struck with lightning, in a way that was truly awful and terrific. The Officers were at dinner, when, in a moment, the ship received a dreadful shock, as though a ball of fire had struck her, and had gone quite through, making an explosion in its passage as loud as the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder. The Officers, as it were involuntarily, rushed out of their cabins, and discovered that it had struck the jib boom, killed seven men, badly wounded three others, and conducted by some of the iron-work, ran along the jib-boom, tore it to pieces, struck the cap of the bow-sprit, shivered it, and then fell into the water. The three poor fellows who were wounded were dreadfully mangled The unfortunate sufferers were some of the best seamen in the ship.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

DARING BURGLARY.—Countess Morton's House, in Park-street had for several days, been surrounded by a set of suspicious fellows, who generally met about dusk. The servant-maid entrusted with the care of the house, having taken notice of them, gave information at Marlborough-street Office. Accordingly, on Wednesday night, three Police Officers, well prepared with arms, went to the house, and at eight o'clock they sent the servant out; after which they secreted themselves in a closet adjoining one of the rooms, having provided themselves with a candle. Soon after the departure of the servant the kitchen bell was rung several times, and not being answered, the ringing was followed by a hard knocking at the door. The thieves thinking there was no person in the house, broke the door open, and went to the room adjoining the closet where the officers had concealed themselves, when the latter rushed out upon the robbers, who were five in number. A battle immediately ensued, and in the scuffle the candle was put out. One of the Officers had just time to discharge his blunderbuss, and shot one of them in the left arm; the shot went through the bone. Thus rudely assailed, the robbers attempted to make their escape through the back part of the house, by jumping off the first floor, which leads into Park-lane; in the attempt one of the thieves broke his leg, and was immediately secured. The man that had been shot ran down South-street, and turning down a Mews where there was no thoroughfare, he was also taken—the other three escaped. One of them must have received a severe wound, as the cutlass was covered with blood, and those taken had not been touched by it. The two men who had been taken, it appears, are reputed house-breakers. They were taken to Mount-street watch-house. As soon as the man that had been shot was brought in, he dropped down, and fainted from the loss of blood. Medical assistance was immediately procured. One of them is not expected to recover.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—An Inquisition was taken at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the White-Bear, Piccadilly, before A. Gell, Esq. Coroner for Westminster, on the body of Mr. Brooke, an eminent stock-broker, in the above street, who put a period to his existence on the preceding day.—The principal witness to prove the fact of the suicide was the cook-maid of the family. It appeared, that Mr. Brooke had been observed in a very dejected state for some days, and he had been seen walking about the street at an early hour in the morning, a very unusual thing. This dejection was supposed to have arisen from embarrassment, in consequence of Mr. Brooke having speculated to a risk which turned out to a disadvantage, besides his having been a material sufferer by the late failure in the city. He had been walking out on Friday morning, and on his return home, he spent some time in looking at his papers. On a sudden the cook-maid heard the report of a pistol in the privy; and on going there she found her master weltering in his blood, with his head shot to atoms. It was a horse pistol, supposed to have been loaded with two or more slugs, and so crammed with powder, that the barrel was knocked into pieces, and one of the slugs had penetrated two inches into an opposite wall. The deceased was a man universally respected, from his affability and upright dealings. He was the Agent of the Duke of Leeds, and had the partial management of that Nobleman's estates.—He has left an amiable young wife and four children, the eldest six years of age the day of this unhappy event, and whose birth was to have been celebrated in the evening.—*Verdict Insanity.*

Last Sunday night two of the felons confined in Newgate, succeeded in filing off their irons, and escaping from their cells, reached the wall which enclosed the yard, from which one of them leaped, but fell and broke his back: the other one was secured.

BIRTH.

On Friday morning, at his house in Grafton-street, the Lady of Viscount Hinchingbrook, of a daughter.

DIED.

At Roehampton, Miss A. K. Markham, sixth daughter of the late Archbishop of York.

On Wednesday morning, the 28th ult. at Wyham, near Louth aged 41, John Grant, Esq. one of the most extensive farmers and graziers in Lincolnshire; having nearly 10,000 acres of land in occupation at the time of his death.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.—Wheat is brisker, and sells for rather more money than on Monday. Barley and Beans are without variation. Having but few Oats for sale to-day, we expected again to obtain a considerable advance in prices, but our buyers purchased very reluctantly; they are 2s. per quarter higher than Monday, but only 6d. per quarter dearer than Wednesday.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	72 a	82	Wheat	74 a	86
Fine ditto	84 a	87	Fine ditto	82 a	90
Rye (New)	50 a	55	Rye (New)	36 a	40
Barley	38 a	44	Barley	43 a	45
Malt (New)	72 a	80	Malt (New)	76 a	83
White Peas, boilers	140 a	150	White Peas, boilers	130 a	147
Grey Peas	58 a	63	Grey Peas	62 a	64
Beans (Old)	62 a	66	Beans (Old)	66 a	70
Tick ditto (Old)	60 a	65	Tick ditto	64 a	66
Oats	32 a	34	Oats	31 a	32
Poland ditto	35 a	38	Poland ditto	34 a	36
Rape Seed £40 a £44			Rape Seed £39 a £44		

PRICE OF FLOUR,

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	— a	80	American Flour	44 a	48
Second ditto	74 a	76	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from Septem. 24 to Septem. 30—Total, 4,611 quarters, from 85s. to 110s.—Average 96s. 10d. or 2s. 3½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending October 1.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	86	5	Beans	68	0
Rye	54	6	Peas	60	8
Barley	42	9	Oatmeal	54	2
Oats	33	7	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, OCT. 6.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	21 0 a	25 0	Oats, per qr.	1 18 a	2 4
Barley, per qr.	2 3 a	2 7	Beans, do.	3 0 a	3 10

Peas £2. 18s. a £3. 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 5th of Oct. 1808, is 1*l.* 17s. 9½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	3 10 a	4 0	Kent	3 4 a	4 4
Sussex	3 0 a	4 0	Sussex	3 0 a	3 14
Essex	3 0 a	4 10	Farnham	3 0 a	6 6

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 10 0 a	6 12 0	Average	6 1 0
	Straw	1 13 0 a	1 19 6		1 16 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 8 0		5 14 0
	Clover	6 8 0 a	7 12 0		7 0 6
	Straw	1 10 0 a	1 18 0		1 14 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 0 0		5 12 6
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 7 0		6 13 6
	Straw	1 12 0 a	2 0 0		1 16 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 8 a	5 6	Beef	2 8 a	3 10
Mutton	4 8 a	5 6	Mutton	3 0 a	4 4
Veal	5 4 a	6 6	Veal	3 0 a	5 4
Pork	5 0 a	6 4	Pork	4 8 a	6 0
Lamb	4 6 a	5 8	Lamb	3 0 a	4 8

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 900—Sheep and Lambs, 5,100
Calves, 220—Pigs 300

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	22 a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb. per dozen	27 a	32
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	50 a 70lb.	38 a	39
Dressing Hides	16 a	19	80 a 90lb.	30 a	33
Crop Hides for cutting	18 a	23	heavy	28 a	26
Flat Ordinary	16½ a	18	Seals, small	36 a	39
Tanned Horse,	20 a	22	large, p. doz.	160s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 37*l.* a 38*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 8 a	2 10	Market Calf each	0 a	11 0
Middling	1 10 a	2 2	Engl. Horse	14 0 a	16 0
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10	Sheadings	2 0 a	2 6
			Lamb Skins	1 6 a	2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 9.—Heaton, 34s.; Hebburn, 34s.; Cinders, 34s.; Welen Coal, 77s. 6d.; Others, 49s. 6d.

There were 5 Ships sold—Remain unsold 2½.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	— 0 a	72 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	99 6
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	100 0	Yell. Russia, do.	99 0 a	100 0
—— mottled	— 0 a	110 0	White, do.	— 0 a	94 0
—— curd	— 0 a	116 0	Soap,	— 0 a	94 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	13 6	Graves	— 0 a	14 0
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	14 6	Good Dregs,	— 0 a	14 6

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 9d.—Clare, 5s. 10d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 9d.—Average 5s. 9¼d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturday
Bank Stock						
3 per Cent. Consol	66⅛ 6	66⅛ 6	66 5⅞	65⅞	65¼ ⅛ ⅜	65½ ⅞ ¾
3 per Cent. Reduced						
4 per Cent. Consol						
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	98⅛ ¾ ¼	98¼ ⅛ ⅜	98⅛ ⅛ ¼	98¼ ⅛	98⅛ 7½ ⅝	97⅞ ⅝ 8
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities						
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.						
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	7⅛					
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock			176½ ¼	177		177⅛
Do. Bonds	1 dis. P.	P. 1 dis.	P. 1 dis.	P. 1 dis.	P. 2 dis.	1 dis. P.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	2, 5 pm.	P. 2 pm.	1 dis. P.	1 dis. 2pm	2 pm. P.	3, 1 pm.
Lottery Tickets			£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.
Omnium		2½ dis.	2½ dis.	2¾ dis.	3⅛ dis.	3, 4 dis.
Consols for Account	66⅛ ¼ ⅜	66⅛ ⅛	66⅛	66 5⅞	65⅞ ½ ¾	65⅞ 6 5⅞
India for Opening						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	34	7 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	34	0	Palermo	92½	per oz.
Rotterdam	10	17 2 U.	Leghorn	51½	
Hamburgh	33	0 2½ U.	Genoa	47½	
Altona	33	0 2½ U.	Venice	52	ineffect.
Paris, 1 day's date	22	16	Naples	42	
Do.	23	2 U.	Lisbon	68	
Bourdeaux	23	0	Oporto	70	
Madrid	43	effec.	Dublin	10	per Ct.
Cadiz	43	effec.	Cork	11½	

N. Dol. 0s. 0d. p. oz.

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	1	0
Dublin	0	1
Waterford	1	0
Guernsey	0	0
Jersey	0	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 42. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FORTY-TWO.

THE EXPOSITION OF BONAPARTE'S TREACHERY TOWARDS SPAIN.—BY DON CEVALLOS.

The history of nations is an almost uninterrupted narrative of crimes and weakness; of insolent violation of social and political institutions on the part of the principal actors; and of tame submission on that of the many. In perusing the disgusting story, the philanthropist seldom finds an opportunity of indulging in exultation and pleasure. For the few pages which are consigned to record the beneficial effects of justice, freedom and public spirit, how many volumes are full of private wrongs and public calamity; of vice triumphant and innocence oppressed! We go with horror and indignation through the long series of ages; and whatever favourable opinion we may have entertained before the perusal, we conclude with something like contempt for the human species itself. However disposed we may be from nature or education to resist this involuntary sentiment, almost every line in Thucydides, Tacitus, Guicciardine, De Thou, and others, is an humiliating proof of the insufficiency of reason, and of the weakness, even atrocity, of the human heart. From motives favourable to mankind, we attempt to persuade ourselves, that those philosophic historians may have been biassed in their descriptions; or that the monsters and calamities they describe, have been engendered by a gloomy or misanthropical imagination; we are compelled, however reluctantly, by the atrocities of our own time to renounce the pleasing delusion. Whilst we execrated the triumphs of Cæsar and the infuriated ambition of the Macedonian; whilst we shrink with horror from a belief in the existence of monsters like Tiberius, Alexander the Sixth and Christian of Denmark, we congratulated ourselves on the liberal and humane spirit of our own age, which secured us against similar visitations. But this last prop of our tottering faith is torn from us; and our vaunted philosophical century has engendered a ruffian, who unites with the treachery, dissimulation, remorseless cruelty, insatiate rapacity and ungovernable ambition of the former, the meanness of a pickpocket, and the cunning of a sharper. Whoever has the unfeeling levity to deny the truth of this delineation, after having read the exposition of Cevallos, deserves to be watched with a jealous and attentive eye by the Government under which he lives. There is now no refuge for sophistry, profligacy or treason, should they dare come forward in defence or extenuation of the perfidious ruffian. This unfeeling wretch belongs to no country, no sect, no society. His designs against the happiness and tranquillity of all enforce the necessity of a general confederacy of virtue, innocence and talents, against this common outcast, this universal outlaw. As he has coolly and deliberately, with a few villains whom he has trained and selected, entered into a conspiracy against society itself; as he has trampled on, and disannulled public and private law, he should not be considered as a partaker in their benefits, and every one has an undeniable right to get rid, by what means he can, of the common enemy of all. This doctrine may appear pernicious and immoral; but the persons, who will consider it as such, have no yearnings for the orphans and widows, for the parents and husbands, who now bewail in every province of Spain and Portugal, the injuries or dishonour they have sustained. The humanity and justice of those individuals are of a doubtful kind; but had they, in common with the myriads of victims in Switzerland and Germany, suffered, through the restlessness of one solitary person, the loss of their property, honour and happiness, they would not be so over scrupulous in their means of preservation and defence. At the distance which Providence has kindly placed us from the malignant influence of the unrelenting monster, we can fortunately indulge in speculations on justifiable, honourable enmity, and give a latitude to the generosity of our sentiments; but, had we witnessed the murder of the amiable and enlightened Palm, and the subsequent seizure of the effects of his widow and six children, to defray the expence of the trial and execution; had we been present at the plunder of the innocent and unoffending inhabitants of Lubeck, who, for three days and three nights, had been abandoned to the violence, rapacity and lust of a drunken, licentious, unpaid soldiery; or, had we been spectators of the unheard of injuries offered to the citizens of Cordova, Bilboa and other towns in Spain; or, had our own towns been exposed to the devastation and brutality of these hordes; or, had our own wives and our own daughters been treated like those of the Swiss, the Germans and the Spaniards; we should not be revolted at any means of vengeance, which our courage, or the sense of our excessive injuries, would prescribe.

It is after having read the simple and heart-rending narrative of the honest and illustrious Spaniard, that we know to appreciate the sentiments of those men, who propose a compromise between our Government and the mean, treacherous, equivocating ruffian, delineated in this exposition.

Nothing can be more dangerous to the interests of the community than false principles of justice and humanity. They are false, when they propose only a momentary advantage; and afterwards tend to augment the embarrassments they wish to obviate. Governments, on such occasions, display the same want of foresight and prudence, which we reprobate in the conduct of private men: to get rid, for a short time, of the present evil, they submit to a ruinous engagement which, after a lapse of two or three years, accumulates the difficulties and dangers they endeavoured to escape. Such would have been the unavoidable consequences to this country, had the crude notions of Whitbread, Roscoe, and others, been adopted. We know how superfluous it is at present to point out the fallacy and danger of such theories. The ruffian they wished us to conciliate, or, more properly speaking, to submit to, has proved by his atrocious perfidy to Spain, the unsoundness of their political doctrines, and the extent of

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their penetration. However, as the same sophistry, presumption, ignorance, and love of singularity, which produced their unceasing cries on the expediency of a Peace may occasion their interference on subjects equally momentuous; it is by no means irrelevant to expose the immoral tendency of their doctrines, and the impolicy of their suggestions.

There is something we cannot reconcile or comprehend, when we examine the Usurper's conduct relative to Spain. Whilst he displayed the most Sovereign contempt, the most brutal disregard for every thing that is considered as indispensable and sacred even by men who are least conscientious in the means they employ; he seemed to shew a degree of confidence, or, rather, credulity, not very usual in his character. The permission he gave Cevallos to return with the Duke del Infantado, and other members of the Bayonne Junta, whose inflexible integrity rendered a distrust in their co-operation, or subserviency justifiable, can be accounted for in no other manner, than by attributing it to that disbelief which tyrants entertain of the existence of virtue; or to the detestable conviction they have that avarice is the great mobile of human actions. However, this apparent inconsistency is perfectly reconcilable with the character of a consummate villain; and the same principle which induced him to make Spain one scene of devastation and murder, encouraged him to believe, that no man is proof against corruption. This extreme depravation, and this profligate contempt of others, have caused an appearance of unsuspecting candour on the one side, and a system of treachery, prevarication, falsehood, and deception on the other. Whilst he feels the excruciating conviction that virtue is no chimera, he will not neglect turning the unpropitious discovery, as much as possible to his advantage, by imputing the effects of unbounded profligacy to the generous, unsuspicious turn of his disposition. Whatever way we examine his conduct on the occasion, the more we admire the total degradation of principle, which could produce a result favourable to humanity; and were it consistent with our religious notions to think that Sovereign wisdom should have chosen a little Corsican upstart as the agent of his incomprehensible decrees, we would believe that this fellow was incited to his nefarious undertaking, in order to rouse the dormant energies of a brave and distinguished people. However, without entering further into a species of speculation rather extraneous to a political disquisition, every honest man cannot fail to exult at seeing the utmost refinement of villainy holding out a prospect of advantage to those whose happiness it conspired to subvert.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH AND DUTCH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 2.—Letters from Bayonne, of September 24, contain the following intelligence:—

"Troops and artillery daily arrive here. The passage of the army will continue through this place during the whole month of October. We have this instant received information, that the Spanish General, Blake, has come from the Asturias with a division of 8000 men, and is marching upon Bilbon. Letters received this morning from Vittoria state, that Marshal Bessieres, who had removed his head-quarters to Burgos, had, upon receiving intelligence of the movement of the Spaniards, marched at the head of a division, with the intention of cutting them off; and it was even said that he had already arrived at Lerenda, through which place it was most probable that Blake's corps would endeavour to escape. The same letters further state that Vittoria is in a state of complete tranquillity. The commercial relations with Bayonne are still in full activity. The troops that were encamped on the glacis set off this morning for Spain; and it is stated, that the troops, on their march for this place, will arrive sooner than was expected, as they are advancing by different routes through the greater and lesser Landes. The supplies of bread, meat, and forage, are ordered to be got ready by the 27th. The corps commanded by Marshal Ney is in the presence of the insurgent army, under the command of General Castanos; and his Excellency appears to have concerted some enterprise with Marshal Mancey. All the troops are full of animation, and their march through France is a truly magnificent expedition.

SEPTEMBER 27.—The news from Keiserlautern mention, that his Majesty the Emperor had passed through that town on the 24th. The presence of the two most powerful Monarchs in Europe at Erfurth will occasion the assemblage of many Princes there. His Majesty, it is said, will appear attended by a very numerous and splendid retinue. This celebrated meeting will, no doubt, furnish ample matter to the historical pen, whether we consider the importance of the decisions, which will involve the fate of nations pending upon it, or the lustre and authority of the two Sovereign Arbiters.

GERMANY.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, SEPT. 23.—An Estafette is said to have reached Hamburgh this afternoon, with intelligence of the arrival of Napoleon at Erfurth, and of Alexander and the Grand Duke Constantine at Weimar. It is rumoured that the Russian Directing Senate had declared itself against the Emperor of Russia's journey, but that its objections were overruled by the Monarch.

CUSTRIN, SEPT. 25.—Yesterday, towards noon, arrived here his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and was waited upon with congratulations by his Excellency the Duke of Dalmatia (Marshal Soult), expressly come here for that purpose. His Majesty condescended to pass in review the troops, which had marched to the Parade for his reception; and after taking a refreshment, immediately set out again on his journey through Frankfort and Torgau to Weimar. His Imperial Highness Prince Constantine had arrived here the day before.

LEIPSIC, SEPT. 25.—His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Constantine, passed the day before yesterday through this city, on his way to Erfurth, and was followed by his Majesty the Emperor Alexander, who stopped here the night, and this morning pursued his journey to the above place. His Majesty our King, is expected here in the course of this day, and will set out to-morrow for Erfurth.

A fresh levy, of between sixty and seventy thousand men has been ordered in the Austrian dominions, upon the same footing as the Militia lately organized; they are to be called the Militia of Reserve, and are intended to supply vacancies in the former. The people have been invited to enrol themselves, and thousands have in consequence done so. There are thus two Armies of Reserve, consisting of nearly one hundred and eighty thousand men, besides numerous corps of drivers, &c. The Regular Army comprising upwards of four hundred and fifty thousand men.

The greater part of the Austrian troops, forming the Cordon on the Turkish frontiers, have been recalled into the interior of Hungary.

Every thing in the Austrian dominions has assumed a military character; even the amusements of the children. At Vienna almost all the boys are enrolled on Sundays and holidays in corps, and the Government has deemed it expedient to encourage this sentiment. The Archduke Charles and Maximilian lately attended a review of the brigade of boys, in the suburb of Leopolstadt, and distributed numerous presents among such of these juvenile volunteers as most distinguished themselves.

Count Von Kotschuberg, late Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has arrived at Vienna, on a particular mission. It is reported that he proceeds to Paris.

So great has been the patriotic ardour of the inhabitants of Austria under Ems, that although the province was called on to furnish only 14,000 men for the Army of Reserve, upwards of 40,000 men tendered their services, and have been provisionally enrolled.

The Diet of Hungary, at their late Sittings, have agreed to an extensive system of arming, and the organization of a numerous National Guard of Militia.

The greater part of the Bavarian troops which had been sent to the Tyrol have been recalled, to reinforce the three camps at Augsburgh, Plattingen, and Nuremberg, particularly the latter commanded by Count Von Isenberg. One regiment only, the

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13th, Von Kinkels, remains in the Tyrol, from whence some corps of Sharpshooters have been ordered to the army under Gen. Wrede, near Augsburgh. Numerous recruits have also been drawn from the Vorarlberg; those from the Forest of Bregenz are represented as men of singularly large stature.

Prussia is making extraordinary exertions to re-organize her army. The King has issued two proclamations from Konigsberg; the one declares, that all arbitrary punishments in the army, as running the gauntlet, bastinades, &c. are abolished; and by the other, a general conscription, without exemption, is appointed. This latter ordinance, which bears date the 6th ult. declares, that all distinction of rank now ceases; that all have equal rights and duties; that in periods of peace, those only should aspire to Officers' commissions who have knowledge and education; and in time of war, bravery and judgment constitute the only recommendation to command, without the slightest regard to rank. The first and second Lieutenants and Ensigns of the new levies are to be chosen from amongst the most deserving soldiers who served in the late campaign. A numerous corps of Cadets, for the formation of future Officers, has also been established.

In several provinces of the Austrian Monarchy the Government, taking advantage of the late abundant crops, are forming extensive magazines.—The *Hamburgh Correspondent*, in reporting the circumstance, observes, that it is merely to prevent the recurrence of scarcity.

Austria, with a view to the formation of Military Commanders, has established four more companies of Cadets, in addition to the two at Neustadt and Vienna—each number is to comprise 194 members, and are to be stationed in Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, &c. From these companies all officers are in future to be chosen, and no man, however high his rank, can hereafter obtain a commission in the Austrian army, unless he has served in these probationary corps.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

INSTALLATION OF THE SUPREME JUNTA, AT THE PALACE OF ARANJUEZ.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS ASSEMBLED.

PRESIDENT AD INTERIM, The Most Excellent Senor the Conde de Florida Blanca.

ARRAGON: Don Francisco Palafox, Don Lorenzo Calce.

ASTURIAS: The Most Excellent Senor Don Melchor de Jovellanos, the Marquis de Campo Sagrado.

(OLD) CASTILE: Don Lorenzo Bonifaes de Quintan, —— Valdes, absent.

CATALONIA: The Marquis de Villel, the Marquis de Sabasona.

CORDOVA: The Marquis de la Puebla, Don Juan de Dios Rahe.

ESTREMADURA: Don Martin de Garoy, Don Felix de Ovalle.

GRANADA: Don Rodrigo Requelinde, Don Luis Gines de Gines y Salido.

JAEN: Don Sebastian de Tocapo, Don Francisco Paulo Castanedo.

FOR MAJORCA, AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS: Don Tomas de Vizi, Don Josef Sangiada de Tajores.

MURCIA: The Most Excellent Senor the President ad interim, the Senor Marquis de Villar.

SEVILLE: The Senor Archbishop of Laodicea, the Conde de Tilli.

TOLEDO: Don Pedro Bibero, Don Joseph Garcia de la Torre.

VALENCIA: The Conde de Contamina, El Principe de Pio.

The Most Serene Deputies assembled in the Sacristy of the Chapel belonging to the Palace of this Royal Residence. They heard mass, which was celebrated by the Most Excellent the Archbishop of Laodicea, Coadjutor of the Archbishop of Seville, and Deputy of that kingdom; after which the following oath, which had been previously taken by that Prelate, was administered by him, upon the book of the Holy Evangelists, to all the Most Serene Deputies:—

"You swear by God and his Holy Evangelists, and by Jesus Christ crucified, whose sacred image you have here present, that in the employment and functions of a Member of the Central Supreme Junta of Government of the Kingdom, you will defend, and promote the preservation and increase of our Holy, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion; that you will be loyal to and defend our august Sovereign Ferdinand VII. and his rights and Sovereignty; that you will promote the preservation of our Rights and Privileges, our Laws and Usages, and especially those relative to the Succession in the Reigning Family, and those also which are particularly laid down in the same laws; and, finally, that you will promote every thing conducive to the general welfare and happiness of this Kingdom, and the amelioration of its customs, keeping secret every thing that should be so, protecting the Laws from every evil, and persecuting their enemies, even at the hazard of your life, safety, and property? —*So I swear.*"

"If you do so, God be your helper; and if not, may he punish you, as one who had taken his holy name in vain.—*Amen.*"

A solemn *Te Deum* was sung by the Community of Barefooted Monks of St. Pasqual of this place; and this religious act being concluded, the Junta passed in front of the fine battalion of light troops of Valencia, which was formed in two files from the entrance of the Chapel to the staircase of the Royal Palace, and adjourned to one of the principal halls destined at present for the sitting of the Juntas. In this public proceeding, and among the multitude of people of all classes and conditions who were assembled, the greatest enthusiasm was discovered in favour of Ferdinand VII. The enthusiasm and interest felt by the people increased, when the Most Serene Deputies proceeded to the great gallery of the principal front of the Palace, from which the actual President, *ad interim*, Count Florida Blanca, again proclaimed our beloved King Ferdinand.

The Most Serene Deputies being placed in their respective stations, and the President having pronounced a short but appropriate discourse, the Junta declared itself legitimately constituted, without any prejudice to the absentees, who are to compose the Junta of Government, in absence of our King and Master, Ferdinand VII. and ordered a literal certificate of this act to be drawn up, and directed to the President of the Council for his information, and that of the Tribunal. In the mean time communications are made to him of the last orders agreed upon.

Royal Palace of Aranjuez, the 25th of Sept. 1808.

MARTIN DE GAROY,
General Secretary ad interim.

CORUNNA, OCT. 2.—Yesterday morning a fleet of transports, escorted by two English frigates, a brig, and a cutter, hove in sight off the Cape, at the distance of four leagues from this port. They have on board 8,500 men, under the command of the Marquis del Romana, who are to be disembarked at St. Andero, unless the vessels should be prevented by contrary winds from making that port. Our generous Allies, the English, will co-operate with us against the enemy, by sending to our assistance a respectable force of infantry and cavalry. By the post from Portugal, just come in, we learn, that the corps commanded by the Marquis de Valladares, and the rest of the Spaniards in that kingdom, are on their march to join our army, well provided in point of arms and clothing.

EXPOSITION

OF THE PRACTICES AND MACHINATIONS WHICH LED TO THE USURPATION OF THE CROWN OF SPAIN, AND THE MEANS ADOPTED BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO CARRY IT INTO EXECUTION, BY DON PEDRO CEVALLOS, FIRST SECRETARY OF STATE AND DISPATCHES TO HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY FERDINAND VII.

"The period when the nation has made and continues to make the most heroic efforts to shake off the yoke of slavery attempted to be imposed upon it, it is the duty of all good citizens to contribute, by every means in their power, to enlighten it with respect to the real causes that have brought it into its present situation, and to keep up the noble spirit by which it is animated.

"The Treaty of Tilsit, in which the destiny of the world seemed to be decided in favour of the Emperor of the French, was hardly concluded; when he turned his eyes towards the West, and resolved on the ruin of Portugal and Spain; or what comes to the same purpose, to make himself master of this vast Peninsula, with a view of making its inhabitants as happy as those of Italy, Holland, Switzerland, and the League of the Rhine.

"At this very time, the Emperor was revolving in his mind some designs fatal to Spain (for he began to disarm her), by demanding a respectable body of our troops to exert their valour in remote regions, and for foreign interests. This he effected without difficulty, and there was placed at his disposal a gallant and picked force of 16,000 men of all descriptions.

"The enterprize of making himself master of Spain was not so easy as Napoleon imagined. It was, above all, necessary to find out some pretext for carrying into execution the daring and gigantic plan of subjugating a friendly and allied nation, that

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had made so many sacrifices for France, and which this very Emperor had praised for its fidelity and nobleness of character.

"Nevertheless, being accustomed to act with that disregard to delicacy in the choice of his means, which is characteristic of the man who imagines that the conquest of the whole world, the destruction of the human species, and the havoc of war are conducive to true glory, he resolved to excite and foment discord in the Royal Family of Spain, through his Ambassador at this Court.

"The latter, though perhaps not initiated in the grand secret of his Master, succeeded in seducing the Prince of Asturias, our present King and Master, and suggested to him the idea of intermarrying with a Princess related to the Emperor. The affliction which his Highness laboured under from a conjunction of circumstances, as lamentable as notorious, and his anxiety to avoid another connection into which it was attempted to force him, with a lady selected for him by his greatest enemy, and on that account alone the object of his aversion induced him to acquiesce in the suggestions of the Ambassador, but with the stipulation that it was to meet the approbation of his August Parents, and under the impression that it would strengthen the friendship and alliance then subsisting between the two Crowns. His Highness, actuated by motives so cogent in a political point of view, and yielding to the solicitations of the Ambassador, wrote accordingly to his Imperial Majesty.

"A few days after our beloved Prince wrote this letter, occurred the scandalous imprisonment of his August Person in the Royal Monastery of St. Laurence, and the still more scandalous decree which was issued in the name of the King, and addressed to the Council of Castile. There are very strong reasons to believe, that the unknown hand that frustrated this feigned conspiracy was some French agent employed to forward the plan which Napoleon had formed.

"Whilst the Emperor kept Europe in suspense by his journey to Milan and Venice, he thought fit to answer the letters, which he had some time before received from the Royal Father, assuring his Majesty, that he never had the slightest information of the circumstances which he communicated respecting his son the Prince of Asturias, nor ever received any letter from his Royal Highness. Nevertheless, his Majesty consented to the proposed intermarriage with a Princess of his family, undoubtedly with an intention of amusing the Royal Parents; whilst he was sending into Spain, under various pretexts, all the troops which he had then disposable, and was studiously propagating an idea that he was favourable to the cause of the Prince of Asturias, and thus endeavouring to captivate the good opinion of the Spanish nation.

"The Royal Parents, struck with the terror which this conduct of the Emperor naturally inspired, and the Favourite being still more astonished, opposed no obstacle to the entrance of the French troops into the Peninsula; on the contrary, they gave the most effectual orders that they should be received and treated even on a better footing than the Spanish troops.

"The Emperor, under the pretence of consulting the security of these troops, ordered his Generals, by stratagem or force to get possession of the fortresses of Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Figueras, and Barcelona, which alone could present any obstacle to an invasion. They were accordingly taken by fraud and surprise, to the indignation and sorrow of the whole nation, to which the French still affected to profess friendship and alliance.

"The Emperor, conceiving himself already master of all Spain, and thinking the time had arrived for accelerating his measures, thought proper to write a letter to the Royal Father, complaining in the bitterest terms, that his Majesty had not renewed his application for an Imperial Princess for his son the Prince of Asturias. The King was pleased to return for answer, that he adhered to his former proposal, and was willing that the marriage should immediately take place.

"The recent example of the determination taken by the Royal Family of Portugal, seemed to have fully corresponded with the views of the Emperor, and there is reason to think that his Imperial Majesty promised himself a similar success in Spain.

"Nevertheless, such was the general distrust, such the magnitude of the evils which must have resulted, and such and so many the symptoms of a determination to emigrate, that every one was on the alert, and all seemed to be impressed with the necessity of preventing a measure pregnant with so many mischiefs. The danger increased, and the fears of the public kept pace with it. The consequence was, that the commotions of Aranjuez, on the 17th and 19th of March, burst forth like a sudden explosion; the people being led by a sort of instinct of self-preservation. The result was, the imprisonment of the [illegible], who, without the title of King, had exercised all royalty.

[illegible] tempestuous scene taken place, when the Royal Parents finding themselves deprived of the support of their Favourite, took the unexpected but voluntary resolution which they had for some time entertained to abdicate their Throne, as they accordingly did, in favour of their son and heir the Prince of Asturias.

"The instant the Grand Duke of Berg was apprised of the occurrences at Aranjuez, he advanced with his whole army to occupy the capital of the kingdom; intending, no doubt, to profit by the occasion, and to take such steps as should be best calculated to realize, by any means, the plan of making himself master of Spain.

"In the mean while, the mysterious obscurity of the Emperor's projects, the proximity of his troops, and the ignorance in which Ferdinand VII. was of the real object of the Emperor's approach, induced the King to adopt such measures as appeared to his Majesty best calculated to conciliate the good will of the Emperor. Not satisfied with having communicated his accession to the Throne in the most friendly and affectionate terms, the King appointed a deputation of three Grandees of Spain to proceed to Bayonne, and in his name to compliment his Imperial Majesty. He also appointed another Grandee of Spain to pay a similar compliment to the Grand Duke of Berg, who had already arrived in the vicinity of Madrid.

"In this state of things, the new King made his public entry into Madrid, without any other parade than the most numerous concourse of all the inhabitants of the capital and its environs, the strongest expressions of love and loyalty, and the applause and acclamations which sprung from the joy and enthusiasm of his subjects—a scene truly grand and impressive, in which the young King was seen like a father in the midst of his children, entering his capital as the regenerator and guardian angel of the Monarchy.

"The Duke of Berg was an eye-witness of this scene; but far from abandoning his plan, he resolved to persist in it with greater ardour. The experiment upon the Royal Parents produced the desired effect; but whilst the beloved King, who came to the Throne under such good auspices, continued to be present, it was impossible to carry the plan into execution. It was, therefore, necessary to make every effort to remove Ferdinand VII. from Madrid.

"To accomplish this purpose, the Grand Duke every moment spread reports of the arrival of a fresh courier, with accounts of the Emperor's departure from Paris, and that he might be speedily expected to arrive in this capital. He directed his efforts in the first instance to induce the Infant Don Carlos to set off to receive his Imperial Majesty, upon the supposition that his Highness must meet him before he had proceeded two days upon his journey. His Majesty acceded to the proposal, being influenced by the purest and most beneficent intentions. He had no sooner succeeded in procuring the departure of the Infant, than he manifested the most anxious desire that the King should do the same, leaving no means untried to persuade his Majesty to take this step, and assuring him that it would be attended by the most happy consequences to the King and the whole kingdom.

"The King at length yielded to so many solicitations, and so many flattering hopes and assurances; and his love of his subjects, and ardent desire to contribute to their happiness, by putting an end to this dreadful crisis, triumphed in his generous heart over every feeling of repugnance and apprehension.

"The day appointed for his Majesty's departure arrived.—General Savary, affecting the most zealous and assiduous attention to his Majesty, solicited the honour of accompanying him on his journey, which, at the farthest, could only extend to Burgos, according to the information which he had just received of the Emperor's approach.

"General Savary followed him to Burgos, in a separate carriage; but the Emperor not having arrived there, he used every exertion to induce his Majesty to continue his journey as far as Vittoria. Various discussions arose as to the course which ought to be pursued; but artifice and perfidy contended with honour, innocence, and good faith; and, in so unequal a strife, the same benevolent intentions which drew his Majesty from his capital urged him to proceed to Vittoria.

"General Savary, convinced that his Majesty had resolved to proceed no farther, continued his journey to Bayonne, with the intention, undoubtedly, of acquainting the Emperor with all that had passed, and of procuring a letter from him which should determine the King to separate himself from his people.

"At Vittoria his Majesty received information that the Emperor arrived at Bourdeaux, and was on his way to [illegible]. In consequence of this advice, the Infant Don Carlos, who had been waiting at Tolosa, proceeded on to Bayonne, where he had been invited by the Emperor, who, however, delayed his arrival some days longer.

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"In the mean time, General Savary conceited with the Emperor in what manner they should prepare to give the finishing blow; and while the French troops in the vicinity of Vittoria were making suspicious movements, he made his appearance in that city, with the letter to his Majesty from the Emperor.

"To the contents of this letter, which were neither flattering nor decorous, General Savary added so many and such vehement protestations of the interest which the Emperor took in the welfare of his Majesty, and of Spain, that he even went so far as to say, 'I will suffer my head to be cut off, if within a quarter of an hour of your Majesty's arrival at Bayonne, the Emperor shall not have recognised you as King of Spain and the Indies. To support his own consistency, he will probably begin by giving you the title of Highness, but in five minutes he will give you that of Majesty, and in three days every thing will be settled and your Majesty may return to Spain immediately.'

"His Majesty, however, hesitated as to the course which he should take; but anxious to redeem the pledge which he had given, and, above all, to relieve his beloved subjects from the cruel anxiety in which they were, he banished from his heart every apprehension of danger, and shut his ears against my counsels, and those of other persons in his train, as well as to the supplications of that loyal city, and determined to proceed to Bayonne; his Royal mind being incapable of suspecting that a Sovereign, his ally, should invite him as a guest, for the purpose of making him a prisoner, and of putting an end to a dynasty, which, so far from having offended him, had given him so many striking proofs of its friendship.

"Shortly after, he was met by the deputation of the three Grandees of Spain, who had been sent off to meet the Emperor; and their representation, with respect to the intentions of the Emperor, was not the most flattering. He was, however, now too near Bayonne to think of changing his course, and he therefore continued his journey.

"There came out to meet the King, the Prince of Neufchatel and Duroc, Marshal of the Palace, with a detachment of the Guard of Honour, which the citizens of Bayonne had formed to attend the Emperor, and they invited his Majesty to enter Bayonne, where a place had been prepared for his residence.

"His Majesty was doubting what could be the meaning of a reception that he so little expected, when he was informed that the Emperor was coming to pay him a visit. His Imperial Majesty arrived, accompanied by a number of his Generals. The King went down to the street-door to receive him, and both Monarchs embraced each other with every token of friendship and affection. The Emperor staid but a short time with his Majesty, and they embraced each other again at parting.

"Soon after Marshal Duroc came to invite the King to dine with his Imperial Majesty, whose carriages were coming to convey his Majesty to the Palace of Marac: this accordingly took place. The Emperor came as far as the coach-steps to receive his Majesty, embraced him again, and led him by the hand to the apartment provided for him.

"The King had no sooner returned to his residence, when General Savary waited on his Majesty to inform him that the Emperor had irrevocably determined that the Bourbon dynasty should no longer reign in Spain; that it should be succeeded by his; and therefore his Imperial Majesty required that the King should, in his own name and that of all his family, renounce the Crown of Spain and the Indies, in favour of the dynasty of Bonaparte.

"It would be difficult to describe the surprize with which the Royal mind of his Majesty was affected, and the consternation with which all those who were nearest to his person were struck at hearing of such a proposition. His Majesty was not yet recovered from the fatigues of a toilsome journey, when the same man who had made him so many protestations of security at Madrid and on the road, who had drawn him from his capital and his kingdom to Bayonne, on pretence of adjusting matters of the greatest importance to both States, and of his being recognised by his Imperial Majesty, had the audacity to be the bearer of so scandalous a proposal.

"On the following day, I was sent for by the Emperor to his Royal Palace, where I found the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Champagny, waiting to enter upon a discussion of the proposals verbally stated by General Savary. I instantly complained of the perfidy with which so important an affair was proceeded in; representing that the King, my Master, came to Bayonne, relying on the assurances given by General Savary, in the name of the Emperor, and in the presence of the Dukes del Infantado, S. Carlos, D. Juan Escoiquiz, and myself, that his Imperial Majesty would recognize him at the very first interview between the two Sovereigns, in the Imperial Palace of Marac; that, when his Majesty expected to witness the realization of this promised recognition, he was surprized with the propositions above alluded to; and that his Majesty had authorized me to protest against the violence done to his person, in not permitting him to return to Spain; and as a categorical and final answer to the solicitation of the Emperor, that the King neither would nor could renounce his Crown in favour of another dynasty, without being wanting in the duties which he owed to his subjects and to his own character; that he could not do so to prejudice to the individuals of his own family, who were called to the succession by the fundamental laws of the Kingdom; and much less could he consent to the establishment of another dynasty, which ought alone to be called to the throne by the Spanish nation, in virtue of their original right to elect another family upon the termination of the present dynasty.

"What confidence, I added, can Europe place in her treaties with France, when she looks to the perfidy with which that of the 27th of October has been violated? And what must be her terror when she sees the captious means, the seductive artifices, and the false promises by which his Imperial Majesty has confined the King in the city of Bayonne, in order to despoil him of the Crown to which, with the inexpressible joy of his people, he has been called by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and the spontaneous abdication of his august father. Posterity will not believe that the Emperor could have given so great a blow to his own reputation, the loss of which will leave no other means of concluding a war with him, than that of total destruction and extermination.

"This was the state of the discussion, when the Emperor, who had overheard our conference, ordered us to enter his own Cabinet, where, to my great surprize, I was insulted by his Imperial Majesty with the infamous appellation of traitor, upon no other ground, than that having been Minister to Charles IV. I continued to serve his son Ferdinand VII. He also accused me, in an angry tone, of having maintained, in an official conference with General Monton, that my Master, in order to his being King of Spain, did not stand in need of the recognition of the Emperor, although that might be necessary, in order to continue his relations with the French Government.

"His Imperial Majesty manifested still greater irritation on account of my having said to a foreign Minister, accredited to the Court of Spain, that if the French army offered any violation to the integrity and independence of the Spanish Sovereignty, 200,000 men would convince them that a brave and generous nation was not to be insulted with impunity.

"After this ill-treatment which I met with, which was as satisfactory to my own feelings, on account of the real cause of it, as it was painful on account of the Royal Personages whose interests were in question, his Imperial Majesty, with his natural asperity, entered into a conversation upon the points which had already been discussed. He was not insensible of the strength of my reasons, and the solidity of the arguments by which I supported the rights of the King, his dynasty, and the whole nation; but his Majesty concluded by telling me, '*I have a system of policy of my own. You ought to adopt more liberal ideas; to be less susceptible on the point of honour, and not sacrifice the prosperity of Spain to the interest of the Bourbon family.*'

"The tricks of diplomacy could not prevail over the firmness of the King, or the zeal of his representatives, and the individuals of his Royal Household, who deliberated at a Council (his Majesty being present), upon the interests of the King and the nation; so that the Emperor saw himself under the necessity of changing his plan, in order to accomplish his purpose, and he wished that the Royal Parents should depart for Bayonne, in order to make them the instruments of the oppression and disgrace of their son. For this purpose he ordered the Grand Duke of Berg to employ all his arts to accelerate their journey to Bayonne.

"The Royal Parents required, that the Favourite should precede them in their journey, and the Grand Duke made various applications to the Junta of Government to obtain his liberty. The Junta had no authority to liberate him, having in this point been laid under positive restraint by his Majesty's orders from Vittoria, as has been already mentioned; but the Council, misled by the suggestions of his Imperial Majesty, and intimidated by the threat that the Grand Duke would obtain by irresistible force what would not be conceded as a favour, the Junta ordered the release of Don Manuel Godoi, who was immediately conveyed to Bayonne, under an adequate escort.

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"The Royal Parents undertook their journey, and proceeded in it with too much rapidity, for the unhappy state of health of Charles IV.; but the inexorable will of the Emperor had determined that it should be so.

"What his Imperial Majesty undertook was a most arduous task. It was necessary to his purposes to deaden the sensibility of the King; to destroy his affection for his first-born, which the most infamous Court intrigue ever contrived had not yet wholly extinguished. Further, it was necessary, that these loving parents, affectionate to some of their children, should, with respect to him, substitute for their natural tenderness the most frigid and cruel indifference. To fulfil the purposes intended by Napoleon, in the end, with respect to the Royal Parents, they must become the instruments of misery, correction, and imprisonment; they were to become the jailers of their children. His power, by triumphing over all the feelings of nature, accomplished his purposes.

On the 3rd of the same month of May, after in the afternoon, the Emperor went to visit the Royal Parents, and continued in conference until 6 o'clock, when King Ferdinand was called in by his august Father to hear, in the presence of the Queen and the Emperor, expressions so disgusting and humiliating, that I do not dare to record them. All the party were seated except King Ferdinand, whom the Father ordered to make an absolute renunciation of the Crown, under pain of being treated, with all his household, as an usurper of the Throne, and a conspirator against the life of his parents.

"His Majesty would have preferred death; but desirous not to involve in his misfortunes the number of persons comprised in the threat of Charles IV. he assented to another renunciation, which bears on its front all the indications of constraint and violence, and which in no respect answers its purpose, to conceal over the intended usurpation of the Emperor.

"These are the only instances of renunciation in which I have interfered as Minister and Secretary of State. That which is spoken of at Bourdeaux, I have not the least knowledge of; but I know the Emperor, in the last conference with King Ferdinand VII, said to his Majesty, "*Prince, il faut opter entre la cession et la mort.*" "*Prince, you have only to choose between cession and death.*"

"The disgraceful means of which the Emperor availed himself to obtain the renunciation of the crown of Spain in his favour, have already been known; but the violence of Bonaparte to accomplish his purposes did not terminate there. Blinded as he was by the extravagance of his ambition, he could yet discern how easily these acts of renunciation would be disposed of; and therefore he endeavoured to confirm them by the means of a Council, which he called a National Assembly, and which was to be convoked at Bayonne.

"He named about 150 Spaniards, of different classes, conditions, and corporations, to constitute this Assembly, but only about 90 were convened. A part of these, representing some cities, tribunals, or public bodies, brought with them instructions in the nature of powers, given them by those whom they represented, but wholly insufficient to answer the purpose intended. The Ministers of the Council were without any powers or instructions whatever, a precaution adopted by this tribunal in conformity to the opinion of its commissioners, in order to avoid all involuntary compromises. Most of the deputies had no other powers than merely an order to take their departure, and many of them did not belong to any public body, or acknowledged class of the community.

"The Emperor fully expected, from the acquiescence of these individuals, a mask under which to conceal his usurpation. But he was utterly deceived. Instead of finding weak men convenient to the designs of his mercenary ambition, he was met by Ministers incorruptible, Grandees worthy of their rank, and representatives who were faithful defenders of the interest and of the honour of their country. They all, with one accord, informed him that they held powers much restricted, that they were not the legitimate representatives of Spain, and that they could not compromise her rights.

"These and other similar reflections were treated with insolence in the tribunal of the Usurper, who, far from being disconcerted, put into activity all the means of oppression, flattering himself that by victories on the one hand and corruption on the other, he should so colour over injustice that he would not be considered by the world as the subverter of general tranquillity.

"I do not enter into the particulars that occurred in this congress; but one of the Ministers of the Council of Castile, who does so much honour to his robe, will satisfy the curiosity of the public as to this particular.

"I ought not to speak of what I have suffered for my King and Country; the truth is, I have not suffered, for all I have done has been required by my most sacred duties. It was to me the highest satisfaction to see my lodging in Bayonne surrounded by the satellites of Government: to these spies, succeeded, who abound always where these are in authority who in history usurp the characters of heroes. My steps were reckoned; my visits observed; *espionage*, under the mask of compassion, approached to examine the secrets of my soul; but nothing disturbed the tranquillity of my mind. What I could not behold with patience, was to see myself condemned to a confinement within the frontier of France, until the Emperor should consider that my narration of the scandalous proceedings could not destroy the lofty fabric of the new Spanish Monarchy. In vain, for two months, I applied to the Minister for Foreign Affairs with the utmost importunity to be permitted to return to my beloved country; the determined resistance I made to the attempt of usurpation made the French Government deaf to my entreaties, believing, not without good reason, that I should endeavour to inflame heroism in my country, denominated insurrection in the Journals of Bayonne.

"In such unfavourable circumstances, a mode presented itself to me of avoiding a state of indefinite banishment. Such were the repeated entreaties of Joseph Napoleon that I should continue with him in the situation of Minister, to which I acceded with repugnance and from constraint, but without prejudice of my right to abandon it at a convenient opportunity.

"This opportunity occurred the moment I set foot in Madrid. From that instant I only thought of availing myself of the most early means of resigning my new character.

"Joseph Napoleon could not be grieved at the disappearance of a Minister who so frequently opposed his wishes, and who, in the opinion of some of those who immediately surrounded him, was a Quixote in his maxims, *who could not comprehend the sublime intentions of the greatest of heroes in favour of the regeneration of Spain.*

"Valour and patriotism have successfully armed the whole nation in its own defence, and for the protection of their legitimate Sovereign, although the people had no knowledge of the will of their beloved Ferdinand as to this movement. That patriotism, united to wisdom, will now impel them irresistibly to perform with promptitude the most important work of the Central Government or Regency, which may administer the affairs of the kingdom in the name of his Majesty.

"Thus will be completed for the advantage of all, the last expression of the will of the King, which he manifested to me the moment before he was forced to renounce the Crown; thus will the nation be preserved from this dreadful tempest; it will have exhibited before Europe an example of loyalty, honour, and generous energy, which will be the subject of admiration in every age, and in every country.

"*Madrid, Sept. 1, 1808.*" *Pedro Ceballos.*

AMERICA.

BOSTON PUBLIC MEETING, AUG. 9.

Agreeably to notification, a very numerous meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, at ten o'clock, when Stephen Codman, Esq. was chosen Moderator. The notification was then read, when the Hon. Jonathan Mason, after a number of very pertinent remarks on the subject, offered the following motion, in the form of a vote:—

Voted, "That it is expedient for the town of Boston respectfully to petition the President of the United States to suspend the laws, either wholly or in part, according to the power vested in him, by the Congress of the United States; and if any doubt should exist, as to the sufficiency of these powers, that he be requested to call the Congress together as soon as may be; and that a Committee of eight persons be appointed to prepare and submit to the town a petition in conformity."

The debate was protracted until two o'clock, when the question to adopt the motion of Mr. Mason passed by an immense majority (not more than 20 or 30 against it).

At four o'clock the town assembled according to adjournment, when the Committee reported the Memorial, which was read from the Chair, and passed nearly unanimously. We believe there were not half a dozen hands against it in the hall.

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STATE PAPERS.

SECRET TREATIES RELATIVE TO PORTUGAL.

No. I.

SECRET TREATY.

The following Treaties were concluded on the 27th of October last, between Charles IV. of Spain, and Bonaparte, for the partition of the Kingdom of Portugal. The following are the Articles:—

ART. I. The Provinces of Entre Mino and Duero, with the City of Oporto, shall be given, in full property and sovereignty, to his Majesty the King of Etruria, under the title of King of Northern Lusitania.

II. The Kingdom of Alentejo, and the Kingdom of the Algarbes, shall be given, in full property and sovereignty, to the Prince of Peace, to be enjoyed under the title of Prince of the Algarbes.

III. The Provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, shall remain as a deposit till a general Peace, to be disposed of according to circumstances, as shall be agreed between the two High Contracting Parties.

IV. The Kingdom of Northern Lusitania shall be possessed by the hereditary descendants of his Majesty the King of Etruria, according to the laws of succession adopted by the Reigning Family of his Majesty the King of Spain.

V. The principality of Algarbes shall be hereditary in the descendents of the Prince of Peace, according to the laws of succession adopted by the Reigning Family of his Majesty the King of Spain.

VI. In default of legitimate descendants or heirs of the King of Northern Lusitania, or of the Prince of Algarbes, these countries will be given as an Investiture to his Majesty the King of Spain, on condition that they shall never be united under one head, or attached to the Crown of Spain.

VII. The Kingdom of Northern Lusitania, and the Principality of Algarbes, also acknowledge as Protector, his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, and the Sovereigns of these countries shall in no case make either peace or war without his consent.

VIII. In case that the provinces of Ceira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, held under sequestration, should be, at a general Peace, returned to the House of Braganza, in exchange for Gibraltar, Trinidad, and other Colonies that the English have conquered from the Spaniards and their allies, the new Sovereign of this Province would have, with respect to his Majesty the King of Spain, the same obligation that the King of Northern Lusitania and the Prince of Algarbes would have been under, and shall possess them subject to the same condition.

IX. His Majesty the King Etruria cedes the full property and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Etruria, to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy.

X. When the definitive occupation of the provinces of the Portugal shall be effected, the respective Princes which will be put in possession shall jointly name Commissioners to determine the proper limits.

XI. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, becomes guarantee to his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, for the possession of his estates on the Continent of Europe, south of the Pyrenees.

XII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, agrees to acknowledge his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, as Emperor of both Americas, at such time as may be prepared for his Majesty to assume this title, which may either be on the occasion of a general peace, or at latest within three years.

XIII. It is understood between the two High Contracting Powers, that they will make an equal divison of all the islands, colonies, and other ultra-marine property of Portugal.

XIV. The present Treaty shall remain secret, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Madrid, at latest twenty days after being signed.

Done at Fontainbleau, 27th Oct. 1807.

(Signed) *Duroc.—E. Izquierdo.*

No. II.

SECRET CONVENTION.

Art. I. A body of Imperial French Troops, to the amount of 20,000 foot, and 3000 horse, shall enter Spain, and march directly to Lisbon, where they will be united to a corps of 8000 infantry, and 3000 Spanish cavalry, with 30 pieces of artillery.

II. At the same time, a division of Spanish troops, to the number of 10,000, shall take possession of the provinces of Entre Mino and Duero, and of the city of Oporto, and another division of 6000 Spanish troops shall take possession of the province of Alentejo, and of the Kingdom of Algarbes.

III. The French troops shall be provisioned and maintained by Spain, and paid by France during all the time of their progress through Spain.

IV. From the moment that the combined troops enter Portugal, the provinces of Beira, Trains Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura (which must remain under sequestration), shall be administered and governed by the Commandant General of the French troops, and the contributions which they shall impose, shall be for the benefit of France. The provinces which will be formed from the kingdom of Northern Lusitania, and the Principality of Algarbes, shall be administered and governed by the Commandants General of the Spanish division which shall enter them, and the contributions which shall be imposed, shall be applied to the use of Spain.

V. The central body shall be under the orders of the Commander of the French troops, and to him shall be submitted the Spanish troops united to such central army. Notwithstanding, if the King of Spain or Prince of the Peace shall unite themselves to such army, the Commander General of the French troops, and the troops themselves shall be under their orders.

VI. A new body of 40,000 French troops shall be collected at Bayonne at the latest, by the 20th of November next, to be ready to pass through Spain for Portugal, in case the English should send forces, or threaten an attack upon that country. This new body, however, shall not enter Spain, until the two High Contracting Parties shall have agreed upon the measure.

VII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time with those of the treaty of this day.

Done at Fontainbleau, 27th October, 1807.

(Signed) *Duroc.—E. Izquierdo.*

We have approved and we do approve of the preceding Convention, in all and each of the articles contained in it. We declare that it is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and we promise that it shall be observed inviolably in the faith of which we have delivered the present. Signed with our hand, countersigned and sealed with our Imperial Seal, at Fontainbleau, 27th October, 1807.

(Signed) *Napoleon.*

The Minister of Exterior Relations,

(Signed) *Champagny.*

For the Emperor, the Secretary of State,

(Signed) *Maret.*

IRELAND.

STATE OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, OCT. 10.—Our domestic occurrences wear upon the whole no unfavourable aspect; indeed if we could except out of the statement some atrocities that have been too long persisted in in the County of Kerry, we should have to felicitate the country upon its calm and prosperous condition. That exception, however, not only must be made, but also another, which the frequent outrages committed in the County of Limerick render imperative.

The incessant violations of the public peace in that county, and the continued outrages committed against the persons and properties of individuals, do not appear to tend to any particular object. They seem to be the offspring of a licentious love of evil, which has let itself loose upon the community. But in the county of Kerry the midnight plundering and murders have a manifest design, according as they appear upon the Journals of that part of the kingdom. The actors in these horrid designs have assumed the designation which used to denote those who had taken up arms openly to oppose the levying of tythes—they distinguish themselves by the appellation of White Boys: and their hostility is directed against those whom dealings in tythes have rendered obnoxious. We speak solely upon the authority of the Kerry Prints, the last of which that we have received (*Chute's Western Herald*), mentions the murder of a Mr. Murray, who is said to have large possessions in tythes.

The poor and miserable of every country seldom enter into the subtleties or refinements of theoretical distress. Tangible grievances they understand, and when those press beyond a certain point, the resentments of the people proclaim their excess. Our peasants do really suffer—that cannot be denied; more than in a well-adjusted condition of society they would be required to bear; but if a question of remedy ever arrive, it should not be left in the hands of those, who being themselves the authors (thinkingly or unthinkingly) of many of the heavier burthens that rouse the peasant's [illegible] ought to obtain more credit for their sympathy than for [illegible] candour, when they attempt to charge upon another rank [illegible] persons and the misery of the country.

s. The late declaration against tythes had the sanction of many hon[illegible] name, no doubt; but every thinking man, who well understood the singular Constitution of our Society, and who knew the gravity and caution which should precede the recommendation of remedies for public evils, saw with some apprehension, the course that had been taken to clamour away the whole Tythe System as the spring and source of general distress. It is very true, that if the Rack-rent Landlords thought that in endeavouring to exempt themselves from the odium of oppression, and to cast it all upon a body of men not perhaps half paid their legal dues, the peasantry should take a part against Tythes, they would have desisted at once. But the invariable result of such public proceedings is, that when sentiments and principles become promulgated they sink into every mind; they light upon the brain of ignorance; they descend upon and are compounded in the reveries of nonsense and folly. The man of education acts and thinks becoming an enlightened mind; but the peasant, poor, illiterate, and oppressed, thinks and feels as it is natural he should, and when he finds a respectable portion of the gentry of the country pointing out as it were the cause of his poverty, and denouncing it, his passions will not allow him to hold a truce with the supposed adversary to his happiness, and he will not wait for the mild and circuitous remedy of the law, but become his own redresser.

It is well for the public that the subject of tythes, or rather that the condition of the peasantry forms now an anxious subject of consideration with the Government. It will throw away all pretext for the intermeddling of ragged politicians with so dangerous and delicate an affair; and it ought to suggest to those who might incautiously and most innocently have excited sensations in the peasantry which they did not foresee, to exert themselves with double zeal in suppressing such painful consequences of misapprehension and mistake.

PROVINCIALS.

MARGATE, OCT. 12.—The hunting and coursing season commenced in the Isle of Thanet this morning. The hounds had some sharp runs; and repeatedly *blooded* the pack in [illegible] style; they boasted a large field, to which the *Cross*, the *Lane*, and the *Acres*, contributed a snug and friendly little party. *Lotions*, *Potions*, and *Patent Coffins*, were to be seen at the death. The Gentlemen wear their coats short and *daggle*, even in full dress. The *exagerres*, or extreme fashionables, have the collar cut very low in the neck, and very long on the lappels; blue is the prevailing colour. The waistcoat is of straw kerseymere, single breasted, and very long, with a triangular opening at the bottom, which exposes the massy chain and seals dangling from the centre; fourteen yellow metal buttons confine the front, and three the pockets. the rest of the outline consists of brown leather *shall-cloaths*, moderately long topped boots, and a sugar-loaf crown hat. The Ladies wear white muslin dresses of a walking length, and scarlet cloaks; the cottage bonnet of fancy straw, and jean boots. Parasols are exploded. Happily for the *Benedicts* they still have no reason to complain of *petticoat* government!

DRAWING A BADGER.—A man of the name of Thomas Lort, well known in West Kent for catching moles, badgers, and vipers, in the season, for the Apothecaries, brought a fresh badger in a bag to Wrotham last Fair, and having dug a hole in a bank as deep as a baker's oven, he turned the badger to earth, and closing the mouth of the hole with his sack, offered to bring out the animal in his teeth, if the crowd would raise him half-a-guinea; which being presently done, he entered the place with a short thick stick. The badger seldom relinquishes its hold, and he immediately seized the stick. Tom Lort then fastened his teeth on the nape of the badger's neck, and brought the animal forth with the stick in its mouth, and having several times performed this exploit, retired with his friends to enjoy the produce of his dexterity.

NEWCASTLE, OCTOBER 10.—On Saturday evening last, about nine o'clock, a most melancholy accident happened in the River Tyne. As the ferry-boat between Howden Pans and Jarrow was crossing to the latter place with a number of persons on board (some accounts say twelve, others fifteen), the wind strong from the East, and consequently a great swell in the river, it unfortunately filled with water, and sunk when about twenty yards from the shore, by which the whole company would have met a watery grave, had it not been for the exertions of the Captain and crew of a sloop near the place, who instantly got out their boat, and saved the greater part of them. We understand there were only three drowned. The greatest attention was paid to the survivors by some persons at Jarrow, one of whom was brought to life after being near a quarter of an hour in the water.

On Monday se'nnight a Gentleman of this town for a considerable wager, ran fifty yards, carrying a man upon his back who weighed 11st. 2lb. against another, who, without any weight, was to run 100 yards. The former beat by about eight yards. A person present, thinking himself a swifter man than he who had lost, proposed to run the same distance, which was immediately accepted, and won by the same Gentleman, carrying the above weight, by two yards.

ANN MOOR, a poor woman of Tutbury, in Staffordshire, has lived upwards of 14 months without food! The credibility of the woman herself was of course discredited, and she consented to be removed to a neighbour's house, to be watched for any length of time that was deemed sufficient to give a colour of truth to her report. This was accordingly done, and she was constantly watched for 17 days and nights, and regularly visited by three surgeons once or twice a day. Till the end of 14 days she did not even drink any water, which she had been accustomed to do in very small quantities, when she felt a nausea at her stomach. She now finds that this is removed by wetting her tongue with damp cloths, by which she escapes the pain of swallowing as before, which was very considerable. During the length of time of the above 14 months abstinence, water, and tea, without either milk or sugar, had been her only beverage. She has been in bed the whole of the time. Her pulse is very little under the standard of good health, but, as may be expected, her frame is excessively reduced. As this extraordinary woman is still living, we recommend her case to the attention of the Faculty, and doubt not that they will consider her as a subject deserving of very minute consideration.

As a countryman last week was nutting in Catsfield Great Wood, he found the nuts so plentiful that he soon half filled a sack, by the weight of which his progress of gathering was so much impeded, that he found it necessary to get rid of his incumbrance, by leaving it, as he thought, in a place of security, until he should have increased his stock, by means of a stretch, from distant hazels, and proceeded accordingly: but unluckily in the interim a black, from a neighbouring barrack, engaged in a similar pursuit, discovered the repository, and after examining its contents, resolved on possessing it; but in order to give a colourable pretence to the possession, he had recourse to the following whimsical stratagem. He stripped off his clothes, and, after concealing them, seated himself naked on the sack, where he remained, clutched up, till the return of the countryman, and by his grimaces, and the yells which he set up to give effect to the part he was acting, on the poor fellow's approach, so terrified him, that he bounded from the wood like a deer, and, happy in his escape, left his nuts, without regret, to be cracked by the Devil, on whose territories, at the moment of his panic, he believed he had been trespassing. Mungo, well pleased with the success of his trick, bore away the prize, and the circumstance has caused no inconsiderable share of mirth in the neighbourhood.

Last Monday evening, about seven o'clock, Mr. Anthony (a traveller from Manchester) was stopped on the road, about half way between Wallingford and Reading, by a footpad, who demanded his money, which Mr. Anthony resolutely refused, when the footpad succeeded in dragging him out of his gig, and a desperate scuffle ensued, in which the footpad was knocked down, and probably would have been secured, had not another appeared, who presented a pistol, and shot Mr. Anthony through the left breast, and he fell; they then proceeded to rifle his pockets, but fortunately he had put his pocket-book, which contained bills and notes to a considerable amount, into his gig box. When they had got every thing out of his pockets, some horses were heard at a short distance, and the villains made off. Through the kind attention of two Gentlemen, Mr. Anthony was conveyed to Reading, where great hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A most melancholy accident happened at a coal pit, near Kimblesworth, Cumberland, belonging to Messrs. Walker, by the explosion of sulphureous air, which unfortunately killed four persons, viz. George Hague, Thomas Hague, John Jarvis, and William Firth; the two former were father and son, and what added to the distress of the scene was, they were found locked in each other's arms—a striking instance of parental and filial affection in the agonies of death.

The Magistrates of Warwickshire came to a resolution, at a late Session, "that Statutes for hiring servants have a tendency to promote idleness and immorality among servants; and accordingly have recommended to masters of servants in husbandry not to attend such meetings, nor to hire servants without characters.

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On Saturday night, at Berwick, there was a very heavy gale of wind, which did considerable damage to many houses, by stripping the tiles from off the roofs, and breaking down chimnies. The only serious misfortune occurred at Church-street, where a stack of chimnies fell on and broke in the roof, and buried a woman (the wife of Mr. Hall, bookbinder) in the ruins. She was afterwards got out, but so much bruised, and with one leg broken in two places, that her life is despaired of. A schooner, laden with lime, from Sunderland, was driven on shore near Seremerston-mill, and soon went to pieces; the men were saved. All the new lamps on the Bridge were carried off by the violence of the gale.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Oct. 8.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Foster, of Rugely, in the county of Stafford, gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Ogden and Woodley, Salford, Lancashire, public-brewers.—Shore and Blakelock, Sheffield, bankers.—Pope and Lewis, Luton, Kent, brewers.—Coghlan and Mathews, Buckingham-street, Westminster, brokers.—Tongue and Lomas, Manchester, Fustian-printers.—Purnell and Herbert, Newent, Gloucester, tanners.—Bailey and Ansell, Carshalton, Surry, cotton-printers.—Brickenden and Jones, Southwark, apothecaries.—Shirt and Co. Ariciffe, Peninstone, dealers in cotton-warps.

BANKRUPTS.

John Baster, Strand, tailor, to surrender Oct. 18, 26, and Nov. 22, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Shelton, Session's-House, Old Bailey.

James and John Halbert, Bath, cabinet-makers, Oct. 28, 29, and Nov. 22, at eleven, at the Christopher Inn, Bath.

Thomas Weatherhead, Liverpool, broker, Nov. 1, 2, and 22, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Phillips, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.

Stephen Smith, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, hatter, Oct. 20, 27, and Nov. 22, at eleven, at the White Bear Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Lingard, Heaton-Norris; and Mr. Edge, Inner Temple.

John Belcher, Oxford, shoemaker, Oct. 29, 29, and Nov. 22, at eleven, at the house of Mr. Cosier, Oxford. Attornies, Mr. Tomes, Oxford; and Mr. Pugh, Bernard-street, Russell-square.

Thomas Adams, Lancaster, merchant, Oct. 21, Nov. 1, and 22, at five, at the King's Arms Inn, Lancaster. Attornies, Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Elm-court, Temple; and Mr. Atkinson, Lancaster.

John Criswell, Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier, Oct. 18, 19, and Nov. 22, at ten, at the Saracen's Head Inn, Gloucester. Attornies, Mr. Chilton, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Thos. Okey, Glougester.

Richard Mordey, Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, ship-owner, Nov. 4, 5, and 22, at twelve, at the Bridge Inn, Bishop-Wearmouth. Attornies, Messrs. Atcheson and Morgan, Great Winchester-street.

William Hart, Reading, Berkshire, boat-builder, Oct. 24, 25, and Nov. 22, at eleven, at the Bear Inn, Reading. Attornies, Mr. Newbery, Reading; and Messrs. Maddock and Stephenson, Lincoln's-Inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 12. James Powell, Wapping-street, Middlesex, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 5. Anthony Lister, Marsh-Chappell, Lincoln, grocer, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Nov. 20. Andrew Sellon, Honiton, Devonshire, grocer, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter.

Nov. 12. Curwen Gale, Tower-Hill, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. Thomas Peirson and William Sammon, of Russia-row, Milk-street, Irish-factors, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. Thomas Waghorn, Romford, Essex, draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 15. John Soper and Walter Soper, Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, yarn-manufacturers, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter.

Nov. 12. Robert Mann, Huggin-lane, Wood-street, warehouseman, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Oct. 31. Letitia Higginbottom, Manchester, milliner, at three, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester.

Nov. 11. William Russell Watts, Bristol, grocer, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

Nov. 3. Edward Bate and Samuel Sandys, Liverpool, ironmongers, at twelve, at the York Hotel, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 1.

John Malden, Grafton-street, grocer.—Charles Mears, Stockport, Cheshire, cheesemonger.—William Walker, Chancery-lane, tailor.—William Green, Kingsland-road, dealer and chapman.—William Croft, Leeds, and James Manks, Hunslett, in the parish of Leeds, merchants.—Henry Holdsworth Schorey, Halifax, merchant.—Henry Chambers, Warwick, innkeeper.—William Marshall, Newark-upon-Trent, draper.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Andrews and Garrett, Bridge-street, Cheapside, linen-drapers.—Wood and Acres, Scalcoates, Yorkshire, brandy-merchants.—Meadows and Kelsey, Baron's-buildings, Southwark, leather-dressers.—King and Powell, Bush-lane, smiths.—Wigney and Tillstone, Brighton, bankers.—Allen and Sadler, Oxford, chymists.—Brown and Young, Great Portland-street, tea-dealers.—Dunn and Ibbotson, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturers.—Hague and Dunkerley, Pit-bank, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.—Stevens and Co. Nottinghamshire, hop-merchants.—Taylor and Evans, Limehouse, boat-builders.—Hyde and Lowe, Sheffield, millers.—Pratt, Smith, and Lesson, Coventry, booksellers.—Lucas and Hinckley, London, merchants.—Bangley and Plater, Baldwin's-place, Gray's-Inn-lane, paper-makers.—Paty and Davis, Kent-Road, twine-spinners.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

James Corbin Hayward, Chamber-street, Goodman's-fields, purser, from Oct. 11 to 25, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Edward Tovey, North Bradley, Wilts, clothier.

BANKRUPTS.

Charlotte Walbutt, Petworth, Essex, milliner, to surrender Oct. 18, 19, and Nov. 26, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Petworth. Attornies, Messrs. Ellis and Hale, Petworth.

William Jones, Great Portland-street, cabinet-maker, Oct. 18, at ten, 29, at eleven, and Nov. 26, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Langley, Plumbtree-street, Bloomsbury.

William Gaywood, Stockport, Chester, cabinet-maker, Nov. 3, 4, and 26, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Milne, Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple, London.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 1. Ann Devenish and Henry Newport, Viller's-street, Strand, upholsterers, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. Henry Mould, Winchester, Hants, cabinet-maker, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Nov. 14. John Buckler, Warminster, Wilts, clothier, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Warminster.

Nov. 14. William Cutler, Warminster, Wilts, clothier, at twelve, at the Angel Inn, Warminster.

Nov. 5. Robert Cox, Castle-street, Borough, carpenter, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. Charles Burrell, Leadenhall-street, upholder, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 12. John Cole, Bridgewater, Somerset, shopkeeper, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 12. Joseph Augustine Victor Gameau, Albermarle-street, Westminster, bookseller, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. Richard Chambers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger, at eleven, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Nov. 15. James Brown, Petersfield, Southampton, fellmonger, at one, at the Ship and Bell, Horndean, Southampton.

Nov. 7. James Racey, Bath, brewer, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Bath.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 5.

William Pullen, Wells-row, Islington, butcher.—Thomas Bowles, and Thomas Williams, Mess-street, grocers.—John Thaillier, Devonshire, cotton-manufacturer.—William Michael Russell, Vauxhall, maltster.—Thomas Topp, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.—Peter Francis Venault de Charmilly, Somerset-street, Portman-square, coal-merchant.—Thomas Simpson, and Nottingham Simpson, Northallerton, merchants.—Nathaniel Rowland, Greystoke-place, Fetter-lane, insurance-broker.—Joseph Anderson, Gracechurch-street, paper-hanger.—William Ingledew, Leeds, starch-maker.

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A CLASSICAL AND ORIGINAL NEWSPAPER,

WILL BE COMMENCED ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1808,

ENTITLED

THE INQUISITOR,

PRINTED IN QUARTO, ON THE LARGEST PAPER ALLOWED TO BE USED.—PRICE 1s.

To be published on the Afternoon of every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

IT was observed by our illustrious Bacon, in his treatise "De Augmentis Scientiarum," that the multiplicity of books should be considered indicative rather of scarcity than superfluity; and that this penury, instead of being supinely regretted, ought to be relieved by increasing the number of meritorious productions. The observation extends emphatically to what are denominated periodical publications. Every new literary project supposes some deficiencies to be supplied, or some errors to be remedied. Without meaning to depreciate contemporary merit, the Proprietors of this Undertaking know that enough has not been done to satisfy just expectation; while, without assuming undue superiority in the republic of letters, they are confident that *The Inquisitor*, both in its plan and pretensions, will be found incontestibly to surpass any of those numerous Journals hitherto submitted to the Public. If they obtain the highest possible success, it will be because they are determined eminently to deserve it. They can discover faults, which it will be their concern to avoid; omissions, for which it will be their duty to provide; and adventitious aids, of which their predecessors have neglected to avail themselves. Something new, something estimable, something durable, will they trust, be the result of their labours.

To combine the temporary attractions of a *Newspaper* with the permanent advantages of an *Annual Register*, and, at the same time, to connect, with the information of a *Literary Review*, the diversified interest of a *Monthly Magazine*, obviously presents the most extensive and desirable arrangement. Comprehensive as is the destined sphere of THE INQUISITOR, the frequency of its appearance, together with the unprecedented dimensions of its pages, will, nevertheless, enable the Proprietors fully to accomplish whatever they stand pledged to perform. The magnitude of their design therefore renders them anxious to attach to themselves public attention. For elegance of effect; for originality, novelty, and variety; for the accuracy and copiousness of its details; for the importance of its information, and the opulence of its literature; for utility, and for delight;—the Proprietors aspire to produce a Publication that will find its way into every rank of society, and whose contents will render it an object of preservation to families the most respectable. It will contain all that can attract, in the evanescent communications of the day; and all that is deserving of perpetuation, in the established records of the age. Volatility will be amused, curiosity gratified, and knowledge stimulated.

Something will doubtless be here expected on the subject of Politics. With respect to the conduct of *The Inquisitor* in this particular, few professions will, however, be made. Recent events, both foreign and domestic, have demolished most of the ancient barriers of party, and exposed, at the same time, the futility of its distinctions. A large and highly respectable portion of the community begin to emancipate themselves from that clannish spirit which sees right and wrong only through the medium of civil connexions; and it is the patronage of this honourable description of readers that *The Inquisitor* will be most emulous to obtain and secure.

Orders received at the Office, No. 11, Catherine-street, Strand, and by all Newsmen, Booksellers, Clerks of the Roads, &c.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1808.

POLITICAL OCCURRENCES AND REFLECTIONS.

We have received this week no intelligence of any considerable importance from Spain. The enemy seem to limit their operations to occasional excursions in search of plunder; and to maintain, if possible, their positions along the Ebro. The capture of Bilbao, the arrival of the corps under the command of the Marquis del Romana, and some movements on the part of General Baird, which menace their rear, must unavoidably reduce them, before the arrival of any considerable reinforcements, to hazard a general engagement, in which, should they be defeated, their retreat becomes extremely difficult—or to abandon their present advantageous positions. The Spaniards seem to conduct themselves with all that caution, which was so strongly recommended by the Patriotic Junta of Seville.—Their preparations for the great contest, which is to decide the slavery or liberty of their country, are going on, however, with that energy and activity, so worthy of their former reputation, the sacred cause they are engaged in, and the high principles of liberty and honour they have lately displayed. This activity and this caution, united to the unconquerable detestation they feel against their invaders, are, according to human calculation, a certain guarantee of their ultimate success. We feel something like pride that men, labouring under the disadvantages they did, about six months ago, have been capable of forming so bold a resolution, and of executing it. Their patriotism will serve as a glorious example to every age and country, that communities cannot be subjugated, if they have only the will to resist. They have proved that difficulties, however menacing and gigantic, should never induce nations to despair of their means, or enter into a compromise derogatory to their independence and rights. Their Statesmen shew themselves worthy of the confidence of so magnanimous a people. Every act of theirs evinces a spirit of wisdom, and of generous devotion to the interests of the people they serve. There is no man who reads the Exposition of Cevallos, that will not feel reverence and affection for the honest Patriot, who, under the most trying circumstances, displayed such heroic attachment to the rights of his Sovereign, and incorruptible integrity, though constantly assailed by the threats and promises of the Usurper and his infamous Agents. This celebrated document, which tears the last veil from the face of the Tyrant, and points him out to the world as not only a robber, but as a treacherous friend and a despicable foe, gives us in like manner, a very high idea of the talents and virtues of several other Spanish Noblemen, who accompanied the amiable and unfortunate Ferdinand to Bayonne. Those men are fortunately restored to their country, which they have now an opportunity of benefitting with the wholeheart of their experience and patriotism. Some have been chosen as Members of the Supreme Junta, which has already commenced its important functions; and all endeavour by their present exertions, to clear themselves from the most distant imputation of having favoured, or even connived at, the atrocious projects of the enemy. It is

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after taking this view of the principal topics; and perceiving that not the slightest relaxation is visible in their exertions; that their councils are agitated by no dissensions, and their leaders by no other rivality, than that of honour and glory; after remarking likewise that the Provinces remotest from the danger are as strenuous and ardent in their efforts, as those who are immediately exposed to it; and weighing the influence which the Ministers of Religion exercise, and the incalculable effects the effusions of the press will have on a regenerated people;—it is after such considerations that we have it in our power to pronounce decidedly, and without any apprehension of unforeseen incidents, that the fortunes of that distinguished community are already placed beyond the power of external contingencies. So much are our minds made up to the truth of this assertion, that were the result of the meeting at Erfurth ever so consonant to the wishes and designs of the Usurper, and were he in consequence at liberty to march all his armies from Germany and Italy to the Pyrenees, we would not abandon the sanguine expectations we in this moment entertain. We are not in the habit of being biased in our judgments on so momentous a subject, by the fears or the doubts of others; nor are we to be terrified by what the Tyrant has done, nor by his ostentatious indifference to the storm which is collecting round the summit of the Pyrenees, nor by his blustering menaces of punishment;—we draw our conclusions in favour of a virtuous cause, from the knowledge we have what wonders every nation has performed, when acting under similar circumstances, and animated by motives equally forcible.

Portugal necessarily engages our attention, as often as we reflect on the events which are taking place in Spain. The public must feel a more than usual interest in every thing that relates to that country, the most antient and the most faithful of our allies. For some time it has unfortunately afforded us very little room for triumphant speculation, but it is to be hoped, that the wisdom of our subsequent conduct, and other measures and other men, will tend to obliterate every impression of the past. The enemy has now quitted the shores of our plundered friends; and we look with anxious curiosity to the arrangements which are making in order to restore them to their former tranquillity. The first question which presents itself on this occasion naturally is, how long our army is to remain there, after the evacuation on the part of the French, and if the presence of a part be necessary, in order to insure respect to, and to support the measures of, the Provisional Government. When we reflect how essential the co-operation of our whole force with that of the Spaniards is become, the imperious necessity of any measure tending to that purpose, will be immediately acknowledged. It would, therefore, be unaccountable if no steps had been already taken to induce the Prince Regent to return and resume the reins of government. His presence, and the enthusiastic joy his return will occasion among his subjects, will contribute so much to the tranquillity, and have so great an influence on the exertions of the Portuguese, that we sincerely hope to hear of his speedy arrival.

The next object of public curiosity is the negotiation entering on in the Baltic. From the early dispatches which were received, the public were inclined to believe that the surrender of the Russian fleet was certain. However, weeks have elapsed since that time—the winter is fast approaching, which renders the navigation of the Baltic impracticable, and nothing has transpired leading to corroborate our expectation. Dispatches were received on Friday from Sir James Saumarez and Mr. Thornton, and as their contents have not been published, it is natural to conclude that nothing decisive has been done as yet. From this protracted negotiation, and the respect with which the Russian Officers have been treated on their arrival from Portugal, it is probable Ministers do every thing in their power to conciliate Russia. We are far from condemning this conduct; on the contrary, when we consider the ruinous tendency and the extravagance of the war between the two countries, we think the conduct of Government both politic and just. If the infatuated Monarch is so insensible to his own dignity and interests, and the honour of his country, as to throw himself, after the events which have taken place in Spain, into the arms of a perfidious and sanguinary Usurper, every measure is commendable which conduces to impress on the minds of the Russians, that the difficulties they are exposed to from this mad contest, do not originate in us, but in the imbecility of their own Cabinet.

America is in like manner not unworthy of some observations. Their whole conduct has evinced so much animosity against this country, such servile complaisancy towards Bonaparte, that we are afraid we feel something more than acrimony, whenever we think of the insolent language and the pointed enmity of her demagogues and President. Now that the Ruffian, whose friendship they so much courted, begins to decline in his fortunes, they begin to petition about the removal of the Embargo. But if this country can ever forget their avowed partiality and submissive demeanour to the enemy, we deserve on a future occasion to be treated with similar insolence. They now remove the Embargo, because the consequences of it are only felt by themselves, and it has merely served to prove their desire and their impuissance to hurt us. Their conduct, however, has been so notoriously inimical, that if our Government refused to permit a single American vessel to navigate the Ocean, no individual, animated with a particle of independence, or with British feelings, could dare condemn them for such a measure. We sincerely wish that something may be done to make them feel the effects of their folly and intemperance.

However marked our detestation has been of the humiliating terms of the Portuguese Convention, we cannot help indulging in something like a sardonic smile, at the reception of the City Address. As logicians, it must be allowed, the Citizens do not appear to great advantage. That the public should conclude and feel, upon presumption, is natural, and frequently even beneficial; but an attention to stricter dialectic is necessary in the Addresses of deliberative Bodies. Upon the letter of the Address we cannot, therefore, bestow much commendation, as it, in some measure, anticipated the answer it received. The spirit of it, however, was genuine; and we lament that the first intrusion of the Patriotic Common Councilmen of London should have been so cavalierly treated. In our opinion the Address should have taken for its ground the official communication of the Battle of Vimiera, which justified the public to expect the unconditional Surrender of Junot. If the Common Council and the Nation indulged in too sanguine expectations, to Lord Castlereagh this must be solely attributed. It was reasonable for the City Address to have stated that certain facts had been laid down from the first authority, which, if admitted, and which were admitted, rendered the very extraordinary Articles, complained of,

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the most proper object of inquiry. Nor can we see any thing so very reprehensible, in an expression of indignation, on the part of a Corporate Body, at circumstances, which were as insulting to the Monarch as to the people.—But whatever our feelings of sympathy may be with the spirit of the Address, we cannot see why some people should be so much offended at its reception. The public at large appear to think that the Citizens deserved a reproof for stepping out of a line, which had for so many years been confined to compliment and congratulation. Our gracious Sovereign and his ostensible advisers, are not insensible to those generous principles of liberty, which placed his Majesty's illustrious family on the Throne; any renunciation of self-will or servile adulation cannot therefore be acceptable to a Sovereign, who owes his greatness and his security to those very principles. The spirit of dignified reproof contained in the answer, must convince the Citizens of London, that only sentiments congenial to the liberal character of our glorious constitution, can be alone acceptable to the King of a free people. They will, we hope, become sensible, that the first City in the Universe, whose approbation, if judicious, would give so much weight to any measure of the executive, should display an independence suitable to its opulence and respectability. If they are wise, they will benefit by the instructive lesson.

Our readers will recollect the apparent subserviency of the Royal Council of Castile to the views of Napoleon after claiming the Spanish throne. That Council has since published a Manifesto of its proceedings, and which is in fact intended as its justification of its conduct in submitting to the French. By this document it appears that Ferdinand VII. even while in the custody of his destroyer, contrived to keep a correspondence with the capital of his kingdom, on measures relating to its defence; and every thing tends to prove that the idea of restoring Charles IV. after his voluntary abdication originated entirely and exclusively with the French.

The following is an Extract from a private letter:—

"Lisbon, Sept. 17, 1808.—I have just returned from Rison, having had the satisfaction of seeing the departure of the Russian fleet for England; but much wish they were going upon more honourable terms for my native country. The 15th was a joyful day for the Portuguese: the French flag was hauled down every where, and the Portuguese hoisted in its stead. The ships in the harbour were taken possession of by the boats of the British fleet; and I understand, that a small detachment of Marines and a sufficient number of seamen to man a boat, is left on board each ship, and Officers are appointed to take charge of the ships, the first division of the French army sailed yesterday under convoy of a frigate and a sloop; the frigate is commanded by Lord G. Stuart. General Junot embarked on board a frigate yesterday morning, not thinking himself any longer safe among the Portuguese; but I understand he will be one of the last that will be suffered to leave Lisbon. He dare not come on shore again.

"The second division is embarking to-day, and it is expected will be ready to sail by the 20th. The British squadron still remains below Belem Castle, but it is expected it will come close to the town as soon as the French are all away. Several Naval Officers have been on shore, and are treated by the Portuguese in the most respectful manner; as they walk along the streets, they are constantly receiving invitations from the principle inhabitants, while the Portuguese take every opportunity to be revenged on the French. Scarcely a night passes without some being killed. Yesterday, at noon-day, a Portuguese observing a French Officer walking by himself, instantly stepped up, and stabbed him through the back; and this will be the fate of every Frenchman they can possibly get into their power. Lisbon was handsomely illuminated last night, and every demonstration of joy shewn, as being once more out of the power of the French."

Extract from a letter received by Messrs. Dennis and James Lyons, of Limerick, from the Captain of their ship James, dated

"St. Ubes, September 5.—The French troops, during the time they were here, behaved in the most shocking manner, having, within a few miles of this town, murdered the whole of the nuns that were in the Convent; they attempted to blow up the town the day they left it, but fortunately the powder, 500 barrels which they put under the fort, on the quay, got wet by the tide running higher than they expected, three barrels only exploded, which did but little damage. At the time I entered this port, the French were only 15 miles from it, but I held myself ready for a start should any reverse happen. The Portuguese scarce know how to behave, or what to do for us, they are so thankful for what Great Britain has done for them; 14 Danish ships that have been lying here for several months, were yesterday taken possession of by the Comus frigate. There are 41 Danish ships at Lisbon. The James, and two other brigs are the only vessels here. It is a grateful sight to the Portuguese to see the British flag flying once more in this harbour.

The Expedition under Sir David Baird sailed on Sunday last from Falmouth. It consists of 15,000 troops, who are embarked in 200 sail of transports, under the convoy of the Amelia, of 38 guns, Hon. Capt. Irby; La Loire, 38, Capt. Schomberg; and the Champion, 24, Capt. Crasford. This expedition will render our force in the Peninsular very formidable, and capable of affording important aid to the patriotic cause. Our troops already in Portugal are estimated at 35,000, and this reinforcement will make the whole 48,000 men.

Dispatches have been received by Government, from Mr. Duff, dated at Seville, the 16th of September. It appears by them, that Mr. Duff has succeeded in forming arrangements for allowing goods of British manufacture, heretofore prohibited, to be brought into Spain. The cargoes of the ships already in the ports of Spain, are to be landed on payment of 15 per cent. duties; 5 per cent. further, for internal consumption; and 7 on being exported to all or any of the Spanish Colonies. There appears to be no doubt whatever, that this indulgence will be extended to all future arrivals; and it cannot fail to be highly gratifying to all manufacturers, particularly those of cotton goods.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Portsmouth on Friday morning, and attended the embarkation of the first division of the 10th Regiment of Light Dragoons. His Royal Highness was received by every token of respect.

The Semiramis, with a million of dollars, sailed from Torbay on Thursday.—Mr. Frere and the Marquis de la Romana went passengers in her.

Parliament, we understand, will be further prorogued, so as not to meet till after Chrismas.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be continued at 1s. 2d. the Quartern Loaf of Wheaten, and 12½d. household.

Cotton.—The reduction of the Duties on this article enable the Retailer to vend it at 2s. 6d. per pound, yet there are some *conscientious* Grocers who still continue to sell it at 6s. per pound.

A Requisition for calling a Meeting of the City of Westminster, to consider of an Address to his Majesty, praying an inquiry into the causes that led to the late disgraceful Convention in Portugal, has been proposed and sanctioned by a great number of signatures. The absence of the High Bailiff, at Cheltenham, is the only cause of delay to its execution.

A very curious circumstance happened in a lane leading from Cork-street, Dublin, a few days since: an old man having died, and a carpenter's boy being sent to measure him for a coffin, the limbs of the corpse being much cramped and drawn up, the boy sat on his knees to straighten his legs and thighs, so that he might the better take its length, when the body necessarily bouncing up, struck the carpenter, who was so much affrighted, that he leaped instantly out of a one pair window into the street, but fortunately was only a little bruised. The circumstance occasioned much laughter in the neighbourhood.

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THE COURT.

Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace from Windsor, where he was received by the Duke of Kent. At two o'clock his Majesty was waited upon by a Deputation from the Corporation of the City of London, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Mace and Sword of State, the Recorder, Alderman Smith and Wood, the Sheriffs, the Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, the Secondary, the City Council, and other City Officers, Messrs. Waithman and Quin, the mover and seconder of the Address and Petition to his Majesty, to cause an enquiry to be made into the circumstances that led to the late Convention concluded at Portugal.—There were likewise present of the Common Council, Messrs. Loveland, Frisby, Hale, Sadler, Griffiths, Brook, Metcalf, Nash, Chapman, &c.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled,

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty, with renewed assurances of attachment to your Majesty's most sacred Person and Government, and veneration for the free principles of the British Constitution; to express to your Majesty our grief and astonishment, at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the Commander of your Majesty's Forces in Portugal, and the Commander of the French Army in Lisbon.

"The circumstances attending this afflicting event cannot be contemplated in British minds without the most painful emotions, and all ranks of your Majesty's subjects seem to have felt the utmost concern and indignation at a Treaty so humiliating and degrading to this Country and its Allies. After a signal victory gained by the valour and discipline of British Troops, by which the Enemy appears to have been cut off from all means of succour or escape, we have the sad mortification of seeing the laurels so nobly acquired torn from the brows of our brave Soldiers, and terms granted to the Enemy disgraceful to the British name, and injurious to the best interests of the British Nation.

"Besides the restitution of the Russian Fleet upon a definitive Treaty of Peace with that Power, and the sending back to their country, without exchange, so large a number of Russian sailors; by this ignominious Convention, British Fleets are to convey to France the French Army and its plunder, where they will be at liberty immediately to re-commence their active operations against us or our Allies. The guarantee and safe conveyance of their plunder, cannot but prove highly irritating to the pillaged inhabitants over whom they have tyrannized, and for whose deliverance and protection the British Army was sent, and the full recognition of the title and dignity of Emperor of France, while all mention of the Government of Portugal is omitted, must be considered as highly disrespectful to the legitimate authority of that country.

"We therefore humbly pray your Majesty, in justice to the outraged feelings of a brave, injured, and indignant people, whose blood and treasure have been thus expended, as well as to retrieve the wounded honour of the country, and to remove from its character so foul a stain in the eyes of Europe, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased immediately to institute such an enquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the country and its allies has been so shamefully sacrificed.

"We beg to assure your Majesty of our unalterable fidelity, and earnest desire to co-operate in every measure conducive to the peace, honour, and security of your Majesty's dominions,

"Signed by order of the Court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which Address and Petition his Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following Address:

"I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my Person and Government.

"I give credit to the motives which have dictated your Petition and Address, but I must remind you that it is inconsistent with the principles of British Justice to pronounce judgment without previous investigation.

"I should have hoped that recent occurrences would have convinced you, that I am at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the Country, of the honour of my Arms is concerned, and that the interposition of the City of London could not be necessary for inducing me to direct due inquiry to be made into a transaction, which has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the Nation."

The Address and Petition were read by the Recorder, and the Answer by Lord Hawkesbury. After the Deputation had withdrawn, His Majesty held a private Levee, which was attended by

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the first Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Privy Seal, the three Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Montrose, Lords Arden (in waiting) Heathfield, (gold stick), and Somerset, Sirs T. Jones and A. Wellesley, Generals Turner, Ferguson, and Clavering, Admiral Pickmore, Colonels Bradshaw, Birch, O'Loghlin, and Torrens, Captains Bristow, Stanhope, Mellish, Malcolm and Temple, Lieut. Davis and Ensign Wyndham.

The following had the honour of being presented to His Majesty:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, upon his return from Portugal, and on leave of absence. Colonel O'Loghlin, of the first Regiment of Life Guards, upon his promotion. —Colonel Bradshaw, of the first Regiment of Life Guards, upon his promotion. Major General Turner upon his return from abroad and upon his promotion. Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, of the first Regiment of Life Guards upon his promotion. Sir Thomas Jones, upon his being created a Baronet. Lieutenant Davis, of the first Regiment of Life Guards, upon his promotion. Ensign Wyndham of the first Regiment of Guards upon his return from the army in Portugal. Captain Bristow, of the first Regiment of Life Guards, upon his promotion. Captain Stanhope, Aid-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley upon his return from the army in Portugal. Captain Malcolm, R. N. upon his being appointed to his Majesty's ship Donegall. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, upon his return from Portugal. Lieutenant Colonel Torrens, upon his promotion. Major General Ferguson, upon his return from Portugal. Captain J. Temple, R. N. upon his being appointed to his Majesty's ship Crescent. Captain Mellish upon his return from Portugal. Rear-Admiral Pickmore upon his promotion. Brigadier-General Clavering, upon his return from the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Ryder as Judge-Advocate, laid before His Majesty the proceedings of several Courts-Martial.

About six o'clock his Majesty set off on his return to Windsor.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. X.

I would express him simple, grave, sincere.
* * * * * * * * * * *
* * * *Avaunt all attitude, and stare,
And start theatric, practis'd at the glass!
I seek divine simplicity in him
Who handles things divine; and all besides,
Though learn'd with labour, and though much admir'd
By curious eyes and judgments ill-informed,
To me is odious.—*Cowper.*

REV. PHILIP DODD, M. A.

WHEN circumstances induced me to communicate to the world a series of Clerical Criticism, incidentally embracing reflections connected with the State of Religion among us, I expected to encounter opposition the most formidable and hostility the most acrimonious. So many prejudices were not to be routed without difficulty, so many abuses were not to be exposed without danger, so many interests were not to be assailed with impunity. Suggestions of this nature did not escape me. As I entered impenetrably on the duty I had assigned myself, as I was resolved to prosecute it faithfully and vigorously, I foresaw the resistance I was likely to experience; and it would therefore have evinced something more culpable than folly, on my part, if I had omitted to discipline myself for so arduous a conflict. What I have not lightly undertaken, I shall not

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hastily abandon. Having calculated the importance of my commission, I shall endeavour to fulfil it

"As ever in our great Task-Master's eye!"

I have already met with many antagonists, of whom some may be denominated adversaries. Alas! the day is fast approaching,—whether as affecting *Onesimus*, or *W. M. Smith, M. G.*, or master *Seek-Truth*, or *Mr. Moore*, or *Germanicus*, or *Philo-Veritas*,—when the intentions of all hearts must be disclosed; when what has been devised secretly will be divulged openly, and when men will be estimated not by the surmises of each other, but by the unerring judgment of omniscience. It is not for me therefore, however dared to "stand forth," to declare the extent of my opinions as to the real characters of my contemporaries. While I shall never presume to anticipate the decisions of omnipotence, I have only to hope that my antagonists look forward to them with confidence. I leave "the hypocritical heart" to him who seeth not as man sees; and I can leave also with him, to whom alone vengeance belongs, "the punishment due" to the offences of his creatures! My present task is more grateful; and I enter upon it with entire satisfaction. I have not now to adjure our spiritual governors, in the language of the ever admirable Cowper, to

"lay not careless hands
"On scalls that *cannot* teach, and *will not* learn!"

The Rev. PHILIP DODD is descended from a respectable family; and, after the usual course of preparatory education, was sent to Magdalen College, in Cambridge, of which he is still a Fellow. He is now Rector of Saint Mary at Hill, the Afternoon Lecturer of Camberwell Church, and one of the Evening Preachers at the Asylum. Mr. Dodd was also some years Morning Minister at South Lambeth Chapel; and, during the mayoralty of Sir Wm. Leighton, Knt. in 1807, he was Chaplain to the Lord Mayor. Two of his Sermons are in print; and he is the writer of an ingenious little tract entitled *Hints to Freshmen*, though, from its being published anonymously, others have pretended to claim the honour attached to its real author.

Mr. Dodd owes his preferment to his character, not his character to his preferment. He has been the architect of his own reputation. "You," says the Rev. Lawrence Gardner (whom Mr. Dodd *succeeded*, at South Lambeth Chapel), in a Farewell Sermon to that congregation, delivered on June 19, 1803,—"You will have the advantage of a public instructor in every respect worthy of the appointment he is going to fill. Were he not present, I should speak of him in a manner more agreeable to my own feelings, and to his merits, than I now with delicacy can do. I shall therefore merely say, that, I verily believe, for correctness of moral conduct, for purity of principles, for soundness of doctrine, and for excellence of manner, he has very few, if any, superior to him." Malice could subtract nothing from such merited eulogium.

Manliness of mind, and christianity of conduct, constitute the leading pretensions of this preacher. When he enters the pulpit, it is with the seriousness of one chiefly solicitous for the good of the souls committed to his charge. Of his almost peculiar excellence in repeating the Lord's Prayer, I confess myself incapable of conveying, by writing, an adequate idea to others. His Discourses are always practical, inclining to experimental. His plain but nervous language, his inculcation of doctrines no less than duties, and the judicious conciseness of his applications, are evidences alike of his earnestness and ability. Proceeding from the heart, his preaching, at once, appeals to the heart. While the understanding is satisfied, the affections are rectified.

During the ceremonial, as well as the preceptive, part of religious duty, worshipping as teaching, Mr. Dodd is altogether uniform. Preachers have been so long accustomed to join in congregational services, that any objection to the practice will doubtless appear singular. Considering, nevertheless, what it is to fill the pulpit, how much of solemn meditation is required and how much of private emotion it may occasion, I have almost concluded that the preacher should be left entirely to himself, to spiritual solitude, till he appears in his proper sphere. Much has he previously to do, in which no human being can participate. He is not with men. His presence may indeed grace their devotions, but the association must be distracting to him; employed, as he ought then to be, in absolute communion with divinity!

It is not enough, however, to have filled the pulpit with effect; to have ascended it circumspectly, and occupied it impressively. Consistent throughout, the pious preacher will not, after having spoken wisely,

"At the close,
"Grow wanton; and give proof to ev'ry eye,
"Whoe'er was edified, himself was not!"

He, therefore, will not hurry from his sacred station, as if he felt fatigued by its demands, or was eager to meet the salutations of the vestry, or anxious to escape to some more pressing or pleasing engagement; but, like the subject of this sketch, he will remain where duty placed him, awaiting the time for modestly withdrawing from the gaze or compliments of his hearers. He will bar all intrusion. He will be solicitous only to avoid notice, and avert congratulations.

Mr. Dodd, though successful, is not inaccessible, and I shall therefore advert briefly to his deficiencies.

Animated as generally he is, he has yet too much the air of reading his discourses; and he fingers his manuscript, turning over leaf after leaf, with such precision as considerably weakens his powers of address. His delivery is not sufficiently diversified, the fulness of his voice occasionally impedes his articulation, and his emphases are sometimes prolonged till they approximate to pauses. I know the detestation in which he holds fanaticism, but I trust it will never drive him from spirituality.

Why do I write in commendation of Mr. Dodd?—Personally I have not the happiness of his acquaintance, I know him only in the pulpit; but, this knowledge is perfectly sufficient. Hence then my estimate is formed. If he is among the few whom, as clerical characters, I venerate; it is because his conduct, as far as I can learn, demands my respect, and because his talents have acquired him my warmest approbation. Full of his charge, but negligent of himself, he accomplishes every thing without affecting any thing. His energy is his sincerity; his simplicity is his dignity. Whatsoever are his defects, and he is not exempted from imperfection, still the man is forgotten in the minister.

As it is painful to me to be compelled to expose the delinquencies of clergymen, so do I feel it truly exhilirating when circumstances authorise me to admire the characters, and applaud the exertions, of ecclesiastical instructors. My opinion of Mr. Dodd has not been immaturely advanced. He is now far, very far, above those christian pastors, described by our illustrious Milton, to whom

"The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed,
"But swoln with wind; and the rank mist they draw,
"Rot inwardly, and foul contagion spread!"

I therefore confidently hope, that as he has begun, such he will continue; that, in truth, he will persevere to the end; and that he will certainly be found among them who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises. He has now my wishes, because he has long excited my esteem; while, in commending him, I trust that I am furthering the cause of the church itself.

ONESIMUS.

*** The communication from *An Enemy to Clerical Hypocrisy* has been regularly received. Having no personal antipathy to gratify, *Onesimus*, though obliged to this writer for his information, wishes, now to drop the subject of it, unless, indeed, he is again braved to the encounter. It will be seen, by his introductory reflections on the present occasion, in what way *Onesimus* contemplates the whole transaction.

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FINANCIAL PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we present to our Readers, the result of the Quarterly Accounts, which have lately been made up at the Exchequer, and which afford the most substantial proof of the very flourishing condition of our financial resources. From these, it appears, that in the quarter which ended the 10th instant, *the surplus of the Consolidated Fund* has amounted to 2,714,000*l.*—This is the largest quarterly surplus of that fund that has yet been known. In the corresponding quarter of 1807, it amounted to 2,310,000*l.* But as there is a sum to be deducted from each of these amounts, on account of the deficiency of the preceding Quarter, (the Consolidated in the Quarters ending 5th July and 5th January, on account of the Consols in those periods);—the following statement will be a clearer mode of exhibiting the actual surplus produced towards the current service of the year, in the half years ended 10th October, in 1807 and 1808 respectively:—

Surplus on the 10th October, 1807	£.2,310,000
Deduct deficiency of 5th July to be made good	148,000
Remained surplus applicable to the service of the year	2,162,000
Surplus, 10th October, 1808	£.2,714,000
Deduct deficiency of 5th July	406,000
Remains surplus applicable to the grant of the year	2,308,000

It only remains to be observed, that whole surplus granted for the service of the year 1807 (ending 5th of April 1808), was 3,750,000*l.* and that considerably more than that sum will actually produced with the year. For the present year, 3,500,000*l.* only has been charged upon the sinking fund; so that deducting from that sum the 2,308,000*l.* above stated, there remains only 1,192,000*l.* to be produced in the two ensuing quarters of January and April, to compleat the grant. There appears therefore the strongest probability, that there will be a considerable excess at the disposal of Parliament at April 1808.

With respect to the War Taxes the prospect is not less favourable:—

Their amount in the quarter just ended is	£6,194,705
In the corresponding quarter of last year, it was	6,128,913
The net produce of the Property Tax, paid into the Exchequer in the year ended 10th of October 1808, is	11,851,000

ANSLEY, MAYOR.—CAUTION.—Whereas information hath been given to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, that many instances of HYDROPHOBIA, arising from the bite of a Mad Dog, have lately occurred, as well in various parts of the Kingdom as in and near the Metropolis; And as there may be just reason to apprehend that unless due measures of Caution are used to prevent the spreading of so fatal a calamity, the public safety may become greatly endangered. The Lord Mayor deems it highly necessary, in a matter of such importance, to the lives and comfort of all ranks of his Majesty's subjects, to give this Public Caution; and to require of every Citizen and Inhabitant of this City, who have Dogs, to keep those animals within their respective houses or premises, and not permit them to go into or perambulate any of the public Streets until sufficient proofs are afforded that the prevalence of the Malady has ceased, or that such caution may no longer be necessary: and the Lord Mayor will, in the mean time, use his utmost endeavours to obtain the fullest information upon the subject, and not fail to apply such promptand necessary measures as the public safety may require; not doubting but he will have the willing co-operation of his Fellow-Citizens therein.

JOHN ANSLEY, Mayor.

Mansion-House, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1808.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

When the Russian squadron arrived at St. Helen's, Admiral Siniavin's flag was flying; but it was struck at sun-set on Friday se'nnight; and all the Russian ships hauled down their pendants. The Russian Officers have leave to come on shore; the crews of the ships are to be sent home immediately. The ships are come into Portsmouth harbour to be laid up. They are said to be in so bad a condition, that they never will be serviceable again. Their crews are ordered to have the same allowance as our own seamen, until they arrive home. It is a singular circumstance, that after Admiral Tyler had given Admiral Siniavin intimation that he must not weigh his anchor any longer, and that his arrival at a British port was the fulfilment of that part of the Convention which allowed him to do so, it was generally apprehended that he would make an attempt, however rash it may appear, to get away from St. Helen's in the night; the Bardour in consequence cleared for action, after she anchored at St. Helen's on Thursday night.

The Port-Admiral, at Portsmouth, has received orders to treat the Russian Admiral, Officers, and sailors, with all attention and politeness. The ships are to be taken into the harbour as soon as their powder has been landed. This work has been delayed in consequence of the want of casks to store it in, as it is at present made up in cartridges on board the squadron.

A very large fleet of merchantmen have arrived from Stockholm and Gottenburgh; they sailed from the latter place on the 30th ult.; 25 are bound to Hull. The whole convoy consists of about 100 sail; many of the ships are from the ports of Revel and other Russian ports, and have on board valuable cargoes of the produce of that country.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

SUICIDE.—A beautiful young woman, who was recently the adored of a certain Maquis, and who has since been under the the protection of a military officer, put a period to her existence at her apartments, a draper's, in Oxford-street, on Sunday night, by taking a considerable portion of laudanum. Her last protector had dined and spent the day with her on Sunday, and after his departure, at eleven o'clock at night, the Lady was found in tears, and much dejected. She was found dead in her bed at nine o'clock on Monday morning, and it was ascertained, that she had taken a tea-cup full of the poisonous liquid.

Monday a boy died of the hydrophobia in Little Windmill-street, Haymarket. He had been bitten by the dog which bit the person who died lately at the London Hospital; a third person died in Westminster, also bitten by the same dog. Nine or ten other persons who were bitten, are under the greatest anxiety respecting their fate.

FIRE.—Tuesday morning at two o'clock, a fire blazed forth in a private house in Bermondsey street, which illuminated the Thames and the neighbourhood; but by the sudden arrival of the engines the fire was quenched where it began, with the destruction of the furniture.

Some bricklayers repairing a house in Titchborne-street, Piccadilly, through carelessness, let fall a spade from the top, which unfortunately fell on the head of a poor boy who was passing at the time and fractured his scull. He was taken to St. George's Hospital, with little hopes of his recovery.

Yesterday, at the Public Office, Hatton Garden, a young man in easy circumstances was committed for re-examination, charged on suspicion of stealing two bank notes, value 100*l.* with other notes, amounting altogether to 120*l.* from his fellow-lodger, in a lodging house in the City-road;—he immediately went to the Bank, and got the larger ones refitted to smaller ones: he besides took a silver watch, with gold chains and seals, which he wore as if he had been unconscious of the theft.—James Hancock, the Officer, stated, that when sent for to apprehend the prisoner, he was greatly agitated, and hoped that he would not hang him. Several clerks of the Bank attended to prove the exchange of the notes which seemed to be correct, by enumerating their numbers and date.—He stands fully committed, but subject to be brought up again on a future day.

An Inquisition was taken on Wednesday at the George Tavern, Duke-street, on the body of a youth of the name of Yeovil, who met his death suddenly on Tuesday. It appeared in evidence that the deceased, who was the son of a liquor-merchant, had complained on Sunday night of a violent pain in the chest; he having eaten immoderately of filberts whilst drinking wine. His case became dangerous on Monday, and on the following day he died suddenly; having apparently previously recovered.—*Died by the visitation of God.*

BIRTH.

On Saturday se'nnight the wife of a labouring man, residing in Micklemire, in Yorkshire was delivered of two girls and a boy, who, with the mother are likely to live.

DIED.

Monday se'nnight at the venerable age of 93, the Rev John Langdon, Rector of Winston, in the county of Gloucester. He had constantly resided at the first-mentioned parish 66 years.

On the 7th instant, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Katherine Maria, wife of William Leveson Gower, Esq. heiress of the late Sir John Gresham, Bart. of Titsey-place in Surrey.

Lately, at Oxford, aged above 90 years at the house of her son the Rev. the Warden of All Souls College, Mrs. Isham, and mother of the present Sir Justinian Isham, Bart. of Lamport, Northamptonshire.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.—Since Monday we have had middling fresh supplies of Wheat, Barley, and Beans, but there is a good quantity of Oats arrived. Wheat sells freely and continues to look up. In Barley no alteration. New Beans sell very heavily, but old being scarce with us, are brisk at Monday's rates. Our Oat trade was again dull, and prices 1s. 6d. per quarter lower.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	74	88	Wheat	78	90
Fine ditto	90	92	Fine ditto	86	95
Rye (New)	50	54	Rye (New)	52	55
Barley	40	46	Barley	44	46
Malt (New)	64	70	Malt (New)	78	83
White Peas, boilers	140	147	White Peas, boilers	130	145
Grey Peas	58	63	Grey Peas	61	63
Beans (Old)	64	70	Beans (Old)	63	70
Tick ditto (Old)	58	64	Tick ditto	60	66
Oats	38	40	Oats	30	33
Poland ditto	42	43	Poland ditto	34	40
Rape Seed £40		£44	Rape Seed £41		£43

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	—	85	American Flour	45	50
Second ditto	75	80	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from Septem. 26 to October 1—Total, 5,251 quarters, from 80s. to 107s.—Average 79s. 6½d. or 0s. 4½d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending October 8.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	85	0	Beans	63	2
Rye	54	8	Peas	63	8
Barley	42	4	Oatmeal	50	11
Oats	32	11	Big	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, OCT. 15.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	23 0	28 0	Oats, per qr.	1 18	2 2
Barley, per qr.	2 3	2 7	Beans, do.	3 0	3 10

Peas £2. 18s. a £3. 0s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 12th of Oct. 1808, is 1l. 17s. 4d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	3 10	4 0	Kent	3 4	4 4
Sussex	3 0	4 0	Sussex	3 0	3 14
Essex	3 0	4 10	Farnham	3 0	6 6

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 0 0	a 6 10 0	Average 5 15 0
	Straw	1 13 0	a 1 16 0	1 14 6
Whitechapel,	Hay	5 5 0	a 6 10 0	5 19 0
	Clover	6 6 0	a 7 12 0	6 19 0
	Straw	1 12 0	a 2 0 0	1 16 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 5 0	a 6 6 0	5 15 6
	Clover	6 6 0	a 7 16 0	6 16 0
	Straw	1 16 0	a 2 0 0	1 16 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. Carcass.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 8	a 5 4	Beef	3 2	a 4 2
Mutton	4 6	a 5 6	Mutton	3 0	a 4 8
Veal	5 0	a 6 4	Veal	3 8	a 5 8
Pork	5 0	a 6 6	Pork	4 8	a 6 0
Lamb	4 0	a 5 6	Lamb	3 4	a 5 0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 1,000—Sheep and Lambs, - 4,600
Calves, - 180—Pigs - - - - - - - - 250

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts,	22	a 23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb.		
Merchants' Backs	18	a 20	per dozen	27	a 32
Dressing Hides	16	a 19	—— 50 a 70lb.	36	a 39
Crop Hides for cutting	18	a 23	—— 80 a 90lb.	30	a 33
Flat Ordinary	16½	a 18	—— heavy	23	a 26
Tanned Horse	20	a 22	Seals, small	36	a 39
			—— large, p. doz.	160s.	a 160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 3l. a 38l.

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6	a 2 10	Market Calf each	—	0 a 11 0
Middling	1 10	a 2 2	Engl. Horse	14	0 a 16 0
Ordinary	1 4	a 1 10	Sheeplings	2	0 a 2 6
			Lamb Skips	1	6 a 2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.—Wortley and Elliots, 53s.; Adam's, 53s. 6d.; Eden, 57s. 9d.; Wylam, 58s. 6d.; Willington, 58s.; Hartley, 59s.; Primrose, Newcastle, Bourn, and Tanfield, 51s.; Hebburn, 54s. 6d.; Walls End, 55s. 6d.; Bellasis, 56s. 6d.; Temple's do. 54s. 9d.; Heaton, 54s.; Killingsworth, 54s.; Kenton, 51s.; Walker, 55s. 6d.; Percy, 55s.; Charlotte, 56s.

47 Ships at Market—sale general—50 sailed—58 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	—	0	a 72	0	Town Tallow	—	0	a 100	0
Soap, yellow	—	0	a 100	0	Yell. Russia, do.	100	0	a 101	0
—— mottled	—	0	a 110	0	White, do.	—	0	a 94	0
—— curd	—	0	a 116	0	Soap,	—	0	a 94	0
Candles, p. doz.	—	0	a 13	6	Graves	—	0	a 14	0
—— mould, do.	—	0	a 14	6	Good Dregs	—	0	a 14	6

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 10½d. Clare, 5s. 11d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 9d.—Average 5s. 10d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturday
Bank Stock					232 3	
3 per Cent. Consol.	65⅞ 6 5⅞	66⅛	65⅞ 66	65⅞	65⅞	66⅛
3 per Cent. Reduced		65½ ⅜	65½ ⅜	65½	65½ ⅜	65½ ⅜
4 per Cent. Consol.		80⅛	79⅞	79⅞ ⅝	79⅞ 80	80 ⅛
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	98⅜	98½	98½ ⅜ ½	98½	98½	98½
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities		18 1-16	18	18	18	
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.						
Do. Ann. for 25 Years						
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock		178	178½			179 180
Do. Bonds	P. 1 pm.	1, 2 pm.	3, 5 pm.	4, 2 pm.	3, 4 pm.	3, 4 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	1, 4 pm.	2, 5 pm.	4, 7 pm.	5, 7 pm.	5, 7 pm.	5, 7 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.
Omnium	2⅜ dis.	2⅜ dis.	2⅜ 3 dis.	2⅜ dis.	2⅜ 3 dis.	2⅜ ⅜ dis.
Consols for Account	66	66⅛	66⅛ 66	66⅛ ⅛ ⅜	66⅛ ⅛ ⅜	66⅛
India for Opening						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	34	7 2 U.	Bilboa	44	
Do. at Sight	34	0	Palermo	222 per oz.	
Rotterdam	10	17 2 U.	Leghorn	51½	
Hamburgh	38	0 0½U.	Genoa	47½	
Altona	38	0 0½U.	Venice	52 inselect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	22	16	Naples	42	
			Lisbon	68	
Do.	23	2 U.	Oporto	69	
Bourdeaux	23	0	Dublin	10 per Ct.	
Madrid	43	effec.	Cork	11½	
Cadiz	43	effec.	N. Dol. 5s. 4d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	1	0
Dublin	0	1
Waterford	1	2
Guernsey	0	0
Jersey	0	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 43. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DECLAIMERS.

NUMBER FORTY-THREE.

MR. COBBETT.

We have, for a considerable time, taken no notice of *The Political Register*. It will appear superfluous to those, who know how to appreciate our motives, to make any apology for this omission. We have made our strictures on that journal from no personal animosity to Mr. Cobbett, nor from any expectation of honour from the apparent courage of entering the lists with so formidable an antagonist. We have acted on far different motives; sensible to the no inconsiderable influence, which this journalist exercises over the public opinion, by the singularity of his style, a certain popularity of manner, the confidence of his assertions, and the courage he displays in the examination of public questions, we felt how necessary it was to expose his involuntary errors, and detect his wilful misrepresentations. The very respectable circulation of his journal, the celebrity he has acquired, and the notoriety of his tenets, exclude the necessity of apology, whenever we think it incumbent on us to make him the subject of our animadversions. He has been, for some time, strenuously and very successfully engaged in reprobating a silly and knavish transaction; on which occasion we applauded his courage, and were pleased with his zealous exertions. As long as he continued in this honourable career we were proud of commending his labours; but, unfortunately for his own reputation, and, in fact, for the public cause, his principles are too unsettled, and his habits too inveterate, to permit him to remain long in a direct and obvious road. To make up for the restraint of a few weeks of good conduct, he invariably indulges in twice as many of extravagance and error.

Had not Mr. Cobbett too frequently exposed himself to an imputation of inconsistency and unsteadiness, he might have rendered essential services to the public, and ranked high in the list of political writers; for he joins to an unusual share of strong good sense, an unbiassed judgement and a discriminating understanding. A circumstance, which renders these natural advantages the more striking and perhaps popular, is their not being restrained by the delicacy which a polite education bestows, nor by the refinement which taste confers. Mr. Cobbett appears to set no value himself on these elegant acquirements and gives a manifest preference to that kind of vigour which borders on grossness. Whatever influence he might acquire over a certain class of the public by his masculine air, and his professions of independence, he has had the misfortune to forfeit by his levity and inconstancy. He has, at the same time, so extravagantly condemned, and so excessively commended, at no distant intervals, the same men and measures, that his praise and disapprobation are considered as conveying neither censure nor eulogy, and, are, therefore, regarded as unworthy of notice or resentment. He has involved himself in the mortifying predicament, in consequence of his unmanly shuffling, of having his opinions received with distrust or indifference, whatever professions he may make; however zealous he may labour to appear, or however serious he may really be. Whatever he does, or writes, a strong imputation of apostacy attaches to his character; and his strictures on the parties he abandoned, and once so intemperately praised, whilst they convey some suspicion of a treacherous, unattaching heart, produce no other effect than what his present professions in favour of the popular cause excite;—they contribute to make his readers heartily laugh!

We have observed another striking peculiarity in Mr. Cobbett. It is universally known that he has raised himself from the lowest obscurity, by his exertions and abilities, to a state of opulence and respectability; which does him more honour in the public esteem, than if he owed his independence to the accidental and unmeritorious circumstance of birth. But singular and extravagant in every thing, he reproaches his antagonists with indecent acrimony, the very poverty, under the pressure of which he had consumed the greater part of his life. The weakness, folly, and indecency of a simular accusation, from his pen, are rendered more flagrant, by his affected aversion to men of fortune and title. We are certain of finding, once a week, a most angry diatribe against the peculation, pride and insolence of both opposition and ministers; whilst the opulent citizens of London are accused of still greater offences by our indignant leveller. Mr. Cobbett, in his eccentric course, menaces destruction, not only at the habitations of the great and the opulent, but he threatens to consume the naked, tottering chamber of the poor forlorn inhabitant, of Grub-street. This blazing comet is fortunately forced to move in a certain orbit by the laws of our social system; and however terrific and fiery his course, his inability to injure raises only our admiration of a plan, which can tolerate and restrain within fixed bounds so rapid and irregular an orb.

We know how customary it is to censure Mr. Cobbett, on account of the grossness of his language, and the abusive vulgarity of his reproaches. Without attempting to excuse him on this head, we are fully of opinion that a very great allowance should be made him on the score of a neglected education, and the force of early habits. If persons, tormented with this excessive delicacy, had called to mind a very homely proverb, "that custom is second nature," they would not be so overhasty in condemning him for what he could not, without the most extraordinary vigilance and perseverance, have avoided. It is, therefore, as silly to blame him for grossness and indelicacy, as an animal, attacked with the hydrophobia, for biting. We wish it were as easy to exculpate him in other respects, as we can in this; and our satisfaction would be more genuine, than we receive from the task we have undertaken.

He is, however, liable to censure of a more serious and more objectionable kind. We would willingly have dispensed with the trouble of the foregoing remarks, and chosen a subject more consonant to our wishes, had not Mr. Cobbett given, in his Register of last week, a specimen of a detestable disposition he seems to feel of imputing the actions of public men of every country, however respect-

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able their names, and acknowledged their virtues, to impure and corrupt motives. If we did not suppose that he is guilty of this unintentional atrocity, from the silly and repulsive vanity of wishing to appear more knowing than others, we should look down on him as one of the most vicious and loathsome animals that infest the earth. This foolish pretension to superior penetration induces a sensible man to expose himself wantonly to the imputation of being a consummate rascal: for if his remark be just, that the greatest and most admired of our statesmen were nothing better than political knaves, what claims can Mr. Cobbett produce to dispense him from a similar imputation? If the reputation of the worthiest and most respectable characters be not secure from the rancour of malice, the surmises of folly, or the censure of profligacy; what chance of safety will those individuals have, who afford by their conduct too much room for uncharitable surmises? This is unquestionably one of the most worthless and reprehensible uses to which the pages of *The Political Register* are devoted. We should be worse than enemies of the imprudent writer, if we took him at his word, and believed him serious in the charges he prefers. What an opinion should we then entertain of his heart! what! does neither honour nor integrity regulate the actions of men? .... Is virtue no more than an hypocritical mask, in order to deceive with greater advantage and security? ... Is all our belief in the integrity of others and the divinity of our origin to be flung away? ..... Should such infernal principles gain ground, the whole fabric of society is destroyed to the foundation; and men would look upon one another with as much distrust and apprehension, as savages of contending tribes. How an individual of Cobbett's sense could compromise himself in so wanton a manner, is inconceivable. He may be convinced that others will not shew so much toleration for his imprudence as we do, and will seize with avidity an opportunity of inflicting on his character a wound, which neither the balsam of time, nor of art, will be able to heal. *They* will impute to the worst and most pernicious of principles, what we conceive to be the effect of an insolent, overbearing vanity. What is the object of all this fuss and impertinence, on the part of Cobbett? .. Remark readers:—Mr. Pitt, Fox and Chatham, whom you are so proud of revering, were no more than rogues and blockheads; and as very few are in the habit of condemning themselves, Mr. Cobbett is a man of genius and spotless integrity!! Bravo, Mr. Cobbett! Your modesty and discretion are admirable!

We have made the foregoing remarks in order to save Mr. Cobbett from the persecutions of private malice; to prove him to be no more than a presumptuous, silly Journalist, and by no means deserving of the violent indignation which a foolish article, in his last Number, has universally excited. We have often stared at his temerity, and smiled at the latitude he gave himself in abusing English credulity, and tampering with English patience. Like all noisy, blustering individuals, he swears, foams, bullies, cocks his hat, looks fierce,—and means nothing. After this introduction, we feel no difficulty in stating the cause of these remarks; in particular as we have reason to think we have secured the object of them from intemperate, unreflecting animosity. In his ranting, paradoxical manner, and from an insolent affectation of superior penetration, he consigned some columns of his last Number to prove that the *Exposition* of Don Cevallos was,——a lie! and the patriotic Author an Intriguer! That the whole business was nothing but one of those trumped-up tricks so usual with Politicians, in order to gain credit with the People of Spain; with some ingenious and witty insinuations relative to the favour he enjoyed under King Charles, King Ferdinand, and King Joseph; and such like nonsense. However we may execrate the levity and impertinence of observations tending to weaken the interest and credit of a publication so admirably calculated, from its simplicity and candour, to benefit the cause of innocence and justice; we saw, by no means, that degree of danger or criminality in them, which some affected to discover. They only contributed to confirm us in a belief we have long entertained, that some of our Journalists, and particularly this very Cobbett, are guilty of a most unwarrantable abuse in their remarks and strictures on the Governments of friendly States. The injury they do their own country, by their insolent interference, is incalculable. Our Newspapers are read with avidity in Sweden and Spain; and when a journal, like Cobbett's, falls into the hands of a Spaniard, who is unacquainted with the peculiar customs of England, and the licentiousness of our press, he is naturally astonished at finding the language of our Papers so contrary to the declarations of Government. Every article in a Spanish Gazette which refers to this country is a warm effusion of eulogy and gratitude. That a man laying strong claims to understanding, and pretending to have the interests of his country at heart, should, for the gratification of making a quaint, or an impertinent remark, contribute to weaken the union and confidence so happily subsisting between us and the people of Spain, is a species of pleasure we are incapable of comprehending. Whilst we acquit Mr. Cobbett of the criminal motives, some may be too prone to impute to him, we sincerely bewail, that, from indiscretion and vanity, he should act in a manner as injurious and disgraceful to himself, as it is repugnant and offensive to others.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE PAPERS.

SPAIN.

ANSWER *said* TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN BY THE COUNCIL OF CASTILE TO THE PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, FROM BAYONNE, MAY 25, 1808.

"The Council of Castile, in the name of the Spanish nation, tenders to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, Napoleon, its most respectful acknowledgments for the disposition he has shewn to make the Spanish people happy, availing himself for this purpose of the sovereignty over the country he has derived by the cession of King Charles IV. and of the rest of the Royal Family, under the treaties of the 5th and 10th of May, 1808.

"The Council, whose determinations must be regulated by the established laws of the Monarchy, respecting, as it ought, the annunciation of the will of your Imperial and Royal Majesty, deems it its duty to inform you, that to fulfil its own obligations, it is necessary that the whole of those circumstances should be imparted to it, to ascertain if the renunciation of the crown there stated, be a valid or a nugatory act.

"The Council is firmly pursuaded of the truth of the general principle, that nobody can resign what is not his own; that the Government is a Magistracy sanctioned by the law of the kingdom; and that the reigning authority can only surrender that portion which is in his personal and actual possession, and not what appertains to his successors.

"The Council would likewise remark, that the renunciations stated are invalid, because they were not made within the boundary, of Spain, and because they were exacted by constraint and violence.

"If your Imperial and Royal Majesty sincerely desires, as you profess, to learn the wishes of the Spanish nation, it hopes that

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you would be pleased to set at liberty the Prince of Asturias, who has been proclaimed throughout the realm the legitimate successor to the Crown; and if, in this state of perfect freedom, and within the limits of his territories, he should sign such a renunciation, the Spanish nation will consider all difficulties and legal obstacles removed, and will feel itself authorised to acknowledge that Monarch as its Supreme Ruler, which the benevolence and affection of your Imperial and Royal Majesty should nominate for it.

"The Council signifies its profound respect for the Grand Duke of Berg, and begs of him to receive this humble representation, and to procure its delivery into the hands of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, that when he shall please to take it into his lofty contemplation, the nation may receive from him that solace which it expects from his acknowledged generosity.

"*Madrid, May* 30, 1808."

[Signed by all the Members of the Council, the Fiscals being in attendance]

DETAILS OF THE OPERATIONS OF OUR ARMY, TRANSMITTED TO THE MOST SERENE JUNTA, BY HIS EXCELLENCY DON JOAQUIM BLAKE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, &c.

"MOST EXCELLENT SENIOR,

"I have the honour of informing your Excellency of the singular proofs of valour which the troops under my command have evinced, in the re-capture of the city of Bilboa, which achievement would have been most complete, if some of our advanced posts, who, the preceding night, fired upon the enemy, had not given them an opportunity of drawing our positions at a moment when they were most ignorant of them, believing us to be many leagues distant; aware that of our arrival, they took a different determination, and it followed that they were not all made prisoners, undoubtedly would otherwise have been the case.

"At half past three in the morning of the 20th, Brigadier Don Manuel Fabio set out with the vanguard, consisting of two companies of the regiment of Barbastro, the tirailleurs of Toledo and the Prince, the 2d battalion of grenadiers of the army, two of Toledo, and the regiment of Lugo, to cut off the retreat of the enemy at the new bridge, a point necessary for their passage.

"The enemy soon commenced firing, and having crossed the river, possessed the avenue. Notwithstanding their forcing the passage, he continued his march, forbidding the troops to fire, and stationed himself behind a house. Whilst these movements were executing, the day began to break, and after forming the regiment of Lugo to support his flank, he charged the enemy, who from various points commenced firing, reducing the action to a mere mountain warfare. In the mean time I ordered the rest of my troops to advance, which were the first battalion of the grenadiers of the line, three companies of tirailleurs of Aragon, and the second of the Prince, leaving two companies of the third battalion of the last corps to cover a pass, and two other posts on a height. I also ordered four companies of Barbastro and the tirailleurs to proceed to the van-guard, and reconnoitre the ground on the right, the left, and the centre; but observing that the attack was well sustained on different points, I determined that the companies of Barbastro, as well as the grenadiers, should support the van guard. The resistance of the enemy was most obstinate; but after an action of three hours and a half, in which they lost from 350 to 400 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, they were obliged to retire precipitately, leaving on the field of battle knapsacks, fusils, and one ammunition waggon. Part of the regiment of Barbastro, with the Colonel at its head, and the tirailleurs, passed the stone bridge, charging with the bayonet those who remained, and routing them in every direction. In consequence of this, I proceeded to take possession of Bilboa, which, without suffering any thing, was witness of the action, and caused to revive in its inhabitants, an inexpressible joy and satisfaction at seeing themselves free from the cruel oppression in which they had lived during the infamous domination of the French.

"I cannot do less than recommend to your Excellency the Brigadier Don Manuel Fabio, who, by his valour and military talents, has rendered himself worthy of the highest considerations. I recommend also the Colonels and Chiefs of the corps, who, by their bravery and military ardour, have eminently distinguished themselves; the Adjutant-Generals, Don Francisco Losado, Don Joseph Castilar, &c. and in general all the officers and troops under my command, for having given constant and repeated proofs of a valour which makes them worthy of the greatest eulogy. I hope that your Excellency will communicate this to the Supreme Junta of Gallicia, for its own satisfaction, and of these brave soldiers.

"May God preserve your Excellency many years.

"*Bilboa, Sept.* 21. "*The Marquis de Portazzo.*"

"*To his Excellency General Blake.*"

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF GALLICIA.

"MOST SERENE SEGNIORS,

"The enemy's centre corps, which, as I have informed you in my dispatch of the 27th, had marched to Vittoria, directed its route from that city towars Bilboa, under the command of the General in Chief Marshal Ney, for the purpose of falling upon our fourth division, with a force of about three to one. The latter, however, opportunely evacuated the place, and retreated with the artillery and baggage in the best order to Balmaseda, in which place, or its environs, they still remain. The third division advanced the same day, as far as Pena de Ordena, to the assistance of the fourth, in defiance of a column of the enemy that observed them at a very short distance from their line of march, and between whose advanced parties and ours, some firing took place. Brigadier-General Don Francisco Riquelure was on his march to Bilboa, when he was informed of our having evacuated it, and the enemy having entered it; in consequence of which, he altered his route, and marched in a direction to facilitate his assisting or forming a junction with Portazgo. The position which he last occupied was Oqueuda.

"The above is communicated for the information of your Most Serene Highnesses. May you live many years, &c. &c.

"*Head Quarters, Quincoces,* "*Joaquim Blake.*"

Sept 3, 1808.

COPY OF A LETTER, DATED MADRID, OCTOBER 1.

"The Supreme Government have ordered Lieutenant General Urbina, Governor of Segovia, to bring before them, from the State Prison in the Tower of that place, his prisoner, Valdes, Counsellor of State, and Deputy of the Province of Leon. They have at the same time ordered General Cuesta to leave his army, and come to give an account of his motives for arresting General Valdes. They have further declared Valdes the legal Representative for Leon, and have rejected the man chosen by Cuesta. General Castanos is expected to be appointed Commander in Chief of the Armies of Andalusia, Castile, Valencia, and Estremadura. These troops compose the central army; the effective number of which is as follows:—

Andalusia	25,000	troops of the Line.
Valencia	16,000	mostly Peasantry.
Castile	12,000	
Estremadura	12,000	
	65,000	

RIVADES, SEPT. 30.—Two transports arrived to-day in this port, which parted company with the convoy of about 300 sail, on board of which are our troops escaped from the North. They are well dressed, inured to war, and in high spirits. When they disembarked from the above two transports they kissed the earth, and exclaimed Long live Ferdinand VII. The whole regiment of Asturias, and those of Guadalajara and Algarve, made the most vigorous resistance against the French; but as the latter were in very great numbers, amounting to twelve thousand men, they were obliged to surrender and deliver up their arms.

CORUNNA, OCT. 6.—Bilboa is certainly in the hands of the French, who, it is said, entered it with 32,000 men, General Ney had the command. The Marquis De Portazzo withdrew all his troops and artillery in good order, taking a position which enables him to wait for reinforcements without molestation.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, SEPT. 17.—The 15th inst. was the day fixed for the evacuation of this capital, and the entrance of the British army. At noon, the Portuguese colours were hoisted from the castle; the artillery fired a royal salute, which was repeated by all the forts and ships of war in the Tagus. The inhabitants embraced and congratulated each other on the fortunate event, with the strongest demonstration of heart-felt satisfaction, and the air resounded with the shout of "Long live the Prince Regent our Lord; long live England and Spain." The capital was lighted, and the preceding night illuminated; several fine transparencies were exhibited; one attracted particular notice, representing Lusitania lying at the feet of Great Britain, and the latter in the act of raising her with one hand, while with the other she points to the picture of the Prince Regent. In the night between the 14th and 15th, and in the morning of the latter, the French continued to embark. It became indispensably necessary to order them to be escorted by English troops, to shelter them from the populace, who in every other point of view conducted themselves with the utmost propriety and order.

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SEPT. 24.—The day before yesterday was a day of jubilee and satisfaction for the Spanish army, on account of having its arms delivered to it, on which occasion salutes were fired from all the English ships in the river. Measures have been taken to remount the Spanish cavalry on the same horses they brought to this country.

Yesterday morning the English Commanders, both by sea and land, paid a visit to the Regency, and afterwards to the Spanish General. Every thing continues in the greatest harmony between the three nations.

SEPT. 27.—There is now posted up here the following

EDICT:

"The Commissioners authorised to receive the reclamations on the part of the English and Portuguese notify to all persons, who may have in their possession any effects or moveable property belonging to the Royal Family, the Nobles, and others, who accompanied her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, or who may have in their possession any property belonging to subjects of the King of Great Britain, and sequestrated by order of the French Government, that they shall deliver in an account of the same within the term of ten days, reckoning from the 22d of the present month, into the office of the Secretary of the Commission, under pain that if not accounted for, and feloniously concealed, the offender shall pay thrice the value of the said effects to the lawful proprietors. The same penalty shall be incurred by all those who, knowing how such property is disposed of, do not acquaint the Commissioners therewith."

FROM THE DUTCH AND GERMAN PAPERS.

GERMANY.

ERFURTH, SEPT. 28.—Yesterday at nine o'clock in the morning arrived here his Majesty the Emperor of the French. The Commandant of the town, the Magistrates, and Deputies of the Livery, the University, and the Clergy, met him without the gates; the President of the Senate tendered him the keys of the gates of the city, and presented an Address, expressing the fidelity and attachment of the inhabitants to his person and government. The Emperor having perused the Address, and testified his satisfaction, entered the town on horseback, amidst the firing of guns, ringing of bells, and joyful acclamations of the inhabitants, and alighted at the hotel prepared for his reception. Soon after the Emperor mounted his horse again to pay a visit to his Majesty the King of Saxony, who arrived on the preceding day. He afterwards inspected the troops quartered in this town, and then proceeded on horseback to meet his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. About three o'clock in the afternoon the two great Monarchs entered the town on horseback, attended by a great number of persons of the first distinction, and escorted by two regiments of foot, and two regiments of horse.—At night the whole town was illuminated.

At Weimar 300 men of the Imperial Russian Guards are expected.

His Majesty the King of Westphalia, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Duke and Hereditary Prince of Weimar, have arrived in this place.

FROM THE MALTA AND GIBRALTAR MAILS.

The arrival of the Isabella Packet, from Malta and Gibraltar enables us to announce, that the Garrisons of both were well and in high spirits at the end of the last month.

GIBRALTAR, SEPT. 19.—This morning the King's-Fisher sloop of war arrived from Malta, having her Highness the Princess of Orleans on board. Her Highness made her escape with great difficulty from some village near Barcelona, on its being attacked by the French, and arrived at Malta about three weeks ago.

SEPT. 23.—The letters from every part of Spain speak in the most indignant terms of the ignominious Convention concluded with the French at Lisbon. The British Government escape censure, but the evils expected to result from the Convention are not the less regretted on that account.

CADIZ, SEPT. 17.—Yesterday a Russian Officer arrived here express from Lisbon, by way of Badajoz, on his way to Trieste, with dispatches to the Russian Government. By him we have learned the authentic accounts of the extraordinary terms which have been granted to General Junot and the French Army under his command in Portugal. It is impossible to describe the amazement and indignation they have excited in this country, where they are reckoned far more degrading to the British national honour, than those which Liniers dictated to General Whitelocke, at Buenos Ayres.

HAMBURGH, SEPT. 30.—His Majesty the King of Denmark has thrown open the navigation from Denmark, and the whole western coast to Norway, to all Danish ships. But 25 per cent. of the amount of the cargo must be deposited, which is forfeited to the King, in case that the arrival of the ship and cargo in Norway cannot be satisfactorily proved.

SICILY.

MESSINA, AUG. 26.—We are all in expectation of an early move of part of the army. Troops have been moving in various parts of the Island—transports have been long preparing for the reception of men and horses, and forage has within these few days been embarking—stores to a considerable amount have been long on board. We have now eleven Generals on the Staff here; General Disney, of the Guards, goes home by this packet. Our force on the Island amounts to about 15,000 men, a great proportion of them foreigners. We have very little communication with Calabria. You have heard, I dare say, of our unsuccessful attempt to cut out or destroy a vessel from under the rocks of Scylla. She has been one of our transports (the Lord Melville), and was employed in bringing round Lord Forbes from Palermo. His Lordship landed at the Faro, a short time after she got into the current, which drove her under the guns of Scylla, when she was abandoned by her crew. That night a plan was formed to destroy her; but unfortunately a boat, containing a Captain of the 89th, and a Lieutenant of the 35th, with nine soldiers on board, got a-head of the boat to which the enterprise was principally entrusted, and got close under the vessel and between her and the shore, which was lined with French troops ready to receive them. The two Officers were badly wounded, but are getting better. The plan was accordingly frustrated.

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER TO THE BOSTON PETITION.

BOSTON, SEPT. 6.—The following Answer to the Petition of the Inhabitants of this town, from the President of the United States, was received on Tuesday by the Select Men, and is now presented to the public by their order.

(Signed) *WM. COOPER, Town-Clerk.*

"*SIR,* *August 29, 1808.*

"I beg leave to communicate, through you, the inclosed Answer to the Representation which came to me under cover from you, and to add the assurances of my respect.

(Signed) "*TH. JEFFERSON.*

"*Charles Bullfinch, Esq. for the Select Men of Boston.*"

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF BOSTON, IN LEGAL TOWN MEETING ASSEMBLED,

"Your representation and request were received on the 22d instant, and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments, and feelings of so respectable a body of my Fellow Citizens.

"No person has seen with more concern than myself the inconveniences brought on our country in general by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live; times to which the history of Nations presents no parrallel. For years we have been looking at spectators on our brethren of Europe, afflicted with all these evils which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce, we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts, by a steady observance of justice towards all, by much forbearance, and multiplied sacrifices. At length, however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the belligerent powers have beset the highways of commercial intercourse with edicts, which, taken together, expose our commerce and mariners, under almost every destination, a prey to their fleets and armies. Each party, indeed, would admit our commerce with themselves, with the view of associating us in their war against the other. But we have wished war with neither. Under these circumstances were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the power of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully.

"In reviewing these measures, therefore, we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to

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be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things, or the choice of the nation. The alternative preferred by the Legislature, of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties, besides saving to our citizens their property, and our mariners to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the belligerent nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interests as it is to our rights.

"In the event of such peace, or suspension of hostilities, between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such change in their measures affecting a neutral commerce, as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe, in the judgment of the President, he is authorised to suspend the embargo. But as peace or suspension of hostilities—no change affecting neutral commerce, is known to have taken place. The Orders of England and the Decrees of France, and Spain, existing at the date of those laws are still unrepealed, as far as we know. In Spain indeed, a contest for the Government appears to have arisen; but of its course or prospects we have no information on which prudence would undertake a hasty change in our policy, even were the authority of the Executive competent to such a decision.

"You desire, that in this defect of power, Congress may be specially convened. It is unnecessary to examine the evidence or the character of the facts which are supposed to dictate such a call; because you will be sensible on attention to dates, that the legal period of their meeting is as early as, in this extensive country, they could be convened by a special call.

"I should with great willingness have executed the wishes of the Inhabitants of the town of Boston, had peace or a repeal of the obnoxious Edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me that authority; and so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes, that we ought continually to expect them. But while these Edicts remain the Legislature alone can prescribe the course to be pursued."

"Aug. 26, 1808." "THOS. JEFFERSON."

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 10.—The following letter to the New Hampshire Legislature, fully explains the views of the Administration; and taken in conjunction with the great expence Government is about to incur to equip armed vessels on the lakes, to enforce the embargo, it leaves not a doubt behind, that the embargo will be continued until "*the people take it off*," that is, until there is a change of rulers. Read the following letter, and see whether any other meaning can be attached to Mr. Jefferson's declaration.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"In the review, fellow-citizens, which, in your Address of the 14th of June, you have taken of the measures pursued since I have been charged with their direction, I read with great satisfaction and thankfulness the approbation you have bestowed on them; and feel it an ample reward for any service I may have been able to render.

"The present moment is certainly eventful, and one which particularly requires that the bond of confederation, connecting us as a nation should receive all the strength which unanimity between National Councils and the States Legislatures can give it.—The depredations committed on our vessels and property on the high seas, the violence to the persons of our citizens employed on that element, had long been the subject of remonstrance and complaint, when, instead of reparation, new declarations of wrong are issued, subjecting our navigation to general plunder. In this state of things, our first duty was to withdraw our sea-faring citizens and property from abroad, and to keep at home resources so valuable at all times, and so essential, if resort must ultimately be had to force. It gave us time too to make a last appeal to the reason and reputation of nations. In the mean while, I see with satisfaction that this measure of self-denial is approved and supported by the great body of our REAL Citizens—that they meet with cheerfulness the temporary privations it occasions, *and are preparing with spirit to provide for themselves those comforts and conveniences of life, for which it would be unwise ever, more to recur to distant countries.* How long this course may be preferable to a more serious appeal, must depend for decision on the wisdom of the Legislature, unless a return to established principles should remove the existing obstacles to a peaceable intercourse with foreign nations. In every event, fellow-citizens, my confidence is entire that your resolution to maintain our national independence and sovereignty will be as firm as it has been forbearing; and looking back on our history, I am assured by the past, that its future pages will present nothing unworthy of the former.

"I am happy that you approve the motives of my retirement. I shall carry into it ardent prayers for the welfare of my country, and the sincerest wish for that of yourselves personally.

"*Aug. 2*, 1808." "TH. JEFFERSON."

FROM THE BOSTON PAPERS.

REMARKS ON MR. JEFFERSON'S LETTER.

We would always wish to respect the communication of our first Magistrate, especially when it is couched in language so civil and soothing as the Letter from Mr. Jefferson to the town of Boston; but we must not be led by its fawning words into a ready credence of its contents. We have had enough of *professions* under this Administration, and would now wish to realize that our Rulers sympathise with the people in their distress, by seeing some effort to relieve it. Now, we know Mr. Jefferson has not taken one step towards our accommodation with England; and if he has done any thing more than send to the Court of the Continental Tyrant assurances of obedience, we know no relief is to be expected, for at the very moment the haughty Napoleon assures Mr. Livingston of his hearty approbation of all Mr. Jefferson had done to please him, he positively declares, he shall not relax, and orders our ships to be condemned. Not so with England. While suffering every insult from us, in non-intercourse and prohibitory laws, and the most abusive language from Government Papers, accompanied with threats of our vengeance, she makes every concession to us, even to a degree satisfactory to the patriotic Pinckney; yet all is in vain. No adjustment must take place, lest it offend Napoleon, and bring us into a war with France, as if we were not already at war, while her cruisers arrest, and her Courts condemn every American ship brought into her ports. Citizens of Boston, be not deceived; the danger to which our Commerce is exposed, as described by Mr. Jefferson, is of his own making. He keeps up a quarrel with England, to please his French Master, who issues his decree for this very purpose, and he then takes advantage of these dangers (brought on and continued by his own choice) to *annihilate* our Commerce. This is the *grand object* in view Mr. Jefferson says, "We have wished war with neither." Yet we *know* that he did try every means to work Congress up to a war with England, but could not succeed. We do *know* that this is now his object. He speaks in his Letter to New Hampshire, of preparing for his *Last Appeal*, and we have already some hints from Washington of his insidious plan to involve us in a war, which is to be brought forward in Congress, and which in time we shall fully *expose*.

We forbear to remark on the attempt of Mr. Jefferson to convince the people that all our commerce with each of the Belligerents is interdicted by the other, when it is *notorious* that Great Britain will not interrupt our immense trade with our enemies' colonies. But a volume of severe reply might be written to this letter, which is full of cold, hollow-hearted *hypocrisy*; but one point only have we time to touch upon: his apparent indifference to the fate of Spain. Astonishing boldness in the Ruler of *a free people*, after all his professions, to speak of the "contest for government in Spain" with such indifference. Does he think our feelings are buried with our servile acquiescence in his own arbitary measure? We may have lost feeling for ourselves, but we do feel for the Patriots of Spain.

Yes, the people of Boston, the cradle of American independence, *do know and feel* that the Patriots of Spain are engaged in a contest like ours—for *national independence*—though with much stronger grounds of union. There is no subtle point to be discussed, as here, about the right of taxation. The only alternative there, is submission to the dominion of a foreign despot, to the most odious and hateful tyranny, or a successful resistance and re-establishment of their own self-government. We also know there is no division among the people; every soul is animated with the holy fire of patriotism, and resolved to live free or die: we know that they have been hitherto successful, having possession of nearly all the Kingdom, and having possession also of all the Colonies, we *know* that with this whole people we *might* and *ought*, on every principle, to have free trade, and we should have it, if this cold-hearted Philosopher was sincerely willing to relieve our distresses. But it is too plain that he is not. He *affects to doubt* that a peace is made between Spain and her Colonies and Great Britain. Yet he knows that there is the most friendly intercourse, and that, with regard to those immense tracts of country, the English Orders do not prescribe neutral commerce, and, of consequence, we

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might have free and profitable trade, sufficient to take nearly all our produce; but he dares not to offend the tyrant Bonaparte, who calls the Spanish *Rebels!* he, too, probably does not wish to open any commerce to us again, and he therefore pretends there is no such peace as will authorise him to grant us permission to trade.

ALBANY, AUG. 24.—It is reported that the Federalists intend to impeach Mr. Jefferson, at the meeting of the Congress.

Among the hostile preparations against England are several flotillas, ordered to be constructed for the American Government on the Lakes on the frontier of Canada. The partisans of Mr. Jefferson pretend, however, that these armaments are made against smugglers, Mr. J. intending the embargo as a *permanent measure*, until a peace in Europe. But should not hostilities cease soon on the other side of the Atlantic, a civil war will undoubtedly be the consequence in this country, where the people are discontented and divided, and the Government despicable and despised.

The Democrats now quarrelling among themselves about the election of the next President, make daily disclosures, proving here, as in Europe, the infamy and intrigue of all Democratic Factions, who, under the pretension of patriotism, are the most guilty, as well as the most disgusting of egotists. Some hopes are entertained, that the people will open their eyes, in feeling their humiliating misery (entirely the work of Democrats), and elect a Federal Ruler.

P. S.—It is now here a known fact, that the American *Messenger* to England, in the *Osage*, *carried no message* at all; Mr. Jefferson wisely expecting, that his embargo, Mr. Rose's return, and Bonaparte's wrath, would engage the British Ministers to offer on their knees, an acceptance of all his former, and modest, and moderate demands.

WEST INDIES.

BRIDGE TOWN, BARBADOES, AUG. 30.—As we all along have had too much reason to apprehend, an attempt has been at length made from Guadaloupe to surprise the garrison at Marigalante, and retake the Island. On the 23d instant, a party of 250 men, under Colonel Camphriel, of the 66th regiment of French infantry, effected a landing near Grand Bourg, and proceeded to the attack of it; but before their approach to the battery, Lieutenant Welch, of his Majesty's ship Circe, having thrown in a reinforcement of twenty or thirty seamen, which he landed at the moment of discovering the enemy, they were unexpectedly received, on attempting to assault the works, with such spirit, as instantly compelled them to give way, and after a short skirmish, retreated with the loss of one captain and six men killed, and two made prisoners. Three or four marines, and one or two seamen, were killed on our part; but the enemy lost all his boats, amounting to seventeen, which had brought the troops from Gaudaloupe, and was retired into the interior of the Island, when the accounts were dispatched from Marigalante. Although there has hitherto been no military co-operation in the defence and garrisoning of Marigalante (the responsibility of the capture and retention of the island resting exclusively with our naval Commander), Lieut.-General Beckwith, on the information of the enemy's attempt upon it being received here on Saturday afternoon, dispatched the same evening to its relief, a small expedition under Lieut.-Colonel Blackwell, of the first West India Regiment, which was embarked with the greatest promptitude on board his Majesty's ship Intrepid, and has in all probability before this expelled the enemy, and restored the security of the Island.

IRELAND.

It is mentioned as the intention of the Post-Masters General, countenanced by Government; and in consequence of representations from the Merchants of Belfast, Limerick, Waterford, &c. to appoint five additional Holyhead packet-boats, in order to forward a more prompt intercourse between the interior of this country and England, the Captains to be placed in a similar situation as to pay, and their vessels under the same regulations and [illegible] as those of the existing establishment. This [illegible] the proposed execution, will be attended [illegible] advantages to the inhabitants of those [illegible] whose letters, though they should [illegible] the morning at the General Post-Office [illegible] delivance of the Dublin communications [illegible] delay of twelve or fourteen hours; [illegible] by the augmentation of vessels, they [illegible] dispatched on their arrival, and correspondent regulations adopted at the other side, various injurious consequences to men of business must be obviated; passengers also being too numerous as not to admit their accommodation with the expedition that their exigent circumstances may require; those inconveniencies would likewise be removed.

SCOTLAND.

FRASERBURGH, OCT. 11.—Saturday last, during the tremendous gale from North, the sloop Isabella, of Kelchearty, Captain Yule, coal laden, was driven ashore in the bay of Fraserburgh. As soon as the vessel struck, the life-boat was hurried to the beach in an instant by the crowd; and although the first instance of her being used, she was, without hesitation, manned by several stout young men, under the direction of Capt. Alex. Dalrymple and Capt. Torrie, and launched into the enraged elements. At this time the sea was running mountains high, and making a fair passage over the vessel; and the wind continuing more boisterous, if possible, the life-boat was driven so much to leeward, that she could render the crew no assistance, nor were the men able to pull her up against the tempestuous waves: the crew of the life-boat were not, however, to be discouraged by this—they landed, and, with the assistance of those on shore, the boat was carried to the windward, and again launched, but was a second time blown to leeward. Many of the crew being now exhausted with fatigue, their places were supplied by volunteers from the beach, and the life-boat again carried by the strength of men to windward, and launched. She now fortunately gained the ship, and, to the inexpressible joy of those present, succeeded in relieving from their cold and perilous situation, Captain Yule and his crew.

ABERDEEN, OCT. 15.—Saturday last we experienced a very hard gale from the northward, accompanied for some hours with heavy rain. The gale commenced between four and five o'clock in the morning, and continued with great violence during that day and great part of the following night, veering from N. N. E. to N. and N. W. The effects at sea, we regret to state, have been very disastrous, and great losses and damage of shipping have happened on different parts of the coast. The sloop Neptune, of and for this place from Milton, with apples, after losing part of her sails, went ashore in Lunan Bay, near Montrose; crew saved, and the vessel expected to be got off without much damage, or loss of the cargo. The schooner Bée, of this place, for Newburgh, with lime, caught fire by the sea breaking over her, and when near the Tod-head was driven to Berwick, where she was put ashore and totally wrecked, crew saved. A sloop, it is confidently reported, foundered off Arbroath in the gale, and all the crew perished. The Alert, Johnson, of and for this place from Sunderland, after being off the Tod-head, was driven to the Southward, and got into Sunderland, with the loss of sails, boats, &c. besides other damage: a seaman, of the name of William[illegible], was unfortunately washed overboard from the helm and drowned, leaving a wife and destitute young family of four or five children to lament this loss.

PROVINCIALS.

BRIGHTON, OCT. 17.—The pleasures that were enjoyed at at the Castle Rooms, Thursday evening, is still the current topic of fashionable conversation. The number of elegant individuals there exceeded considerably five hundred; an assemblage, excepting on particular occasions, the Prince's Birth-day balls, for instance, greater than ever was known before. The company began to assemble soon after seven o'clock, and before nine o'clock the ball-room was crowded, all the rank and beauty of this place being there.—The Ladies were very splendidly dressed, with a profusion of diamonds, and for the first time, here we believe, white was not the most predominating costume of the Belles. Blue and green sarsnets were in abundance, more so than white, though the latter still found many admirers.

MARGATE, OCTOBER 16.

DEAR SIR—I came down here a few days ago in a packet, for the sake of clarifying myself by the rolling of the sea, nice an emetic; and after fifteen hours sailing, we arrived at Margate. The voyage was agreeable—passengers few. We were a night on the water; and when we had landed, and walked

——"On the Pier,

"To see who of our friends had yet brought themselves
"The ladies, and gentlemen star'd at our phizzes,
"And dubb'd us, no doubt, unaccountable quizzes"—

Though I came down *solus*, yet I have met a host of friends and acquaintances here; so that my time has been fully employed. The weather having proved very fine, I have been to most adjacent parts of the health-given isle. There is no material al-

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terations in the town as to the buildings, save a small row of houses called Cottage Place, on the skirts of the town, towards St. Peter's, and a small cottage called Weippert's Cottage, which belongs to Mr. Weippert the celebrated performer on the harp; and a row of houses at Westbrook. The Formian villa of Lord Holland at Kingsgate, is undergoing a modernisation; and is intended to form four commodious houses. The premises are now in the possession of a gentleman in London, who is new-organizing it for *use*, and modern purchasers have not that violent *goût* for antique *ornamental* building which the founder of the ancient reliquies, built in the year 1761, had. There are still many beautiful faces here, and many respectable families who have taken houses until Christmas. the libraries, balls, and theatre, are as you may suppose, but thinly attended.

A potatoe was lately taken up by Mr. John Crosthwaite, at Braithwaite, near Keswick, which measured 13 inches and a half in length, and 28 inches in circumference. It is intended to cut it into 35 plants next year; and the produce will be noticed.

There is now living at the Higher Ferry, near Chester, a widow lady, the daughter of a Welsh 'Squire, that lived at Bagilt, aged 89, who can read, thread a needle, and knit stockings, without the help of glasses. She generally walks two or three times a week to Chester; her other faculties are as strong and perfect as a person of twenty. There is also in the same house a favourite cat, which never quitted the room of the late Mr. Jones, during his four weeks sickness, and upon his decease quitted the habitation entirely for a month. It was with the utmost difficulty she was enticed to settle in the house afterwards. Mr. Jones died twelve months ago, at the advanced age of 74.

The Universal Church.—"This extraordinary Pamphlet," * may still be had at Badcock and Co.'s, No. 2, Queen's-head-passage, Paternoster-row, London, price 1s. 6d.

* Critical Review, October last.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 18, 1808.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Vashon, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Leith.

His Majesty's ship Ariadne, Oct. 4, 1808.
lat. 59, 30, long. 1, 30, E.

SIR—I beg to acquaint you, that I have this day captured the Danish cutter privateer Havaesen, commanded by Abraham Steendal, carrying four carriage guns and 21 men. She belongs to Christiansand, but last from Stavanger; four days out, and has not made any capture.—I have, &c.

(Signed) *ARTHUR FARQUHAR.*

Vice-Admiral Vashon, &c.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. Taylor and W. Evans, Church-row, Limehouse, boat-builders.—J. Myers and W. Myers, Leeds, grocers.—W. Bailey, J. Ward, and W. Crawshay, Surrey, iron-founders.—T. Winn and R. Smith, Princes-street, Hanover-square, milliners.—S. Savory and J. Hogg, Archer-street, Great Windmill-street, goldsmiths.—W. Bartlett and H. Jackson, Obelisk-yard, St. George's fields, stable-keepers.

BANKRUPTS.

William Burbidge, Moore's-yard, St. Martin's-lane, turner, to surrender Oct. 22, 29, and Nov. 29, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Richardsons, New Inn.

John Knight, Nottingham, shoemaker, Oct. 24, 25, at one, and Nov. 29, at three, at the Punch Bowl, Nottingham. Attornies, Messrs. Bigsby and Wells, Nottingham; and Messrs. Baxter and Martin, Furnival's Inn, London.

John Dodgson, Thomas Occleston, and John Charlesworth, Clayton, Lancaster, calico-printers, Nov. 14, 15, and 29, at three, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Barrett and Wilkinson, Manchester; and Messrs. J. and R. Willis, Warnford-court, London.

James Ennis, East Retford, Nottingham, mercer, Oct. 24, 25, and Nov. 29, at ten, at the Punch Bowl, Nottingham. Attornies, Messrs. M'Dougall and Hunter, Lincoln's Inn; and Messrs. Middlemore and Percy, Nottingham.

Isaac Hull, Wharton, Warwick, jobber, Nov. 3, 4, and 29, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, at Pinnell, Leicester. Attornies, Messrs. Owen, Atherstone; or Messrs. Burridge, Hatton-Garden.

John Sinton, the younger, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miller, Nov. 15, 16, and 29, at eleven, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attornies, Mr. Foster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or Mr. Bacon, Southampton-street, London.

William Glenton, Jermyn-street, tailor, Oct. 26, and Nov. 8, 29, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. J. and W. Richardson, New Inn.

William Hathhway, Shoe-lane, dealer, Oct. 22, and Nov. 1, 29, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Robinson, Chester House-square.

Thomas Taylor, the younger, Liverpool, upholsterer, Nov. 1, 2, and 29, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Walworth, Liverpool; or Mr. J. Broad, Union-street, Southwark.

William Handcock, Marchmont-street, ironmonger, Oct. 25, at twelve, 26, at eleven, and Nov. 29, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 10. R. Ivory, St. Clement, Oxford, upholder, at one, at the Angel Inn, Oxford.

Nov. 17. R. Chambers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger, at eleven, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Nov. 14. T. Mordue, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, at twelve, at the Turk's Head, Newcastle upon-Tyne.

Nov. 19. N. Rust, Rotherfield-Peppard, Oxford, miller, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 14. J. Chapman, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, dry-salter, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 15. W. M'Donald, York-street, boot-maker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 26. S. Morgan and M. R. Morley, York-street, Southwark, hopfactors, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 28. R. Swaine and J. Swaine, Halifax, merchants, at eleven, at the White Swan Inn, Halifax.

Nov. 12. J. Hyde and J. Chadwick, Manchester, dyers, at two, at the Palace Inn, Manchester.

Nov. 18. J. Hollyer, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer, at twelve, at the White Boar Inn, Coventry.

Nov. 15. R. Mount and W. Roberts, London, merchants, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Nov. 16. S. Harmer, Aldborough, innkeeper, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Aldborough.

Nov. 12. W. Partridge, Exeter, serge-maker, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Exeter.

Nov. 10. T. Bale, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, at twelve, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester.

Jan. 17. J. Dean, Watling-street, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 19. E. Claypole, Chatham, shopkeeper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 14. R. Goulden, Liverpool, merchant, at eleven, at the George Inn, Liverpool.

Nov. 9. J. Courtney, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, innkeeper, at ten, at the Crown Inn, Merthyr Tydvil.

Nov. 9. W. Mitchell, Merthyr Tydvil, victualler, at ten, at the Crown Inn.

Nov. 22. J. Taylor, Gracechurch-street, straw-hat manufacturer, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 8.

J. Young, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.—R. Stubbs, Leek, butcher.—A. M'Craith, Lower Brook-street, wine-merchant.—J. J. Secretan, Winchester-street, insurance-broker.—S. Twamley, Bardington, iron-master.—G. Redford, Redford, cotton-spinner.—W. Watson, Otford, Kent, miller. W. Kelland, Exeter, currier.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Carlton House, Oct. 21, 1808.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. Bloomfield, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, to be Gentleman Attendant to his Royal Highness.

Whitehall, Oct. 22, 1808.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed George Miller, of Sherborne, in the County of Dorset, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Willett and Fulcher, Portpool-Lane, brewers.—Kepp, Wellings, and Lloyd, Buckinghamshire, sugar-refiners, Stan-

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ho [illegible] Royal Hospital-row, Chelsea, printers. Hopwood, Wade, and Earnshaw, Yorkshire, line-spinners. R. and G. Bolton, Wigan, Lancashire, spirit-merchants. Moonsey and Hare, Carlisle, attornies. Moore, Bird, and Todd, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, victuallers.

BANKRUPTS.

William Steel, James Steel, and Christopher Johnstone, Lancaster, linen-drapers, to surrender Nov. 14, 15, and Dec. 3, at twelve, at the White Horse, Preston. Attornies, Messrs. Blanchard and Carr, Preston; and Messrs. Barretts, Gray's Inn, London.

Thomas Marchant, Bridgewater, bookseller, Nov. 10, 11, and Dec. 3, at ten, at the Globe Inn, Bridgewater. Attornies, Mr. Tarrant, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Dean, Castle-Bailey, Bridgewater.

Frederick Head, Bury Saint Edmunds, baker, Nov. 9, at four, 10, and Dec. 3, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Bury Saint Edmunds. Attornies, Messrs. Wharton and Dyke, Temple, London; and Mr. Holmes, Bury Saint Edmunds.

Robert Fry, Lullington, Somerset, banker, Nov. 16, 17, and Dec. 3, at eleven, at the Swan Inn, Bradford, Wilts. Attornies, Mr. Williams, Red-lion-square, London; and Mr. Willmott, Bradford.

Edmund Alderson, Caldewgate, Carlisle, dyer, Nov. 1, 2, and Dec. 3, at eleven, at the Crown and Mitre, Carlisle. Attornies, Mr. Mountsey, Carlisle; and Mr. Mountsey, Staple's-Inn, London.

James Fullion, Blackman-street, Southwark, linen-draper, Oct. 29, at ten, Nov. 8, and Dec. 3, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Lee, Three Crown-court, Southwark.

Charles Wilks, Birmingham, stationer, Oct. 27, 28, and Dec. 3, at twelve, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Constable, Symond's Inn, London; and Mr. Simcox, Birmingham.

James Barber, Sparrow Corner, Minories, corn-chandler, Oct. 29, at eleven, Nov. 8, at twelve, and Dec. 3, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Shepherd, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.

Thomas Molloy, Tokenhouse-yard, merchant, Oct. 26, Nov. 8, and Dec. 3, at eleven, at Guildhall. Mr. Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Joseph Perry, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, broker, Nov. 1, 8, and Dec. 3, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.

Robert Bateman Herbert, Clare-court, Drury-lane, broker, Oct. 29, at eleven, Nov. 8, at twelve, and Dec. 3, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Dobbins, Furnival's Inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 22. Thomas Raine and George Mackey, Greenwich, shipowners, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 19. Elizabeth Clarkson and Richard Dove, South Audley-street, oil-dealers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 15. Richard Nesbitt, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, at eleven, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Nov. 12. George Davis, Cranbourn-street, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 21. Luke Horner, Lancaster, common-brewer, at five, at the King's Arms Inn, Lancaster.

Nov. 12. John Harvey, Springfield, Essex, bricklayer, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 2. Ralph Tunnecliffe, Long Stratton, Norfolk, draper, at eleven, at the Woolpacks Inn, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

Dec. 3. Edward Price, otherwise Alexander Spence, Leeds, merchant, at eleven, at the Bull and Mouth Inn, Leeds.

Nov. 11. Samuel Chapman, Woolpit, Suffolk, shopkeeper, at ten, at the Half Moon Inn, Bury St. Edmunds.

Nov. 12. James Norcliffe, Robert Town, Birstall, York, clothier, at eleven, at the Three Legs Inn, Leeds.

Nov. 16. John Smith, Broughton, Lancashire, calico-printer, at three, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester.

Nov. 5. Thomas Hazrell, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, tailor, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Nov. 25. Henry Lewis and William Chambers, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, shopkeepers, at eleven, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 12.

Jarvis German, Aldermanbury, hosier. Harry Coleman, Mere, Wiltshire, butcher. Archibald Colquhoun, High-street, Lambeth, yeast-merchant and cooper.

[The Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Hawkins, of his Majesty's ship Minerva, giving an account of his having fell in with the Josephina, letter of marque, of 18 guns, and 50 men: and after having fired at her twice, she overset and sank. Sixteen of the crew only were saved.]

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

On Friday a flag of truce, from Boulogne, arrived in the Downs, with a Russian and French Officer on board. The former immediately landed, and set out for London, where he arrived that night about eleven o'clock. He was conducted immediately to Mr. CANNING'S house, in Bruton-street. The following is a letter from a Deal Correspondent upon this subject:—

"DEAL, Oct. 21.

"A Flag of Truce arrived in the Downs this morning from France. She came out of Boulogne last night at ten o'clock, and after a boisterous passage, arrived in the Downs about eight o'clock this morning. Two messengers have since been landed from her; one a Russian Officer, the other French, and after waiting on the Port Admiral, the Russian courier set out about eleven o'clock in a post-chaise and four for London, accompanied by the Admiral's Lieutenant. The French Officer was not permitted to go, and has since been put on board the Princess of Orange, in the Downs, till the pleasure of our Ministers be known. It is, however, stated, that this was done by order of Lords HAWKESBURY and CASTLEREAGH, who are both at Walmer Castle, and were consulted on the circumstance previous to their landing.

"The vessel which brought them over is put under charge of the Clyde frigate, Commodore Owen; and it is supposed, is to wait to convey her passengers back again to France, or, at least, the decision of our Government to the dispatches. She is a French victualling lugger, marked No. 1, on her bow."

These Officers are the bearers of dispatches of a pacific nature from the Emperor ALEXANDER and BONAPARTE, who are at present at Erfurth. It was not very difficult to anticipate an offer of this kind. As often as the Tyrant projected some profound scheme of mischief, he always endeavoured to palliate it, by his proposing a negotiation on terms, which he knew were inadmissible. Of the dangerous and comprehensive villainy of the man we cannot have a more satisfactory idea, than his effrontery in proposing a reconciliation with a people, whom he so inveterately abhors. However, let us take him at his word, and examine the sincerity of his proposals. If he feels the slightest inclination to give peace to a suffering world, he can have no objection to subscribe to such conditions, as will ensure our security, as well as that of our Allies. Let us now ask every impartial Englishman, whose mind is unbiassed by party interest, and who has no other object in view than the independence, as well as reputation of his country, what terms he should consider as sufficient to guarantee national security and honour.—Let him speak without prejudice, and fully impressed with the decisive importance of the subject he is going to determine on; let him sacrifice, also, to this momentous object every sentiment of abhorrence against the man who has committed so many atrocities against the States who confided most in his promises and his treaties.—Let him then propose those conditions coolly and deliberately; and he would say, and so should we, that in order to secure the inestimable blessings of peace on a permanent footing, and on one reciprocally advantageous, it is, in the first place, necessary that the French soldiers quit immediately Spain; that Joseph BONAPARTE renounce his

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usurped title to the Crown of that country, and that King FERDINAND be restored to his subjects. 2dly, That MURAT should abandon Naples to the lawful Sovereign. 3dly, That the ELECTOR of HESSE CASSEL, the PRINCE of ORANGE, the DUKE of BRUNSWICK, and the KING of PRUSSIA, should be put in re-possession of their former dominions. 4thly, That Finland should be restored to the gallant KING of SWEDEN. And, lastly, we insist on the restitution of Hanover.—We have a right, and a very justifiable one, to insist on much more; however, we are willing to renounce those pretensions, in order to give peace to the nations who are now groaning under the scourge of a ruthless Tyrant. But is there any man in this country insane enough to believe the insolent, haughty Upstart has any other object in this farce of sending messengers, than to deceive ALEXANDER; or, in concert with that unfortunate Monarch, to endeavour to sanction the pretended necessity of some nefarious project he is about to embark in? We admire the conduct and moderation of our Government in allowing those men to land. They acted with wisdom in suppressing their indignation, and condescending to read the contents of the dispatches. Had they sent them back unopened, there is not an honest, or an honorable man in the country who would have blamed them. It is a folly to speculate on the subject. Just Heavens! When we recollect the missions and promises of Marshal BESSIERES to KING FERDINAND, we cannot conceive how we had the resolution to stain our columns with any serious reflections relative to the sincerity of a man whose whole life is one tissue of falsehood, treachery, deception, and atrocity. Peace and reconciliation with that man!—We might as well enter into a treaty of amity with the hungry tyger. Never will he forgive us our virtue, our commerce, our freedom. It is madness to negotiate, or to answer the dispatches. The injury that will ensue from such imprudence is incalculable. The Spaniards will be tortured with suspicion if another messenger is allowed to land on our shores. Why did we make a difference between a Russian and French Messenger? If Alexander had been sincere in his overtures he would have made them from his capital, unclogged by French influence; but in making them from Erfurth, he has no other object in view than to insult our Government, by confessing his perfect acquiescence in the projects of the Enemy. That this circumstance has been noticed by no other Paper is surprising. Bonaparte vaunted, before his departure from Paris, the friendship subsisting between him and Alexander; and, in order to let this country know that what he advanced was perfectly true, he requests that infatuated Sovereign to send a messenger as the bearer of pacific dispatches. The moment we heard of the arrival of the Messengers we had not a doubt relative to the object they were sent for; which was no other than an insolent, triumphant display of the dependence of Russia; a wish to turn aside the attention of the Continent from the disgraces he suffers in Spain, and a desire to excite some jealousy between that country and this. He knows very well we will not, nor cannot, listen to his overtures; but he hopes, if we should have the folly to receive more of his dispatches to keep Austria in suspense, and, perhaps, compel her to submit to some ignominious conditions.

Intelligence was received on Friday, by the Iris frigate, from Spain. It proves the falsehood of a report, which was very prevalent, a few days ago, of an engagement having been fought on the 1st inst.; in which the Spaniards were said to have sustained a very considerable loss. The positions of the two armies are such, however, that we may expect from one day to another, news of the highest importance. The following letter from a British Officer who accompanies the army of General Blake, and has consequently every means of obtaining authentic information, will be read with interest. It contains a very circumstantial account of the positions and relative strength of the French and Spanish armies. The letter is as follows:

"TRIAS, SEPT. 27, 1808."

"As a courier is just setting out, I take the opportunity to inform you, that every thing goes on here to the utmost of our wishes. The army of Castanos is at Levia. A few days will bring the enemy to a general action, the result of which cannot be doubtful. Great discontents prevail among the enemy; and they also labour under a scarcity of provisions. The army gives a little disquiet to the right; we shall close them to-morrow. I yesterday went with General Blake, close to the advanced posts in order to recognoitre from a hill near Ona. We plainly saw all the line and position in Miranda and its vicinity. Blake sees clear.

"The order of the enemy seems to be thus, (to use the words of a Lieutenant Colonel, who deserted from the French at Vittoria): Au quel elle s'est borne en appuyant les epaules de son centre au Fort de Pampelune, pour proteger ses defiles dans le cas que l'on ne puisse se tenir sur L'Ebro.—The right is appuye on the defile of Pancorbo, its centre being at Miranda del Ebro, the head-quarters of the *soi-disant* King. It lies along the Ebro to Logrono, the head quarters of the centre. The left keeps up the communication appuye on the little mountain of Lade, which is the head quarters of Marshal Moncey. His corps he says, is destined to keep in check Logrono, and to observe the Spanish corps at Calliabora and Tudela, which threatens he says, to cut off the communication between the left and the centre of the French army.

"This French Officer adds, that there are in left of our side 10,000 men:—In centre, 18,000:—In right, 15,000; 60 pieces of field artillery—nor does he diminish. According to this statement, we are three times stronger than the enemy. Caution, indeed, is to be observed in giving credit to the statement of a Frenchman.

—*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*

Now let me give you the amount of the Spanish force:—

	Cavalry.	*Infantry.*
Castano's Army	2,500	26,000
Blake's ditto	250	32,000
Cuesta's	1,500	10,000
Llamas's	800	20,000
Palafox's	500	20,000

"In Asturias here are 16,000 men; besides armies of reserve are forming in all the provinces to supply the respective ones.—After this enumeration of our forces, can any fears be felt for the result of the first general action."

According to this letter, the Spanish force, already in the field, amounts to 109,000 men. If we add to these the 13,000 British troops advancing under Sir DAVID BAIRD, and the 9,500 Spaniards, who escaped from the Baltic under the Marquis de ROMANA, Spain will have an army of 131,000 infantry, together with 6000 cavalry. To this formidable army, the enemy can oppose not more than 43,000 men, and 60 pieces of artillery. This is the statement, which may be relied on as correct. We have every reason to suppose, that the result of the expected engagement, will be favourable to the party which has innocence and justice on its side. One of the principal objects, which General BLAKE has in view, is said to be the recapture of Bilboa; should he succeed, it will require all the skill of Marshal NEY, who commands the French army in Spain, to secure the retreat of

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the enemy. It is now known that the French force which re-captured Bilboa, amounted to nearly 10,000 infantry and 1,100 cavalry. The attack was made very unexpectedly in the morning of the 26th September, and filled the city with consternation; as the inhabitants were still impressed with the atrocities the enemy had committed in their last visit. The Spanish garrison, which did not amount to more than 5,000 men, under the command of the Marquis of Portazgo, not being strong enough to resist the French column, retired, in the greatest order, with the whole of their baggage and artillery, in the presence of the enemy, who did not dare to make the slightest attempt to molest their retreat. As they were too far in advance to receive timely succours from General Blake's army, they fell back on Valmaseda, a strong post in the mountains, which they effected in the most masterly manner. The French were commanded on this occasion by Marshal Bessieres. It is said that Joseph Bonaparte arrived in Bilboa about the beginning of this month.

The obstinate impolicy of Mr. Jefferson, in continuing the Embargo, in such direct opposition to the interest and wishes of the Americans, would afford ample matter for speculation as to the object he proposes from so desperate a measure, were his acquiescence in the projects of the Usurper against the prosperity of Great Britain, and his rooted antipathy to this country, not sufficiently known. It is this partiality to France, and enmity to this country, which first suggested to him a measure, whose object was to ruin our commerce, and whose consequences, in conformity to the principles of eternal justice, have been destructive only to those, whose object was mischief. Knowing the President's sentiments, we are, certainly, not astonished at the answer he returned to the Petition of the Citizens of Boston. This focus, or, more properly speaking, the cradle, of the insurrection against the mother-country, smarting under the mad policy of Jefferson and his Antifederalists, thought, by the way of petition and remonstrance, to prevail on their Chief Magistrate to sacrifice his animosity to England to the welfare of America. But neither remonstrances nor petitions, nor the sufferings of his countrymen, could soften his Anti-British heart; and the friendship and approbation of a man, whom the rest of the universe unanimously execrate, seem to outweigh, in the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, the prosperity of the United States, and the indignation of his cotemporaries. In order to form a just opinion of this republican President, it is only necessary to read over his observations on the generous contest the Spaniards are so successfully engaged in against their execrable invaders. According to this worthy Magistrate, it is no more than a factious struggle between two parties in that country, contending for power. This free enunciation of Mr. Jefferson's sentiments on so momentous a subject, which, he could not be ignorant, fixes irrevocably the happiness or misery, the slavery or independence, of eleven millions of Spaniards, and perhaps of Europe, will establish his reputation in the judgment of honest men. However, let him enjoy the advantages of his Embargo; let him exult in the misery and ruin it *infallibly* brings on Old England; let him anticipate, with rapturous pleasure, the prostration of this country, imploring, on its knees, mercy and trade; let him congratulate his Corsican friend on the near prospect of our renouncing our maritime rights, and submitting to any other degrading restrictions they may both think proper to impose:—we should not disturb him in the enjoyment of such extatic sensations; but wait, with patient resignation, till he is pleased to open the American harbours to our impatient and ruined merchants.

The Electors of Westminster assembled on Thursday last, in Westminster Hall, for the purpose of Petitioning His Majesty, that an inquiry should be instituted relative to the Portuguese Convention. When we consider how important a part of our freedom consists in the *right* of petitioning, we cannot sufficiently express the pleasure we feel, that no ill-advised censure is sufficient to deter the people of this country from the exercise of it. Any servant of the Crown, who should endeavour to impress on His Majesty's mind any repugnance to an act so strongly sanctioned by the Constitution, is as hostile to the real interests of the Sovereign, as he is to those of the people. It is unnecessary to repeat here what has been a thousand times adverted to, that we are indebted for the inestimable blessing of having a Sovereign of the House of Brunswick seated on the English Throne, to the tenacious adherence of our ancestors to the exercise of their rights. Had they been lukewarm, or pusillanimous in this respect, their children would now groan under the bigotted despotism of a Stewart. Any person, therefore, who should advise the Monarch to censure the exercise of a constitutional right, contributes, as much as lies in his power, to effect a schism between the King and his People.

Sir Hew Dalrymple arrived in town on Tuesday evening, accompanied by Major Dalrymple, his son, who carried out his order of recal, and his *Aides-de-Camp*, Captains Gibbons and Fanshawe.

The Niobe, with Sir William Scott, also arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday evening. Both vessels sailed at the same time from the Tagus.

The arrival of Sir Hew Dalrymple will afford satisfaction to every one who felt both abashed and indignant at the issue of the Campaign in Portugal. We are informed that he has expressed the highest indignation at the efforts made by the friends of another officer to save the reputation of the latter at his expence, and that he demands peremptorily a court-martial. We have no antipathy to either of the persons implicated; but we are convinced of the injustice, as well as the illiberality, of criminating one in order to palliate the conduct of the other. This Officer, we know, is not supported by the powerful interest the other can command; and this very circumstance will be sufficient inducement to a British Public, to suspend their judgment, till the promised inquiry proves to whom criminality is to be attached.

We have received the following Letter from Portsmouth dated, Oct. 18.—

"The Prince of Wales has been here since Friday, superintending the embarkation of the 10th Light Dragoons; and as each division has arrived, his Royal Highness has gone with them to the Dock-yard. They are now all on board, and it is said that his Royal Highness will leave us to-morrow. The Prince is quite adored by his regiment; and some of the men, as they went on board, could not refrain expressing aloud their attachment. In taking leave of the Officers, his Royal Highness actually burst into tears, and expressed in the strongest manner his regret at not being able to accompany them; but he said,—"I give my sword to Brigadier-General Slade, who will be at your head, and under whose command I know you will like to go, as much as I do that you should." It appears that General Slade entered the Prince's regiment as a Cornet, and remained in it near seventeen years; it is therefore very natural they should like to go out under his command.

The Prince left Portsmouth on Wednesday morning, when the works were manned for him, and the road, for upwards of four miles, and till he passed the out-works, was lined with troops, who saluted as he passed them. The short residence of the Prince at Portsmouth endeared him to the soldiers and sailors: perhaps no act of his life ever shewed him in a more amiable view, or so entirely won the hearts of the army, as his kind, condescending, and affectionate conduct to his own regiment, when they embarked for a foreign country to meet the enemy.

We grieve to say, that the various accounts received yesterday from the Coast, are very disastrous, owing to the gale of wind the night before last. A large fleet of transports were very much damaged off Dover, on their passage to Portsmouth. One of them foundered, and several sail are driven on the Coast of France. Report says twenty. Several ships have lost anchors and cables.

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SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY'S DEFENCE.

This General has circulated among a few select friends a statement, authenticated by his own signature, detailing the late Campaign in Portugal.

He assumes the motto of *Suum cuique!* and solemnly repeats the declaration, so frequently made by his friends, that he had no participation whatever, directly or indirectly, in the councils which led to the late Convention.

After the battle of Vimiera had crowned our brave troops with victory, Sir Arthur suggested to those sent to take the command, *that it would be highly judicious to take up an advanced position with the whole British army*—and he accordingly pointed out the most eligible locality for that purpose. This suggestion was not acted upon, and, in three hours, the French troops, with a rapidity of movement peculiar to themselves, had occupied the point in question!—The description given of this position states it to have been of such a commanding nature, that an advantageous attack could have been made from it at any moment, upon the French army.

On the subject of Sir Arthur's signature appearing to the original Convention, he remarks that he was ordered to subscribe his name by his superiors in command; and that his refusal would have been a breach of the articles of war. The disinclination on the part of his superiors to follow up his suggestions, excited apprehensions in Sir A. Wellesley's mind for the fate of the contest. Upon the occasion of the Convention being presented to him for signature, he did solemnly protest against it, in the name of the British army, which he had a few hours before led on to victory; he now repeats this protest to his friends, and boldly challenges his enemies, to prove his assent or participation in the terms granted to Junot.

The terms of the Convention, however, in his opinion, do not seem to warrant the animadversions so copiously bestowed upon it by the public feeling. He ascribes to party spirit the abuse bestowed upon those who signed it, and upon himself in particular. In reply to what has been advanced against setting Junot and his army at liberty to march against Spain, Sir Arthur observes, that we had, at the same instant, a much more numerous and better appointed army set at liberty ready to act in Spain at a moment's notice, and without having to watch over a numerous body of prisoners of war in Portugal. He justifies the terms granted to Junot with respect to landing his troops in France, upon the principles of magnanimity, and calls in the law of nations in support of his arguments.

He proceeds to state, that 38,000 men, with a well-appointed battering train, would have been requisite to have bombarded Lisbon with success, and that the army so employed would have lost twice as many men as the besieged, besides the massacre to which the inhabitants would have been exposed.

An allusion is made by Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the conclusion of his address, to a newly-invented method of attacking our enemies, which was first tried in Portugal with the most wonderful effects. This consists, we believe, in a new military projectile, invented by Colonel Shrapnel, and hence called the "Shrapnel bombs." They have been alluded to in several private letters from Portugal.

MEETINGS TO ADDRESS HIS MAJESTY

RELATIVE TO THE LATE DISGRACEFUL CONVENTION IN PORTUGAL.

Thursday a Meeting was convened in Westminster Hall, to consider of an Address to His Majesty, to promote a full investigation of the causes which led to the late Convention in Portugal. A platform was erected for the Speakers, and at one o'clock Mr. Sheridan entered the Hall amidst loud shouts of applause. He was followed by A. Morris, Esq. the High Bailiff, the Hon. Mr. Mathew, Mr. Wishart, of Coventry-street, Major Cartwright, Messrs. Thompson, West, Mills, Roberts, Gibbons, Sowe, Martin, Clarkson, Jenkinson, Brooks, Pace, Puller, and other public characters. The business commenced by the High Bailiff reading the requisition signed by the inhabitants, after which he stated the purport of the meeting.

Mr. T. Wishart then proceeded to move an Address and Resolutions, which he prefaced by a speech to the following purport:—

GENTLEMEN—I trust there is no person at this Meeting but holds it to be the bounden duty, as well as the rights and privilege of the people, legally assembled, when events have occurred by which well-grounded hopes of compleat success have been blasted, or the high honour and distinguished character of the nation has been tarnished, to address his Majesty, that a full and efficient inquiry should be made into the causes of the disaster, that those implicated in it, however high their situation, if found guilty, after a fair trial, might be brought to speedy disgrace and punishment. Impressed with the idea that the late Convention in Portugal was a transaction at once mysterious and disgraceful, I joined several of our Fellow-Citizens in signing the requisition to the High Bailiff, for the purpose of your being assembled here to take into your serious consideration that transaction in all its points and bearings, that, after mature consideration, you may adopt such measures and pass such resolutions as the imperious necessity of the case may require.—Mr Wishart entered into a review of the events which led to the Convention, paid many deserved compliments to the troops employed, and then observed—the moment was auspicious for our ancient and faithful Ally, auspicious for all Europe, and our Ministry ordered large bodies of troops, originally intended for other services, to be sent to Lisbon. Whether any unnecessary delay took place in their sailing, or whether a more proper destination might not have been thought of, it is not our intention now to inquire; that may form a subject of serious discussion in another Assembly, which, unfortunately, is not now sitting. After a delay of some time, perhaps occasioned by petty jealousies and disputes for patronage, our Ministry, by a fatality unaccountable, appointed to the command of this gallant army a General totally unknown to military fame. I am not inclined to dispute that he might have done very well as General of a district in peaceable or quiet times; but you will agree with me, that it requires very different ingredients to form a parade and a fighting General. Indeed, he with great candour soon informed his employers, that he was totally unfit for the appointment they had given him, and entirely ignorant of the concerns they had entrusted to him.—Whether the failure arises from the inabilities of the General, whether from the proper instructions that were given, or whether from want of cavalry, battering cannon, and proper stores, is immaterial; in any of these cases a full and effective inquiry is necessary. Gentlemen, the Citizens of London have presented an Address to His Majesty on this subject; it is couched in warm, but certainly constitutional language. But as to the Answer to this Address, as a warm well-wisher to the House of Hanover, I read it with regret and surprize. No friend of that Illustrious Family but must read it with sorrow; to their enemies if enemies they have, it must be matter of triumph and gratulation. Many here present have lived in other times; the late King's Ministers did not dare to advise him to return such answers on the unfortunate miscarriage at Minorca, by Admiral Byng.—George the Second participated in the feelings of his People, when his son William, Duke of Cumberland, made the Convention of Closter Severn, which reflected disgrace on the country, he would not see him on his return from Germany; and though his victory at the battle of Cullodon had finally settled the Crown on the heads of his family, he was dismissed from all military employments. I doubt not that he felt as a Father, but he acted as a King. Perhaps our Statesmen thought that this Answer would prevent future Addresses on the same subject, or strangle them in their birth, or that many might be deterred from attending the Meetings for fear of incurring the Royal displeasure. I am happy to see, from your numerous attendance, that it has failed in this respect; and I trust that this subject, aided by this Answer, will rouse the freeholders and inhabitants in all parts of the kingdom to come forward, to inform His Majesty of their sentiments. I shall therefore beg leave to submit to your attention several Resolutions on the subject, and which I hope will meet with your approbation.

Mr. Finnerty complained that the Resolutions about to be moved were inadequate to answer the end proposed. The only way to produce a satisfactory investigation, was to address His Majesty to convene Parliament. A Court of Inquiry could only discover military misconduct, and as it was probable that Ministers might be implicated in this disgraceful Convention, a Military Tribunal was incompetent to answer the end of ju-

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tice. He then suggested several Resolutions relative to the necessity of Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. Sheridan came forward amidst loud applause, and said, that he would not at present make any observations on the conduct of Ministers, as far as they might be supposed to be implicated in the Convention of Cintra, since he was confident that their conduct would become the subject of investigation in Parliament, where he should have an opportunity of delivering his sentiments on that subject, which he should therefore not dilate upon now. He must object, however, to the present resolution, inasmuch as it had the appearance of throwing a stigma on the Address of the City of London, by re-echoing that reply of the King, which it was perfectly constitutional to consider as coming from Ministers, and not from his Majesty. Approving, therefore, as he did, of the Address from the City, he could not countenance any Resolution which might be contrued as a censure upon it. On the present most respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants of Westminster, he certainly regretted as much as any man the absence of their worthy Representative, Sir Francis Burdett; but he was perfectly convinced that his absence was owing to a cause that was most honourable to his feelings, however much regretted by himself, and those who heard him. And he must say, for his own part, that, looking at the conduct of the worthy Baronet in the last Session of Parliament, he had never heard him utter one word, or lay down one principle in which he did not coincide, and in support of which he should not be proud to stand by him. (*Loud Applause.*) An Honourable Gentleman on his right had been pleased to pass upon him (Mr. Sheridan) a panegyric which he was conscious was far beyond his deserts; but this he would say, and he trusted that his past conduct would bear him out in doing so, that the inhabitants of Westminster at present listened to a man whose price was not upon earth, that could induce him to desert the cause of the people. (*Applause.*)—Something had been said too as to the necessity of a Parliamentary Reform, in order to make an Address of this kind perfectly efficient. Whenever any motion to that effect was brought forward, it should meet with his warm support; but the Gentleman had gone farther, and contended, that until there was a Reform in Parliament, there could be no honest Minister in this country. But this he thought was going rather too far, for though he still looked forward to see the day when a Parliamentary Reform could be effected, yet he firmly believed it never could be accomplished but by an honest and upright Minister. To be convinced of this, it was only necessary to look at the Abolition of the Slave Trade. That measure had for many years all Mr. Pitt's eloquence in its support, and the voice of all the saints and hypocrites in the *House* (*A Laugh*), and yet it could not be carried. But when that truly honest Minister, Mr. Fox, succeeded, then the measure was carried by a great majority; and he therefore believed, that an honest Ministry were essential to a Reform in Parliament. That was not, however, properly the subject at present under consideration; we were met to assert our undoubted right to Address his Majesty on the subject of a measure, which, to say the least of it, had disappointed the hopes and expectations of the whole nation, and to demand an enquiry into the causes of this disappointment. The City of London, in his opinion, had done nothing but what they were entitled to do. They thought the Convention disgraceful, and demanded an enquiry, and though the answer of his Majesty, which he had a right to consider as the answer of Ministers, said that they had no occasion to be reminded of their duty, yet he trusted that the people of Westminster, and of every other part of the kingdom, would use their own discretion on that point, and, far from trusting implicitly to Ministers, would express those feelings of disappointment and regret, which the Convention had universally excited. He did agree that there was perhaps no radical remedy but a Reform in Parliament, but still the sentiments of Parliament, constituted even as it was, must have great weight; and whenever the subject was brought forward there, in as far as Ministers were implicated, he trusted that he should not be found to shrink from his duty.

Three Resolutions were then put by Mr. Clarkson, which stated the facts of the battles in Portugal, and the Convention, as they appeared in the London Gazette, and also expressed the sense of the Meeting, that this extraordinary Convention had destroyed the hopes of the country.

On the fourth Resolution being read, which merely re-echoed the declaration of his Majesty, "that it was not consistent with the principles of British justice, that any man should be condemned unheard."

It was then agreed that the 4th Resolution should be withdrawn, as not being likely to meet with unanimous approbation.

Mr. Power then came forward, and dwelt, with considerable energy and effect, on the importance of a parliamentary enquiry being instituted, as speedily as possible, into an affair which uninvestigated and unpunished, must degrade the national character in our own eyes, and in those of Europe at large.

Mr. Sheridan pledged himself that, whenever an enquiry was moved in Parliament, it should meet with his warm support: and, instead of the resolution which was now withdrawn, he should move another, expressive of the wishes of the people of Westminster, that Parliament should be forthwith assembled, in order to give opportunity for an immediate enquiry.

A resolution to this effect was then read, and unanimously agreed to.

The additional Resolutions proposed by Mr. Finnerty were then read in a most audible manner by Mr. Puller, and submitted to the approbation of the Meeting.

This brought Mr. Wishart again forward, who observed, that though he concurred in most of the sentiments stated, yet this did not seem a proper occasion for adopting them. Whenever the subject of Parliamentary Reform was regularly brought forward in a Meeting of this kind, it should meet with all the support which he could give it: but the declared object of the present Meeting was to address his Majesty on the Convention, in Portugal, and he could not agree that another subject should be brought in by a side-wind. Such an example would furnish a reason to the supporters of Ministry for opposing Meetings of this kind in other parts of the country; they would say, that the real object was very different from the apparent one. For his part, he was determined not to look one way and draw another.

The additional Resolutions not seeming to meet with general approbation, were withdrawn and the following Address to his Majesty was then read:—

TO THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We your Majesty's loyal Subjects, the Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster, beg leave to approach your Majesty and to express our firm persuasion, that the late Convention, agreed to by your Majesty's Commanders in Portugal, no less afflicted your Majesty than disappointed the hopes and expectations of your Majesty's faithful people.

That your petitioners were filled with admiration and joy at the valor and success of your Majesty's forces in Portugal, as detailed in the Extraordinary Gazette published on the second day of September last.

That your Petitioners are concerned to observe, that at that time your Majesty's Commanders had signed Preliminaries for a convention, by which the British Nation engaged to carry to France, the whole of the French Army, with their Baggage, Artillery, and Ammunition; that they were not to be considered Prisoners of War, but were allowed to act, immediately on their return to France, in any place where their services should be required by your Majesty's Implacable Enemy.

We, therefore, humbly beseech your Majesty to direct a full and effective Inquiry to be made into all the circumstances which led to the Conclusion of a Convention, so inconsistent with the brilliant Achievement of your Armies, on the seventeenth and twenty-first of August, that the true causes thereof may be made manifest to your Majesty's faithful and affectionate People; and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased forthwith to assemble your Parliament, that such Inquiry may be instituted, as to them in their wisdom shall seem expedient.

The motion was put, that this Address be agreed to, which was carried unanimously.

The Address was appointed to be presented to his Majesty by Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Sheridan, and the High Bailiff.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Arthur Morris, Esq. the High Bailiff of Westminster, for his honourable and impartial conduct on the occasion.

The Meeting was very numerous, there being at least 5000 people in the Hall, and the business upon the whole was conducted within great decorum.

READING (BERKS), OCT. 18.—Pursuant to a requisition signed by a number of the Freeholders of this County, and an order issued in consequence thereof by the High Sheriff, a most numerous and respectable Meeting of the Nobility, Clergy, and Freeholders, was this day held in the Town-hall, for the purpose of taking into their consideration the terms of the late Convention in Portugal, which has been acceded to by the British General Officers commanding in that country, and for expressing to His Majesty their sen-

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timents on the occasion. After the usual form of opening the Court, it was moved and seconded, "That an humble and dutiful Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he may be graciously pleased to order that an Inquiry should be instituted with respect to the cause of the late disgraceful Convention in Portugal; and also beseeching His Majesty that he may be graciously pleased to order that such steps may be taken as will insure the punishment of the guilty person or persons in that disgraceful transaction, however high his rank in society may be." This was supported by G. Mitford, Esq. Lord Folkestone, and several other Gentlemen. It was opposed by Mr. Serjt. Shepherd and some other Gentlemen. The opposition rested not only on the idea that judgment would by this motion be pronounced before trial, but also on the old Tory principle, of its being improper to offend the Royal Ear, by a subject presuming to give his advice in a manner which was known to be contrary to the declared sentiments of the Royal Mind.

In reply to both these points, it was argued by the Gentlemen who signed the requisition, that no individual was implicated, either by the words or tenor of the motion; it pointedly, no doubt, censured the thing; but it, at the same time, called for inquiry as to who may be the guilty person, and expressed the anxious hope of the Freeholders, that exemplary punishment may follow his trial and conviction.

The Motion was then put and carried by a large Majority.

On Monday week the Corporation of Winchester held a Meeting at the Guildhall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing His Majesty on the late Convention, when the following Address was unanimously voted:—

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the city and suburbs of Winchester, beg leave to approach the Throne to express our sincere attachment to your Royal Person and Family, and being sensible that your Majesty's true glory is inseparable from that of your People, we humbly presume to pray that your Majesty will be pleased to order a full, free, and effective Inquiry to be made into the causes and circumstances of the Convention of Portugal—a Convention which has caused general mortification and disappointment, and deprived your brave Soldiers of the expected result of their good and honourable exertions—the unconditional surrender of the whole French army. Your Petitioners cannot but deeply lament that such an opportunity was lost; but as we do not presume to anticipate conviction, if, upon mature investigation, it shall be found that your Commanders were compelled by insurmountable obstacles to conclude such a Treaty, justice demands that they should be reinstated in the good opinion of the country; but, on the other hand, if they were actuated by any thing less than imperious necessity, we are fully persuaded, from the interest which your Majesty must ever feel in the fair fame and honour of your kingdom, that they will experience such marks of your Royal displeasure as may prove a severe example to others, and deter them from tarnishing in the Cabinet the glory acquired in the field."

Sir Richard Gamon, Bart. and H. C. P. Mildmay, Esq. the Representatives of the City were desired to present the same, attended by Mr. Alderman Earle.

On the first of the present month was published, No. 192, of the Sporting Magazine, and which completes the Thirty-second Volume. The Copper Plates given in this Number are—1. Milo, Frontispiece to the Volume; Vignette Title Page to ditto; and, 3. His Majesty's Cream-coloured Charger, from a Painting by Chalon. Among others, in the Literary Department, is an article, to be continued every month, entitled, Disputes among Gentlemen on Points of Honour, &c. Complete sets, with upwards of 400 Copper-plates, on Sporting and other subjects may be had.—N. B. The Work proceeds with great spirit.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. XI.

The priestly brotherhood, devout, sincere,
From mean self-interest and ambition clear,
As meek as the man Moses, and withal
As bold as in Agrippa's presence Paul,
Should fly the world's contaminating touch,
Holy and unpolluted!——COWPER.

REV. ROBERT STEVENS, A. M.

SEVERELY as it has fallen to my lot to animadvert on the Foundling Chapel, and convinced as I still am of the justice of my strictures on that occasion, it gives me pleasure, though unequivocally disapproving of all sabbatic theatricals, to be able to speak favourably of the worship of the Magdalen Chapel. I will even admit, with reference to those whose hearts are elevated by sacred melody, that the singing of the Magdalens is calculated to excite feelings of devotion; that, in the language of one of our most favourite bards, they can

"regale your ear
"With strains it were a privilege to hear."

What, however, essentially distinguishes the Magdalen above the Foundling, as to divine service, is the decency with which its worship is conducted, and the respectful attention of its assemblies. This difference between the two chapels, as it excites observation, calls for investigation. Effects are not without causes. Since the Magdalen differs from the Foundling, to what then is this distinction to be attributed? Both of these chapels exhibit nearly similar public attractions; both employ popular preachers; and they are, reciprocally, frequented by almost the same audiences. What is the inference deducible from these considerations? The business of religion is in one place conducted with decency, while it is elsewhere disgraced by puerile incentives and frivolous accompaniments.—

"Oh, Italy! thy sabbaths may be, soon,
"Our sabbaths, clos'd with mummery and buffoon;
"Preaching and pranks may share the motley scene,
"God's worship and the mountebank between."

Among the successful characters which Cambridge has produced, and which, in various degrees, reflect lustre on its University, is to be ranked the REV. MR. STEVENS. He is said, indeed, not greatly to have distinguished himself while at college; but his subsequent career has sufficiently evidenced, that he possessed talents which were gradually to unfold themselves into notice. Having happily acquired the countenance of Dr. Andrews, the present excellent Rector of St. James's in Piccadilly, Mr. Stevens was by him placed in the "post of observation," where he became so conspicuous as to be elected Alternate Evening Preacher at the Magdalen. He is now, in addition to that appointment, Morning Preacher at the Asylum, and at St. James's Chapel in the Hampstead Road; the Afternoon Lecturer of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster; and one of the Evening Preachers at Margaret-street Chapel, near Cavendish-square.

Does it not seem strange, while the members of the established church are daily decreasing, that our "lords spiritual" should persist in their resistance to measures which alone promise to disconcert the adversaries of the hierarchy? I again advert to the practice of *reading*, as opposed to that of *preaching*; and I shall take this opportunity of introducing, I hope very generally, a document to which I formerly alluded, connected as it is with my present disquisition.

"*Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen*,

"Whereas his Majesty is informed that the practice of *reading* Sermons is generally taken up by the preachers before the University, and therefore continues even before himself.

"His Majesty hath commanded me to signify to you his pleasure, that the said practice, which took beginning from the disorders of the late times, be wholly laid aside; and that the said preachers *deliver* their Sermons, both in Latin

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and English, *by memory*, without book, as being a way of preaching which his Majesty judgeth most agreeable to the use of foreign churches, to the custom of the University therefore, and to the *nature of that* holy *exercise*.

"And, that his Majesty's commands in these premises may be duly regarded and observed, his further pleasure is, that *the names of* all such *ecclesiastical persons as* shall *continue the* present *supine and slothful* way of *preaching*, be, from time to time, *signified* to me by the vice-chancellor, for the time being, *on pain of his Majesty's displeasure*. "MONMOUTH."

"*Oct.* 8, 1674."

This highly singular document is extracted from the *Statute Book of the University of Cambridge*, *page* 300, *Carolus II. Rex*. It is not merely uncommon; it is, especially at this moment, important.

Preaching, "after the Reformation, was," says Dr. Gregory, in his Letters on Literature, "chiefly extempore; but in England many complaints were made of those who were licensed to preach, I presume on account of the doctrines they advanced; and, to enable them *to justify themselves*, many of *the clergy began to write and read their sermons*. The *ease* which this practice afforded, and the *correctness* it induced, has *continued it* in the Church of England ever since." So much, according to this writer's conjecture, as to the origin of reading sermons. Touching the comparative merit of extemporary and written discourses, he is also immediately applicable.

"It has been debated," adds Dr. Gregory, "whether sermons may be most advantageously delivered from written *notes*, *memory*, or perfectly *extempore*. Dr. Beattie decides in favour of written sermons. Indeed there is scarcely any *extempore discourse* which is not *too diffuse for the time usually allotted* for the pulpit, that might not, in fact, be comprised in much fewer words; and which does not abound in impertinencies, tautologies, or solecisms. YET A GOOD EXTEMPORE DISCOURSE HAS MORE EFFECT, in a common audience, THAN A WRITTEN ONE." Now, if, as this *divine* confesses, and *methodism* proves, extemporary preaching is most efficacious, and if as *royally* asserted, it is also most agreeable to the nature of the holy exercise itself, why is it not encouraged among the ministers of our national church? To urge diocesan amenability, as I have recently heard it advanced, in excusation of the manuscript mode of instructing congregations, is to little purpose. This may furnish a plea, but never will it amount to a defence. Excepting visitation, fast and thanksgiving, corporation, or judicial sermons, except on some public occasion, when are the clergy called upon to account to the world for the sentiments they deliver from the pulpit? I wish to obtain attention to this subject. All men are not eloquent; for the orator, as well as the poet, must be naturally oratorical: but, were the apostolic eloquence duly countenanced and estimated, I am convinced that the established religion of this country might tower as far above the talents of its rivals, as it does above their power.

Mr. STEVENS, who seems to have chosen Dr. Andrews for his model, preaches, of course, from manuscript. His deportment is becoming, and his earnestness, which is often discernible, entitles him to the character of sincerity. His talents, generally considered, are not of the highest order; but he is capable of improving, and will improve.

Though unaffectedly reverential, Mr. Stevens, resembling in this respect the divine whom he imitates, is culpably hurried in the delivery of his prayers; nor does he pronounce our benedictions with that emphasis and impressiveness which they demand, and of which they are so highly, and uniformly, susceptible. His voice, though clear and equal, might, by judicious management on his part, be rendered more agreeable. If sometimes he did not *endeavour* so much, probably he would *effect* more. Exhaustion is not quercy.

Mr. Stevens seems addicted to what I would term *pictorial preaching*; a species of excellence to which young speakers frequently aspire, but which, as it is difficult of attainment, ought to be circumspectly cultivated. The pictorial preacher, as I have ventured to designate him, is he who delights in descriptive illustrations of established axioms; who, if he treats of intemperance, will embody its effects in representation; or if inveighing against avarice, draws the character of the miser; and this he does so as greatly to add to the force of the truths which he designs to impart to his hearers. This, however, requires very considerable judgment and ability: it is one of the highest achievements of oratory, when successfully accomplished. If, on the other hand, the pictorial preacher does not rise to perfection, he disgusts good taste, disappoints plain sense, and renders himself unprofitable as well as ridiculous.

While truth will not authorise me to place Mr. Stevens among the highest in the scale of pulpit excellence, I nevertheless respect his present exertions, and augur very favourably of his future progress. The prospect, indeed, brightens. It is gratifying to see Philip Dodd, in the pulpit once occupied by Septimus Hodgson; and to hear Robert Stevens preach, where Archer Thompson was accustomed only to declaim.

Oct. 21, 1808. ONESIMUS.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

Monday night the Comedy of the *Busy Body* was acted, and the Grand Romance of *Blue Beard* revived at Drury-lane.—Before the Play began, Mr. Putnam made an apology for Mr. Bannister, who, on account of a domestic calamity, was prevented from filling the part of *Marplot*, which Mr. Lewis of Covent-garden Theatre had the kindness, at a short notice, to assume. He informed the Public, likewise, that Mr. Mathews would be replaced, in the character of *Ibrahim*, in *Blue Beard*, by Mr. Dowton, and would become the representative of *Shacabac*, instead of his absent friend. The Audience marked their approbation of these arrangements by loud applause.

Miss Duncan, Messrs. Dowton, Lewis, and Palmer, displayed consummate excellence in their respective characters. The latter, who had long confined himself to the parts of eccentric *beaux*, proved, by his delineation of an old man, that he is a more faithful imitator of Nature itself, than of the irregularities of fashionable stupidity. The talents which he displayed in *Sir Jealous Traffic* must make the Public sincerely wish he would not deviate from the new path of acting which he has lately entered. The Mechanist of the House seemed desirous to reveal all the creative powers of his genius, for he presented to our eyes scenes which we had never beheld before:—now, a wide-spreading oak intruded into a drawing-room; and now, part of a chimney, with the one-half of a magnificent glass, attended by two or three pillars, placed themselves in the midst of a wood. The galleries, who are not fond enough of novelty, hissed most tremendously; but, conscious of being right, the Mechanist despised popular clamours, and persevered even through the after-piece, in astonishing the audience by the pleasing incongruity of his scenes.

Blue Beard was revived in all its magnificence. The scenery, the dresses, and processions were truly splendid; Mr. I. Smith is not only a good singer, but, what is scarcely ever the case, an equally good performer. Raymond's *Abomelique*, was neither deficient in majesty of action, nor loudness of tone. Perley, who gave the lie to Mr. Putnam's assertions, by filling Mr. Bannister's part instead of Mathews, was so truly excellent, that he turned the resentment of the disappointed galleries into peals of applause. Mrs. Mountain and Miss Lyon sung delightfully. It appears that bulls are committed on the stage by Turks, as well as by Christians; for, after having heard every performer mention the mysteries of the [illegible] chamber in a manner that convinced us it must have derived its name from its colour, we found at last when it was unfolded to our view, that it was a *red* one. This [illegible] is the most splendid afterpiece that has been represented for several years, and highly deserves the reception which it has [illegible] with.

KING'S THEATRE.

Wednesday night Miss Norton made her first [illegible] in the character of *Portia*, in *The Merchant of* [illegible] long regretted that the Managers should [illegible] Smith to display her great powers in [illegible]

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ing Miss Norton's exertions last night; as her successor in the same part, we see no reason to change our regret into approbation. During the first three acts when the character does not rise above the level of feminine graces and accomplishments, Miss Norton had perhaps the advantage; but when she assumes with the disguise, the manly spirit and solemnity of a judge, Miss Smith remained unrivalled. Although greatly inferior to the latter, she is fully equal to the part which she supported with great animation throughout.

Miss Bolton made also her first appearance in the character of *Jessica*, which gave her an opportunity of displaying the sweetness of her voice, but will not add to her fame as an actress.

Mr. Cooke was as great in *Shylock* as ever. He seems to rely perhaps too much on the expressiveness of his countenance; for his tones are now and then so low that the eye alone and not the ear can catch his meaning. What would we think of a man, who whilst reading aloud to us from the farthest extremity of the room, should now and then drop his voice entirely, and content himself with turning the inside of the book towards us for our perusal of certain passages?

Mr. C. Kemble seemed nearly overpowered by his *occasional* disorder on the stage, an enervating langour that robs his voice, his action, and his countenance of all sort of expression, save that of a man half asleep, which but little suits the warmth of love, gratitude and friendship.

Mr. Munden, in *Launcelot*, repressed a little the luxuriancy of his grimaces. He consequently received less applause but deserved more.

Mr. Taylor who can distinguish himself as a musical ideot had in some afterpieces, such as *The Escapes*, &c. was probably so surprised at finding himself placed in the part of a spirited lover and gentleman, in *Lorenzo*, that astonishment deprived him of the power of action, and reduced his voice into an unmeaning and almost *unmodulated* sound.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

HARWICH, OCT. 20.—Arrived the Hope, of Shields, from Plymouth to Shields, in ballast, with loss of anchor, cable, and fore yard. Also the Collins, of London, from Sunderland to London, with coals, leaky, and brought in by a Southwold pilot boat.

OCTOBER 20.—Sailed his Majesty's sloop Orestes, Captain Lapenetiere; also the Active cutter, which sailed in chase of a French lugger, which appeared to-day, within the Edystone, till she observed a brig, supposed to be an American, going up Channel, and waited for her till within two miles, and then made all sail, and ran alongside and captured the brig, about two leagues off the stone, and made off; but it is hoped the Active, Capt. Kinsman, will be able to recapture the brig, if not lugger.

DOVER, OCT. 21.—A large fleet of transports and coasters to the number of 200 sail, passed by here yesterday to the Westward, but it coming on to blow hard at S. S. W. they were driven into the Roads again: but the wind suddenly shifting to N. N. W. and blowing a perfect hurricane, the transports were dispersed in all directions: between 20 and 30 sail are blown over to the French coast, and it is much feared that several will be lost. The Liberty transport, having on board 20 of the royal waggon train, is come in totally dismasted: the schooner William, Captain Thomas, of and for Carmarthen from London, was blown on Dungeness Beach this morning in the gale, but the tide flowing very high, she got off again, and immediately filled; the crew had but just time to save themselves before she went down.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19.

The Westminster Quarter Sessions commenced at the new Sessions House, before Mr. Mainwaring and the Bench of Magistrates. The business was confined to swearing in constables, and the crowd and pressure was so great, that many persons were alarmed for their safety. The Court proceeded this day to try the traverse indictments.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

The only case of interest that occurred through the day was an indictment for an assault, of which the following are the particulars:

A plump matron, about 50, named Mary Love, who keeps a toy shop in Westminster, was indicted for assaulting the fair person of Miss Mary Anne Lewis, a beautiful young woman, about 18. It appeared that the father of the prosecutrix, who is a schoolmaster, occupied the upper part of Mrs. Love's house, and had with her some unpleasant altercation. In the month of July last, Miss Lewis was standing at the hall-door buying some fish of a hawker, when Mrs. Love came out and insisted on the fish hawker's going off the flagged way. Miss Lewis said that she must first have done with her, when Mrs. Love, seizing with one hand a child's chair, and with the other a *mouse trap* (commodities of her calling), made a violent attack with the latter upon Miss Lewis's face, and very nearly spoiled a fascinating *chef d'œuvre* of nature's handy work; while with the other hand, she furiously pressed the chair upon her delicate foot, which, resting on the threshold, peeped from beneath her snow-white petticoat.

The Jury found the intemperate matron *guilty*, and the Court sentenced her to pay a fine of 3s. 4d.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

MAD DOGS.—On Monday a large bull-dog, belonging to one of the Sun Fire men, was seized with canine madness in the Strand. The animal foamed, and exhibited the usual symptoms of hydrophobia. The fireman, on perceiving the situation of his dog, made signs to the spectators to stand aside; he then seized the dog, in the most resolute manner, by the neck, and dragged it to the shop of Mr. Willows, fishmonger, where he procured a hammer, and the dog was destroyed. Dogs in various parts of the Metropolis have lately died mad, and the public ought therefore to be peculiarly on their guard against them.

A mad dog, yesterday morning, made his appearance in St. James's Park, and bit a little girl. A soldier on duty at the back of the Admiralty, seeing the child's danger, ran the animal through with his bayonet.

A Gentleman of Distinction, about 50 years of age, who has used the Russia Oil regularly this twelvemonth for dressing his hair, has declared to the Proprietor, that his hair is not only grown in thickness and strength, but it has also prevented it turning grey, which was before on the decline; it is therefore recommended to Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to benefit from the Russia Oil, not to neglect using it regularly, as it cannot be expected of having the desired effect if only applied at intervals. The Royal Family, and Ladies and Gentlemen of Distinction and Fashion, use Prince's Russia Oil for moistening the Hair when dressing, which is so great a nourisher to the Hair, as to prevent it turning grey to all periods, promotes the growth, and making the hair grow thick and long; prevents its falling off; and restores it on bald places, if the least roots remain.—Several Gentlemen that were bald have declared, after using the Russia Oil regularly for three months, the bald places became nearly covered with hair; promotes eye-brows, whiskers, and prevents them turning grey, at 7s. per bottle, or a bottle containing four small, at one Guinea. Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, John-street, Oxford-street; and, by appointment, Mr. Smith, Perfumer to his Majesty, New Bond-street; Hendrie and Sons, Perfumers to her Majesty, Titchborne-street; Bayley and Blew, Perfumers to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Duke and Duchess of York, 5, Cockspur-street; Harding and Howell, 89, Pall-Mall; Newberry and Son, 45, St. Paul's Church-yard; Dicey and Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Barclay and Son, Fleet-market; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Shaw and Edwards, 66, St. Paul's Church-yard; Berry, Johnson, Greek-street, Soho; Low, Strand; Davison and Son, 59, Fleet-street; Rigge, 65, Cheapside; Bacon, 150, Oxford-street; Withers, 229, Strand; Ward, 324, Holborn; Tutt, Royal Exchange; Bull, Dublin; Raeburn, Edinburgh; Collins, Salisbury; Crutwell, Bath; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders in England, Ireland, and Scotland.—Caution.—As Impostors are travelling about, imposing noxious counterfeits on Shopkeepers, particularly on Hairdressers and Booksellers, purchasers will particularly ask for Prince's Russia Oil, and observe the label on the outside wrapper of each bottle is signed in Russian gold ink, "Mechrikeffsky and Prince;" any without that signature are counterfeits. Country Shopkeepers sending their orders to any Wholesale Vender they deal with in London, will receive liberal allowance.

DIED.

Saturday morning, in Hans-place, Sloane-street, Mrs. Cowell, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Cowell, late of the First Battalion of the Royals.

On the 12th ult. at Kirktown of Aarbuthness, in the 99th year of his age; Mr. George Paterson formerly merchant there.

At Glasgow, on the 8th instant, Doctor James M'Nayr.

On the 2d inst. at his house at Bow, the Rev. Wm. James French, Rector of Vange, in Essex, and chaplain to the Elder Brethren of the Trinity.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21.—We have scarce any arrivals of Wheat since Monday, and sales have been effected upon still higher terms than on that day.—Most other articles have come very short to hand, but has the sales have been few, we shall only alter our currency of such Grain as have risen materially; viz. Wheat 2s per quarter, and Old Beans of both sorts full 3s each.

WEDNESDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	85 a	110	Wheat	85 a	110
Fine ditto	86 a	99	Fine ditto	94 a	97
Rye (New)	52 a	55	Rye (New)	52 a	55
Barley	35 a	48	Barley	35 a	48
Malt (New)	78 a	88	Malt (New)	72 a	80
White Peas, boilers	130 a	142	White Peas, boilers	130 a	142
Grey Peas	60 a	63	Grey Peas	60 a	68
Beans (Old)	59 a	70	Beans (Old)	64 a	73
Tick ditto	62 a	72	Tick ditto (Old)	52 a	60
Oats	28 a	41	Oats	28 a	41
Poland ditto	34 a	40	Poland ditto	40 a	42
Rape Seed £39 a £44			Rape Seed £39 a £44		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	85 a	88	American Flour	45 a	50
Second ditto	80 a	85	per barrel of 196 lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from October 3 to October 8—Total, 6,651 quarters, from 80s. to 102s.—Average 88s. 1½d. or 2s. 7½d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending October 15.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	85	5	Beans	63	7
Rye	53	10	Peas	66	0
Barley	42	3	Oatmeal	50	11
Oats	32	6	Big	—	—

UXBRIDGE.—CORN INSPECTOR'S RETURN, Oct. 20.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	24 0 a	29 0	Oats, per qr.	1 16 a	2 2
Barley, per qr.	2 5 a	2 8	Beans, do.	3 0 a	3 10

Peas £2. 18s. a £3. 4s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 19th of Oct. 1808, is 1*l.* 16s. 10½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	3 10 a	4 0	Kent	4 0 a	4 18
Sussex	3 0 a	3 14	Sussex	3 5 a	4 0
Essex	3 0 a	4 10	Farnham	6 0 a	7 7

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 15 0 a	6 10 0	Average	6 2 6
	Straw	1 13 0 a	1 16 0		1 14 6
Whitechapel,	Hay	5 5 0 a	7 10 0		6 7 6
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 10 0		6 18 0
	Straw	1 12 0 a	1 18 0		1 12 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 0 0		5 12 6
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 0 0		6 13 0
	Straw	1 14 0 a	2 0 0		1 17 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.	SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 0 a	5 4	Beef	4 6 a	5 4
Mutton	3 0 a	4 4	Mutton	4 8 a	5 4
Veal	4 0 a	5 8	Veal	5 0 a	6 0
Pork	5 0 a	6 0	Pork	4 8 a	5 10
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

HEADS OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

FRIDAY.—Beasts. - 900—Sheep and Lambs, - 4,500
Calves, - 200—Pigs - - - - - - - - 320

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	22 a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb.		
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	per dozen	27 a	32
Dressing Hides	16 a	19	——— 50 a 70lb.	36 a	39
Crop Hides for			——— 80 a 90lb.	30 a	38
cutting	18 a	23	——— heavy	22 a	26
Flat Ordinary	16½ a	18	Seals, small	36 a	39
Tanned Horse,	20 a	22	——— large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s.

Oak Bark, p. ld. 8*l.* a 8*l.*

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 6 a	2 10	Market Calf each	0 a	11 0
Middling	1 10 a	2 2	Eagl. Horse	14 0 a	16 0
Ordinary	1 4 a	1 10	Shearlings	2 0 a	2 6
			Lamb Skins	1 6 a	2 0

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21.—Wall's End, 54s. 3d.; Bell's Ditto, 55s.; Charlotte Main, 55s.; Kenton and Biggs, 52s.; Ellison, 51s. 9d.; Gateshead, 49s. 6d.; Sheriff, 47s. 3d.; Team, 48s. 6d.; South Hebburn, 53s.

18 Ships at Market—sale general—68 sailed—27 loaded.

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	72 0 a	74 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	102 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	100 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	104 0
—— mottled	— 0 a	110 0	White, do.	— 0 a	98 0
—— curd	— 0 a	116 0	Soap,	— 0 a	98 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	13 6	Graves	— 0 a	14 0
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	14 6	Good Dregs	— 0 a	14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 6s. 9½d. Clare, 6s. 8d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 11d.—Average 5s. 11½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	.....	Holiday.	232 3	232¾ ¼	.....	.....
3 per Cent. Consol.	66⅛	St. Luke	66⅛	66⅛ ¼	66⅛	66⅛ ⅞
3 per Cent. Reduced	.....		65⅝	65⅝ ¼	65 ⅝ ½	66⅛ ⅜
4 per Cent. Consol.	.....	.....	80⅞	80⅞ 81⅛	81⅞	81⅝ ¾
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	98¾	.....	98⅝	98⅝ 9	98⅝ 99	99⅝
5 per Cent. 1797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Long Annuities	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 1-16⅛	18⅛ 5-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	66⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish 5 per Cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Sea Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock	.....	.....	179¼	179¼	.....	180½ 80
Do. Bonds	4, 5 pm.	.....	3, 4 pm.	3, 4 pm.	3, 4 pm.	4, 5 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	5, 8 pm.	.....	5, 8 pm.	5, 8 pm.	5, 7 pm.	5, 8 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£21 15s.	.....	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.
Omnium	2¾ dis.	.....	2 dis.	1¾ dis.	1¾ dis.	1⅝ ¾ dis.
Consols for Account	66¼	.....	66¼	66⅜ ⅛	66⅛	67⅛ ⅛ ¼
India for Opening	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	34	4 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	33	9	Palermo	90½ per oz.	
Rotterdam	10	16 6 U.	Leghorn	85	
Hamburgh	33	0 2½ U.	Genoa	47½	
Altona	33	1 2½ U.	Venice	52 uncheck.	
Paris, 1 day's			Naples	42	
date	22	16	Lisbon	68	
Do.	23	U.	Oporto	68	
Bourdeaux	23	0	Dublin	9¼ per Ct.	
Madrid	43	effec.	Cork	11¼	
Cadiz	43	effec.	N. Del. 8s. 4½d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	3	3
Dublin	0	0
Waterford	4	3
Guernsey	1	0
Jersey	0	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER,

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 44. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FORTY-THREE.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN MESSENGERS.

As we have laid it down as a rule to furnish our readers with a disquisition on some prominent feature in the politics of the week, we know of none which excited more lively and extensive interest, than the arrival of French and Russian Messengers, said to be the bearers of pacific overtures to our government. As nothing has transpired which might enable us to pronounce decidedly on the nature or tendency of these proposals, we are placed under the necessity of recurring to conjecture, in order to make up for the deficiency of positive information. However the public, notwithstanding the silence of government, appear to be unanimous in their opinion, that the dispatches contained proposals for a negociation; and as we have not been able to discover as yet any justifiable pretext for discountenancing this belief, we intend taking it for granted that such was the object of their mission. Before we proceed to any discussion on the subject, we cannot avoid expressing our admiration at the facility and indifference with which Bonaparte confers on us, one week; epithets the most insulting; and proposes friendship and reconciliation in the next. He has either a most sovereign contempt for our feelings and understanding; or, speaking with more propriety, for those of the states he curses with the name of allies; when he imagines, by a farce of this kind to justify his conduct in the judgment of mankind. This is a most curious specimen of the effrontery and boundless insolence of that extraordinary individual. We have admired on this, as on prior occasions of a similar nature, the same atrocious consistency. He finds it expedient, perhaps, to gratify the weak Alexander, who, we are still inclined to hope has not lost, by the intercourse, every particle of honour and principle; to show an inclination to re-establish the tranquility his ambition has incessantly disturbed; and, as if he were willing to remove every doubt of his sincerity, he exhausted declamation and virulence, only a few days before he sent off his messengers of peace, to insult and irritate the very government he effects to conciliate. To judge from the first ostensible act after his arrival at Erfurth, he set out from Paris for the purpose of proposing, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, terms of accommodation to this country; and, a day or two before his departure, he made an unprovoked declaration to his army and to Europe, that he considered no peace attainable, as long as England retained her independence. If this was not literally his language; his meaning was sufficiently obvious. We are fully sensible that the honourable cause we are engaged in, is not benefitted by exaggeration or falsehood, we, therefore, scrupulously refrain from imputing to that dangerous man any other intentions than what he has constantly announced. Had he been serious or earnest in his proposals; is it probable that he would render their acceptance inadmissible, and entirely incompatible with notions of honour, by previously and wantonly insulting the government and nation he affects to treat with? He has given cause enough to doubt of his integrity, but none to suspect his discretion; it would be, therefore, more than good nature, it would be folly in the extreme, to ascribe his proffered negociation to motives consonant with out happiness and security, or those of our allies.

We have introduced this subject with a coolness unusual with us, as often as we were called upon to develope the dangerous tendency of his projects, and to propose measures to counteract them. We are sensible how superfluous it is to irritate the national feeling against a man who avows himself the irreconcileable enemy of the country and its institutions; but it is necessary to deprive egotism and disloyalty of every means of turning the present circumstance to their advantage. We are sensible we expose ourselves to the ridicule of many, whose minds are already made up on every overture of this nature, in treating, with so much gravity, a subject, whose treacherous tendency they consider as obvious to the most limitted, and even biassed, understanding. But an attentive observance to the character of the French Ruler, and an experience of the mischiefs that have resulted to other states, in consequence of having listened to his pacific professions, after they had as many, and far more, proofs of his perfidy than we have received, justify any degree of seriousness we may shew in the present discussion. Our readers cannot be ignoraht at the same time that there exist numbers of persons, respectable for their rank and abilities, who, a very inconsiderable time back, were loud and urgent in recommending a peace between the two countries; and we have not observed such an extraordinary change in the language or actions of Bonaparte, which might induce them to renounce sentiments, they so warmly and pertinaciously professed. His conduct towards Spain, it may be objected, has been so flagrantly criminal, that no person would have the temerity to recommend to a British public a measure, which was less objectionable at the time they proposed it. Was his conduct towards Switzerland and Venice less atrocious? Did he not develope, on both those occasions, as much want of principle, remorseless cruelty, and brutal indifference to the sufferings of individuals, or the laws of nations? Did he shew any humanity or tenderheartedness towards the poor, unoffending herdsmen, who inhabit the almost inaccessible summits of the Swiss Mountains, where they thought themselves, on account of their poverty and situation, secure, at least, against the encroachments of ambition? For no other motive than their attachment to a constitution, which, during five centuries, had secured them in the enjoyment of innocence and tranquility, he gave orders, coolly and deliberately, to fifty thousand of his soldiery to scale their hills, penetrate into the deep recesses of their vallies, where they massacred the inhabitants, burnt their villages, and carried off their cattle. This crime was equally atrocious with that committed against the Spaniards, and less justifiable on the plea of advantage. And what reason did he assign for covering with mourning and desolation the habitations of the hap-

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piest and most innocent people upon earth, whose wisdom and moderation had preserved them for almost three centuries in a state of constant Peace, with all their neighbours? He gave no other than what he assigned in vindication of his conduct towards the Spaniards:—That their independence and form of Government were incompatible with the happiness of France! Just Heaven's! If the felicity and security of one state, or rather of one individual, can only be maintained by the misery and debasement of the rest of Europe, we have not a stronger proof of the degradation and apathy of the nations of the Continent, than their not having long since risen to a man, in order to extirpate a community, which avows so monstrous a pretension. Under this very pretext, revolting as it may appear, he committed so many outrages on the Swiss; and what is more irremediable, destroyed the innocence and integrity of their character, by inoculating it with the pestilential virus of French manners! However these facts were known; these atrocities were committed, when a number of individuals in this country had thought fit to recommend peace and amity between the British Nation and the Ruffian, who was guilty of all these crimes. They are now silent, because the horror of the perfidy, with which the Spaniards have been treated, is too recent and deeply impressed in the minds of the public; but as soon as any reverse occurs to our Allies, or to our ourselves, they will again raise their impious voices against the honour and loyalty of their country. They were also silent, as long as the Swiss were contending for their freedom and property; but as soon as their oppressors had succeeded in robbing them of both, they reiterated their cries and remonstrances in support of their favourite project.

Let us now say a few words on the object and tendency of these overtures. If every impression of the past be not totally effaced from our recollection; if we are not voluntarily blind to the gigantic events of our time, we cannot be at a great loss to make a satisfactory conjecture on that head. We have, certainly, no right to pretend to a more loyal and equitable treatment from Bonaparte, than Austria, Holland, Italy, Prussia, and Spain, have received at his hands. We have done more to baffle his designs, and resist his power, than any of those States; it would be, therefore, childish to imagine he had more deference or friendship for us. There is no individual so enamoured of his opinion, or so infatuated by his prejudices, as to expect from a man we have offended, beyond the power of pardon or reconciliation, more honourable treatment than those nations have received, who have made most sacrifices to acquire his esteem and good will. We expect our Readers will spare us the recapitulation of what they suffered, and still sustain in consequence of their submission and confidence. It is, however, perfectly useless to indulge in all these conjectures; for Bonaparte, knowing well what ought to be the sentiments of the People of this Country with regard to him, and pretty well convinced of the penetration and energy of our Secretary for Foreign Affairs, entertained no expectations of imposing on our Cabinet by any offers he may be disposed to make. He wished to reconcile the Russian Nobles and People with the conduct of their degraded Sovereign. He received from his agents the alarming account of their loud dissatisfaction! and in order to prevent its bursting forth in the present crisis of his fortunes, he could devise no other expedient, than by shewing a disposition to negociate. Under these circumstances, it is a question of the highest importance to decide what answer our Cabinet ought to have returned, to overtures made so insidiously, and under such pressing necessity. To send no answer, but to treat them with contempt, as the sincerity with which they are made is not unknown, should be, perhaps, not advisable: But, we are firmly of opinion, that whatever answer Ministers have given, should be made known to Europe, and that immediately, as the spirit of it cannot fail to coincide with the wishes and feelings of every State on the Continent: and we are as strongly persuaded, that, as our *sine qua non* is the immediate evacuation of Spain, Finland, and Naples, no other communication of any kind should be permitted with this country, till these points are consented to. That Bonaparte proposes some mischief, or treachery in these overtures, nobody doubts; but that he has done it in consequence of some unexpected embarrassments, exclusive of those in which he has involved himself in Spain, many may not be inclined to believe. The extraordinary restrictions, however, ordered in Holland, afford strong ground for surmise, that events of an important nature have, or are on the point of breaking out either in Russia, or in Germany, which he is unwilling we should know. Why should we, then be guilty of the weakness to assist in extricating him from these difficulties, by turning the attention of the Continent from the present cause of its discontent to the attractive novelty of a Negociation. It would be unpardonable if our Government could be guilty of such an oversight. The stand we have made against the united efforts of Europe, and the formidable army we have sent to Spain, are a favourable specimen of our resources, and of the encouragement-bombast of the tyrant's menaces. Let every village and town, from Gibraltar to Moscow, know this; let the Cabinets likewise sensible of it; and a spirit of union and resistance shall be diffused over that large tract, which it will not be in the power of Bonaparte to counteract. This cannot be effected by an inclination on our parts to concede; it is our energy, and the independance of our attitude, which alone are capable of raising the courage of nations, and of inspiring them with a desire to fall on their oppressor. By simply adopting the language of defiance, we have already done wonders. Mankind look up to us with astonishment and veneration: they were led to believe that our doom was pronounced, and that no exertions could ever defer the fulfilment of our destruction. What must be their opinion of us at present? There we stand, that devoted community, after having not only weathered the storm which menaced us, but more powerful and secure than we had been in any one period of our history! Will this make no impression on the neighbouring States, or produce no revolution in their sentiments? The more pains the enemy takes to depreciate our resources and situation, the more falsehoods he accumulates in order to paint our weakness and despondency, the more unfavourable and disastrous the consequences will be for him, as soon as the truth is known. Whatever edicts he may publish, whatever rigorous restrictions he may enjoin, it will finally burst out, like thunder, and confound him, whilst it enlightens and rouses the people he at present enslaves. Let us not prevent, by weakness or an act of false policy, what must eventually happen. As we have profited so much by a display of energy, and as no nation gained any thing by pusillanimous concession but blows and outrage, we have reason to

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pect that Government has employed in its reply a tone of language consonant to our situation, and the feelings and expectations of Europe.

Shall we now indulge ourselves, as a matter of curious speculation, in a few observations on the consequences of a peace. The first result of it must be the reduction of our army and navy, in order to diminish the unprecedented burthens the people have submitted to, in order to secure their independence and existence as a nation; and to remove every cause of discontent and complaint, for all the calamities of war are far less troublesome than a peace tortured with suspicion and never-ceasing complaint, it will be necessary to invite our volunteers to disband. General Caulincourt, the present Ambassador to the Court of Russia, better known as the murderer of the Duke D'Enghien; or General Junot, we mean the Duke D'Abrantes, or some other virtuous and disinterested General shall be sent as Minister to our Court, to cement the auspicious union. And as every principle of gratitude must suggest to Bonaparte the necessity of providing for the companions of his dangers and victories, he will find it expedient and just to send to the principal sea-ports of the United Kingdom a number of Engineers, in the quality of Commercial Agents. France, as a military state, can have no pretext for disbanding her armies; and the losses she has sustained during the course of the Revolution, render an augmentation of her navy indispensable. As Pondicherry must be returned, we have no right to dictate to her as to the number and quality of the Agents she will send to occupy it; besides the French are particularly addicted to an interchange of politeness, and it is to be presumed they will endeavour to establish a friendly intercourse with the Princes of Hindostan. Bonaparte has, in like manner, at his disposal contributions to the amount of four hundred millions of livres, the honourable fruits of his prowess and success; and what a man has gained nobly, he wishes to spend liberally, he might, therefore, be inclined to relieve the embarrassments of our fellow-citizens, in order to bind closer the friendship and good-will among the two nations. And—away with irony and supposition—when our soldiers and sailors are disbanded; after France has augmented her's; when Ireland and India swarm with her Agents; when the stamina of our national character is vitiated by an intercourse with that vile people; when we have fettered the liberty of our Press, and restrained the freedom of debate in our Senate, in order to avoid entering on a new war with incalculable disadvantages—When our youth, among the nobility, and those endued with a spirit of levity and restlessness among the middling class, have swarmed to France; when our workmen from the manufacturing towns have been seduced by every art to abandon their country; when our morals are degraded; our spirit broke down; when the use of arms is forgotten; when, after a lapse of ten years spent in accommodating our haughty, republican character to submission and obsequiousness; the abominable Tyrant shall pronounce his tremendous sentence!—Then, say of us, who have the infamy to prefer a life of bondage to death, will see our country, which is now the seat of freedom, opulence, the arts, of private and public virtue, of so many social endearing ties, and of so many philanthropical institutions, plundered, enslaved, and tyrannised by a horde of rapacious adventurers!—Oh, God! may thy awful fiat, sooner than that dread event occur, loosen the strong foundations of our Islands, and plunge them into the surrounding ocean, with our name, our virtues, the monuments of our greatness, and every vestige of our being.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

SPAIN.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE, OCT. 6.

The most Serene Council of the Kingdom having received on the 3d of this month a report from General Blake, of the 27th September, whereby he acquainted their Highnesses that the centre of the enemy's army was falling back to Vitoria, by which retreat he afforded our army an opportunity to extend its advanced posts and occupy very important points, and their Highnesses having learned that very disastrous accounts were circulated in this place, of which they had no kind of information, but had rather to believe the contrary, they thought it right to publish, with that noble frankness which becomes the Soverelgn Council, the favourable intelligence which they had received, and their well-grounded hopes of still greater advantages. The retreat of the enemy was a feint, intended to draw our attention to another part, and fall with treble their strength, on the troops we had in Bilboa. This was the plan of Marshal Ney, who commands the whole army of the centre, which was destined for that operation; but the vigilance and foresight of Marquis de Portago disconcerted Marshal Ney's plan, because observing the immense superiority of strength which the enemy could surprise and defeat his division if he imprudently remained in Bilboa, he left that place of his own free will, with his whole corps, and all his artillery, and merely changing his position without the loss of a single man, and without experiencing the least check; he took post at Balsemeda, and this he did, after having beaten the enemy; General Reguelme, with his division, occupying at last the point of Oquendo: all which appears more fully by the said report, which, by command of their Highnesses, is inserted herein, in order that the public may not entertain the least uneasiness or apprehension on that head. The Serene Council hope that the above movement of the enemy will lead to the surrender of Marshal Ney, and of the whole corps with which he occupies Bilboa. General Blake having very properly fallen back, and taken post with his whole army on the neighbouring heights, from which position and the reinforcements which he must have received, we may hope for a complete and signal victory.

REPORT.

RECEIVED YESTERDAY, 5TH OCT. BY THE MOST SERENE COUNCIL OF THE KINGDOM, FROM THE GENERAL IN CHIEF OF OUR ARMY.

"Most Serene Lords—The corps of the centre, which, as I informed your Highnesses, under date of the 27th inst. marched from Vitoria, moved from that town to Bilboa, commanded by its General in Chief Marshal Ney, with an intention of falling on our fourth division with at least treble its strength. The said division, however, evacuated that place in good time, and retreated with all its artillery and baggage in the best order to Balmaseda, which place, and its environs, it still occupies. The third division had, the same day, marched to Ordune, to succour the fourth, taking no notice of a column of the enemy's troops which was watching its movements, from a position at a short distance from the road, and with whose advanced posts our tirailleurs were frequently engaged. Brigadier-General Don Francisco Rignesme was marching to Bilboa, when he was informed of the evacuation of that town, and its occupation by the enemy. In consequence of this information, he altered his route, and directed his march to such points as afforded him an opportunity of either to support Portago, or to form a junction with him. The post he occupied last was that of Oquendo; I communicate it to your Highnesses for your information.—God preserve your Highnesses many years!

"*Joachim Blake.*"

"*Head-Quarters, Quincoces, Sept. 30, 1808.*"

"*To the Most Serene Council of the Kingdom of Galicia.*"

Bilboa, Oct. 13.—His Excellency Don Joachim Blake reports from this town, and under this day's date, to the Council of the Kingdom, that General Merlin, fearful on account of the movements made by our army, precipitately evacuated Bilboa; our advanced guard took twenty prisoners. The most expedient measures had been adopted to cut off the retreat of the said General, with his corps, five thousand strong, and to make them prisoners; and this

operation was on the point of being carried into effect, had not the enemy, informed of our movement, retreated at break of day, carrying off his artillery by way of Mondragon, and having in the town a small corps which brought up his rear; and fell back as our army advanced. One Officer, a Serjeant, and eighteen men, were taken prisoners, and some killed.

Declaration of a French Officer, taken Prisoner on the 12th of October, when General Merlin evacuated Bilboa.

Queries.—Your name? *Answered*—Francis Joseph Escalier. Your age? Twenty-three years old. Your native place? Strasburgh. Who is General of your division? Merlin. What is the name of your regiment? The 3d Legion of Reserve. What is the strength of your division? From 4 to 5000 men—all infantry, with the exception of 80 horse. To what army does Merlin's division belong? Merlin's division forms part of the army commanded by Marshal Ney. What service has your division performed since it evacuated Bilboa? The first time, the 20th September, it left Bilboa, compelled by the Spanish troops, and retreated to Durengo; its advanced posts were first at Guardiache, and on the 24th at Mondragon, where on the 24th and 25th a reinforcement of 8000 men arrived; on the 27th the troops left Durengo, under the orders of Marshal Ney, and returned to Bilboa; they immediately occupied the heights of Muso, and Achurri with 850 men, while the rest took post on the left of the high road, while the light troops, grenadier horse, chasseurs, and the Neapolitan guards and dragoons directed their march to the town. On the 28th, Marshal Ney detached a strong body of horse to observe the movements of the Spanish army, the French remaining in the same position; on the 29th, Gen. Merlin marched with 2000 men to occupy the heights of Mirabelie and Leoes, where he remained till the first of October, by orders of Marshal Ney, who marched to Vittoria with 8000 men; the following day he returned to Bilboa, leaving some advanced posts in the former place. At what o'clock did Merlin's division leave Bilboa on the 12th inst. and for what reason? Merlin's division began to evacuate Bilboa on the 11th at night, and continued doing so on the 12th at break of day leaving only some advanced posts in the town; the French evacuated Bilboa, because they expected to be attacked by the Spanish troops. How were you taken prisoner? I was taken prisoner by the Spanish troops, near the bridge of Goldacona where my detachment was posted to cover the retreat of the other corps. What is the opinion of the French Officers and soldiers respecting the present war. The French Officers think it unjust, and occasioned by the ambition of Bonaparte, the whole nation is of the same opinion, but the soldiers are always satisfied if they are allowed to rob, because they do not reflect on the calamities attending war. Is King Joseph considered by the army as a good general, and has he got any strong party among the French? King Joseph does not possess any military talents, and never commands an army, but the French respect him on account of the meekness of his character, and because he is brother of the Emperor.—*Corunna Diary of Oct.* 22.

CORUNNA, OCT. 19.—Yesterday arrived here an extraordinary courier from the Army of Biscay, with the interesting intelligence that the French had evacuated Bilboa, and that our head-quarters were there; in the next number we shall state at full length the circumstances which have occurred. They write from Lisbon that the English, in number 14,000, with four thousand Spanish troops which were there, have embarked for Catalonia, to assist the brave Catalonians; with which reinforcements it is very probable they have expelled the French rabble, which, under the command of their Leader, Lechi, has so long oppressed the capital of that principality.—(*Corunna Gazette.*)

CORUNNA, OCT. 19.—By his Majesty's Cabinet Courier, Don Juan Lesquerre, who arrived here yesterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon from Madrid, which he left the 15th inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, intelligence has been received that Don Pedro Cevallos has been confirmed by the Supreme Central Junta of Government in the office of Principal Secretary of State. Don Benito Ramon de Hermida has been appointed Minister of Justice. Don Antonio Cornelly Ferraz, Minister of War. Don Antonio Bacaro, Minister of the Marine; and Don Francisco Sauvedra, Minister of Finance.—*The same Paper.*

CORUNNA, OCTOBER 22.—The Messenger has arrived from Madrid with an answer to the Junta, authorising the landing of the troops, the disembarkation will commence to-morrow, Sir John Moore's army began its march from Lisbon on the 5th inst.—By the Portuguese mail we have received intelligence, that the division of the Marquis de Valladares continued on the 13th in Oporto, whither it was called from Carballo, where it halted, to assist in disarming the French, who came from Almeida; but on the arrival of our troops the whole business was done.

ARANJUEZ, OCT. 12.—In consideration of the imminent services rendered to the country by Don Joseph Palafox y Melzi, during the siege and blockade of the city of Saragossa, which he gloriously defended with honour to our arms and disgrace to our enemies, and to the general vote of the inhabitants, who proclaimed him Captain-General of the Kingdom of Arragon, the Supreme Central and Governing Junta of the State have agreed to promote him to the rank of Major-General of the Royal Armies, confirming him in the command as the Captain-General of the said Kingdom, and President of its Audience.—*Madrid Gazette, October* 14.

MALAGA, OCT. 8.—Letters from Merida, of the 29th ult. confirm the intelligence that the French have evacuated both Yelves and Fort Lippe, and that Portugal is therefore completely cleared of the common enemy. The Spanish, English, and Portuguese troops, who have so gallantly defeated him in that country, are now ready to march to this country, and do here the same.—*Corunna Gazette, Oct.* 22.

FROM THE GOTTENBURGH MALIS,

ARMISTICE CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE SWEDES AND RUSSIANS IN THE NORTH OF FINLAND.

An Armistice has been concluded between the Swedes and the Russians in Finland: it has been published in a Bulletin, dated Oct. 12, 1808.

ARMISTICE.

There shall be an Armistice concluded for an unlimited time, between the Russian troops posted as well upon the river of Gamla Carlby, as in the environs of Knopio, and the Swedish army under Count Klingspor, from the moment of the signature of this Armistice, till eight days after, either party gives notice of its cessation. Neither of the contracting parties, whilst this Armistice lasts, shall send any part of their troops to act in other parts. The Russian troops which are in the Government of Wasa, will keep their positions at Gamla Carlby, and the Swedish troops theirs at Hemango, and not advance beyond Kaunus, and from thence to the church of Hykanmus to the lake of Leske, and from thence in a straight line to the church of Idinsalmi; and in order that there may remain a central space between the two armies, the Russian troops shall place their advanced posts in such a manner as not to pass the river which discharges itself into the Juntela. On the side of Knopio the Swedish troops shall place themselves in such a manner that the church of Idensaimi may remain neuter. The Russian troops shall occupy the defile which is on the south-east of it, and the Swedes that on the north-west. Should the Imperial Russian troops have passed the church of Idensalmi on the other side, before these orders arrive, they shall retire to the position agreed upon.

There shall be an exchange of prisoners, man for man, rank against rank. Head-Quarters, at Lucka, 29th of September, 1808.

M. KLINGSPOR, Field Marshal.
SUCKELIN, General in Chief and Quarter-Master General.
Le Conte KAMINSKOF, Lieut.-General.

GOTTENBURGH, OCT. 17.—The King is displeased with the guards, and has broken them and disgraced all the officers. This will create great discontent among the first families here.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, SEPT. 18.—The members of the Confederation of the Rhine, are to assemble in Frankfort by the 25th inst.

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General Oudinot is gone to Erfurth.

The troops of the German Confederation, which have marched for France, will be formed into an army of reserve.

His Royal Majesty's yacht Amadis, at anchor off Granboda, Oct. 6.

His Royal Majesty has received the following report from Adjutant-General Baron Boye:

"Having been ordered by your Majesty to take the command of the second division of the Southern Finnish Army, the main body of which was at Wiais, I immediately proceeded to that place; one battalion of the regiment of Warnera had been left at Helsing, to cover the magazine, and another battalion of the same regiment was ordered to march with one 3-pounder to Waisari-bridge, in order to protect the army's rear on the side of Lokalax. The rest, or main boy, posted near Wiais, consisted of three battalions of foot guards, two battalions of the regiment of Kronoberg, one battalion of the regiment of Westmainland, with one 6-pounder, four howitzers, and one three-pounder; two squadrons of horse guards joined the army near Jarweupoa.

The 28th, in the morning, certain intelligence was received, that during the night the enemy had been considerably re-inforced by troops arrived in waggons from Winkoln, Lokolax, and Abo, and taken up a position with his whole force at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from Wiais.

"Under these circumstances no other expedient was left than to drive the enemy from his position by means of a vigorous attack, for the successful issue of which it became necessary to turn his flank, on account of his great superiority in number.—I accordingly detached Lieut.-Col. Lazerbring, with two battalions of foot, to march by Harus and Nopperla to Banda, in order to attack the enemy's rear near Pousta. This detachment, which, from the badness of the road, could not be accompanied by artillery, filed off accordingly, and at one o'clock, when it could be supposed to have reached the concerted point, I intended to attack the enemy in front, with the whole remainder of my force, penetrate through his centre, break his line with the assistance of the detachment which was to fall upon his rear, and thus to make ourselves masters of his position near Pousta.

"All the necessary preparations and arrangements have been made for the execution of the above plan of attack. At ten o'clock a violent musketry fire was commenced on our left flank, which I supposed to be directed against Colonel Lazerbring; and this supposition was soon confirmed by a report received from our chain of chasseurs, and immediately after by a report from Colonel Lieutenant-Colonel Lazerbring himself, stating, that he was engaged with a strong Russian corps. At the same time the enemy attacked my front with chasseurs and infantry, two pieces of cannon, and two howitzers. I immediately ordered the battalions to advance. The chasseurs moved to the left, the regiment of life guards was in the centre, and the Finnish guards on the right. One six-pounder and one howitzer were mounted on the heights, and the whole line was ordered to make the utmost exertion to repulse the enemy, which order was executed with alacrity, intrepidity, and success.

"The enemy detached thereupon a column against the right wing of our army, which was completely outflanked by the Russians. I immediately ordered two six-pounders to be mounted on the right of Wiais, which opened such a violent and destructive fire of grape-shot, that the enemy was forced to retreat into the wood.

"But soon after I received a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Lazerbring, stating, that from the enemy's vast superiority in numbers, being continually attacked by fresh corps, he was no longer able to cover my left flank, in consequence of which report I was necessitated to order the troops under my command to retreat, which was done with the utmost order. I joined Lieutenant-Colonel Lazerbring, and continued my retrograde movement to Helsing, where I found that from an account of the enemy's vast superiority in artillery and troops of every description—nothing else was left them but to re-embark; this was done accordingly, and the transports set sail successively for Lehmakurko Sound.

"According to the statement of the Russian Officers and soldiers taken during the action, the enemy's strength amounted to 12,000 men and 40 pieces of artillery. I humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that all the troops under my command performed their duty with great gallantry and spirit."

G. Boye, Adjutant-General.

Commodore's ship Kopparomman, at anchor off Lehmakurko Sound, the 29th September, 1808.

"His Royal Majesty has received a report from Field Marshal Count Klingspor, dated Head-Quarters, Lohto, September 25, whereby it appears that the army under his command has continued to retreat to Lohto in good order.—The King landed, on the 8th near Gromborla, from on board the yacht Amadis, and proceeded to Lamland, where the Head-Quarter are now established.—*Stockholm Gazette, 12th October.*

HOLLAND.

NEW COMMERCIAL DECREE.

The following new decree was issued on the 17th instant:

"I. All exportation is suspended until further orders.

"II. The superintendence of the coast shall be divided into three districts: 1. From the Helder to the island of Walcheren, shall be commanded by General Dumonceau. 2. From the Helder to Harlingen by Admiral De Winter. 3. From Harlingen to the Ems by General Castanet.

"III. The Commanding Generals shall be personally responsible for the execution of the existing measures relating to the *total shutting* of the ports of the kingdom, the communication with the enemy, as well as for all those we may hereafter order. There shall be a daily report made by them to the Minister, or *immediately* to the King; and they are required to give an account of the negligence or disinclination of the civil and military agents.

"IV. All fishing boats shall be compelled to return to the place from whence they sailed, and they shall not be admitted any where else, even under the pretence that they have received damage. If they shall be found to have any proof of having communicated with the enemy on board, such as strangers not belonging to their crews; the least packet of merchandize of any kind; letters or newspapers, they shall become the property of the Civil or Military Authorities who assist in seizing them, as soon as the legality of the seizure shall have been determined by the Judge, who must pronounce a definitive sentence in the course of fifteen days at farthest.

"V. All merchant vessels, whether bearing the Dutch, or a foreign flag, which shall attempt to enter any of the harbours or roads in the abovementioned districts, shall be warned off by a boat, and apprized that they will be fired upon by if they attempt to enter."

This Decree is stated to be the result of an engagement agreed upon by the two Emperors at Erfurth. They have, it is said, mutually pledged themselves that none of the ports or places under their control shall be open to any foreign commerce. The line of exclusion is to extend from St. Petersburgh to Bayonne. Our accounts also mention, that the vessels which were ready to sail were detained, their papers taken away, and it was expected their cargoes would all be re-landed.

They, moreover, notice a rumour, that the Emperor Alexander was pacifically inclined, but that Bonaparte was for strong measures, and upbraided the former with a disposition to renounce the principle of the engagements he had entered into at Tilsit.

PROVINCIALS.

BRIGHTON, OCT. 14.—A most severe and distressing accident occurred here the night before last. Mr. and Mrs. Ball, and Miss C. Henwood, having paid a visit to the fair at Steyning, in a whisky, had returned from thence between six and seven o'clock in the evening, and were proceeding along the Cliff, in the front of the town, to their residence on the Marine Parade. They had just reached the opening by the Gun Inn, where some boys were imprudently diverting themselves with letting off rockets, squibs, &c. one of which, we believe by accident, exploded very near to the horse. The animal was so alarmed by this circumstance, that he became unmanageable, and dashing furiously forward, brought himself in contact with a brewer's dray. Startled by the shock, he instantly dropped, the chaise being at the same suddenly overturned. Dreadful to relate, Miss Henwood, a blooming young woman, about twenty years of age, fell with such violence on the kitchen gratings of Mrs. Fox, fruiterer, two or three doors below the Star and Garter Tavern, as to fracture her skull above and about the temple. She has been insensible ever since; the skilful and worthy Sir Charles Blake, who attends her, gives no hopes of her ultimate recovery. Mrs. Ball, who fell on the steps of Mrs. Fox's house, is also so seriously injured that she now confined to her bed; and Mr. Ball, who is a surgeon of this place, has also received some material hurts. It was at first apprehended that the horse was dead; the animal, however, has recovered, and is likely to do well, though he has received other parts, that he can scarcely be rendered fit for servic

A ludicrous accident occurred to a Mrs. H. a dashing woman, who had been at Brighton some little time, on Thursday last. Mrs. H. had been taking an airing on horseback, with Mr. S. and had purposely diverged from the Lewes road, to enjoy the rural beauties of the Earl of Chichester's park, and the village of Stanmer, which is situated about the centre of it. Mrs. H. had been in the park but a short time, when she imagined that her horse betrayed symptoms of being thirsty, and instantly guided him to a pond there, to drink. Whether from having been for some days on the coast, an inhabitant of a watering place, he wished to be numbered among the most daring bathers of the season, or from whatever cause we know not, the animal, the moment he found himself foilock deep in the water, gently laid himself down, and took a willing and refreshing roll in the pond. The situation of Mrs. H. may be well imagined. Mr. dismounted, darted to her assistance, and in the end succeeded in extricating her from her unpleasant dilemma, but not before she had once or twice disappeared in the water and mud. Happily Mrs. H. received no material injury; and the residence of a peasant in Stanmer furnished her with dry habiliments.

WITCHCRAFT, MURDER, AND CREDULITY.

An artful and villainous plot, accompanied by the most unprecedented instances of credulity that ever engaged public attention, was lately developed before the Magistrates at the Rotation Office, Leeds. The parties were Mary Bateman, of Campfield, near this town, and William Perigo and his wife, of Bramley; she, the witch, and they the dupes. It appeared that in August, 1806, an application was made to this woman by Perigo, to cure his wife of a complaint which was not stated on the examination, but which we suppose to be what is called amongst people of her rank, "nervous," and amongst their betters, "the hip." Mary, with becoming *modesty*, declined to undertake the cure herself; but said, that she had a Friend at Scarbro', a Miss Blyth, who could "read the stars," and collect from them the knowledge requisite to remove all corporeal and mental maladies, and as a preliminary step required, that Perigo's wife should send her flannel petticoat to Miss Blyth, in order that she might from that article of dress collect a knowledge of her disorder: the petticoat was sent, and a prophitious answer returned, wherein it was required, that the Medium, Mary Bateman, through which all communication betwixt the Atrologer and Patient was to be made, should have four guinea notes presented to her, and she was in return to give Perigo four other guinea notes inclosed in a small bag, into which if either his own curiosity, or the still stronger curiosity of his wife, should induce them to look, the charm would be broken, and sudden death would be the consequence. Strange as it may appear, the wife of Perigo never looked into the enchanted bag to the day of her death. Soon after the four guineas had been given to Mary Bateman, a letter arrived from Scarbro', directing that another guinea should be paid into her hands. Similar requests were repeated and complied with, till forty guineas had been thus extorted from these infatuated people, under a promise, however, that they should by and by be allowed to open the bags, and these bags, they were told, would be found to contain all the money they had advanced.

About six months had now expired, and the business of fraud and delusion still went on. Miss Blyth could not, while certain planets ruled, sleep on her own bed; and in order to promote the comfort of the "wise woman," Perigo was to buy her a new bed, with all the necessary appendages, and send it to Mary Bateman, through whose hands it was to be transmitted to the nymph at Scarbro'. The bed, &c. which cost eight pounds, was bought, and notes to the amount of three pounds more, paid at various times into the hands of the Imposter. Unbounded in her extortions, she next demanded a set of china; this was also furnished to her; but she complained that the tea-canister was not sufficiently handsome to set before the genteel company kept by a lady of her distinction, and demanded a tea-caddy in its stead; which demand was also complied with.

Perigo and his wife, thus drained of all the money they had in the world, and all the sums their former good credit had enabled them to raise, and the wife's health still growing worse rather than better, they became impatient to look into the mysterious bags, and extract from them the wealth they contained. Their curious impatience probably became troublesome, when, it should seem, to silence their importunity, Mrs. Bateman delivered, as she said, a packet from Scarborough; this packet contained a powerful charm, which was to be mixed up in a pudding, to be prepared for the purpose, and of which Perigo and his wife were to eat, but on no account to allow any person to partake with them. They did eat, and there is but too much reason to suppose, that this vile woman had said within herself in the day you eat thereof you shall surely die. The husband eat sparing, he did not like the taste, but his illfated wife, less scrupulous, eat freely, they both became sick almost immediately and continued in the most deplorable situation for twenty-four hours; the wife lost the use of her limbs, and after languishing five days, died on the 24th of May, 1807, a victim of credulity. Perigo recovered, partially, but from that time to the present has never had the perfect use of his limbs. Part of the pudding was, by way of experiment, given to a cat, and it died; some fowls also picked up other parts of it, and shared the same fate. Contrary to the direction of Mary Bateman, Perigo applied to a surgeon in this town for advice, and was told by him that he had taken poison, but fortunately not in a quantity sufficiently large to occasion his death.

After the death of his wife, it is natural to suppose that the husband would have possessed sufficient fortitude to emancipate himself from the fangs of this wicked woman; this, however, was not the case, she had thrown her toils over him, and though the wife might not have been, as she supposed, bewitched, it is pretty evident the husband was under some such influence. From May 1807, till Wednesday last, the charm continued to operate, and the spell could not be dissolved.

At one time he went to Manchester by the direction of this Jezebel; at another he sent her one of his wife's gowns, again she contrived to coax or frighten him out of another gown, a petticoat, and the family bible! And last of all she demanded from him half a bushel of wheat, with three seven shilling pieces inclosed. His creditors, at length, became impatient, and the hopes of getting any part of his property back failing, he determined to brave all danger, and look into the mysterious bags—but what must have been his surprise and vexation to find that the contents of these bags were not worth one penny!! And to find himself a pauper, without property, and with a ruined constitution.

The bubble now burst: and after having kept the business an entire secret from every soul living, his wife alone excepted, for upwards of two years, he laid his hopeless case before some of his neighbours; by their direction Mary Bateman was apprehended; when brought before the Magistrates she in part confessed her delinquency, and admitted that there was no such person as Miss Blyth in existence, but that the whole was a mere phantom, conjured up to forward her vile purposes. The Magistrates have committed the offender to the House of Correction, whether to be tried for swindling practices, or to be removed from there to the County Gaol, there to take her trial for wilful murder, we are not informed.

On searching the house of this woman, (who has a husband and several children) the bed and some other articles, the property of William Perigo, amounting in value to about 10 or 12l. were found, and will be restored to the owner.

It is worthy of observation, that Mary Bateman is the person whose hen laid an egg, about two years ago, at the Bank, in this town, bearing this marvellous inscription, "*Christ is coming.*"

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 25, 1808.

His Majesty's ship Seahorse, off Skyro, July 6, 1808.

My Lord—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that yesterday evening we observed two Turkish men of war and a galley coming round the east end of the island of Scopolo, towards which we immediately made sail. On coming near enough to make out that they were both single-decked ships, I determined to bring them to action, having every confidence in the officers and crew of this ship. The action began at half past nine, the Turks going a little off the wind under easy sail, and continually endeavouring to run us on board; indeed I early saw that their chief attention was directed to this object, and as the largest ship appeared of great force and full of men, I kept this ship in a position not to be boarded. At ten o'clock, observing a good opportunity of more particularly attacking the small ship to advantage, we dropped along side of her, and after a quarter of an hour's hot fire, at half pistol shot distance, her fire having totally ceased, we left her in a state of the greatest distress and confusion, with her sails mostly down, and just before we had left her, she had partially blown up forward. By this time the large frigate, which, from having fallen a little to leeward, had not been able to assist her consort, had again got pretty close up, and the action between us soon recommenced; still so obstinate was the resistance of the Turks, that it was not till a quarter past one we rendered her a motionless wreck. As they now would neither answer our fire, I conceived it most prudent, knowing the character of the people, to wait for day-

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light to send on board her. At day-light, observing her colours upon the stump of the mizen-mast, we poured a broadside into her stern, when she struck, and I had the pleasure to take possession of the Badere Zaffer, a very fine frigate of the largest dimensions, carrying 52 long brass guns, 24-pounders, on the main-deck, except two, which are forty-two pounders, and twelve-pounders on the quarter-deck and forecastle. She had a complement of five hundred men, and was commanded by Captain Scanderli Kichne Alli, who, I am informed, was only prevented by his own people from blowing her up. Her loss in killed and wounded is prodigious. One hundred and sixty-five killed, and one hundred and ninety-five wounded; ours comparatively small. Five killed and ten wounded. Our mizen-mast fell soon after the action, which is the greatest injury we have sustained. The other ship was named the Abs Fezan, carrying 24 thirteen-pounders and two mortars, commanded by Captain Daragardi Alli, with a complement of 230 men. I understand they took most of the men out of the galley before the action, and sent her away. Having now, my Lord, given you the details of this affair, there only remains the pleasant office of recommending to you the Officers and ship's company, who, during a tedious night action, where much depended upon working the sails as well as the guns, behaved in a manner to command my utmost gratitude.

The disparity of force, with the loss in the enemy's ships, will prove the greatness of their exertions, to which I shall add, that 30 men were absent from the ship. Mr. Downie, the First Lieutenant, is an officer of merit, ability, and experience; and I beg strongly to recommend him to your Lordship's protection for promotion. Mr. Lester, Master's-mate, who has passed, is also very deserving of promotion. Thomas Hully, Gunner's-mate, and an excellent man, acted as gunner; and, from his conduct, is very deserving of such a situation. I am now proceeding with the prize for any port I can get first into amongst the islands, as it is with difficulty we can keep her above water.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN STEWART.

The Right Hon. Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief, &c.

His Majesty's ship Porcupine, at Sea, July 14, 1808.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the morning of the 9th instant, being off Mount Circello, on the coast of Romania, I observed two French gun-boats, with a merchant vessel under convoy, going alongshore to the westward. As the ship was becalmed, I sent Lieutenant Price with the boats in pursuit of them: after a row of eight hours, in a hot sun, he drove the latter on shore, and forced the gun-boats to take shelter under the batteries of Port Dango. At this time, seeing three very suspicious vessels coming down with a fresh breeze from the westward, I was obliged to recal him; but before we could cut them off, they also got into the same harbour. Next morning I observed that one of them, a large polacre ship, lay further out than the others, and having reconnoitred, thought it possible to take her: I was the more induced to try it, from a wish to give a check to the trade along this coast, which they think, from their numerous batteries, they can carry on without molestation. As soon as it was dark the boats went in, under the command of Lieut. Price, and, from under the heaviest fire I ever saw, brought her out. She carries eight long six-pounder guns, and had on board between twenty and thirty men, from Hieres Bay, bound to Naples with salt. When I consider that this vessel was moored to a beach, lined with French soldiers, within pistol shot of two batteries and a tower, and of three gun-boats, carrying each a 24 pounder, and 30 men; that from the baffling winds she was an hour and 20 minutes before she got out of range of grape, and that the enemy were at first perfectly prepared for the attack, I cannot find words to express my admiration at the intrepid conduct of all officers, seamen, and marines employed in it. I am sure that the services of Lieutenant Price, he having been more than 30 times in action with the boats of this ship since October last, and his sufferings on this occasion, being severely wounded on the head and right leg, will be a sufficient excuse for my requesting, in the strongest terms, that your Lordship will recommend this gallant officer to the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty. Inclosed are the names of the officers employed in the boats, and a list of the wounded, all of whom, I am happy to say, are likely to do well; fortunately we had none killed. I am, &c.

HENRY DUNCAN, *Captain.*

To the Right Hon. Lord Collingwood, Vice-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief.

Names of the Officers employed in the boats of his Majesty's ship Porcupine, on the night of the 10th of July, 1808.

George Price, first lieutenant; Francis Smith, (2) second lieutenant; James Renwick, lieutenant of the royal marines; Messrs. Barry, Featherstone, Wilkes, Adams, and Butler, midshipmen; Mr. Anderson, captain's clerk.

List of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines wounded in the boats of his Majesty's ship Porcupine, on the night of the 10th of July.

Lieutenant George Price, severely; John O'Brien Butler, midshipman, severely; John Campbell, second master's mate, ditto; James Lewis, able, ditto; Joseph Germain, ordinary, ditto; Edward Edwards, able, slightly; James Rogers, private of marines, severely; W. Mitchell, private of marines, slightly.

(Signed) HENRY DUNCAN.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Walker and Hey, Halifax, cotton-merchants.—Dickinson and Furnass, Whitehaven, curriers.—Weaver and Jackson, St. Swithin's-lane, merchants.—Smith and Walton, Manchester, grocers.—Nunn, Cook, and Nunn, Cheapside, warehousemen.—Pinder, Aston, and Pinder, Sheffield, steel ornament-manufacturers.—Smith, Smith, and Griffith, Blackman-street, upholsterers.—Gratton and Rayson, Leeds, druggists.—Webster and Atherton, Wigan, Smiths.—Scott, Saint, and Saint, Norwich, shawl-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

Jos. Oxbaldiston and Richard Jones, Manchester, cotton and twist dealers, Nov. 4, 22, and Dec. 6, at three. Attornies, Mr. Edge, Manchester; and Mr. Edge, Inner Temple, London.

Ann Maria Robinson, Kingston-upon-Hull, milliner, Nov. 4, 5, and Dec. 6, at eleven. Attornies, Mr. Kersey, Bishopsgate-Within, London; and Mr. Lloyd, Hull.

D. C. Roose, Cornbrooke, brewer, Nov. 4, 11, and Dec. 6, at one. Attornies, Messrs. J. and R. Willis, Warnford-court, London; and Messrs. Heslop and Barrow, Manchester.

Wm. Medhurst, of Ross, innholder, Nov. 3, 11, Dec. 6, at one. Attornies, Mr. Williams, Red Lion-square, London; and Mr. Hooper, Ross.

Abraham Saunders, Tottenham-street, horse-dealer, Nov. 5, 8, and Dec. 6, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Smith, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.

Wm. Fly and John Fly, Croydon, bricklayers, Nov. 5, 12, and Dec. 6, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Kirkman, Cloak-lane.

Thomas Goss, Hackney Road, apothecary, Nov. 5, 12, and Dec. 6, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Keys, Somerset-street, Aldgate.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 15. J. Saxton and G. Chapman, Chesterfield, Derby, hosiers, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Chesterfield.

Nov. 19. J. Dove, Newmarket, grocer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 15. T. Fawcett, Old Change, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 19. W. Dartnell, George-yard, Lombard-street, stationer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 18. T. I. Watkis, Salford, Lancaster, cotton-merchant, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Manchester.

Nov. 16. M. Macklin, Southampton, silversmith, at one, at the Dolphin's Inn, Southampton.

Nov. 19. T. Fisher, Ramsgate, grocer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 29. S. Allen, Cardiff, Glamorgan, fellmonger, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 17. W. Henderson, Paternoster-row, draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 3. G. Herron, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, fellmonger, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 19. F. Pinney, Princes-street, Leicester-square, carpenter, at twelve, at Guildhall.

[The Gazette contains a letter from Captain Heppenstall of the Kingfisher sloop of war, giving an account of his having captured L'Hercule, French letter of marque, with a cargo of cotton, and armed with twelve guns and 57 men. A letter from Captain Rosenhagen, of his Majesty's ship the Volage, states his having captured the French brig of war Requin, of 16 guns and 108 men: there are also letters from Captains Baugh and Dix, of his Majesty's sloops Clio and Cygnet, giving the particulars of the capture of two Danish sloops.]

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Nov. 8. A. M'Lachlan and J. Galt, Great St. Helen's, factors, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. W. Wright, Queenhithe, provision-merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 23. J. Hopkinson, I. Bower, W. Vickers, J. Richardson, J. Birley, and A. C. Harker, Sheffield, saw and edge-tool-manufacturers, at ten, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield.

Nov. 15. J. Bottomley, Leeds, timber-merchant, at eleven, at the Buff and Mouth Inn, Leeds.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 26th of October, 1808, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, it is this day ordered by his Majesty in Council, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the first day of November next, be further prorogued to Thursday, the eighth day of December next.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 27, 1808.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having ordered his Majesty's ship Proselyte to be stationed off the Island of Anholt, to carry a floating light for the safety of the convoys passing or repassing, and the said ship being directed to take her bearings as follows, viz. the Lighthouse on the Island to be brought to bear N. W. by N. by compass, in 16 or 17 fathoms water, the outer end of the Knolus or Anholt Reef will then bear N. E. by E. by compass, distant five miles; notice thereof is hereby given, for the information of the Masters and Pilots of his Majesty's ships, and for the benefit of navigation in general.

W. W. Pole.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Forbes and Stewart, Little Queen-street, wholesale jewellers. Wilks, Lawrence, Grafton, Jabet, and Mole, Birmingham, proprietors of the Birmingham Commercial Herald. Thomas and Co. Bristol, wine and brandy merchants. Harvey and Wood, purserymen, Kent Road. Newell and Haycocks, Oswestry, Salop, millers. Lord and Buchanan, Manchester, dealers. Hustler and Co. Yeadon, Leeds, and Wilson, Philadelphia, North America, cloth-manufacturers. Irving, Leonard, and Frederic, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, milliners. Barker and Webster, Richmond, Yorkshire, linen-drapers. Cowell and Co. Maid-lane, Southwark, brewers. Bagshaw and Meir, Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

Roger Williams, Bedwelty, Monmouth, shopkeeper, to surrender Nov. 11, 12, at eleven, and Dec. 10, at twelve, at the Greyhound Inn, Abergavenny. Attornies, Messrs. Gabb and Son, Abergavenny; and Mr. Gregory, Clement's Inn.

Samuel Rhodes, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, grocer, Nov. 23, 29, at twelve, and Dec. 10, at ten, at the Red Lion Inn, Newport, Shropshire. Attornies, Mr. Morris, Newport; and Messrs. Benbow and Hope, Lincoln's Inn.

John Drew, Dursley, Gloucestershire, innkeeper, Nov. 7, a-four, 8, and Dec. 10, at eleven, at the Old Bell Inn, Dursley. Attornies, Mr. Hoxsome, Dursley; and Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn.

John Jones, Llangollen, Denbighshire, shopkeeper, Nov. 2, 17, and Dec. 10, at eleven, at the Cross Keys Inn, Oswestry, Shropshire. Attornies, Mr. Plowden, Brunswick-square, London; and Mr. Edmunds, Oswestry.

George Forster, Easter Dukesfield, Northumberland, miller, Nov. 16, 17, and Dec. 10, at eleven, at the Crown and Thistle Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attornies, Mr. Watson, Temple, London; and Mr. Hunter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

William Piddock Roper, London and the Cape of Good Hope, merchant, Nov. 1, at ten, 8, and Dec. 10, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 24. Thomas Lloyd Aswel, Shrewsbury, money-scrivener, at one, at the Castle Inn, Shrewsbury.

Nov. 28. Charles Parr, Liverpool, currier, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

Dec. 6. William Brown and John Yoxen, Jermyn-street, shoe-makers, at ten, at Guildhall.

Feb. 16. John Johnson, Holborn-hill, linen-draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 19. George Edward Sargeant, Portsea, Hants, slop seller, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 19. Charles Grellett and Samuel Winter, Lawrence Poultney lane, merchants, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 29. James Denison, William Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday-street, warehouseman, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 30. John Lawrence, Stainground, Huntingdon, tanner, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 19. William Smith, Lambeth, corn-chandler, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 19. Simon Ffield, Plymouth-Dock, wine-merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 22. John Marlar, Robert Boyd, and Edward Stewart, Ironmonger-lane, merchants, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Nov. 22. James Epworth, Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Spalding.

Nov. 26. James Copping, Chevington, Suffolk, yarn-maker, at twelve, at the Angel Inn, Bury Saint Edmund's.

Dec. 6. William Winter and Thomas Farren Hay, Long-acre, lacemen, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. James Hudson, Watling-street, merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Nov. 19. George Hill, Tottenham-court-road, cabinet-maker, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 19. William Kelland, Exeter, currier, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Exeter.

Nov. 29. Henry Risleben, Birmingham, tailor, at twelve, at the Seven Stars, Birmingham.

Nov. 19. Samuel Dyke, Bartholomew-close, tea-dealer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 19. John Flack, London-road, St. George's-fields, coach-smith, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 22. James Wheeler, Abingdon, Berkshire, grocer, at three, at the Crown and Thistle Inn, Abingdon.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 19.

Timothy Surr, Charing-cross, wine-merchant.—T. Troughton, Liverpool, stationer.—Robert Payne, Raine, Essex, shopkeeper.—William Gore, Aldgate, warehouseman.—Charles Delahoyde, Esher, Surrey, distiller.—Samuel Jacob, Portsea, slopseller.—William Harrison, Berwick-street, currier.

An admiral Portrait of the Right Hon. R. B. SHERIDAN, M. P. from an original Miniature, exquisitely engraved by Scriven—A correct whole length Portrait of Mr. ELLISTON, as Duke Aranza, in the Honey Moon, from a painting by De Wilde, and engraved by Scriven—The Monument erected by Parliament, in Westminster Abbey, to the Memory of Captain MONTAGUE, who fell on the 1st of June, 1794, and which cost the extraordinary sum of 3,500 Guineas, designed by Flaxman, and engraved by Mitan. This being the first plate of a new Series, to be entitled BRITISH REMAINS, the Public attention is particularly directed to the Twenty-eighth Number of

LE BEAU MONDE;

OR,

LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE;

Which will be published, price 2s. 6d. on TUESDAY Next.

Three superb Engravings, and 64 royal-octavo pages of original and lively Literature, on the most interesting subjects, form the attractive features of the current Number of the above Work.

The Proprietors flatter themselves that the ensuing Number will present such evident marks of originality, elegance, and superiority, that it will meet with that additional patronage its rising reputation and superior attractions as an elegant and literary work entitle it to receive. The departments they would wish particularly to recommend, are, the complete and impartial Life of that celebrated Statesman and Scholar R. B. SHERIDAN, M. P.—The Original Communications—The Review of Literature, and the Critical Opinions—The Fine Arts—Poetry—The Theatres—Retrospect of Politics, &c. &c. To which is added, a Biography and Criticism of Mr. ELLISTON, of Drury-Lane Theatre.

Published by and for Bell and De Camp, 11, Catherine-street, Strand, London.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Essex, in the Shire-hall at Chelmsford, on Friday last, excited the warmest degree of interest and participation in the minds of the public. The purpose, for which they were convened, was so truly momentous, that we fondly anticipated a result very different from that which has taken place. The individuals, who were most vociferous and indecent in their cries for adjournment, have, unfortunately, not reflected enough on the consequences of the precedent they have given. We expected dignity and dispassionate conduct on so serious a business; and did not believe that any person would employ oblique insinuations, or irrelevant remarks, to distract the attention of the assembly from the main point in agitation. The conduct of those, who voted for an inquiry, was moderate, dignified, and always relative to the question; it is to be lamented, that the persons who voted on the other side, were not influenced by the example. The strong indignation, which the first intelligence of the Armistice and Convention of Cintra produced, had subsided; and the public, in conformity with maxims of British justice, demanded an impartial and immediate inquiry into a transaction, which they consider as disgraceful to the national honour, and highly injurious to the interests of our allies. On no one occasion, for the last fifty years, have the people manifested more moderation, we were almost tempted to say, unwarrantable lenity, than they have on the present. They were sensible that their character was strongly implicated by the ignominious business; and they were willing to give every credit to government for its *sincere* desire to institute an immediate investigation. Labouring under this conviction, they thought it expedient and loyal to give weight to the determination of Ministers by seconding it with their petitions to the throne. A vague rumour had gone abroad, that a powerful family had influence enough to counteract the honest exertions of some Members of the Cabinet, whose talents, independence, and integrity, justified the opinion, that they were favourable to an Inquiry; and the Cities of London and Westminster immediately came forward in support of these honest Servants of the Crown. The Answer returned to the Petition of the former, so far from invalidating this report, was considered as an undeniable proof of this undue influence; and the Public felt a stronger desire to *interpose* between the Royal ear and the troublesome cries of an obnoxious and interested Party. Such we believe, were the impressions under which the several Meetings were convened; and not, as was very insidiously, very imprudently, and in a manner very insulting to the acknowledged generosity of the British Nation, to promote the designs of Faction, or to supersede the usual forms of Justice. In order to give a direct contradiction to so unjustifiable an assertion, the Freeholders of Essex were invited to assemble, and an uncommon degree of interest was attached to a Meeting, where, from the maritime situation of the county, a number of Naval and Military Officers were expected to attend. It was a kind of National Synod, where representatives from the Army, the Navy, and People were assembled to give their opinion on a subject which was equally disgraceful to all. However, serious and impressive as these motives have been, a majority of that very Meeting, with a perfect disregard for the feelings of the Country, and the opinion of Europe and Posterity, have felt no repugnance to vote an adjournment, on a question the most momentous, the most comprehensive, that was ever submitted to discussion. It was a question of right they had to decide on, as well as to express their strong sense of disapprobation of a transaction, which their KING himself had told them was disgraceful and unexpected; and we had the mortification to see one member, who was repeatedly called to order for incorrect statements, and travelling out of the record, come forward with an assurance we did not expect from him, or any other man in this country, to defend the necessity, and even prove the advantage of this very Armistice and Convention, which have occasioned so much regret, disappointment, and shame, to the people of the United Kingdom. We are very much mistaken in the sentiments of our SOVEREIGN, if the efforts of this Mr. BRAGGTON to defend a measure so detrimental to the character of the Nation and Government, will be received with any other feeling than contempt and disapprobation. He is egregiously deceived if he thinks that his zeal in a cause so repulsive to the Royal mind, as insulting to the popular feeling, shall be requited in any other manner. We abandon him and his colleagues to the honourable task of defending a transaction which, even the individuals who signed it consider so ignominious, that they probably would, with the sacrifice of their very lives, clear their character, if possible, from any share in the abominable disgrace.

To point out their conduct in the clearest light it is only necessary to contrast it with the spirited resolutions adopted, on Thursday last, by the Common Council of London. That day was an honourable one for that respectable Corporation; and, if we except a certain SAMUEL DIXON, and an Alderman BIRCH, who, we recollect, came boldly forward as advocates for inquiry on a former day, there was an unanimity of opinion evinced, and a spirit displayed, which we thought interred in the tombs of BECKFORD, CROSBY, and WILKES. The contemptible minority of two, we alluded to, thought, on a former occasion, that their votes in favour of investigation should be acceptable to their patrons; but as soon as they began to discover contrary sentiments in that quarter, they were eager, by their obsequiousness and servility, to prove that their conduct, in the first stage of the business, was not an insolent affectation of independence; but proceeded from their conviction, that it might have been conformable to the wishes of their superiors. They made poor people, a most egregious blunder; and we are very much deceived in one, if he would not give the tip of his little finger, that he had been more discreet and circumspect. His waywardness has done him an injury which years of submissiveness and want of principle shall not be able to obliterate.

We received, yesterday afternoon, Spanish Papers to the 22d inst. which communicate the highly-pleasing intelligence of the re-occupation of Bilboa by the Spanish Army under the command of General BLAKE. This interesting event took place on the 13th inst. The whole of the French army, amounting, it is said, to no more than 43,000

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men, have made a retrograde movement towards their own frontiers. These Papers also state the return of the Messenger who was dispatched to the Central Junta. He brought back an answer authorising the landing of the troops under Sir DAVID BAIRD. The disembarkation was to take place the following day.

The Semiramis also arrived on the 20th at Corunna, having on board Mr. FREER, our Ambassador to the Supreme Central Junta, and the Marquis de la ROMANA. They were received with extraordinary marks of honour; and, as soon as they landed, the mules were taken from their carriage, which was drawn by the people, amidst the loudest acclamations, to the Government House. A general illumination took place, the same evening, on the occasion. The Semiramis had a million of dollars on board for the use of the Spanish army. Letters were also received at Corunna from Lisbon, which mention the embarkation of 14,000 British, and 4000 Spanish troops, for Catalonia. Sir JOHN MOORE commenced his march on the 5th for Spain.

We have so often eulogised the Spaniards, and recommended their cause, that it would be perfectly superfluous to make any more professions of the lively participation we take in every thing that has the most remote tendency to advance their interests, or contribute to their success. We never entertained the slightest doubt of their ultimately succeeding in chacing beyond their frontiers, the *base rabble*, as they themselves energetically call the enemy. However high our opinion of their character and exertions has been, we acknowledge they have far surpassed the sanguine expectations we entertained in their favour. They have been always an honorable and a brave people; they are now become a very great one. How much we admire their patience under privations and the most harassing duties of war! How much circumspection do they combine with the most enterprising activity. Their Statsemen, their soldiers, their clergy, and their private citizens display unrivalled marks of disinterested attachment to their country, and captive monarch. What are now become of the tyrant's vaunted legions, who, like the Romans, are expected to triumph, in a single campaign on the Ebro, the Vistula, and the Euphrates. They are brow-beaten, the miserable slaves of the most unprincipled and capricious tyrant. Such wretches, driven from their homes with the scorpion whip of despotism, to subjugate a community of irritated freemen in arms! what a curious and instructive example does Bonaparte at present receive with insolent fastidiousness, the homage of vassal Monarchs and of fifty Princes, whilst his remorseless and perfidious heart is agitated to frenzy by the disastrous accounts he receives from the Pyrenees. Should NEY be pursued as far as the Garonne by the United British and Spanish Armies; and if he were to receive the fulminating intelligence in the midst of this brilliant *cortège*, how we should like to see the impression it would make on the face of the insolent Upstart. The degraded Princes who obsequiously crouch before his throne, how they must sink with shame and confusion, when they compare their infamy and humiliation with the glory and independence of the Spaniards. Miserable wretches! in order to preserve their cooks, their mistresses, their harlequins, their Italian singers, their flatterers, and their pimps, they submit to a drudgery and debasement, to which the most pinching poverty, or all the horrors of the most loathsome dungeon would be trifling in the opinion of some of their predecessors. Should PETER the GREAT be suddenly restored to life, and hear that one of his immediate descendants had quitted his throne and kingdom to do homage to a Corsican, he would wish the earth might re-open and swallow him up, in order not to witness this monstrous humiliation: All the effects of his creative genius, and of CATHARINE's comprehensive policy are frustrated by this weak, unthinking Monarch. The pillage and marauding warfare of his Cossacks and Tartars in Finland, and his attempts to rob his gallant brother-in-law of that province, are a poor compensation to his dishonored subjects, for the disgraceful part he acts at present. He has done every thing in his power to gratify the animosity and rancour of BONAPARTE against the KING of SWEDEN; but the day of retribution shall come, when he will have cause to bewail his own infatuation, and the perfidious councils of the traitor ROMANZOW. The discontent of the Russian Nobles has hurled more powerful Sovereigns than ALEXANDER from their thrones. Sincerely do we regret the dishonorable and impolitic part he is playing. The Philanthropist and Philosopher entertained such sanguine expectations from the first years of his reign; and he has sacrificed his honor, the love of his subjects, the aggrandisement of Russia, and the veneration of mankind, to the approbation of a murderer.

The campaign in Finland has terminated in an indefinite Armistice. The Swedes have gained immortal honor in the exertions they made to recover that province from the Russians; but the latter poured such strong reinforcements into the country, that Field-Marshal KLINGSPOR was reduced to the reluctant necessity of concluding a cessation of hostilities, in order to save a part of the army, which was in danger of being cut off by the enemy. This gallant veteran evinced some time ago a wish to retire; but as soon as this reverse occurred to his country, he wrote to his Sovereign, and said, that as he shared the triumphs of the Swedish army he would not abandon it in its misfortunes. It is difficult to decide whether this armistice will lead to a peace between the two powers. Every thing relative to the attainment of so desirable an object, depends on the impressions Alexander receives at Erfurth. If he return dissatisfied, the first consequence of his discontent will be the restitution of Finland; but if the tyrant continues to exercise over his mind the fatal influence he acquired during the conferences at Tilsit, there is no doubt but he will prosecute with renewed vigour, a war he undertook for no other object than to gratify the hatred of Bonaparte.

Our Cabinet has finally determined upon the Answer which they ought to give to the Proposition received from the Emperor of Russia, and from Bonaparte; and yesterday morning Mr. Shaw, one of the King's Messengers, left London, with the *ultimatum* of the British Government, he will sail in a flag of truce, to Boulogne, and proceed to Erfurth with his dispatches.

The Court inspected the Mealweighers' Books, and ordered the price of bread to be raised one [illegible] or 3d. in the peck loaf, to commence this day. The quartern loaf of wheaten is to be sold for [illegible] household 1s. 1½d.

On Wednesday the Sessions commenced at [illegible] ley; no trial of public interest occurred during the [illegible]

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THE COURT.

Yesterday, about twelve o'clock his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor, where he was received by the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Sussex. At two o'clock his Majesty held a private levee, when the following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:

Lieutenant-General Thornton, on his promotion to the 2d Major of the First Regiment of Guards.

Hugh Elliott, Esq. upon his being appointed Captain-General and Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Brigadier-General Nightingale, upon his return from Portugal, and leave of absence.

Admiral Tyler, who brought the Russian Fleet to England, by Earl Camden, upon his promotion and return from Lisbon.

The Marquis of Douglas, upon his return from St. Petersburgh.

His Excellency Le Chevalier de Brinckmoney, the Swedish Ambassador, by Mr. Canning. After which, his Excellency had a private audience of his Majesty, and delivered his credentials. He was most graciously received.

Le Chevalier D'Adlerberg, the late Swedish Ambassador, took leave of his Majesty, previous to his leaving England.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, and gave audiences to the Duke of Portland, the Cabinet Ministers present, the Marquis of Douglas, and Mr. Ryder, the Judge Advocate, who laid before his Majesty the proceedings of some Courts Martial.

About seven o'clock his Majesty set off on his return to Windsor.

COMMON COUNCIL.

THE CONVENTION.

The Common Council of London assembled on Thursday, to receive the Answer to their Address, on the subject of the Convention which terminated the Campaign in Portugal. The Recorder having read the Answer,

Mr. Waithman rose and addressed the Court—He could, he said, not allow this Answer to pass without some observations, stating it at the same time to be his intention to propose such a Resolution founded upon it as the nature of the case appeared to demand. He conceived the Corporation of London had a right to approach the Throne with petitions and remonstrances, even although his Majesty might have expressed an intention of adopting such proceedings as they might recommend. It was proper that the King should be acquainted with the state of public opinion on all occasions, whether for or against the measures of his Ministers, and it was the duty, as well as the privilege of the subject to give that information to the Crown. It was the mode established by the Constitution, for conveying the truth to the ear of the Sovereign, in spite of the machinations of those around him who might wish to keep him in darkness. This was not a right conceded by the Crown as a favour; but one required and demanded at the Revolution as essential to our civil liberties, and to be exercised without obstruction or censure. *(Hear! Hear!)* It appeared from the Records of the Court, that they had often gone up with petitions and remonstrances to the Throne, drawn up in a style and spirit much less humble than their late Address, and yet the answers had not been of so repulsive a description. But the degrading reply which they had just heard read, they had drawn upon themselves; and if it had been merely a severe lecture upon their past conduct, he owned he would not have been sorry. During the last twenty years, a period distinguished for the most momentous occurrences that ever called for the interposition of any body of men, the Court of Common Council had scarcely ever exercised its right of petitioning or remonstrating, except some years ago on the high price of provisions, when they petitioned for convening the Parliament. But during all that time they not only did not omit, but eagerly sought for occasions of congratulation. They were ever forward to shew their zeal for prerogative and the rights of the Crown; but no anxiety appeared to guard the privileges of the other branches of the Constitution. Occasion was taken in the Answer, to remind the Corporation, "that it was inconsistent with the principles of British justice, to pronounce judgment without previous investigation." How it was possible to construe the Address, so as to imagine that it had pronounced judgment previous to investigation, he did not know. It called for inquiry certainly—it called for punishment on the guilty, without pretending to point out where the guilt rested. That was the matter to be investigated; and if no guilt was found, then of course there could be no punishment. When our arms by land were attended with such constant disasters, and these sometimes following victories, it was time to exercise our constitutional privileges of petitioning for inquiries with vigour and perseverance. But it was said, "that recent circumstances might have convinced us that his Majesty was at all times ready to institute inquiries, on occasions in which the character of the country, or the honour of his arms were concerned;" and that the interposition of the City of London was unnecessary." He supposed the allusion must be to General Whitelocke and Sir H. Popham. But yet it was perfectly well known, that though the greatest attention and ingenuity had been shewn in squeezing money out of the pockets of the people, it was found almost impossible to prevent the embezzling of their property, or to get the offenders brought to justice. The strongest attempts had been made to prevent the bringing of Lord Melville to trial—and the business of Alexander Davidson had not as yet been publicly investigated. He had been told that Ministers would institute an inquiry into the business at the Helder, but no investigation had taken place—and would they be more earnest to institute an inquiry into the causes of the Convention which they had announced as a victory, than into the business of the Helder, which had been allowed to be a great calamity? *(Hear! Hear!)* The situation of the army in Holland had been, according to the account of Officers who were there, the most horrid that could well be imagined—men perishing in the snow, amidst plains where they could have no shelter, with other circumstances almost too shocking to describe—yet no investigation had taken place into the causes of the evacuation of Holland. What need he mention the case of Quiberon, where arms for 28,000 had been delivered by us, and afterwards turned against ourselves? What need he mention the affair at Ferrol, where the inhabitants were seen coming out humbly with the keys by 18,000 men who had landed, as if to take a survey, but where, the keys being taken for guns, the whole army was hastily embarked? No inquiry had been instituted into these disastrous events. Expensive expeditions were every now and then proposed, trusting to chance for an object; and were the people who bore the expence to be obstructed and reproved for calling for investigation as to the mismanagement of these expeditions? Many other cases might be mentioned, if it were necessary. As to General Whitelocke, it was not to this day known who had procured his appointment. All that was known was, that he had been appointed under one Administration, and brought to trial by another. Sir H. Popham had been appointed by one, brought to trial by another, and after being reprimanded by a Court-Martial, was again taken into favour by a third. Lord Melville, to be sure, had been acquitted—very properly, no doubt—he could not now contest that—but, notwithstanding the very considerable minority against him, and the Resolution on the Journals of the House of Commons, he was taken into favour at Court, and had a considerable share in advising the measures of the present Administration. If the same system were pursued in our army as in our navy, the same consequences would follow. The men were the same; the difference was only in the way of managing them. Sensible of the importance of promoting inquiries by every possible means, he could not but think the answer to the Petition of the City of London very ill-judged, to say the least of it. He would move, therefore, that it be entered on the Journals, with the following resolutions expressive of the opinion entertained of it by the Representatives of the City of London in the Common Council.

RESOLVED,

That his Majesty's Answer be entered on the Journals. That at the same time this Court cannot forbear declaring it as their opinion, that the Address and Petition presented to his Majesty by this Court on Wednesday the 12th instant, was conceived in the most dutiful and respectful terms; that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition, and that this right ought at all times to be freely exercised in all matters of public grievance, without obstruction or reproof.

That they are, therefore, at a loss to know by what construction of their said Petition, however strained or perverted, his Majesty's Advisers could attribute to them any intention of desire "to pronounce judgment, without previous investigation."

That they are equally at a loss to know why his Majesty's Advisers should have deemed it necessary to remind them, "That it was inconsistent with the principles of British Justice," unless to throw an unmerited odium on this Corporation, and raise a barrier between them and the Crown,

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on all occasions where their object is free and constitutional inquiry.

That had this Court refrained from expressing to his Majesty their feelings at the humiliating termination of the campaign in Portugal, they must have ceased to feel—to think—to act as Britons, and have shewn themselves unsusceptible of that patriotism so essentially necessary for the preservation of their liberties—the maintenance of their national honour—and the independence and security of his Majesty's Crown and Dominions.

They cannot, therefore, sufficiently express their concern, that they should, by any suggestions, have met with obstruction and reprehension in the exercise of this undoubted and invaluable right.

That they particularly regret that his Majesty should have been advised to express a hope "that recent occurrences would have convinced them that his Majesty is at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the country, or the honour of his Majesty's arms is concerned; and that the interposition of the City of London could not be necessary for inducing his Majesty to direct due inquiry into a transaction, which had disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation."

Because it appears, that during the eventful period of the last 15 years, various enterprizes and expeditions have been undertaken, "in which the character of the country, and the honour of his Majesty's arms, were concerned," which have grievously failed, and "disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation," and into which, "due inquiry" has not been made. That in one of the recent occurrences to which his Majesty's Answer refers, it is not known even at the present moment by whose advice the Commander in Chief was appointed, or on what account such Commander was selected.

That during all these calamitous events, and wasteful profusion of blood and treasure, the public burthens have been patiently borne, and his Majesty has not been called upon by "the interposition of the City of London" (if their humble supplication must be so termed) to institute inquiries into these failures; although it appears to them that such "interposition" might have been highly necessary and beneficial to the country, and, by promoting "due inquiry," precluded the necessity of their late application.

That during these unhappy reverses, and while his Majesty's subjects submitted to so many privations, the most shameful and scandalous abuses and peculations have prevailed, into which due inquiry has not been made so as to bring to justice such great public delinquents.

That whoever advised his Majesty to put so unfavourable and unwarrantable a construction on their late Petition, has abused the confidence of his Sovereign, and is equally an enemy to his Majesty's and the just rights of his People.

That they do not attribute guilt to any one, much less do they pronounce judgment without previous investigation. They ask for investigation, prompt and rigid investigation, and the punishment of guilt wherever it may be found.

Mr. S. Dixon insisted that the Answer ought to be entered separately, and asked the Recorder, whether this was not the usual practice? The Recorder replied, that it was the practice to propose the Motion for entering the Answer separately first; and if any thing was intended to be added, to move it as an Amendment.—Mr. Waithman observed, that he would contend against all the Lawyers in Westminster Hall, that the Court might do as it pleased, as there was no standing order on the point. This was at any rate an extraordinary occasion, and required an extraordinary proceeding.

Mr. Quin said, the answer was to be regarded as that of the Ministers, since, constitutionally speaking, the King could do no wrong. It was then the answer of the Ministers, and he believed it might be considered as the answer of the Noble Lord, by whom it was delivered. What strange crime did the Noble Lord suppose the City to have committed by this interposition? Other places, however, in spite of his intended check, had chosen to partake in the guilt. Winchester had interposed—so had Westminster, Berkshire, &c. In 1621 the Parliament remonstrated with James the First, who had come from Scotland replete with despotic notions, about the system of policy which he pursued. The reply was, "that the Parliament ought not to *interpose* in any prerogative matter, except the King was pleased to desire it." This prerogative extended to all points of the King's public duty. Such was the notion of the right of interposition under the Stuarts; and the Noble Lord who delivered the answer appeared to have taken his ideas on the subject from this source. The City of London, therefore, ought not to interpose unless his Majesty was pleased to desire it! But it ought to be recollected, that these despotic principles drove the Stuarts from the throne. Had Magna Charta—had the Bill of Rights, and the other great documents securing our liberties, been forgotten? Had the Noble Lord looked at the first of William, where the right to petition was recognised? In the reigns of Henry and Elizabeth, even while the Constitution was floating between life and death, the answers were less insulting than that now read. Even Charles the First had treated the Remonstrance of the City of London with more respect. To keep the truth from the ear of the Sovereign was the surest way to bring a Government into contempt. This had lately been exemplified in the case of Spain. We ought to learn wisdom from experience. The Ministers received flattery with smiles, but turned up their noses at the truth. It became the Court, however, to have a due sense of its own dignity, and to act as became the Representatives of the City of London; not with a view of pleasing any Ministers, but with a single eye to the common weal. This he hoped it would do on the present occasion. The whole of the Motion of his worthy Friend had his hearty concurrence.

Mr. S. Dixon opposed the Resolution. A great deal had been said of the dignity of this Court; but was not the dignity of the Sovereign also to be consulted? This Court had exercised its right in petitioning, and his Majesty had also exercised his right in the answer which he had thought proper to give. He should move, therefore, by way of amendment, that the rest of the Resolution after the words "inserted on the Journals," be left out.

The Recorder here again read the original and amended Resolutions, in doing so, he by a *lapsus* described his Majesty's Answer as "*grievous*" instead of "*gracious*," and thereby occasioned considerable laughter in the Court.

Mr. Alderman Birch wished the Court to consider the subject fully and deliberately, and not come to any hasty or intemperate resolution, which the case would not warrant. He knew as well as any Member of the Court, that his Majesty's subjects had an undoubted right to address their Sovereign upon any subject, and at any time they might desire; but he also knew, that it was the Sovereign's undoubted prerogative to give whatever answer he might please. That was a doctrine sufficiently understood, and if it were not admitted, would be highly prejudicial to the country. He knew of cases having occurred, and he thought such might occur again, where the Citizens of London had presented addresses full of insult and abuse; and if his Majesty should not be at liberty to make a discretionary answer, the most important branch of the Constitution would virtually become annihilated. In his opinion, the answer made to the address could be viewed in no other light than as emanating from the Sovereign personally; and their censuring it would not tend to discredit Administration but his Majesty.

Mr. Deputy Goodbehere said he considered the answer of his Majesty to the City Address, as being highly injudicious, improper, and dangerous. When one and all ought to be united with one heart and one hand, as an independent nation, the City of London had been loaded with insult and degradation.

Mr. Alderman Combe did not question the right of his Majesty to return what answer he chose to such addresses as that Court, or any other Body, or number of individuals, might present to him. All he contended for was, the right of that Court to state the sensation which they felt on receiving an answer, such as the present to any Address which they might have presented to his Majesty. The Address to which the answer in question had been returned, was not to be treated as if it had been the Address of a Faction, or of a short majority. It was the unanimous Address of that Court, breathing a sentiment unanimously adopted throughout the country. The affront thrown on the Court, therefore, in the answer which had been made to it, was uncalled for and unnecessary.

Mr. Waithman contended, that it was a fundamental principle in the British Constitution, "that the King can do no wrong," the Ministers must, and always did, take the responsibility of all the Sovereign's public acts upon themselves. He said, that the Gentleman opposite (Mr. Dixon) was generally cautious not to get beyond his depth, and that on subjects wherein he was incompetent to advance reason, he never condescended to attempt it. The worthy Alderman (Birch) had that day appeared in a new character, by attempting to reply; but he trusted that, as it was his first attempt, and from the manner in which he had managed it, so it would be the last. Few men, he said, had the assurance to maintain, that the King was his own Minister; and if the principle were now admitted, the liberties of England are extinct. Such was the doctrine that ruined the monarchy of Spain. He was anxious that a question

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of so much vital importance should not be treated with levity, but considered seriously and deliberately. The country was woefully destitute of the superior talents which ought to rule the state in its unprecedented circumstances. On former occasions, Ministers used to drug the people into wild and extravagant projects by every artifice; but the Spanish cause had excited the national feeling unashnoosly, and the people dragged Ministers to perform their duty. He concluded with hoping, that the motions he had the honour of making would be acceded to unanimously.

The question was put, and the original motion carried by a great majority.

Mr. Waithman then rose, and said, that the Court ought to proceed much further than they had done, and to examine the foundation of the disasters which had lately befallen the country. He proposed to address the Sovereign on the subject of military appointments, and to pray for the speedy assembling of Parliament, that they might advise on the measures to be taken in support of our Allies.

Mr. Box, Mr. Dixon, and several other Members opposed the latter propositions of Mr. Waithman, on the ground that the Court were not apprised of his intention to bring them forward.

Mr. Birch said, that all military appointments were the prerogative of his Majesty, and that the people had no right to call for a disclosure of the circumstances which induced the Sovereign to make them.

Mr. Waithman agreed to withdraw the clause relating to military appointment; and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address, conformably to his original motion.

COUNTY OF ESSEX MEETING.

Friday there was a numerous meeting of Freeholders at Chelmsford, in consequence of a public notice from the Sheriff, to consider of an Address to his Majesty on the late Convention in Portugal.

The hall was completely filled at twelve o'clock, which was the hour appointed for the Meeting.

The High Sheriff read the requisition, in compliance with which he had convened the County.

The Earl of St. Vincent then came forward and said, that it had been assigned to him to state to the Freeholders what were the grounds and objects of the requisition, and the nature of the Address which was to be submitted to their consideration. He should, in the first instance, both in his own name and in the name of those who joined with him in the requisition, entirely disclaim the idea of casting any censure on the conduct of any particular Officers. The Officers employed on the Expedition to Portugal had enjoyed an unblemished reputation before their arrival in that country, and he knew that some of them had previously acquired a high character. Without, however, considering who were the individuals on whom the criminality attached in the present instance, he must say that he felt that so foul a stain had never been cast on the military character of the country, since the days of the tyrannical and detestable reign of the family of the Stuarts. This most inglorious Convention of Cintra had lowered the just pride of England among the nations of the earth, and had roused the most unanimous feelings of indignation against its authors, not only in this country, but in the minds of our allies, and of all Europe. It was the duty of his Majesty's subjects to approach his throne with dutiful and loyal addresses, praying him to cause a strict and effectual inquiry to be made into the causes of that transaction, which had, to use his Majesty's own words, "disappointed the hopes and expections of the nation."

It certainly was not his object, nor the wish of those who joined him in the requisition, to prejudge any thing, or impute criminality to any particular individual. If he were allowed to express himself by a strong but homely proverb, what he wanted was, "that the saddle should be put upon the right horse." It appeared to him that the Ministers themselves were liable to great suspicion. It had been said, by many officers who were employed upon the expedition to Portugal, that the preparations were most wretchedly deficient in many points; that the army had not been properly supplied with what the French call "*munitions de guerre et bouche*," or, as we would call it, ammunition and provisions. It was said, that with the great army which sailed to Portugal, there was not artillery enough sent to reduce even the few miserable forts about Lisbon. He called them miserable forts, because he had himself seen them, and examined their strength. If Ministers had been so very deficient in their preparations, it became the duty of the people of England to call upon his Majesty for the fullest inquiry into the circumstances; and if they did not call for an inquiry, they would be acting unworthy of their ancestors. If ever the right of addressing his Majesty could properly be exercised upon any occasion, he thought it could most properly be exercised on the present occasion, in which the honour of his Majesty's arms and of the country were so deeply involved. It was to be observed that while such shameful events were occurring the means of corruption were increasing in the hands of the Ministers. After further observations, his Lordship concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, expressive of their loyalty and attachment to his person and Government, and, at the same time, of their strong feeling for the honour of his Majesty's arms and the character of the country, and praying him to institute such an inquiry as would lead to the discovery of the real causes and authors of the Convention in Portugal.

Mr. Western read the Address, which was to be submitted to their consideration.

Mr. Du Cane warmly supported the motion of the Noble Lord. He agreed with the universal sentiment in reprobating the Convention at Cintra, as a most disgraceful transaction, and in thinking that the right of petitioning the Throne could hardly be ever exercised on a more important or proper occasion. It had been said, that such an interference would be prejudging the case of individuals. He could not see the justice of such an observation; nor did he see how the nation could avoid forming an opinion that guilt or misconduct attached somewhere, when they compared the Gazette which had announced a glorious victory over the whole of the French army, with that Armistice and Convention by which we engaged to send the French home in British ships. It appeared to him very important that the sense of the nation should be distinctly pronounced upon this Convention, as that might wipe away, in some degree, the stain which our character had received, of being wanting in good faith to our allies, and of being careless of their interests.

Mr. Burgoyne moved the adjournment from the Hall to the open air, which was put and carried.

The Meeting then adjourned, and the Petition was again read and supported by Mr. Du Cane, with arguments similar to what he had before adduced.

Mr. Conyers (who was on horseback) then addressed the Meeting. He said, that he felt as much as any man for the honour of the country, and would do as much to support it. He, therefore, congratulated the country on their feeling with respect to the Convention, but did not think it proper or decent to address his Majesty for an inquiry when his Majesty had pledged himself to the nation that he would institute an inquiry. He thought Gentlemen should at least treat his Majesty with as much respect as they treated one another, and not act towards him in a way that one private gentleman could not with impunity act to another. He thought, that in bringing forward this question, there was something of party motives, and that he saw a snake in the grass. A great canvass had been made to induce the Freeholders to support it; and it had been said, that the Earl of Essex and the Marquis of Buckingham approved of it. He had the honour of personal friendship with the Earl of Essex, but on the present occasion he would not ask what was the opinion of the Earl of Essex, but what was the opinion of the Freeholders of Essex. As to the Marquis of Buckingham, he considered him as the most successful political speculator in the country. He had got more places and pensions for himself and his family than any other man in the kingdom. His family still bear "blushing honours thick upon them," although in opposition to his Majesty's Ministers, and would certainly not be sorry to have their great talents called again into employment, and receive still farther rewards. Not meaning to express an opinion favourable to the Convention, and at the same time wishing to avoid any personal disrespect to his Majesty, he moved that the meeting should adjourn.

Mr. Bramston seconded the motion for adjournment. He conceived any Address to his Majesty, in the present stage of the business, as being unnecessary and unjust. It was unnecessary, in as far as his Majesty had already declared, that an inquiry into the transactions in question was to take place; and to doubt his Majesty's declaration on this head, was to treat him with disrespect and suspicion. On considering the Articles of the Convention, he confessed that he could not contend that they were not in some respects reprehensible; but, at the same time, he could not admit them, comparatively speaking, so decidedly calamitous as they were generally represented. They bore in many respects, and that too in their most objectionable features, a great similarity to the conclusion of one of the most gallant and brilliant campaigns in which this country had been engaged in modern times.—He meant the campaign in Egypt, for which the gallant Officer who commanded in it had been rewarded with

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a peerage and pension. By the terms of the Convention it had been stipulated, that the French should evacuate Egypt at two different periods, of three and five months. A certain number of cannon was to be carried away, for the conveyance of which three transports were to be allowed, and more if they could be procured. They were also to have ten rounds of ammunition; indemnity was granted to all those who might have taken up arms in favour of the French, and the sequestrations which had been laid on the property of all such were removed, and the property itself restored to the proprietors. In all these features the Convention in Egypt resembled the Convention in Portugal.

The Sheriff put the question of adjournment, by desiring that those who were for the petition should go to his right hand, and those who were for the adjournment should go to the left. The majority appeared for the adjournment, and consequently the original motion was lost.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. XIII.

Ghostly Counsel—if it be not backed
With shew of love, at least with hopeful proof
Of some sincerity on the giver's part;
Or be dishonor'd in the exterior form
Or made of its conveyance by such tricks
As move derision, or by foppish airs
And histrionic mummery, that let down
The pulpit to the level of the stage;
Drops from the lips a disregarded thing.—*The Task.*

REV. ISAAC SAUNDERS.

WHILE it is incumbent on him whose writings are supposed to influence public opinion, not to disguise those defects which are open to observation and obnoxious to animadversion, still it must be always more grateful to himself, and perhaps as useful to society, when the writer is enabled to exhibit characters of real excellence,—promising to obtain the esteem due to private integrity, and candidates for the approbation that is honorably awarded to public ability. Let us sometimes contemplate the favorable aspect of human affairs. It is honest, it is consoling, it is generous, it is animating, to discover worth for ourselves, and then openly to commend it to the attention of others. Where, indeed, is the delectation of incessantly brooding over dissatisfactory and desponding conceptions; aggravating those evils which, if not unavoidable, are continually incidental to mortal existence, and refusing either to discern the beauties or enjoy the blessings of our condition?

Without being unapprised of the errors and vices of the age, I confess, for myself, that I can frequently derive consolation from the virtues, and delight from the information, of my contemporaries. Checquered and mixed as this scene of action undoubtedly is, still, amidst depravity and ignorance and dishonor, I can every where see illustrious evidences of worth, intelligence, and talents. If it is demanded of me to apply this sentiment to the object that is more immediately in my view, I am perfectly contented. It has been so long the fashion to complain of the clergy, without troubling ourselves to investigate the fact, that what at first was perhaps erroneously asserted, generally speaking, has, by repitition, become almost indubitably admitted. The system, however, has had one good effect. Accusation naturally roused enquiry; enquiry produced circumspection; and the result is, even at the present hour, that we now possess an uncommon number of truly able and eminent clergymen, while, at the same time, several young divines, emulous of adorning the most important of all professions, are rising rapidly into reputation. Our church is really indebted to its adversaries. Schism has awakened energy; and infidelity has called forth ability.

ISAAC SAUNDERS, the divine of whom I proceed to detail some short particulars, is from Edmund Hall, in the University of Oxford. He is now, with Mr. Gurney, alternate Morning Minister at St. Clement Danes, and the Free-Chapel in West Street, formerly belonging to the memorable John Wesley, St. Giles's; he is also Afternoon Lecturer of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe and St. Ann's in Black Friars; and the alternate Evening Lecturer of St. Bride's, in Fleet Street.

Prepared for the ministry by the late Alphonsus Gunn, patronised by Mr. Goode and Mr. Gurney, and succeeding, in religious estimation, the late Mr. Patrick, there can be no difficulty in determining as to the clerical character of Mr. Saunders. He ranks high among the Evangelical Ministers of the metropolis.

It may be proper to qualify the last sentence. When I class Mr. Saunders among evangelical ministers, as almost all extemporary preachers are too commonly called, let him not be confounded with the calvinistic methodists. He is practical, as well as doctrinal. While he earnestly contends for the faith once delivered to the saints, he soundly inculcates, at the same time, the necessity of living so as in all things to adorn the christian vocation. Works, indeed, are never to be substituted for faith, but they are as certainly the necessary fruits of it.

What first struck me in the present preacher, whose whole deportment my situation enabled me to scrutinise, was the manner in which he ascended the pulpit. I think it impossible for time to obliterate the impression which he then made on my mind. His look, his manner, was devotion itself. A preacher so evidently, yet unaffectedly, impressed with the awful importance of his divine commission, I recollect to have but seldom seen. His only difficulty seemed to consist in labouring to controul the emotions of his heart; and of him I am confident to affirm, that

"the tear,
"That dropped upon his Bible, was sincere!"

If my aim was to flatter individual presumption, or gratify the execrable taste of satirical minds, Mr. Saunders, and such as him, would not be the subjects of my selection and the objects of my commendation. I cannot cater, I confess, for the depraved appetites of too many of my contemporaries.—God forbid that I should! Let me, however, still indulge the hope, that honest exertions, in the best of causes, may be productive of some good.

Mr. Saunders's discourses are entirely extempore; and, while he displays much of the excellence of the system of preaching he has adopted, he exhibits some of its disadvantages. His reasoning is not always connected; his expressions, which are not uniformly felicitous, are frequently repeated and sometimes recalled; and his metaphors partake both of ineleganey and inaccuracy. Metaphorical language is, indeed, that in which the extemporary speaker is most liable to failure. To be forcible, metaphors should evince correctness of construction and propriety of application; but these are qualities which require premeditation, and are therefore seldom discovered in the effusions of unstudied oratory.

The personal appearance of Mr. Saunders is happily interesting,— his countenance being finely intelligent, his stature and form adapted to his station, and his action, without extravagance, sufficiently impressive. His voice is both manly and melodious; but it requires, what he appears not to have attended to, judicious management. His cadence is too abrupt, and he too often indulges in the supplicating whine to which I objected in Mr. Jay. He would do well to pay more attention to his emphases. I wish, too, that I may prevail upon him not to "bundle out" of the pulpit almost as soon as the congregation begins to separate. He ascends it devoutly; and, notwithstanding all the exceptions I have taken to him, he fills it most ably. These considerations compel me the more to regret the hasty, not to say indefensible, manner of his departure.

I have freely, and fully, descanted on the faults of this preacher; because, I hope, he is not inaccessible to candid admonition; and because, when I consider his youth, I feel that he is capable of profiting by it. If he knew—strangers though we are to each other—how honorably I esti-

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mate his present pretensions, and how sincerely I desire his future usefulness, perhaps he might condescend seriously to notice my observations. ONESIMUS.

October 29, 1808.

*** My ensuing No. will, I hope, be devoted to a Biographical and Critical Account of the Rev. Basil Wood, of Lisson Green.*

PORT NEWS.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 26.—Arrived this evening, his Majesty's ketch Glaneur, of 16 guns, from St. Andero, 4 days passage; the Commander of which, immediately on landing, set off for London, in a post-chaise and four. It is since reported, that Bilboa has been taken possession of by the Spaniards, after a very severe action, in which the French are stated to have lost eight thousand men, and the Spaniards about nine thousand, under General Blake. The Glaneur was from Lisbon, having on board two Aides-du-Camp of General Junot, to be landed in France; but owing to strong gales of wind, he was obliged to put into St. Andero; after which he intended landing them there; but the Spaniards, so exasperated against the Convention, actually refused; so they were put on board his Majesty's ship Plantagenet—the mob at St. Andero would have murdered them both, had they been landed. Also arrived, his Majesty's ship L'Aigle and Foxhound brig, from off Brest; as also the Lady Pellew packet, from Corunna, 4 days passage.—The Expedition under Sir David Baird had arrived safe. The Prince of Wales packet, sailed 5 days before the Lady Pellew, and is not yet arrived. The Princess Elizabeth packet takes the first mail to Lisbon.

BOXING.

The grand match between Crib and Gregson, for a stake of 500 guineas, was decided on Tuesday at Moulsey Hurst, in a thirty feet roped ring, in the presence of as considerable a number of spectators as ever assembled on a similar occasion. It was made known on Monday afternoon, that Moulsey would be the spot for the grand exhibition, and the sports of the day proved abundantly diverting, inasmuch as the battles between Crib and Gregson, and Cropley and Belcher, were the most admirable specimens of skill and courage that stand recorded. The Public are so well in possession of a knowledge of the contending parties, that, would be superfluous to attempt to give information on that head.

The beating Gregson received a few months since at the hands of Gully, spurred him on to be tenfold solicitous for another combat; and on Major Morgan, his former backer, declining giving his patronage, the Marquis of Tweedale stepped forward as his patron for this combat, against Crib, who was backed by P. Mathews, Esq. At half-past twelve o'clock, the company having formed a ring round a roped one of thirty feet, where the pugilists contended, the champions appeared and prepared for battle. Gully and Gibbons seconded Crib, and Jem Belcher and Richman seconded Gregson. Precise betting was five to four on Crib, but there were some more desirous of betting the odds than of taking them. At a quarter before one the combatants set to, and strict silence prevailed.

In speaking of this battle, it is a very difficult matter to hazard an opinion which of these men proved the most courageous. If it be compared, it resembles that at Newmarket more than any other on record, in a sanguinary point of view.—Gregson has sustained quite as much injury as in his former combats with Gulley, and Crib is to all appearances as badly beaten as Gregson; the latter, however, is as a perfect novice at boxing as when he first exhibited. His mode of fighting in this battle was precisely his original one, without, as in his last battle with Gulley, attempting any parade or studied manner. Crib was never sure of beating him until the battle was over; although he was a number of times beat to a stand still, yet he recovered his wind at intervals, and maintained the contest with wonderful courage. He proved himself, as before, a very bad judge of his distance, a thing necessary for him more than any other man. In rallying he has but one hit, and if that first hit happen not to stupefy his adversary, he is lost in the rally; for he even fights back-handed, throws his hands behind him, and his nature being so good, it leads him into difficulties where a half cur would stand to be hit. His only perfection is that of hitting harder than any other man with his left hand, when it so happens by chance that he gets his right distance, which he is so bad a judge of. Crib fought him at great odds, in being a shy and very good fighter, and one, to use the phrase in a technical way, who is the most perfect *glutton* in the boxing list. There were some few, the most *learned of the learned*, who backed Gregson freely, on the supposition that Crib could not hit hard enough to beat his adversary. The battle lasted 36 minutes.

YOUNG BELCHER AND CROPLEY.

This was, perhaps, the veriest boxing match that has been seen for some years, where the real science of the art of boxing was exhibited in a very superior degree. The seat of action may be truly called the *field of blood*, when the reader is informed, that this battle was even of a more sanguinary nature than the former, and the combatants as determined bottom as ever were pitted.

They were to have fought a match of fifty, but Cropley's backer did not appear, and consequently a purse of fifty was the object of the battle. It was a contest which excited much interest, and Dutch Sam had beaten them both.—At setting-to bets were 7 to 4 on Belcher, and but few takers, as the odds were too long to be sought after, and there were no takers at any thing less. The battle consisted in obstinate rallying fighting, but to the advantage of Belcher, from the beginning to the end, although Cropley once brought the match to even betting in about the tenth round. Belcher beat his adversary in a safe cautious manner. Cropley, although supposed to be as good a boxer, having a knack of giving his head when he hits, a manner, perhaps, better suited to Belcher's scientific mode of fighting than any other man. Belcher seldom made play, and availing himself of this natural fault of Cropley's, by waiting and stopping him, and putting in a facer. In this cautious manner Belcher vanquished his adversary without sustaining any very serious beating; and he put in at least a hundred hard blows on Cropley's face, during a battle which lasted fifty-six minutes, and in which thirty-four rounds were fought. Cropley bled constantly in torrents during the whole combat, from every part of the head, and maintained a furious conflict until he was beat blind, and to a state of stupefaction. Mendoza and Dutch Sam seconded Belcher, and Jones and Hall seconded Cropley.

Another battle was fought between Dogherty and a man of the name of Powell, for a purse. This battle, which lasted an hour and a half, was also well contested, and won by Dogherty. Thus ended a day which may be considered as having afforded as much amusement to the amateurs as any on record.

SHARPERS.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. William Embry, a wealthy farmer, who resides at Bannersfield, near Hereford, arrived in London by the Gloucester mail. He put up at the George and Blue Boar Inn, in Holborn. On Wednesday morning, after breakfast, as he was walking in Holborn, his attention was attracted by a drove of sheep; he stopped to look at them, and while in this act, a man came alongside of him, and began talking about the sheep; they continued in conversation, and the farmer told him what country he came from; the man told him he came from near Hereford, and served his time to a grocer in that town; the farmer, highly pleased at having met with a countryman, continued to walk with him for some time, during which he observed the man pick up a small parcel, but took no notice; they at length agreed to go into a public-house, near the Foundling Hospital, to have some liquor, and in a short time the man pulled out the parcel he had picked up, and said he would see what it contained. On examination, it purported to be a diamond cross, and a receipt for it, amounting to 255l. The old trick was played off, of a man following them into the public-house, to whom the business was referred, and he was asked if he did not think the name of the person who had purchased the cross was a French one? he agreed it was so, and as such a fair prize, as the French had done us a deal of mischief; but advised that it should be kept a secret. He likewise gave it as his opinion, that the farmer should have half the value, as he was in company, which was objected to by the finder. He, however, at length agreed to give him one hundred pounds for his share, but he had not so much about him; he would therefore deposit the cross with the farmer, if he would entrust him with a sum of money in his hands till the following day, as he had not the pleasure of knowing him, which the farmer complied with, and actually gave him 55l. 5s. The trick was not discovered till the time arrived for the farmer to receive the one hundred pounds, and the man did not appear with it.

DIED.

Lately, in Dublin, at an advanced age, the Marquis of Clanricarde. He was a General in the army; and, by his death, the Colonelcy of the 66th Regiment becomes vacant. He was also Governor of Hull, and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Galway.

At Ross House, County Tipperary, the Rev. Rob. Peacock, aged 68. He was nearly 40 years Rector and Chancellor of Kilferona, and served the Curacy of Lurrah, 42.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 28.—Some few samples of Wheat arrived on Wednesday, but very little to-day. Some of the articles are named a trifle dearer than on Monday, but the trade has been nearly at a stand-still. Beans and Oats have acquired some addition to their value. A full Market is expected, and prices more settled, on Monday next.

WEDNESDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	85 a	115	Wheat	80 a	115
Fine ditto	100 a	109	Fine ditto	100 a	104
Rye (New)	54 a	57	Rye (New)	54 a	58
Barley	43 a	49	Barley	43 a	51
Malt (New)	78 a	86	Malt (New)	66 a	82
White Peas, boilers	135 a	142	White Peas, boilers	125 a	140
Grey Peas	60 a	62	Grey Peas	54 a	60
Beans (Old)	64 a	74	Beans (Old)	64 a	75
Tick ditto	58 a	72	Tick ditto (New)	50 a	58
Oats	28 a	41	Oats	35 a	40
Poland ditto	42 a	43	Poland ditto	42 a	44
Rape Seed £38 a £45			Rape Seed £40 a £46		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	85 a	90	American Flour	45 a	50
Second ditto	80 a	85	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from October 10 to October 15—Total, 7,118 quarters, from 75s. to 106s.—Average 90s. 9d. or 2s. 7½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending October 22.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	87	0	Beans	63	1
Rye	54	7	Peas	65	8
Barley	42	4	Oatmeal	46	8
Oats	32	1	Big	—	—

UXBRIDGE.

Corn Inspector's Return, Thursday, Oct. 27.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	24 0 a	29 0	Oats, per qr.	1 16 a	2 2
Barley, per qr.	2 6 a	2 9	Beans, do.	3 0 a	3 10

Peas £2. 18s. a £3. 4s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 26th of Oct. 1808, is 1*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.* per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	3 3 a	4 4	Kent	3 15 a	5 0
Sussex	3 3 a	3 18	Sussex	3 5 a	4 8
Essex	3 3 a	3 18	Farnham	6 6 a	7 7

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 10 0 a	6 6 0	Average	5 18 0
	Clover	6 10 0 a	7 0 0		6 15 0
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 2 0		1 19 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	5 10 0 a	6 12 0		6 1 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 7 0		6 16 6
	Straw	1 14 0 a	1 18 0		1 16 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 0 0		5 10 0
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 7 0		6 10 0
	Straw	1 12 0 a	1 18 0		1 15 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.	SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 0 a	5 4	Beef	4 4 a	5 4
Mutton	3 0 a	4 4	Mutton	4 4 a	5 6
Veal	4 0 a	5 8	Veal	4 6 a	5 10
Pork	5 0 a	6 0	Pork	5 0 a	6 0
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

FRIDAY:—Beasts, 1,000—Sheep and Lambs, - 4,100
Calves, - 200—Pigs - - - - - - - - 300

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts,	22 a	23	Calf Skins, 30 a 45lb.		
Merchants' Backs	18 a	20	per dozen	27 a	32
Dressing Hides	16 a	19	—— 50 a 70lb.	36 a	39
Crop Hides for cutting	18 a	23	—— 80 a 90lb.	30 a	33
Flat Ordinary	16½ a	18	—— heavy	29 a	25
Tanned Horse,	20 a	22	Seals, small	36 a	39
			—— large, p. doz.	100s. a	160s.

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2 8 a	3 0	Market Calf each	0 a	11 0
Middling	2 2 a	2 4	Engl. Horse	0 a	10 0
Ordinary	1 10 a	2 0	Shearlings	2 0 a	3 0
			Lamb Skins	0 0 a	0 0

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	72 0 a	74 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	102 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	100 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	104 0
—— mottled	— 0 a	110 0	White, do.	— 0 a	98 0
—— curd	— 0 a	116 0	Soap,	— 0 a	98 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	13 6	Graves	— 0 a	14 0
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	14 6	Good Dregs	— 0 a	14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 6s. 5d. Clare, 6s. 4d. and Whitechapel, 6s. 4½d.—Average 6s. 4½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY.	s.	d.	FRIDAY.	s.	d.
Kenton	51	0	Blyth	49	0
Hebburn	52	6	Southmoor	45	0
Eden	48	9	Primrose	48	0
Heaton	52	6	Wall's End	53	0
Hedworth	47	9	Bell's Ditto	54	0
Percy	53	9			

26 Ships at Market, sale general, 4 sailed, 24 loaded.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock		Holiday.	Holiday.	235½	Holiday.	
3 per Cent. Consol.	67 ⅝ ¾	Geo. III. Accession.	Geo. III. Proclaimed.	66½ ⅝ ⅝	St. Simon and Jude.	67⅛ ⅝ ¾
3 per Cent. Reduced	66⅛ ⅝			66⅛		66⅛ ⅝ ½
4 per Cent. Consol.	81½ ¾ ¼			81⅛ ¼		81⅛ 2⅛
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	99⅛ 9½			99⅛ ⅜ ¼		99⅛ ¼
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18⅛ 3-16			18 3-16		18 3-16⅛
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ans.						
Do. Ann. for 25 Years						
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock				179½		
Do. Bonds	4, 5 pm.			4, 5 pm.		4, 6 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	5, 8 pm.			5, 8 pm.		6, 9 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£21 15s.			£21 15s.		£21 15s.
Omnium	1 1⅛ dis.			1¼ dis.		¾ ¼ dis.
Consols for Account	67⅛			66⅛		67¼ ⅜
India for Opening						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	34	4 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	33	9	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	10	16 2 U.	Leghorn	51⅛	
Hamburgh	33	0 2½ U.	Genoa	47⅛	
Altona	33	1 2½ U.	Venice	52 Ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	22	16 U.	Naples	42	
Do.	23	U.	Lisbon	68	
Bourdeaux	23	0	Oporto	63	
Madrid	43	effec.	Dublin	9⅛ per Ct.	
Cadiz	43	effec.	Cork	10⅛	
			N. Dol. 5s. 4½d. p. d.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	1	0
Dublin	0	2
Waterford	3	2
Guernsey	2	0
Jersey	0	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 45. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FORTY-FOUR.

TO THE CITIZENS OF LONDON.

Gentlemen,

You have given, on a recent occasion, the most unequivocal proofs, that your independence, as Citizens, is not inferior to your obsequiousness as subjects. We notice, with pleasure, this distinction; the more so, as it completely refutes an imputation strongly attached to your resolutions of late years, that as often as they referred to the conduct of Ministers, however objectionable it may have been, they were formed with a spirit of adulation and servility, as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, as it was unsupported by precedents, in the course of your former proceedings. We will not enter here into a recapitulation of the addresses your corporation voted, in the beginning of this, and towards the conclusion of the last reign; the monuments in your Guild-Hall incessantly remind you, on what principals your predecessors acted. Statues are always considered as marks of the highest honour and gratitude, when voted by independent assemblies; and so splendid a distinction is never conferred, in free countries, but on men who have rendered the most distinguished services to the community. Under this impression the Common Council of London resolved to commemorate and perpetuate the services rendered by Mr. Beckford, during his Mayoralty. What were those services, which the most respectable corporate body in Europe thought fit to requite in the most honourable manner, in which human actions can be rewarded? They consisted in the generous efforts he made, during his Magistracy, to preserve inviolate the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens, and in his incorruptible attachment to the genuine spirit of the Constitution. If the patriotic exertions of that illustrious citizen deserved the immortality, which is bestowed on the greatest benefactors of mankind, his conduct must have been, in the highest sense, meritorious; and his principles should serve as a beacon to guide and enlighten his successors in office. These observations are either strictly just; or the conduct of those who voted so extraordinary a remuneration, was the most silly, unreflecting, and pernicious in its consequences that can possibly be imagined. It must be either allowed that Mr. Beckford rendered the most distinguished services to his country; or the Common Council of London were guilty of the dangerous and indefeasible levity of rewarding a factious and turbulent citizen, with the same profound marks of their veneration and gratitude, as are given to the greatest statesmen and warriors. If that be the case, not only the men who voted this uncommon and undeserved distinction, but those who tolerate it; are equally reprehensible. Such an apotheosis would be an insult to virtue, to merit, to justice, and the present members of that respectable body, if they consider it in that light, are traitors to their constituents, and insensible to their own reputation, if they do not hurl from its pedestal, a statue erected to so undeserving an object. But should you feel a reluctance, Gentlemen, to attach so much criminality to his conduct, and wish to extenuate it by imputing it to the spirit of that time, acknowledging that his intentions were honest, though mistaken; you are equally blameable in allowing that mere docrity or error should usurp an honour due only to the most disinterested patriotism. This unwarrantable prostitution would place you in the same rank with the degraded Senate of Rome, when they placed Caligula's horse on the list of the candidates for the Consulship, or voted statues to his master; but the latter, as soon as the tyrant, who overawed them, ceased to exist, rescinded their infamous decree, and overturned the altars and monuments they had so servilely raised. You are not placed in the same predicament. No tyrant intimidates you with the apprehension of instantaneous death, should you form any obnoxious resolution.

It is therefore only doing you justice to presume, that you consider the services rendered by that honest citizen in the same distinguished light in which they were regarded by those who thought them worthy of so eminent a recompense.

You acknowledge, Gentlemen, by thus sanctioning the honours conferred on a former member of your Body, that the greatest virtue in a magistrate and citizen, and tantamount to every other obligation, is a strict adherence to those very principles which prominently marked his public conduct; and that the right of petitioning is the most sacred and inalienable right of Englishmen. The proceedings, moved in a former Court, relative to the Answer returned to your Petition, are irrefragable proofs that the same liberal and patriotic spirit which immortalised the services of Mr. Beckford, still exercises it's powerful and salutary influence. Your spirited and truly constitutional conduct, on this occasion, has secured you the thanks and the approbation of your country; whilst it shews that your loyalty to your Sovereign is too genuine and enlightened to adopt a language of submissive, undiscriminating adulation, which would be as injurious to his real interests as insulting to his understanding. The Monarch *must* and ought to be approached by his people; for his situation excludes him from a knowledge of particulars it is so much his interest to know, and which the persons who immediately surround him might feel it their advantage to conceal. If it be true, what is proverbially repeated, that the Servants of the Crown frequently sacrifice to their passions the honour of their master and the interests of their country, it is indispensably necessary that he should have some other channel, through which he may be acquainted with the grievances and complaints of his subjects.

On no occasion was this necessity so imperious as on that of the Convention of Cintra. The honour of his Majesty's government, which is inseparable from that of his subjects, was so strongly implicated by that disgraceful and unwarrantable transaction; that it was a mark of duty on the part of the people to sympathise with the feelings of the Sovereign. They hastened to convey to the Throne the expression of their regret and disappointment; and a slight

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deviation from *form* was excusable, when their minds were strongly agitated by a keen sense of the dishonour so wantonly inflicted on the national character. This strong effusion of their indignation, and their sympathy in the acute sufferings of the Monarch, must, they had reason to think, have been acceptable to him, as they were the only possible means of rescuing the Government and Country from any share in the dishonourable business.

It was not only your right, Gentlemen, but it was a very awful duty incumbent on you, to express to the Throne your indignation at this degrading compromise of the national reputation; and any censure of your petition was as ill-timed, as it was unconstitutional. Judgment and feeling are not the hereditary patrimony of a few; and however whimsical fortune may appear in the dealing out of her largesses, nature, more bountiful and just, has not given, either to princes or their servants, the exclusive privilege of discriminating right from wrong. It were happy for mankind that their abilities and integrity were proportionate to their rank in society; but, unfortunately, as that is not always the case, it would be the most degrading and offensive kind of tyranny, if they pretended to usurp to themselves a claim to infallibility in similar decisions. Your late proceedings have evinced your opinion of such pretensions; and it is happy for you, the country, and the Sovereign, that your attachment to the Chief Magistrate is not incompatible with your duty as citizens, and your independence as men.

One of your Members, Gentlemen, is reported to have said, that Bonaparte trembled at a resolution of the Common-Council of London. If that audacious and unprincipled individual should feel that anxious deference for the proceedings of your respectable body, you may rest assured, it is your independence and patriotism which can intimidate the tyrant. The servility and degradation of mankind are the surest supports of his usurpation, and every exertion of a contrary tendency contributes to undermine the foundation of his colossal power. He has dissipated the armies of continental despots, as the whirlwind does chaff; but the first people, who dared oppose to him the irresistible efforts of freedom, stopped him in his ambitious career and turned the tide of his fortunes.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH AND DUTCH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 17.—According to letters from Naples of the 6th instant, the island of Capri, which the English some years since fortified in the most formidable manner, has been attacked and carried by the French and Neapolitan troops. The division assembled for this service, under the command of General Lamarque, was embarked in three or four vessels. The attack commenced at eight in the morning, and by five in the afternoon all the batteries of the English were successively carried. In this affair more than 900 of the enemy have been taken prisoners. The English Commander still defended himself with a handful of men in one of the forts, but an account of his having surrendered was expected every moment.

OCT. 20.—At one o'clock this morning his Majesty arrived at St. Cloud, on his return from Erfurth. At break of day the guns were fired to announce that joyous event. The day before yesterday her Majesty, the Empress, left Malmaison for St. Cloud.

OCT. 21.—An official account has been received from Vttoria, of the 12th October, with regard to the affairs of Spain, stating that the division of General Sebastiani, composed of 16,000 men, has already reached Bayonne; where, between the 20th and 30th of October, upwards of 100,000 troops are to arrive.

They write from Bayonne, under date of the 14th October—"Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzic, arrived here yesterday. He is to command a corps destined to act against Saragossa; a numerous park of heavy ordnance, and a great number of Officers of the Corps of Engineers are attached to that corps. Another corps is to act against Navarre, and to penetrate into Spain by Orthez, at St. Jean Pied de Port.

PARIS, OCT. 24.—Yesterday his Imperial Majesty gave a private audience at St. Cloud to his Excellency Prince Masserano, Ambassador from Spain; and also to his Excellency the Duke of Frias, who delivered his credentials as Ambassador from his Catholic Majesty.

BAYONNE OCT. 17.—Certain intelligence has been received here from Paris, that the Emperor Napoleon will shortly arrive in this town to take the command of the grand army, which is to act against Spain.

GERMANY.

THE CONFERENCES AT ERFURTH.

ERFURTH, OCT. 11.—On Sunday last the Emperor of the French heard Mass performed in his Palace, as he also had on the preceding Sunday. There was also a grand parade in front of the High Church, where all the Generals attended Mass. The two Emperors live in the closest intimacy. They constantly spend a part of the night together. Yesterday evening *Rhadamistes* was excellently performed at the Theatre by Talma, Saint-Prix, Damas, and Madame Raucourt. The two Emperors took their places in distinguished seats in front of the stage. The Pit was divided into two parts, separated from each other by a ballustrade. The first place, close to the orchestra, was allotted to the crowned heads. The other part was filled with the Ministers, the Marshals, and the other distinguished persons of the several Courts.

OCT. 14.—This day, at one o'clock, his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, and his Majesty the Emperor Alexander, proceeded half way from this place to Weimar, where with the same solemnity as when they met, the two Sovereigns embraced each other, and took a most affectionate adieu. The Emperor Alexander went forward to Weimar, where he will remain a few days. The Emperor Napoleon returned hither, received a visit from the King of Saxony, gave a farewel audience to Count Tolstoi, the return to Prussia, and soon after an audience to Baron Von Vincent, to whom his Majesty delivered a letter in answer to the communication of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. It is believed that the Mission of Baron Von Vincent has removed all the distrust which gave rise to the Austrian levies. Soon after the audiences, his Imperial and Royal Majesty departed from this place.

OCT. 15.—Notwithstanding that the conferences of their Imperial Majesty's, during their residence here, have been covered with a thick veil, there appears to be no doubt that they had the following objects:

1st, The restoration of general Peace; for two Couriers one French and one Russian, have been dispatched from this place whose journey could be for no other purpose but to communicate to the Court of London the desire of both Emperors.—2dly. the securing the tranquility of Germany; indeed it appears that the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine have received orders to break up their encamped contingents for their respective garrisons, or the neighbouring cantonments.—It is also certain, that, through the mediation of the Emperor Alexander, Prussia has obtained in the last treaty with France, a considerable reduction of her contributions. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon has presented Count Von Tolstoi and his brother with the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, and Messrs. Wieland and Goethe with the Cross of the same Legion.

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HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—Mr. Mane, an Officer of the 1st regiment of light infantry, and Mr. P. Morel, captain of the privateer Jena, of Dunkirk, embarked at Ramsgate on the 16th inst. between four and five o'clock at night, in a two-oared boat, fourteen feet in length, in order to put a period to their captivity. During the night between the 16th and 17th, it blew excessively hard, and the sea was so heavy, that it proved altogether impossible for them to steer the boat. At midnight, they supposed to be between Ostend and East Cappel, when they descried a Dutch lugger; by dint of exertion they came within hail of the lugger, and demanded her assistance, which they stood in need of, their boat being already half full of water. The captain of the lugger, John Fenken, seeing the distressed situation of those unfortunate men, used his best efforts to save them; his humane endeavours were crowned with success, and he landed them safe at Ter Veere.

FROM THE HAMBURGH PAPERS.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, SEPT. 28.—A Courier arrived here on Sunday from Constantinople, with intelligence that the Grand Vizier, Mustapha Baraictar, has called upon all the Governors and great men of the Ottoman Empire, from Asia, Syria, &c. to deliberate with them upon the means of averting the dangers that threaten the dominions of the Porte.—*Neue Zeitung.*

WEIMAR, OCT. 3.—A Courier expedited to the Archduke Charles of Austria, has passed through here, and last night a Russian Courier passed through this place from Erfurth to Vienna.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, OCT. 12.—Neither the Archduke Charles of Austria, nor the Grand Duke of Wurtzburgh, went to the Congress at Erfurth.

Some private letters from Paris state, that Napoleon has assured some high Officers of State, previous to his departure for Erfurth, that the golden age should commence with the year 1809.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, OCT. 21.—In the Oldenburgh Country, some letters from England have been intercepted by the French and Dutch authorities; and as lately some papers containing interesting details from Spain and England have been circulated; the French agents redouble their vigilance to prevent the truth from transpiring, from which it is with great reason inferred by many that the Spanish concerns must be desperate. The Danes gave no credit to the glorious accounts lately sent by the English in an empty boat to Denmark; the papers that were found on board the vessel were immediately destroyed by order of Government: thus the Continent remains in the profoundest ignorance of the events that ought by no means to be concealed from the public.

It is further circulated, that a British army has defeated the army of Italy and Naples in Calabria, and is on its march against Naples. Respecting the ultimate result of the Congress at Erfurth, not a syllable has been made public.

ERFURTH, OCT. 5.—Our town increases in splendour every day, from a number of illustrious persons hourly arriving. The most sumptuous carriages, attended by servants profusely adorned with gold and silver, fill the streets. All the houses in which the Royal Personages lodge have a guard from the Grenadier Guards of the Emperor, and the residence of the principal Princes and Generals an honary guard from the troops of the line. There is scarcely any large house which does not lodge some distinguished person. In the theatre we find the utmost pomp and magnificence. In front of the stage their Imperial and Royal Majesties and the Grand Duke sit in arm chairs; Napoleon in the middle. Behind them is seated an illustrious assembly of more than one hundred Dukes, Marshals of France, Princes, Ministers of State, Generals, and Ambassadors, all in grand full dress, and shining in the insignia of different orders; it is a most imposing spectacle. The dresses of the actors and actresses are uncommonly splendid and sumptuous, with silk and gold and silver embroidery; the scenery and every part of the dramatic representation is beautiful and magnificent in the extreme.

Immediately after the lever, the Emperor Napoleon usually gives audiences, and receives the visits of the Kings and Princes who are here; at the same time, those who have addresses to present are admitted. After breakfast, his Majesty is employed in his cabinet, and afterwards rides without the town with his Russian Majesty. They review the troops; and after dinner, which is usually about six o'clock, go to the theatre.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 10.—Ismael Bey has arrived at Peres with 15,000 men. Ibraim Bey followed him three days after, at the head of 20,000. These two armies have encamped within a league of Constantinople. Fifteen thousand, under the orders of Clapin Oglu, are marching towards Rudschuk, to act against the Russians, in case they commence hostilities. We are not yet acquainted with the destination of the two first armies, but suppose they are destined against Abdul Wohab, who is become very powerful near Damascus.

FROM THE ALTONA PAPERS.

PETERSBURGH, OCT. 5.—Our fleet, consisting of eight sail of the line and some frigates, which were blockaded upwards of four weeks in Baltic Port by the combined Swedish and English fleets, far superior in number, arrived the night before last in Cronstadt, without having sustained the least loss. A violent storm, wind E. blew the blockading squadron out to sea. The wind changing afterwards suddenly to W. and blowing hard, our fleet availed itself of that favourable circumstance, and set sail for Cronstadt.

VIENNA, OCT. 12.—The Hungarian Diet acceded on the 4th inst. to the proposal of his Imperial Majesty, to render the insurrection, as it is called in Hungary, a permanent military establishment. By this resolution of the States of Hungary, the Austrian army has obtained a permanent reinforcement of 80,000 men.

HAGUE, OCT. 28.—We learn by a letter from Rochelle, of the 20th of October, that part of the first division of the army of Portugal has arrived in that place. The second division, commanded by General La Borde, has been disembarked in the Bay of Quiberon. The passage was very tedious and troublesome. All the officers of the army unanimously affirm, that the battle of Vimiera proved very glorious to the French arms. General Laborde, who had no more than 1700 men under his command, was attacked by 20,000 men, and he, notwithstanding, maintained his position until he was dangerously wounded. The action lasted from nine o'clock in the morning till six o'clock at night. The first division is in cantonments in the vicinity of Vannes.

VITTORIA, OCT. 13.—On the 5th of this month King Joseph set out from Vittoria, with his whole Staff, and repaired to Arminon, where Marshal Bessieres was, with his whole army. On the same day his Majesty, accompanied by that Marshal, having placed himself at the head of two divisions, took the road from Miranda to Bilboa, wishing to reconnoitre the forces which the enemy might have on that point: his Majesty arrived the same day at Orduna, without having perceived the enemy. The next day he sent a strong party to reconnoitre Bilboa. This reconnoitring party did not find the enemy, and a communication was thus established between the corps of Marshal Bessieres and the division of General Merlin, whom Marshal Ney had left at Bilboa some days before. The King having thus rendered free the great road from Miranda to Bilboa, returned on the 7th with his Staff to Vittoria, where the general head-quarters of the army still are at present. Every thing is quiet, the army preserves its positions; Marshal Bessieres, after having completed his reconnoitring, established himself on the 12th at La Puebla, one league from Arminon, whence he set out on the 5th; Marshal Ney occupies with a part of his army Trevino, the capital of the province of that name, in order to be able to oppose the plans of General Castanos, who is in the environs of Logrono. Generals Bonnet and Lasalle still occupy the banks of the Ebro, with one division of infantry, and one of light cavalry. Their head-quarters are at Miranda.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

CORUNNA, OCT. 26.—The Government has received the agreeable information, that the fourth division of our army continues in possession of Bilboa. Both Officers and men concerned in the memorable action behaved with the

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greatest courage and enthusiasm. We communicate this for the general satisfaction, till the complete details can be published. The disembarkation of the English troops has commenced, and will continue, to the amount of three thousand men. These will proceed on their march directly, and will be followed by others when they are sufficiently advanced. Not more than a battalion can proceed at a time, on account of the want of accommodations on the road. The whole will meet at Burgos, when they will join General Moore, who is advancing thither from Portugal, with about 15,000 more. His Britannic Majesty's ship Amelia sailed this morning with transports, having on board the 27th and 31st regiments. Their destination is said to be Lisbon. Mr. Frere has set out for Madrid.

SCOTLAND.

MOFFAT, OCT. 26.—We had yesterday a most dreadful storm of wind and rain, and the rivers in the neighbourhood came down in such torrents as were never seen before by the oldest people here. Amongst the damage occasioned by it, we are sorry to state a distressing accident which happened to the mail coach from Glasgow to Carlisle, which passes this way, at the Bridge over the River Evan, about nine miles from hence, at a place called Howcleagh, betwixt nine and ten o'clock last night.

The coach had just got about half way over when the bridge gave way in the middle of the arch, and the coach, passengers, horses, &c. were instantly precipitated into the river, down a fall of 35 or 40 feet. There were four inside and two outside passengers; the two latter and two of the horses were killed upon the spot, and the other passengers had a most miraculous escape with their lives, but we are sorry to say they are very considerably hurt; the coachman and guard were also much hurt, the former had his arm broken and otherwise much bruised, and the guard got a severe contusion on the head.

The other coach from Carlisle to Glasgow narrowly escaped sharing the same fate; it arrived at the bridge just at the time the accident happened, and from the darkness of the night, and the rate the coach necessarily travels, must inevetably have gone into the river at the same breach in the arch, had not the cries of one of the sufferers alarmed the coachman, and induced him to stop.

By the exertion of the coachman and guard of the other coach, the passengers who survived (a lady and three gentleman) with the coachman and guard that had fallen into the abyss, were extricated, and conducted to a place of safety, until other assistance was afforded them. Much praise is due to the proprietor at Moffat, for his exertion and assistance on this occasion; immediately on hearing of the accident, he set out in the middle of the night with several of his servants and surgical assistance, and gave every possible relief to the passengers, and by this means, we are happy to say, the London Mail and many valuable articles in the coach have been saved. The exertions of one of the proprietor's servants is particularly deserving of notice: at the risk of his life, he went down the precipice suspended by a rope, and saved the life of the lady (one of the passengers), and recovered the mail bags, which must have been carried down the stream. The bodies of the two passengers have been found and conveyed to Moffat, and notwithstanding the detention occasioned by this calamity, the mail was yesterday delivered in town in its regular course.

PROVINCIALS.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The sowing of the wheat crops has now been almost wholly completed, even in the more northern districts of the kingdom. Those which were put in early are now up, and look remarkably well, in many instances nearly covering the ground. The potatoe crops have likewise now, in a great measure, been taken up, and are found in all the northern districts to turn out uncommonly well, affording a much larger return than those of last year. They are also at the same time unusually good on all the more dry and elevated grounds. On thrashing out the grain crops, we are sorry to find that in some cases they do not produce so well as there was reason to suppose, while standing on the ground. There is more light grain than was expected even during the harvest season. Since the finishing of the ploughing for wheat, the farmers have kept their teams at work, as much as possible, in making up the land for their spring crops, a mode of husbandry which is of the utmost advantage, and which should never be neglected when it can be had recourse to with convenience. The droppiness of the season in the preceding, as well as the present month, has afforded an unusual quantity of feed for live stock, both in the meadows and pasture-lands; so much so, that in some of the counties in the northern part of the island, they have scarcely a sufficiency of stock to consume it before it becomes injured by the frosts. The turnips, both Swedish and common, as well as most other sorts of green eatle crops, in general look uncommonly well, and have in many cases risen to a size that must afford a considerably more abundantly supply of winter and spring food than was at one period supposed by those farmers who grow them. The season has been highly favourable for them in most places. The beans in most of the more northern counties are but very indifferent crops, yielding an unusually short produce.

HEREFORDSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the late Anniversary Meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, which was more numerously and respectably attended than on any former occasion, the premium for the best new variety of the Apple was adjudged to T. A. Knight, Esq. for the Foxley Apple, being a cross between the yellow Siberian Crab and the Orange Pippin. In size it is nearly equal to the Old Golden Pippin; the pulp is of a deep yellow colour, and the juice remarkably rich and saccharine; the wood and blossoms are supposed to be as hardy as the native Crab. The premium for the best two-year-old heifer was not awarded; that for the best three-year-old was adjudged to Mr. Edward Jefferies, of the Sheriffs; and that for the best pen of fine-woolled ewes to Mr. Watkins, of Brinsop. After the business of the day was finished, the company dined at the hotel, amounting to nearly 100 persons, and included the Earls of Oxford and Talbot, Sir Charles Morgan, Sir George Cornewall, Sir H. Hoskyns, the members for the county and city, and many other gentlemen, farmers, and breeders.

MORE WITCHCRAFT.

We last week exposed to public view some of the wicked and diabolical arts practised by Mary Bateman, of Campfield, near Leeds, upon the distressed and ruined family of William Perigo, of Bramley.

We have another atrocious act of the same kind to communicate.

James Snowden and his family have also been the dupes of Mary Bateman, in a degree little inferior to Perigo; living at the next door to this artful woman, she learnt that Snowden's wife had a sort of presentiment that one of her children would be drowned, and offered her services to avert so heavy a calamity. The agency of Miss Blyth was called in here again. Mary pretended to write to her at Thirsk, and received a letter directing that James Snowden's silver watch should be sewed up in the bed by Mary Bateman;—next, money, to the amount of twelve guineas, was demanded, and obtained in a manner a good deal similar to the way in which it was extorted from Perigo: this was also to be sewed up in the bed. By and by, it became necessary, Miss Blyth said, in order to prevent their son being drowned, and their daughter becoming abandoned, that Snowden's family should leave Leeds and go to Bowling, in the neighbourhood of Bradford, taking the bed, with the watch and money in it, with them, but leaving a considerable portion of their property in their house at Leeds, and giving Mary Bateman the key. At length, they expressed their wish to Mary to be allowed to look into the bed, and to take out the watch and money, but the time had not yet arrived; and before this inspection was to be made, the family of Snowden were to take a *dose*, which was at that time in preparation for them, and was to have been administered during the present week! Happily, this *dose* was never taken. On Saturday last, James Snowden was passing part of his evening at a public-house in Bradford, and the Leeds Mercury being produced, one of the company undertook to read the article which had produced so much conversation during the day, under the head "Witchcraft, Murder, Credulity;"—Snowden heard the narrative with violent emotion; when it was finished, he started from his chair and made the best of his way home. His first care was to open the folds of the bed, when lo! instead of his watch and money, he found—a *Coal!* He next came over to Leeds, and found his house, which he had left in the care of Mary Bateman, plundered, and on a search warrant being procured, part of the property was found in Bateman's house;—John Bateman was in consequence apprehended,

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and, as we have stated above, committed to York Castle, to take his trial for the offence. The dark history does not end here.

Judith Cryer, a poor aged widow, in Meadow-lane, in this town, who earns her livelihood by getting up linen, was another dupe. In the month of April last the grandson of this poor widow, a boy 11 years of age) had occasioned her some uneasiness, this being observed by Winifred Bond, (a kind of agent to the sorceress) she recommended to her Mary Bateman, as a person who could remove the cause of her distress; Judith consented to see this wicked woman, who having learnt the nature of her uneasiness recommended an application to Miss Blyth. Miss Blyth again! this being consented to, Mary Bateman undertook to write to her *dear friend.* In a few days an answer was received from this lady, which shocked poor Judith beyond description; the letter contained a representation of a gallows, with its usual appendage, a rope, accompanied by the horrid denunciation that the grandson would be executed on the gallows before he attained 14 years of age, and that his fate could only be averted by four guineas being raised by the old woman, and appropriated as Miss Blyth should afterwards direct. It was in vain that this poor woman declared her inability to raise so large a sum; the sorceress was inexorable; the sum was at length obtained with extreme difficulty, it was then put into a leathern bag, and sewed up in Judith's bed, where it was to remain untouched and unlooked at, until the boy had attained the age of 14 years. The former part of these instructions were immediately carried into effect, the money was deposited as directed, and if the detection and apprehension of the witch had not occurred, the latter part, as far as depended on this poor woman, would have been scrupulously observed; but the apprehension of the sorceress having dissolved the charm, the unfortunate victim of her spells ventured on Saturday se'nnight, to unsew the bed, and look for her money; it is hardly necessary to add, that she looked in vain—it was not to be found.

Mary Bateman, not content with plundering this poor widow of her last mite actually prevailed upon her to wash for her three months, to defray the expence of the postages incurred in effecting the infamous robbery.

A circumstance has been mentioned since the commitment of Mary Bateman that has given rise to no small share of conjecture and surmise, and which has not, we are happy to say, escaped the attention of the Magistracy.

In the month of September, 1803, Miss Kitchen, a shop-keeper, near St. Peter's-square, in this town, along with her sister and mother, who came over from Wakefield to visit her, were taken suddenly ill, and all three of them died within ten days, of a complaint then said to be *Cholera morbus*; a Physician of eminence who was called in, to visit the last surviving sister, entertained, however, a different opinion, and was so strongly impressed with the belief that their sickness and subsequent death proceeded from some poisonous drug having been received into the stomach; that he examined, with much care, many of the vessels in the house, asked if any water for poisoning flies had been in use, and expressed a wish to upon the body. The family being all dead, and no persons at hand who thought themselves authorised to give this permission, the corpse was interred unexamined, and with it probably the opportunity of detection, unless by means inscrutable to human wisdom. It must be remarked, that Mary Bateman was on terms of the strictest intimacy with Miss Kitchen, and although she had no visible business there, her anxiety about the fate of these unfortunate females, kept her constantly about the house, and led her to procure for the sister who died first, a medicine from some country Doctor, Miss Blyth, perhaps. After the death of the family it was discovered that all Miss Kitchen's books were missing, and her property so much diminished by plunder, that her creditors only divided eight pence in the pound.

In manners, Mary Bateman is very plausible; of an appearance sedate and respectable, and, as Shakespeare says of Richard,

"Seems a Saint when she most plays the Devil."

BRIGHTON, Oct. 31.—On Friday evening Mr. Cooke amused a fashionable auditory at the Theatre, by appearing in two of his best characters, *Shylock*, in *The Merchant of Venice*, and *Sir Archy Macsarcasm*, in *Love à la Mode*. He was in good voice and spirits, and the two characters were delineated in a style of excellence peculiarly his own. On the following evening Mr. Cooke again exerted his efforts on these boards, as *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant*, in *The Man of the World*, to an audience equally fashionable, but considerably more numerous than the former. Before he had finished his first scene, however, he became so exceedingly hoarse, that he felt himself under the necessity of apologizing in consequence, to the audience, which he did, observing that an hoarseness with which of late he had been afflicted, had suddenly seized him, but that he had great hopes that it would be but of very short continuance. Plaudits followed, and Mr. C. went on, and with great difficulty to himself, as the hoarseness continued, finished the arduous task he had undertaken. The weather yesterday was showery, and, as on Saturday, it rained incessantly from sun rise to sun set. To-day the sky has been unclouded; the sun, therefore, has had great power, but a strong breeze has predominated since day-break.—There was a numerous congregation at the New Chapel, or Chapel Royal, yesterday morning, which included many families of the first rank and consequence. The ball at the Castle this evening, it is expected, will be elegantly attended; and the Circus, from the attractive bill of fare, promises to be crowded. The Prince is now daily expected at the Pavilion, though no notice as to when his Highness will arrive has as yet been received there.

CURIOUS ANTIQUITIES.—In the course of last month Mr. Canning opened various barrows in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, under the direction of Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. and with the aid and assistance of A. B. Lambert, Esq. and found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and broaches in amber, wood, and gold: one of which, for its elegance and appropriate form, is at once a proof of the Nobility of the person for whom the barrow was raised, and the elegance of the arts at the period of the interment, about 3000 years from the present period. The shape of this curious article is conical, and the exact form of the barrow itself, which it was most probably intended to figure. Conceive a piece of wood, imbricated in layers, one over the other, to the summit of the cone, and covered with thin plates of pure gold, and adorned with circles round the middle, and near the bottom with a triangular festoon about the lower edge, in which are two holes for a thread or wire to suspend it.

PEDESTRIAN FEATS.—On Thursday last, Mr. Bevan, jun. brazier, of Shrewsbury, for a wager, walked from the centre of the English Bridge to Church Stretton, a distance of 17 miles, in two hours and three-quarters, which he performed with ease. The time allowed was three hours. In the afternoon of the following day, Mr. Pickstock, wine-merchant, also undertook to go eight miles in an hour; the ground chosen for the performance was the bottom walk in the Quarry, which was strewed with sawdust for the occasion. Considerable sums were depending on the event, and Mr. Pickstock won with ease, in one minute and a half under the time.

On Thursday evening, the 27th ult. Stephen Simmons, a shepherd's boy, about eight years of age, took shelter from the rain in a cart shed, in Husterperpoint, where two large rollers were placed one upon the other, the uppermost of which fell upon him, and unfortunately killed him upon the spot. A dog which attended the deceased was the means of leading to the discovery of the accident, by repeatedly running home, and returning to the hovel, until he attracted the attention of the boy's father, who at length followed the dog to the hovel, and there found his ill-fated son lying on the ground, with the fatal roller upon his head.—Verdict—*Accidental Death.*

HAMPSHIRE MEETING,

Thursday, pursuant to a public requisition, the High Sheriff, G. H. Mitchell, Esq. convened a Meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County of Southampton, at the Castle of Winchester, to take into their consideration the propriety of addressing his Majesty on the Convention of Cintra. The Meeting was both numerous and highly respectable. The High Sheriff having taken the Chair,

Lord Northesk presented himself to the attention of the Meeting, for the purpose of proposing a Resolution. He felt that on a subject involving both the character and interests of the country, it would not be deemed a presumption in him to offer to their consideration a motion, expressive of the wishes of the County of Hants, to request a full enquiry into the causes which led to that disgraceful event, the Convention of Cintra. After these prefatory remarks, his Lordship proposed the following Resolution:—

Resolved—That an humble and dutiful Address and Petition be presented to his Majesty, expressing our grief and regret at the Convention lately entered into by the Commanders of his Majesty's forces in Portugal, and the Commander of the French army in Lisbon; praying his Majesty to institute such full, public, and effectual inquiry into this transaction, as will lead to the discovery of all those causes which produced an event so injurious to the honour of this country, and the interest of its Allies.

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Mr. Cobbett then addressed the Meeting, by re-capitulating a number of topics relative to the Convention, and the Officers employed in it. He maintained that Petitions for investigation were not at all rendered unnecessary on account of the answer given by his Majesty to the Address of the Citizens of London, inasmuch as that Answer was addressed to the Court of Common Council alone, and not to the inhabitants of Hampshire. He then dwelt upon the various appointments held by Sir Arthur Wellesley previous to his going to India, as well as those he received since his return, and said, that out of 291 Staff Officers, it was a shame that Ministers did not select one of them to command the expedition to Portugal, without calling upon the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. But Ministers, he said, would attempt to screen Sir Arthur Wellesley, because he was allied to a powerful family, who had raised themselves not by such talents as were shining or laudable, but by beating the poor Indians as a dog would a flock of sheep. The family, he said, possessed twelve votes in the House of Commons, and it was not wonderful that Ministers should endeavour to screen Sir Arthur—*Hear! Hear!* That single family, he said, received no less than 23,766*l.* annually from the Country, a sum which exceeded the poor rates of sixty parishes, on an average of the parishes in England and Wales. In the progress of his speech, Mr. Cobbett said, he could read a list of individuals who benefitted by the war, and which would occupy two hours. He mentioned Mr. Garniere, of Wycombe, who, as Apothecary General to the Army, received an annual income of 12,309*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*—*A great uproar and confusion here took place; some of the meeting crying, Stop! Stop! others, Go on! Go on!*

The Sheriff observed, that every thing irrelevant to the question should be omitted upon this occasion, and if there were any difference of opinion upon the subject, he must take the sense of the Meeting upon it,

Sir Francis Baring rose to speak to order. The Meeting, he said, was called for a special purpose; that purpose was a public, not a private purpose, and therefore it was, in his opinion, totally irregular to introduce the name of an individual who had nothing to do with the Convention.

Mr. Cobbett then resumed. He said Ministers had motives for not bringing certain Military Officers to trial; and that one of those motives was, the interest certain individuals had in perpetuating the war. After a long speech in condemnation of the Convention, and some observations on the offices and emoluments of the Duke of York, in the course of which he was occasionally interrupted by applauses and disapprobation, and twice called to order, he read an Address, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Baker,

The Rev. Mr. Poulter next offered himself to the attention of the meeting. He thought the answer of his Majesty to the citizens of London completely satisfactory. He maintained that, on that account, all further addresses on that subject were completely unnecessary. Could there be the least doubt of such an Inquiry taking place, he should be the first to petition for it. After making some panegyrics on the military talents of Sir Arthur Wellesley, he deprecated any factious attempt to alienate the people at this time from the Executive Government, because, being united, we cannot fall, and divided we cannot stand. He therefore felt it his duty to propose, as an amendment to the resolution proposed by the Noble Lord, "that notwithstanding the disappointment experienced throughout the country in consequence of the late Convention, yet, upon the ground of his Majesty having already pledged himself to institute Inquiry, and in conformity with the principles of justice, we forbear interference, until acquainted with the result of that investigation."

Mr. Portell supported the original resolution; after which Mr. Poulter's amendment, seconded by Mr. Garnet, was put, and on a division, was declared to be negatived by a great majority.

The Assembly afterwards divided on the question, whether the Address proposed by Lord Northesk, or that by Mr. Cobbett, should be adopted, when it was decided in favour of the Address of the Noble Lord. It is as follows:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Nobility, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the County of Southampton, beg leave to approach your Majesty's Throne, with the sincerest assurances of our zealous attachment to your Royal Person and Family; and knowing that your Majesty's true glory is inseparable from that of your people, we humbly beg leave to express our grief and regret at the Convention lately entered into by the Commanders of your Majesty's Forces in Portugal, and the Commander of the French Army in Lisbon; and further, humbly to submit to your Majesty our earnest and anxious prayer, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to institute such full, public, and effectual enquiry into this transaction, as will lead to the discovery of all these causes which have produced an event so injurious to the honour of this Country, and the interest of the Allies.

After the motion of thanks to the High Sheriff for his upright and impartial conduct, the Meeting dissolved. The evening concluded with splendid dinners at the George and White Hart Inns.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Wilson and Farn, Wardrobe-place, Doctors'-Commons, clerical agents. Jeremiah and Joseph Clegg, Manchester, timber-merchants. Bree, Bascroft, and Bree, Crosthwaite, Cumberland, miners. Booth and Drinkwater, Manchester, dealers in rags. Beck and Marsault, Needham-market, Suffolk. Sandford and Tipping, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers. Hilliard and Ewetts, Birmingham, factors. Slater, Varley, and Shamples, Lancaster, bleachers. Gumm, London, woollen-draper. Law, Newsom, and Sheard, Batley, York, woollen-manufacturers. Galloway and Campbell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, boat-makers. Babbs and Horlock, Union-street, Hackney-Road, brewers. Ingle, Musgrave, and Grey, Leeds, joiners. Horner and Askwith, Leeds, cloth-dressers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

Nov. 8. James Peat, Arundel-street, Strand, wine and brandy-merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

William Foy, Chertsey, baker.

Joseph Hemingway, Chester, printer.

BANKRUPTS.

Elijah Goff, Wellclose-square, coal-merchant, to surrender Nov. 15, 19, and Dec. 13, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Allan, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

James Fletcher Hughes, Wigmore-street, bookseller, Nov. 8, 15, and Dec. 13, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad-street.

James and John Howard, Burnley, Lancaster, cotton-spinners, Nov. 12, 15, and Dec. 13, at eleven, at the Hare and Hound Inn, Bury. Attornies, Mr. Parker, Bury; Mr. Wigleworth, Gray's Inn-square.

Thomas Young, Machen, Monmouth, dealer, Nov. 5, 16, and Dec. 13, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Corn-street, Bristol. Attornies, Mr. Davis, Bristol; Mr. James, Gray's Inn-square.

William Ward, Leicester, and Richard Frazer, Cateaton-street, London, hosiers, Nov. 15, at four, 16, at eleven, and Dec. 13, at twelve, at the White Lion Inn, Leicester. Attornies, Mr. Lawton, Leicester; and Mr. Taylor, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

James Lindley, Penistone, York, leather-cutter, Nov. 14, at five, 15, at ten, at the Three Cranes Inn, and Dec. 13, at eleven, at the White Bear Inn, Barnsley. Attornies, Mr. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden; and Mr. Keir, Barnsley.

Charles Newman, Whitechapel, shopkeeper, Nov. 15, 19, and Dec. 13, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wilson, King's Bench Walks, Temple.

Robert Thomson, Craven-buildings, Drury-lane, dealer, Nov. 15, 19, and Dec. 13, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

Joseph Baker, jun. Stafford, shoe-manufacturer, Nov. 14, at four, 15, at ten, and Dec. 13, at eleven, at the Swan, Stafford. Attornies, Mr. Anstice, King's Bench Walks, Temple; and Mr. Brookes, jun. Stafford.

Charles Smith, Bath, cornfactor, Nov. 5, 12, and Dec. 13, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Harrison, Craven-street, Strand, London.

William Rhodes, Shacklewell, warehouseman, Nov. 8, at eleven, 22, at one, and Dec. 13, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Whitaker, Broad-court, Long-acre.

James Brading, Newport, Isle of Wight, carpenter, Nov. 8, 15, and Dec. 13, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wilmot, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.

John Pink, Gravesend, house-carpenter, Nov. 5, 12, and Dec. 13, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Clarkson, Essex-street, Strand; and Mr. Prail, Rochester.

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DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 8. Benjamin Beets and Ann Smith, Basinghall-street, factors, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. Jarvis German, Aldermanbury, hosier, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. John Kirton, Gray's Inn, Middlesex, banker, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. John Chapman, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, dry-salter, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. William Tucker the younger, Exeter, serge-manufacturer, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 8. James Colesson, Bow-street, bricklayer, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. Aaron Isaacs Bing, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. John Peter Holloway, St. Swithin's-lane, wine-merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. Ray Whalley, Cullum-street, brandy-merchant, a twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 8. Wm. Carlin Johnson, and John Whitshire, Huntingdon, drapers, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 10. Mary Jones and Edward Jones, Wrexham, Denbighshire, drapers, at three, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester.

Nov. 7. James Racey, Bath, brewer, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Bath.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 22.

John Bowyer, Cheapside, warehouseman. John Pritty, Hudleigh, grocer. John Phillips, Printer's-street, Blackfriars, and the Strand, dealers in glass. John Taylor, Pagham, Sussex, shopkeeper. John Baker, Holborn, linen-draper. Robert Wentworth Henderson, George-street, Minories, ship-broker. Simon Field, Plymouth Dock, wine-merchant.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Winch and Mead, Back-hill, Hatton-garden, printer's joiners. Teasdale and Humphreys, St. Paul's Church-yard, grocers. Webb and Co. Portsea, linen-drapers. Love and Elliott, Whaplington, farmers. Gilbert and Hemsley, Chichester, clock and watch-makers. Skipper and Bell, Great Tower-street, tallow-chandlers. Drane and Co. Chard, Somersetshire, clothiers. Rawson and Cookson, Bishopsgate Without, haberdashers. Sam. and Chas. Clapham, Cheshunt, Hertford, farmers. Stark and Co. Norwich, scarlet-dyers. Tomlinson and Best, Leek, Staffordshire, silk-manufacturers. Grimshaw and Hilton, Oldham, Lancaster, cotton-spinners. Cooper and Gilks, Manchester, coach-makers. Clark, jun. and Bauck, Old Fish-street-hill, sugar-refiners. Roberts and Jefferys, Birmingham, factors. Rowlandson and Co. Cheapside, warehousemen.

BANKRUPTS.

Benjamin Walsh and Thomas Nisbet, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, brokers, to surrender Nov. 12, 19, and Dec. 17, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Smith and Tilson, Chapter House, Saint Paul's Church-yard.

James Smith, Great Trinity-lane, merchant, Nov. 11, at one, 12, and Dec. 17, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Latkow, Wardrobe-court, Doctor's Commons.

John Wright, Hammersmith, cheesemonger. Nov. 10, 21, at one, and Dec. 17, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Batsford, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey.

John Corrie, Weston-street, Southwark, common brewer, Nov. 12, 19, and Dec. 17, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Scarth, Lyon's-Inn, Strand.

James Charles Brooker, Poultry, haberdasher, Nov. 12, at twelve, 19, at one, and Dec. 17, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Allingham, St. John's-square.

Henry Hall, Gutter-lane, warehouseman, Nov. 8, 19, and Dec. 17, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Reynolds, Castle-street, Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street.

John Colgrave, Red Lion-street, wine-merchant, Nov. 12, 26, and Dec. 17, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Thomas Palmer, Goodge-street, St. Pancras, tailor, Nov. 10, 21, at one, and Dec. 17, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Turner, Edward-street, Cavendish-square.

Samuel Bryan, Grosvenor-mews, chandler, Nov. 15, 22, at twelve, and Dec. 17, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Robinson and Lee, Lincoln's-inn.

John Beavers, Sheffield, Yorkshire, builder, Nov. 15, at five, 16 and Dec. 17, at ten, at the Three Crane's-inn, Barnsley. Attornies, Mr. Crosley, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Jackson, Bank End, Barnsley.

John Barns, Manchester, manufacturer, Dec. 6, 8, and 17, at two, at the Palace-inn, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. J. and R. Willis, Warnford-court, London; and Messrs. Heslop and Barrow, King-street, Manchester.

Thomas Clarke, Portsmouth, Southampton, merchant, Nov. 22, at one, Nov. 23, at eleven, and Dec. 17, at twelve. Attorney, Mr. Matthews, Saint Thomas-street, Portsmouth.

Thomas Barnes, Colchester, Essex, sadler, Nov. 21 and 22, and Dec. 17, at eleven, at the Griffin Inn, Colchester. Attornies, Mr. Smythies, Colchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple, London.

Samuel Ibbetson, Ludgate-hill, London, silk-mercer, Nov. 8, at eleven, and Nov. 30, at twelve, and Dec. 17, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Ellen, New Bridge-street.

Levy Samuel, Leman-street, Goodman's Fields, watch-maker, Nov. 12 and 19, and Dec. 17, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Isaacs, Mitre-court, Aldgate.

George Elliot, Winchester-street, London, merchant, Nov. 15 and 22, at eleven, and Dec. 17, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Sarah Bowstreed, Kingsland-road, widow, corn-merchant, Nov. 8 and 19, and Dec. 17, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Bryant, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

Thomas Wright, Cowper's-row, Crutched-Friars, London, broker, Nov. 12 and 19, and Dec. 17, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Mills, Ely place.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 10. Joaquim Andrade and Joachim Christian Stocqueler, Abchurch-lane, merchants, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Nov. 30. Valentine Green and Rupert Green, Percy-street, Tottenham Court-road, engravers, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. Charles Hingeston and Robert Hingeston, Walbrook, men's-mercers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 3. John Millington and Joseph Millington, Houndsditch, glaziers, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 26. Henry Hieronymus Deacon, Tokenhouse-yard, stock-broker, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Nov. 26. John Roylands, Princes-street, Lambeth, barge-builder, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 29. James Moore, Walworth, Surrey, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 30. Gervas Hall, Bow-street, Covent Garden, liquor-merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. Alexander Foreshaw, Whitechapel High-street, victualler, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. John Layton Ireland, High-street, Shoreditch, cheese-monger, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. Thomas Stokes, Tooley-street, cabinet-maker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. Joseph Gatty, Oxford-street, ironmonger, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. Joseph Bland and John Satterthwaite, Fen-court, London, insurance-brokers, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 11. Christopher Shaw, Joseph Shaw, Joseph Graham, and John Burn, Southampton, wine-merchants, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Dec. 8. James Betts, Mistley, Essex, ship-builder, at eleven, at the Thorn Inn, Mistley.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 26.

Frederick Francis Blundell, Coleman-street, insurance-broker.—Charles James, Catemon-street, ribbon-manufacturer.—John Herbert and Charles Mayo, London, warehousemen.—Thomas Williams, Caerphilly, Glamorgan, wool-manufacturer.—William Hartland, jun. Bristol, house-carpenter.—William Austin, Dursley, Gloucester, glass-seller.—Henry Reynell, Bristol, linen-draper.

[The Gazette also contains a Letter from Lieutenant Forbes, of his Majesty's gun-brig the Exertion, stating the capture of the French privateer, Jena, of 14 guns, and 90 men, which was on the point of taking the brig Perseverance, of Barmouth, with a cargo of very considerable value.]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and Lord Walsingham took their seats as his Majesty's Commissioners for further proroguing the Parliament. The Commission was read at the Table. The Lord Chancellor, in his Majesty's name, and by virtue of the said Commission, declared the Parliament to be prorogued to Thursday, December 8.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. SHAW, the Messenger, arrived on Friday morning from Paris; after delivering the answer returned by his MAJESTY'S Ministers to the proposal of negotiation made by the EMPEROR of RUSSIA and BONAPARTE, from Erfurth. Mr. SHAW is said to have been received by the French with the utmost cordiality; and the people every where expressed the most earnest desire of peace. That they, unfortunate wretches, harrassed by the most revolting conscription, which tears from the arms of the labourer and manufacturer their struggling children, should entertain an anxious wish to see their present calamities cease, will be easily credited. But how far their desires crash with the ferocious ambition of BONAPARTE, a very short time will develope. We have already delivered our sentiments clearly on the matter; and would as soon expect the possibility of a reconciliation between the famished tiger and the trembling victim panting under his paw, as a sincere desire, on the part of the Tyrant, to sacrifice his ambition to the repose of Europe. We may be mistaken; would to Heaven we were. We feel no other animosity to the man, that what his crimes, his remorseless cruelty, his infuriate ambition, and his unrelenting thirst of vengeance against the much-injured Spaniards inspire. We are actuated by no party-prejudice; we strongly disclaim so unwarrantable a motive for our animosity. We detest and reprobate him, because he injures and oppresses every individual, who has the misfortune of writhing under his despotic lash. We distrust his professions; because we are taught by an experience of the calamities which accrued to those, who trusted most in his honour and probity, that he embraces only to murder.—We can attach no confidence in his conversion; because he made such frequent promises of reformation, which all terminated, as Italy, Switzerland, Prussia and Spain can, to their misfortune, too strongly attest, in an increase of profligacy and moral depravity. Such are our motives for feeling an uncommon degree of anxiety and distrust, whenever BONAPARTE holds out to us his hand, in sign of reconciliation; we involuntarily fix our eyes on the other, to see if it be armed with a poniard to stab us, should we have the weakness to accept his perfidious embrace.

Mr. SHAW was not detained in Paris—and it is therefore supposed that a French Courier will be sent with the reply. This negotiation, and this sending of Couriers, are a most inauspicious circumstance. Our Ministers, we have reason to hope, are as convinced of BONAPARTE'S perfidy and insincerity, as we are. We cannot, therefore, refuse them the justice to suppose, that their relaxation from their former energy has been occasioned in consequence of some insidious overture for an exchange of prisoners; and if this be their motive, whilst we regret the embarrassing and mortifying situation they are placed in, we cannot but applaud every feasible effort they may make, to extricate our suffering countrymen from the horror of their confinement. If they act on these generous and humane principles, however hopeless our prospect of success, we are also inclined to ascribe to them the enlightened policy, that they wish to deprive the enemy of every plea for justifying his outrageous aggression against thirteen millions of Spaniards and Portuguese. He will deceive us; and he has partly succeeded already in doing so; for he has had the superlative art of embarrassing our Ministry in the intricate labyrinth of negociation; the consequences of which can solely and exclusively turn to his advantage. He has promised ALEXANDER to offer us peace; and he has had the effrontery to tell his obsequious Legislature, that he *is willing to make sacrifices*, for the purpose of giving peace to a hundred millions of inhabitants which are under *his protection*: and whilst the lacerated Continent anxiously waits for this balsam, he hastens from the scene of negociation in order to burn, devastate, and murder, beyond the Pyrenees. Atrocious, unblushing, and remorseless hypocrite! Your dissimulation may last too long for the happiness of mankind; but the time approaches rapidly, when the mask shall fall from thy hideous face, and the world behold thee as the cruel, designing, artful villain.

BONAPARTE left Rambouillet on the 30th ult. for Bayonne: and, before his departure, pledged himself to the Legislative Body, that he was setting out for Spain to put himself at the head of his army; and, *with the help of God*, to crown his brother in Madrid, and to plant his eagles on the forts of Lisbon. Impious Ruffian! to invoke the sanction and assistance of Heaven for the most unprovoked and atrocious aggression, ever undertaken by the most worthless and unprincipled of tyrants. Humanity, justice, religion, are employed as mere instruments to advance the projects of an unjust, unfeeling, and irreligious Usurper. It is this revolting abuse of the most sacred principles, which has made so many sceptics in religion, and so many villains in society. We start back with horror, as often as we reflect on the effects of this revolting depravity. The worst and most impious men are generally most forward to appeal to Heaven about the purity of their intentions, and the innocence of their designs.

We insert the following Extract, from the Dutch Papers, of BONAPARTE'S Message to the Legislative Body:

EXTRACT OF THE MESSAGE OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY, ON THE 25th OCTOBER.

"Russia and Denmark are united with me against England.

"America has preferred to renounce Commerce and the Seas, rather than to recognise slavery.

"I set off in a few days to put myself at the head of my army, and, with the help of God, to crown in Madrid the King of Spain, and to plant my eagles on the forts of Lisbon.

"I cannot do other than congratulate myself on the sentiments of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine.

"Switzerland daily feels more and more the benefits of the Act of Mediation.

"The people of Italy give me only new subjects of satisfaction.

"The Emperor of Russia and myself have had an interview at Erfurth. Our first thought has been a thought of peace. We have even resolved to make some sacrifices the sooner to obtain, if it be possible, for the hundred millions of men whom we represent, the blessings of a maritime peace. We are of the same mind, and invariably united both for peace and war."

Another letter states, that Napoleon, in his Address, after giving a cursory view of the state of the French Empire in respect to its internal situation, speaks of its external relations as follows:

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"That Russia and Denmark are joined with him in the war against England—that he is perfectly satisfied with the conduct and dispositions of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine—that the Swiss nation has deserved his confidence; and that the experience of every day shews the advantage they have derived from the act of mediation—that the people of Italy are fully sensible of the value of being connected with, and protected by France; that the Americans persevere in the embargo, and would rather relinquish for ever the benefits of commerce, than accede to any arrangements destructive of the principle of the freedom of the seas."

Does the Message contain even a solitary proof of his pacific intentions. He pleases to profess his willingness *to submit to some sacrifices*, in order to give peace to the hundred millions he and ALEXANDER *protect!* But who has rendered them unhappy?—who has drained the sources of their industry, and cursed them with all the horrors of famine, oppression, and war? Who has caused the innumerable unprotected orphans, whose fathers he has murdered, to bewail the loss of their patrimony, and the misery they are exposed to? He, himself, is the source of all the misery and disorder he affects to deplore. If he had only the feelings of other men;—if his savage heart was susceptible of pity, or remorse;—if the cry of conscience, or the shrieks of persecuted innocence, could touch his obdurate breast;—were it possible that he could, deliberately and even vauntingly, announce his departure, for the purpose of placing his brother JOSEPH on the throne of Spain;—or, in other words, of plundering and burning every town, hamlet, and village, on the way to that capital, and exposing the unfortunate inhabitants to the lust, brutality, and discretion of his 150,000 ill-paid, *ferocious* soldiers. He boasts of the friendship subsisting between him and Russia; and the union of the latter with Denmark against Great Britain. Too much reason, he has to triumph over the credulity, 'ignorance, and folly of these besotted Cabinets.' But they alone are the victims of their passions and unreflecting animosity. The people of this country are actuated *by no sentiments* of hatred or jealousy against these States, and sincerely bewail their intemperance and indiscretion. If their Sovereigns, or Ministers, are so deaf to the call of honour and interest, whilst we mourn over their sufferings and degredation, we disregard the feeble, unavailing efforts of their rancour and vengeance. In another place he speaks of his satisfaction with the Swiss; *and that they daily feel more and more the benefits of the Act of Mediation:* feel it—yes, in the loss of their independence and innocence. The once happy and peaceable inhabitants, had they permission to tell their own story, what a series of crimes and misery, from the time of RAPINAT and REUBEL, to that of TALLEYRAND and BONAPARTE, would they have to relate! They were formerly so comfortable and satisfied; and there is not, in this very instant, when they enjoy all the *benefits* of the Mediation Act; a single cottager, on the most accessible summits of their mountains, or in the deepest recesses of their vallies, whose manners are not vitiated, and who has not cause to complain of injustice,—these benefits remind us of those which prisoners are supposed to enjoy, who are secluded by the humid walls of their dungeon, from the cares and anxiety of the world. poverty, degradation, and loss of liberty be benefits; people entering enjoy them in a larger proportion. Unfortunate people of Switzerland! you only wanted this gravation to your misery, that the tyrant, who so cruelly injured you, should add insult to injustice! In another place he asserts, *that America prefers to renounce Commerce and the Seas, rather than recognise Slavery.* This attempt to encrease the dissatisfation between that country and this is too plump and too palpable, even to delude his legislative automatons. We are inclined to entertain very serious doubts, at present, of the animosity of the Americans to this country. That the cool, systematic JEFFERSON and his Party, coincide in his extravagant project of *liberating* the seas, we have no doubt of; but after this confession of BONAPARTE, we have strong reason to believe that the discontent of the Americans with the embargo is greater and more universal, than was hitherto imagined. But the most interesting feature in this *exposé*, is the silence it affects to maintain towards Austria. We have not forgotten his petulance, the rancour and depreciation of his allusions, when he wrote to the Senate, some weeks ago, "*That he could not answer for the perverse errors of other Courts.*" But now not a single syllable to tranquillize his Legislative Body, and inform it that the Austrian Cabinet has returned to *reason* and submission. What means this extraordinary silence? Only some weeks back so much fuss and uneasiness! and in this crisis of his fortunes, in the grand *exposé* of the political state of the Continent, he cannot find leisure to add a single line, mentioning *that Austria has consented to disband her new levies.* Extraordinary, in fact! His suspicion of that Cabinet, we plainly see, is as great as ever; and what is more satisfactory, he dares not resent the menacing attitude she has assumed. This circumstance sets beyond every doubt, that her armaments are of that formidable kind, as to enable her to defy any force he can, in this moment, employ against her. But will Austria remain inactive, when the resistance of the Spaniards affords her so auspicious an opportunity of making a diversion in Germany? Some unreflecting men will have the folly to object to us, that her former exertions were attended with no other effect than the subjugation of her capital and provinces; that she is now grown prudent from the experience of her reiterated disasters, and will wisely avoid irritating a man who has so frequently chastised her; with such like stuff. Can any one, in the possession of his senses, or with understanding enough to discriminate his right from his left hand, seriously believe that it is the interest of Austria to wait till BONAPARTE has succeeded in subjugating Spain; and then contend single-handed with his undivided strength? Or do they imagine that he will acknowledge, with gratitude, her present neutrality? Yes, her acknowledgement will consist, should Austria have the imbecility to wait, in a fulminating decree, *that the House of Hapsburg has ceased to reign; because its power is incompatible with his security and greatness.* And however we might bewail this deplorable event, we should be reduced to the distressing necessity of declaring, that a government so infatuated, so blind to its interests, and inattentive to the occurrences of the time, deserved the fate it had neither the energy nor foresight to prevent. We have frequently alluded to the patriotism, military and political talents of the Archduke CHARLES; and we are happy to find that his influence in the Austrian Cabinet is proportionate to his integrity and merit. We have also had the satisfaction of reading in one of the German Journals, that he refused to appear among the vassals of the Corsican, at the Meeting at Erfurth. Is he also blind to the events passing in Spain, and the situation of the Monarchy? There is some

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thing like pedantry in attempting to refute the vague and inconsistent reasoning we daily hear on this very subject. We are sometimes inclined to think that people talk in this manner, for the pleasure of saying an absurdity; and afterwards laughing at their own incongruity; for there is no other means of accounting for the extravagant opinions we are condemned to listen to, or to read, on the political combinations of the Austrian Councils.

We are sorry to have to announce the escape of the Russian Fleet from Port Baltic. They lost, however, a frigate, which stranded in coming out of the harbour. The boisterous seas in that northern latitude, the inclemency of the season, and the approach of winter, rendered it impracticable for our gallant seamen to continue the blockade. The Officers who command our Fleet, preclude the suspicion of negligence on their part; and we are fully persuaded, that Sir J. SAUMAREZ and Sir S. HOOD, have neglected nothing which professional skill, or persevering courage suggested as expedient. The public have been once more disappointed in their expectations. But on this occasion they have been frustrated, because they expected impossibilities.

Two Gottenburgh Mails arrived last night, but bring no intelligence. A report of Marshal KLINGSPOR contains a circumstantial account of the retrograde movement of the Swedish Army in Finland, but it is now perfectly uninteresting. It serves only to prove, what was universally known, that the Swedes and their gallant Sovereign, could courage ensure them success against the vast superiority of the Russians in point of number, displayed during the whole of the campaign, whose issue was so unexpected, a degree of patriotism, patience, and intrepidity, worthy of their ancient military reputation. It was mentioned at Gottenburgh, that Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ arrived there in the Victory, to render his Swedish Majesty an account of the campaign in the Baltic. The Emperor ALEXANDER was expected at Riga, the 10th of last month, on his return to Petersburgh.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—The Warrant for summoning a Court of Inquiry on the Armistice and Convention, has been signed by his Majesty; and the Court, consisting of General Sir David Dundas, President; Gen. Earl Moira, Gen. Peter Craig, Lieut.-Gen. Earl of Pembroke, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Heathfield, Lieut.-Gen, Oliver Nicolls, and Lieut. Gen. Sir George Nugent, Bart. will be assembled as soon as possible, after the Warrant shall be countersigned by the Secretary at War, who is now in Scotland. Then Inquiry will be public; and the Warrant directs, "That an Inquiry shall be made into the conditions of the Armistic and Convention, and into all the causes and circumstances, whether arising from the previous operations of the British Army, or otherwise, which led to them; and into the conduct, behaviour, and proceedings of Sir Hew Dalrymple, and of any other Commander or Commanders, or of any other person or persons, as far as the same were connected with the Armistice and Convention."

It is said that the Duke of Northumberland has made a magnificent present to Mr. Kemble, on the occasion of the late fire. He wrote him a polite note, reminding him of an early service his Grace had received from him, by instructing Earl Percy in the art of speaking, and saying that the present was a fit moment to acquit the obligation.—The letter contained a draft for *Ten Thousand Pounds*.

In erecting the new Theatre in Covent-Garden, the Piazza is to be carried through into Bow-street, under the Old Shakespeare Tavern; the houses in Bow-street, Nos. 8, and 15, have been purchased to make room for the intended improvements.

Saturday se'nnight, Captain John Impey, of the Royal Navy, son of Sir Elijah Impey, of Newick Park, Kent, set off from Teignmouth in a Post-chaise and four, accompanied by Miss Cazal, of Exeter, on a matrimonial excursion to Gretna Green, where the ceremony was performed; and the parties are since returned to Exeter. The young Lady is a ward in Chancery, amiable and highly accomplished, and will possess a handsome fortune when of age.

A lighter, supposed to be loaded with coals, was yesterday seized in the river, but under the coals was discovered a cargo of French plate glass, worth 10,000*l*.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Saturday last, a Corpse was brought from Charter-house-square, and buried in Islington Church-yard, and a stone erected at the place with this inscription:—

"IN MEMORY OF
MRS. ELIZABETH EMMA THOMAS,
Who died 28th October, 1808.
AGED 27 YEARS.
She had no fault, save what trav'llers *give* the moon,
The light was bright, but died, alas! too soon."

Mr. Hodgson, the Coroner, received a letter, intimating very strong suspicions that the deceased had not died naturally, in consequence of which he applied to the Parish Officers, who ordered the grave to be opened, which was done yesterday morning, and the body removed to the vault under the church, for the inspection of the Jury, which sat upon it in the course of the day, when the following appeared in evidence. The lady died on Friday, was buried on Saturday, and the Gentleman with whom she lived (not being married), left town on Sunday and embarked at Portsmouth on Monday for Spain. On examining the body, *a silver pin, about nine inches long, was found sticking in the heart* through the left side of the body. A Medical Gentleman who had attended the deceased, declared that the pin was *inserted* at the request of the Gentleman, to prevent the possibility of her being buried alive. The Jury brought in a verdict of, *died by the visitation of God*. The corpse still lies unburied in the vault.

CONVENTION STAKES.

TO START FROM THE HORSE-GUARDS.

Abrantes---well bred, though of low extraction, has much pluck, is well known in the field, and has lately carried off many sweepstakes.

Sir Hew---an old horse; has often walked over the course for King's plates, but never won a heat. He is now broke down, after a most lucrative career; is got by *Boxing*, out of a Windsor mare---*Parade*. His *keepers* have never exercised him much on the turf, but are understood to have spared no expence on him in the stud. His condition is consequently good, and he certainly inherits many *valuable* qualities from his sire.---Many counties boast the honour of his birth.

Sir Arthur---got by *Nobis*, out of an Irish mare. He is a well-bred horse, and will take a stone wall. He beat Abrantes hollow some months ago, in a match, pp. but the knowing ones say that he is become skittish, and expect that he will bolt from the course.

The General Kellerman---is sound and bony, will go great lengths, and has an unusual depth in his fore-quarters. The odds are between him and Sir Hew, but *Kellerman* is the favourite on account of his *bottom*; and because he is well skilled in *crossing* and *jostling*.

Burrard---is not much known, and is supposed to be entered for the purpose of promoting sport. *He will probably be drawn after the first heat.*

N. B. The Steward is an illustrious personage, who fully understands the duty and prerogative of his office. It is therefore requested that no *boby* will intrude or interfere with the business of the stand.

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THE REV. THEOPHILUS LINDSEY.

On the 3d of November died, at his house in Essex-street, between the hours of six and seven in the evening, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, formerly Vicar of Catterick in Yorkshire. This living he resigned in the year 1773, from a conviction that the service of the church of England, as far as it involves the doctrines of the Trinity, is repugnant to the precepts of our Saviour and his Apostles, and particularly to the great command of God solemnly promulgated to the Jews, and urged with the strongest emphasis by our Saviour—Thou shalt have no other gods but me. In consequence of this conviction, and the ineffectual attempts to obtain redress for the Clergy in the subscription to the thirty-nine Articles, having resigned his living, and quitted Yorkshire, he came to London; and in the year seventy-four, encouraged by the application of several persons of high respectability, who were earnest in the same cause, he opened a room in Essex-house for the worship of the only true God, in which he performed divine service, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, reformed by the celebrated Dr. Clarke, with some variations adapted to his own more improved views of the subject. Four years afterwards he preached a sermon on the opening of the chapel in Essex House, which has since that time been dedicated to Unitarian worship. Here his services as a Minister were most acceptable to a numerous congregation: and whatever disapprobation his opinions might excite among the uninformed of different denominations, even they could not but esteem a character of such benevolence, honesty, and integrity. The attachment of those who were more intimately acquainted with his virtues was unbounded, for seldom is to be found a man who has fixed so deeply in his heart the grand characteristics of the Christian religion—love to God and love to man. He lamented the divisions amongst Christians, owing to the unreasonable adherence of many to tradition, merely of human or political authority, in opposition to the language of revelation. The whole tenor of his preaching was benevolence, and the easy yoke of Christ, ardour in the study of the Scriptures, humility in the sight of God, and the rejection of that false piety which lays undue stress on external circumstances. In these useful labours he was engaged to the 70th year of his age, when he resigned his pastoral office, dedicating the remainder of his life to the great objects of promoting scriptural truth, in which service he continued occasionally to employ his pen. No man was a more sincere friend to civil and religious liberty; no one more attached to those principles which placed the Brunswick Family upon the Throne. To these principles he never failed, when a proper opportunity offered, of bearing his testimony with consistent firmness and characteristic mildness: for mildness, benevolence, and humility, founded on piety and entire resignation to the will of God, and combined with habitual cheerfulness, were the striking features in his character. During the latter part of his life the infirmities of age gradually pressed upon him, but he bore them all without a murmur, and his favourite maxim, on which he dwelt emphatically almost in his last moments, and when utterance became difficult, was—What God wills is best.

THE COURT AND WORLD OF FASHION.

Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, His Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor, where he was received by the Duke of York. At two o'clock his Majesty held a private Levee, at which the following had the honour of being presented:—

Sheriffs Hunter and Smith, by the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Clark, by the Lord Chancellor, upon his being appointed a King's Counsel.

Rear-Admiral Apodaca, Minister from the Supreme Junta of Spain, by Mr. Canning. His Excellency had an audience of his Majesty, and delivered his credentials, and was most graciously received.

Mr. Merry, upon his being appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden.

Mr. Augustus Foster, upon his being appointed his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of Sweden, by Mr. Canning.

Dr. Mansell the new Bishop of Bristol, did homage before his Majesty, upon his being appointed to that See.

His Majesty gave audience to the Duke of Portland, the other Ministers, and Mr. Merry.

A little before six o'clock his Majesty set off on his return to Windsor.

ELEGANCIES OF FASHION FOR NOVEMBER.

Extracted from Le Beau Monde Magazine.

The chilling blasts of Winter are now hastening to supersede the mild freshness of the Autumnal evenings, and the *Steyne*, the *Parade*, and the hoarse-resounding Beach, will soon be deserted for the Opera, the ball-room, or the cheerful domestic fire-side. The almost universality of half-dress, so convenient and proper at a watering-place, will, therefore, soon be laid aside for the more dashing and eccentric elegancies of fashion, and the Purveyors of the different articles of female *ornament*, for we cannot call it *attire*, are all on the *qui vive* to bring out the *newest thing*.

The pelisse of scarlet cloth and the velvet mantle, of course, are the most conspicuous articles for *winter* wear, in order to give the appearance of warmth, if they do not produce its reality; and as last winter they were worn *on one shoulder*, we may fairly expect, for the coming season, that it will be sufficient to carry them *on the arm*, unless some dashing female should wrap her fur cloak round the broad shoulders of her attendant footman, in order *to keep herself warm* by proxy. In these articles, it is intended by the Arbiters of Fashion, that neatness and a tasteful fancy shall render all gaudy ornaments unnecessary, and we understand, that an Andalusian vest and cloak, *unique in this country at least*, will be sported by the Goddesses of our morning promenades, in honour of our Southern Allies. This simple and *comfortable* dress, so interesting when on the voluptuous, yet graceful forms of the Andalusian *Paysannes*, consists of a short and full mantle of dark brown cloth or kerseymere, with a vest of the same materials, fitted with long sleeves, and trimmed with a narrow binding of the same colour; the vest is worn close to the form, and fastens close up to the neck, being ornamented with a profusion of silk buttons in front and at the wrists. At present the short gypsey cloaks, made of fine scarlet cloth, very different to those of last winter, seem to have many admirers.

Those who are partial to furs as a trimming, or merely for shew, will adopt the Northern costume, and with them the Lapland Jacket will have its day. This consists of a close-bodied dress of ruby-coloured or scarlet superfine cloth, or sarsenet, reaching half way to the knees, with a high open collar, and trimmed all round with the richest spoils of Siberia. It may be worn over a morning dress of any appropriate colour, or contrast, surmounted with a white tippet, and accompanied, or not, by a muff, according to the fancy of the wearer.

With the Andalusian costume, the *Montero* cap of the southern parts of Spain would be a proper accompaniment, but as it might be thought to bear too close a resemblance to a fool's cap, our wise folks will of course *dispense with it*, in order to avoid mistakes, and content themselves with a small round bonnet of the same colour and materials as the mantle, chastely ornamented with ribband tassels. With the Lapland jacket it has been proposed to introduce the high Siberian fur cap, formed square on the top, and gradually increasing in size as it rises from the head.

The in-door morning costume will be more striking from its tasteful simplicity, than from its stile of ornament; the muslin cap, as usual, will hold its place at the breakfast table, and the hair modestly dressed, will as usual grace the morning drawing room. In carriages, the moss straw hat or the cottage bonnet.

In full dress nothing very striking is yet on the *tapis*, nor will the regulators of the mode produce any thing *very* dashing until the birth day, as the late meeting of Parliament will operate rather as a check on an early opening of the fashionable campaign.

Black, from its interesting appearance, it is expected will be a favourite; this will be of flowered Italian Gauze, worn over muslin or white sarsnet, and either trimmed with rich laces, or with a light ornamented edging of the simplest flowers in silk embroidery. The plainest Grecian Costume for the hair will be all the rage, set off with such simple ornaments as fancy may dictate; these will consist principally in wreaths of flowers and silver foil, or diadems formed of several turns of silver cord, with one or two silver stars placed negligently over the left temple. Necklaces and bracelets of the antique, will be worn, but not by the *very youngest* of Fashion's votaries.

The Male Costume will, as usual, be more elegant in dresses than in ornament; blue and the darkest brown or green, with white nankeen waistcoats, and breeches of black silk or double coloured kerseymere will be quite the thing in the early part of the season, nor will the olive or any of the lighter colours make their appearance till the Spring: for Morning wear, the stocking web pantaloons, of the dark blue, drab-colour, or a mixture,

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with short Hessian boots, will in general accompany the blue morning coat, though it is expected that a dark grey morning coat will also become fashionable. These will be cut rather short in the skirts, and higher in the collar, with buttons on the sleeves the same as the coat, or of the *basket kind*, which has not yet lost its attraction; the barrel buttons are also in fashionable estimation.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

Mr. Russell had, on Monday night, the pleasure of displaying a most ridiculous picture of coxcombical vanity, in the part of *Tom Shuffleton*, in the Comedy of *John Bull*, before the most overflowing Audience which this Theatre can boast this Season. The character, as drawn by the Author, may appear a burlesque on fashionable extravagance, although it be in reality little more than a faithful copy of the manners and morals of those vicious fools commonly called *Beaux*: but Mr. Russell determined to turn it into a caricature. Originality seemed to be his aim, and certainly he was the most *original* Coxcomb we ever beheld.

Fashionable folly, however ridiculous, does not exclude a certain degree of elegance and gentility. Mr. Russell's levity was that of an idiot, who welcomes every person, and listens to every speech, with the same vacant grin on his countenance. His gentility consisted in his dress, not his manners; and lest he should commit the unpardonable fault of imitating, or run the danger of being thought in his acting like Mr. Lewis in the same part, he *wisely* banished animation from his features, vivacity from his gestures, and if he resembled anything, it was a vulgar Quaker assuming the dress, and aping the manners of a Beau, without being able to conquer his natural stiffness and serious inanity.

The character of *Dan*, in the same Comedy, was performed by Mr. Decamp. The bills told us that it was for the *first* and *last* time, and our judgment bids us ask, why he should not continue to fill a part in which he has displayed no small degree of talent. Unlike the preceding Gentleman, whose proud spirit spurns at the imitation of his betters, Mr. Decamp, without sinking into a servile copy of Mr. Emery, stole his general manner of acting and a spark of his genius.

Miss Duncan surpassed all her predecessors in the Part of *Lady Caroline*: and the contrast of her excellence with the ridiculous vulgarity of her inamorato, formed a striking picture of conscious talent and blind presumption.

Johnstone, however, was the hero of the night. He was the focus that collected all the rays of attention, and his exertions were proportionably great, and deservedly successful. We had never seen him display more consummate excellence. He was enthusiastically applauded, and compelled, when the Play was over, to come forward and gratify the Public with the Epilogue.

Bannister was full of blunt goodnature and feeling in the part of *Job Thornberry*; yet, though he equalled, we do not think he surpassed Fawcett in the same Character.

Mrs. H. Siddons represented *Mary* with the most delightful simplicity. She really looked like timid Innocence in the garb of youthful beauty.

Last night Mrs. Mudie appeared for the second time in the part of *Mrs. Haller*, in *The Stranger*. As want of room prevented us from noticing her the first time she came before the Public, we trust our remarks, though longer than a second appearance requires, will not be deemed superfluous.

Notwithstanding the immorality of the play, and the impropriety of its representation at a time when our courts of justice re-echo almost incessantly with the complaints of outraged husbands, and when adultery has taken too deep a root in our island to need the fostering sunshine of dramatic incentives, the part of *Mrs. Haller* is rendered so interesting by the circumstances attending her crime, her remorse and humiliation, that any actress, however deficient in superior talents, is sure whilst filling it, of commanding attention. Many blamed Mrs. Mudie's rashness in venturing to assume a character, in which her abilities cannot be investigated according to the ideal rule of excellence which every man lays down for himself, but must immediately be brought into comparison with those of Mrs. Siddons, before which it might be expected they would shrink into insignificance. We think, on the contrary, that her prudence was conspicuous in the choice of her part, the interest of which defended her weakness and bade the heart feel without trusting to the deceptions of the eye.

Mrs. Mudie's voice is very good, her whine is never disgusting, but seldom pathetic; her delivery is impaired by a lisp which she struggles in vain to conquer entirely, as it now and then intrudes passages, when the voice of the passions alone ought to be heard. She understands her part very well, but is, perhaps, rather cold when animation is required, and her scream when she discovers her husband in the *Stranger*, is too loud and too shrill to touch the heart of sensibility. Her action is rather awkward, but evidently so through the anxiety to please, without a perfect notion of the means of pleasing, which every performer must feel on a first, and even a second appearance in London. Her features seem a little withered by the hand of age, and although possessed of no mean talents, we do not think she will ever become a favourite of the public.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

On Friday night *The Mourning Bride* and *The Forest of Hermanstadt* were acted for the Benefit of the Sufferers at the late Fire. We do not know exactly who are included among the Sufferers; nor whether the contributions of the Public be destined to fill the coffers of the treasury, or to compensate for the losses which the neighbours and inferior dependants of the Theatre have sustained. We were glad to see by the fullness of the house, that the British Nation do not rest satisfied with the enjoyment of pleasure, but also liberally support those who have contributed to their amusement, when they are assailed by misfortune.

We rejoice to see that Mr. Young, from the Haymarket, will make his first appearance at the King's Theatre, in a new Melodrama, next Tuesday night, as it will open a larger field to his exertions, and we doubt not to the gratification of the Public.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor Elect, accompanied by several of the Aldermen, Sheriffs, City Officers, &c. in the usual form was presented to the Lord High Chancellor for his Majesty's approbation, when the Recorder introduced his Lordship with a suitable address, complimenting him on that integrity, independence, and loyalty, which distinguish his character, and had procured him in an eminent degree the approbation and applause of his Fellow Citizens. The Lord Chancellor then expressed his Majesty's full and entire approbation of their choice, and after alluding to the very arduous duties which would necessarily devolve upon him had no doubt, that highly flattering and honourable as this day was to him, by fulfiling the expectations of the City and community, he would feel even a greater degree of honour and satisfaction to his own mind at the expiration of his office. After which they returned and were splendidly entertained by the Lord Mayor Elect, at the City of London Tavern, the evening was concluded with the utmost conviviality. His Lordship's new private carriage, which was launched for this occasion, is uncommonly beautiful, and we understand the state liveries will surpass any thing of the kind that has appeared for several years.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised Half an Assize, or a Penny in the Peck Loaf to commence this day; the Quartern Loaf of Wheaten is then to be sold for 1s. 3½. and Household, 1s. 2d.

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Thursday, there was a Court for the purpose of disposing of the business, the principal of which was Mr. Waithman's motion for the inquiry into the abuses of Christ's Hospital. Previous to entering on the motion, the resolutions passed at a previous Court upon the subject of his Majesty's Answer to the Address of this Court were read—

Mr. Dixon took occasion to observe, that for a number of years past, during which wars were carried on, miscarriages of course had occured, and must occur, let what Administration would be in power; the resolutions, therefore, were such as did not meet his approbation; and it would seem from the tenor of them, that the Gentlemen thought this Court competent to direct his Majesty what Ministers he should appoint. He therefore gave notice of a motion, that on a future day he should move that his Majesty should not presume to call to his Councils any set of men, or appoint any commander in chief, without having first consulted the Court of Common Council for that purpose.

Mr. Quin observed, that if Mr. D. was in earnest, he should follow up the motion by another, and would move, that Mr. S. Dixon be appointed First Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. Alderman Coombe considered Mr. D.'s motion as an insult to the Court; he, however, could hardly think him serious.

Mr. Goodbehere thought the term "miscarriages," would better suit an assembly of old women.

Mr. Waithman with some warmth observed, that Mr. D. had insulted the Court. He was not quite certain whether a vote of expulsion would lie, but this he knew that Mr. D. had shewn himself an unworthy Member and deserved expulsion, and he (Mr. W.) should not be wanting in bringing it forward.

Mr. Dixon did not press his notice, which was of course intended as a mere sarcasm on the late intemperate proceedings of the Common Council.

A long conversation arose respecting a motion of Mr. Alderman Coombe's for granting a sum of 500*l.* towards the maintenance of a Public School in Derry. The grant was objected to on the ground that the funds of the Corporation would not allow it. It was at length agreed to. The Speakers for it were Messrs. Aldermen Wood, C. Smith, Slade, &c. and against it, Messrs. Waithman, Dixon, Quin, &c.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. Waithman then brought forward his motion for an inquiry into certain abuses in this public charity. The foundation of this motion arose out of some statements in the public prints, so long back as December, last year, which charged the Rev. Mr. Warren, Vicar of Edmonton, a man in possession of 1200*l.* per annum, with getting his son into that charity, to the prejudice of needy and poor persons who have not the means of educating their children, and against the express directions and object of the charity.

On this motion a debate of some length arose, in which Mr. Dixon, Mr. Dornford, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Quin, Mr. Jacks, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Box, Mr. Bell, &c. took a part.

It was contended by those objecting to the motion, that this Court had not the power of interfering with the concerns of the Hospital, having relinquished that power by the Act of 1782; that the facts of the case, as stated by Mr. W. were derived merely from Newspaper authority, and might not be correct. On the other hand, it was contended, that the facts were true; that neither the Rev. Gentleman nor his friends had denied the statements, and that consequently the child was not a proper object.

Mr. Waithman consented to word his motion in such a manner as to be acceptable to those who objected, and it was then agreed to.

APPOINTMENTS EXTRAORDINARY.

Sir Francis Burdett to be *wet-nurse* and *midwife* to Mr. Horne Tooke.

The Marchoness of H——— to be *necessary woman* to H. R. H. the P. of W. vice Mrs. F——, *superannuated.*

The Right Hon. Lord S—ck—e to be professor of adultery in the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Sir A——r P——t to be deputy professor in England only.

Mr. T. S———n to be deputy professor in Scotland only.

The deputy professor in Ireland is not yet nominated; Mr. C—rr—n and Sir John P———rs are both candidates.

The Countess Dowager of B—— to be *dry-nurse* to Mr. Ell—st—n.

Madame De G——— to be custos *brevium* to the Duke of P-rtl-nd and Lord S-m-rv-lle.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. XIII.

Turn'd the outside of his eyes to white,
As men of inward light are wont
To turn their optics in upon't.—*Butler.*

The sacred Function, in your hands, is made
—Sad sacrilege! no function, but—a Trade!
Cowper.

ORANGE-STREET CHAPEL,

AND ITS

MINISTERS.

CONNECTED as it is with the name of Augustus Toplady—a preacher whose ability and energy are not yet forgotten—I never enter Orange-street Chapel without contrasting the past with the present, without those recollections of departed excellence which are not always favourable to succeeding talents. I am not now discussing the doctrines formerly promulgated in this place, by the eminent divine whose name I have just introduced; but, while I refrain from diverging into such an inquiry, it may nevertheless be permitted to me to give to his eloquence the encomium it deserved,—to commend his sincerity, and admire his zeal.

His successors have been abundantly successful. Without pretending to his purity of design, and without his command of intellect, this chapel, under their management, has been very considerably enlarged, the number of its frequenters has increased and seems increasing, and its revenue, as may naturally be supposed, is in the most flourishing condition. Many causes have concurred to produce these effects. Being a trading concern—for such this Place of Worship literally is—it was the *interest* of *pious* individuals, as will always be the case in similar circumstances, to consult, in every practicable way, the *gratification* of the *religious* community. Hence their chapel is splendidly fitted up; hence, modelled on the system of Rowland Hill, their singing is uncommonly melodious and surprisingly magnificent; and hence pastors of every description, of all sorts and from all quarters, are sedulously collected for the entertainment of their hearers. From a Cartwright to a Durant, from a Townsend to a Lindell, they have successively rung the changes of popular preaching. As, therefore, its Managers pay (and, I believe, pay well) for every thing—for lights, for melody, and even for ministers—as the fact is so, Orange-street Chapel seems fairly entitled to its present prosperity, and the proprietors of it to their present profits. It is an elegant, and (may I add?) an exhilirating sabbath lounge, where numbers of both sexes doubtless enjoy, week after week, the most agreeable religious relaxation!

Mr. TOWNSEND, whose seniority in this chapel entitles him to precedence, is certainly one of its most respectable preachers. His voice, however, is extremely monotonous; and his delivery is frequently rendered disagreeable by a hem, which appears in him to be constitutional. He is, among those self-taught divines which the chapelers so generally admire. His prominent deficiency is want of animation. If he is rather interesting, he cannot be considered as at all energetic.

Mr. LINDELL does not preach here so frequently as Mr. Townsend; but criticism must contemplate him as demanding to be distinguished. This gentleman is unquestionably one of the most original preachers now in existence. His tones, his emphasis, his manner, his action, his language, are alike his own. Of him, indeed, it is eminently true, that

"None but himself can be his parallel!"

Even his learning, for learned he really is, contributes to

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heighten the effect of his peculiarities. I would willingly describe his preaching, but the powers of description absolutely fail me on this occasion. When I attempt to catch the features of his oratory, I am so divided between merriment and admiration, that I know not how to express the mingled feelings with which I am agitated only by the remembrance of his discourses. Laughing is not always scoffing. I do not design to deride Mr. Lindell; but though he may tell me (as he told the audience at Orange-street, last Sunday Evening), in reprobation of my conduct, "*I a'n't a funny preacher*," still I must persist, if we are to admit the evidence of our own senses, I must still persist, I aver, in thinking him one of the drollest divines that ever pounced into a pulpit.—

"I don't come here," indignantly exclaimed our preacher, "to *spout to fine folks; nor do I preach as a school-boy* reads his lesson, but" — — —"Your *loins*," said he, at another time, speaking of afflictions, "are *loaded*; and *men walk over your heads*." "About eighteen years ago," said he, retracing his progress in piety, "I found it very *hard to separate myself from* young persons of *both sexes*. Then, he shortly after added,—"It is *your vile propensities* [How did I tremble for the "*fine folks*," just behind him, almost within the reach of his strong and uplifted arm, in the gallery!] that keep you from Christ. *You will be damn'd for your filthiness!*" I suppose some of the female part of the "fine folks" reddened at this tremendous denunciation; for, if I saw rightly, I perceived several ladies attempt to cover their faces with their fans. What can I say more? Mr. Lindell is, I now repeat it, one of the most truly original preachers that ever ascended the stairs of any pulpit. He is boldly commanding, and he is irresistably humourous. Every where is he great: but at Orange-street, among the "*fine folks*," oh!—

"His happy eloquence is *here* at home."

Mr. GEORGE CLAYTON now claims my consideration. He is young, popular, and aspiring; followed by the multitude, and desirous of their distinction. He has recently commenced his labours at Orange-street; but, as he seems anxious to render himself very agreeable to the frequenters of its chapel, it behoves me to investigate his ministerial qualifications.

I cannot rank Mr. G. Clayton quite so high as some part of the religious public seem inclined to exalt him. He paid his court, however, tolerably well to the masters of his new pulpit, when he prayed that their chapel might be always the "*Nursery* of souls for *Heaven!*" If I am disposed to dispute his ability, I can therefore still praise his dexterity. He is soo studied, if he aims to be foremost among extempore preachers; and he is too negligent, if he wishes to acquire the honour of being considered soundly logical. His epithets are often strangely applied. What reasoning man ever talked of *punishment* as "the *reward* due to crimes?" His metaphors are no less faulty than his epithets; and, like too many others who labour to preach fluently, he is compelled frequently to correct himself by recalling his words. He has the art, rather than the gift, of preaching. There is one master-defect in him, common to those who are destined to the pulpit from the cradle,—he does not know enough of human experience and feelings. He has been too good to do good. His illustrations are not sufficiently intelligible; nor do his exhortations find their way instantly to the heart. He succeeds better in intercession, than in exposition: he prays better than he preaches.

I now take my leave of the Managers of Orange-street Chapel. They are happily in possession of one of the most thriving conventicles in this metropolis; and, in order to insure its stability, they have only to continue to employ their present organist and singers, and look out for truly eminent ministers. I suspect they know better than to flatter themselves with anticipating blessings on their cause, without taking the measures necessary to procure success.

November 4, 1808. OXESIMUS.

LEGAL ABUSES.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

My Lord,

DEEPLY sensible of the evils arising from the present practice of the law, and determined, for the benefit of civil society, to investigate their causes and expose their consequences, to whom can I so properly address myself as to Lord Ellenborough! There exists only one opinion, my Lord, respecting your talents; and, as there seems no doubt entertained of your ability to resist professional imposition, let me presume that your inclination to remedy it where reform is practicable, or to punish it where reformation is hopeless, will be found equally unquestionable.

If it be true of human governments, as Pope asserted, that

"That which is best administer'd is best,"

if, and experience appears to corroborate it, there is any propriety in this position of our poet, it must emphatically attach to the administration of judicial affairs. Fruitless has been the vigilance of patriotic ancestors, and vain is the excellence of political constitutions, unless the concerns of the country are directed by judgment and transacted with equity. You, my Lord, must be fully aware of the truth of this remark, and of the extent of its application. Of the arts that are employed to evade public justice, and the efforts that are made to obstruct and counteract it, you cannot be absolutely ignorant. Much, however, remains concerning which it were desirable you should still be apprised. There are cases of which it is impossible for you to take immediate cognizance; there are complaints, which never reach your ears; there are grievances which too often call in vain for the scrutiny of your wisdom, and which, trying though unostentatious, are humble suitors for the interposition of your authority.

Laws ought not to be converted into snares. It naturally excites surprise, and may justly awaken indignation, when what was designed for protection becomes the instrument of oppression. Men do but commonly expect to be poisoned by the bread they daily eat, or to find themselves buried in the ruins of the house they are accustomed safely to inhabit. This is not the ordinary course of things.

I am, my Lord, perfectly serious. My language may appear strongly metaphorical, but it is hourly illustrated and exemplified. Whether it accrue from ignorance or peculation, carelessness or knavery, elegance or effrontery, multitudes of innocent individuals are continually smarting under the lash of the law, whose professors, with certain illustrious exceptions, from the office to the bar, evince the most sovereign contempt for the unfortunate sufferers, and, indeed, for truth and justice.

Permit me, therefore, to entreat your Lordship's countenance towards the undertaking in which I purpose to engage. I shall here plead calmly, but boldly, the cause of those who retain no advocates elsewhere. If my cases should not always seem to demand high consideration, let me remind you, my Lord, that petty ills, as they incessantly recur, are, like petty perplexities, ultimately productive of results the most fatal. They constitute the unintermitting fever of the social system. The progress of disorder may remain unobserved, but, if not timely and [illegible] treated, its consequences may be easily predicted.

It is then to these lesser evils of the state, these [illegible] chiefs, that I would occasionally turn your [illegible] attention. Individuals, my Lord, are not so much affected by public changes, as they are indisposed by the misconduct of [illegible] proceedings injuriously interfere with private interests, [illegible] subversive of social happiness.

I have now the honour to subscribe myself, my Lord, your very humble Servant,

A GRATUITOUS BARRISTER.

*** As the GRATUITOUS BARRISTER intends [illegible] various *Legal Malpractices*, he strongly [illegible] Communications on the objects of his inquiry.

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not to shrink, in any way, from the proposed inquisition; nor will *delinquency* be spared, when once *facts* shall have been fairly ascertained!

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, Nov. 3.

WOLF AND WORKMAN V. TANNER AND TOMLINSON.

This was an action to recover the sum of 22,000*l.* for money advanced to the plaintiffs under the following circumstances:—The defendant, Tanner, was a ship-builder at Dartmouth, who was in the habit of building ships by contract for Government, and by a deed, executed in 1804, *Tomlinson*, the other defendant, joined him in partnership in all the Government business.—The plaintiffs, Wolf and Workman, were Merchants in London, who negociated their money matters in London, such as receiving their bills from the Navy Office, getting them cashed, and answering drafts drawn by the defendant, from Dartmouth, in the course of which they had made advances to the amount claimed, and also for a 1*l.* per cent. commission upon the sums paid, provided it did not fall short of 300*l.* per annum. The defence set up by Tomlinson was, that it was an usurious contract, and that there was no partnership between him and Tanner. In support of the first it was contended, that the 1*l.* per cent. charged for commission, was but a cloak to take more than 5*l.* per cent. for the money advanced. In respect to the second point, an affidavit was read, sworn to by the plaintiffs in another cause, in which they both deposed that they knew the deed of partnership was but a cover to conceal other usurious transactions between Tomlinson and Tanner, and that it was intended to secure 5 per cent. above legal interest, on a sum of 10,000*l.* advanced by Tomlinson to Tanner; and it was stated, that this action was now brought by the plaintiff in hopes to recover against Tomlinson, who was solvent, their advances made to Tanner, who had become bankrupt.

Lord Ellenborough told the Jury there were two questions for their consideration; first, whether the defendants were rightly sued as partners; and, secondly, whether the 1 per cent. commission on the money advanced was a pretext to take more than legal interest. With respect to the *first*, he said it was clear that the plaintiffs had, in their own affidavit, stated, that they know the partnership-deed was but a fabrication to cover other purposes; and he intimated that his opinion was, that the transaction was altogether usurious. Two or three of the Jury, however, which was a special one, stated that it was a common practice in London for merchants to take a half per cent. commission on money transactions, as a compensation for their trouble.

The Jury withdrew, and, after a long consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Havre gun-brig is arrived at Yarmouth. She sailed from Gottenburgh upon the 28th ult. on which day Sir J. Saumarez arrived there in the Victory. The whole of the British fleet has left the Baltic, and may be shortly expected in a British port. Should His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence hoist his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet, in the Mediterranean, and the Western Coast of Europe, to Cape Finisterre, Admiral Keates will accompany His Royal Highness, as his Captain of the Fleet.

The Goliah and Calypso, belonging to the Baltic squadron, arrived at Yarmouth on Thursday, but the surf was so high, that no communication could take place between them and the shore.

The Swedish fleet has returned to Carlscrona in a very sickly state. So great a mortality has prevailed on board it, during the last six weeks, that if even the season were favourable, it could not possibly have kept the sea much longer.

On the 29th ult. a convoy arrived at Gottenburgh, from the Baltic. Several of them have been a-ground; three of the fleet are burnt by the Danes; one of them, a Russian vessel, has run on shore at Elsburgh, by the terrible storm we have had.

POLICE.

SINGULAR CHARGE.

Bow-Street.—Yesterday a charge of a very novel nature was exhibited against Miss Sarah P. a maiden lady, of considerable fortune (for robbing her own servant) who keeps a house in Barnard-street, Russell-square, and a number of servants. It appeared that Miss P. suspected that some bottles of brandy had been stolen, and on Thursday, between one and two o'clock, she was going over her house in search of the brandy, particularly the servants rooms and boxes; she called to Martha Kent, one of the servants, and asked her for the key of her box? The girl said she had it, and was very readily giving it to her mistress, but Miss P. observed, that she need not do it, as, when she was moving the box by the lid, it came open in her hand, and she was satisfied the brandy was not there. Martha Kent returned to the kitchen, but it immediately struck her, as her box was open, to ascertain if all her things were safe, and on her examining the box, she found that the lid had been broken open, and that all her clothes were safe, but that cash and notes, to the amount of 16 guineas, had been stolen, which she saw in the box the night previous; and Mary Dixon, the cook, saw the box safe, and not broken, a short time before Miss P. was at it. It was urged by Miss P. the improbability of her taking the money, and that all the servants, as well as a hair-dresser, who had been at her house that morning, had access to the room where the box was. Mr. Read, in reply, observed, that the servant had lived with her between five and six years, consequently she had approved of her conduct, and as such her testimony unimpeached. It was clear the box had been broken open, and she (Miss P.) was the only person found near it, and she acknowledged to have been at it; with these facts before him, it was impossible for him to discharge her; however, on the application of her Attorney, she was not committed, he engaging for her appearance on a future day.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

Coroners Inquest.—An Inquisition was taken yesterday at the Bush public house on the Enfield road, on the body of Francis Herd Bingham, whose death was occasioned on the preceeding day, whilst contending with a man of the name of James in a casual combat.

The parties had disagreed on the road in consequence of Bingham who was a driving a cart not having given sufficient room for James who was driving a single horse chaise, to pass. Some words arose and according to the testimony of a person of the name of Kemp who was in company with James, Bingham struck him with a whip, and a fight ensued. The combatants beat each other severely, and some heavy falls were given, and it was the opinion of a medical man it was one of these falls that occasioned Binghams death. He survived the combat 24 hours—*Manslaughter.*

The fortune teller Joseph Powell, who is sentenced to one years imprisonment and whipping, on Thursday underwent his sentence, behind the tail of a cart from Mutton-lane, Clerkenwell-green, to the end of Aylsbury-street. He had been four times convicted of the same offence; he endeavoured to evade his sentence by pleading ill health, but his plea was not attended to. Jacob Moses, a sable son of Ham, was also accommodated with a whipping from the Sessions House to Back hill, pursuant to his sentence, for defrauding several tradesmen. The scene of punishment was crowded by spectators.

On Tuesday night a servant of Messrs. White and Co. Chocolate-makers, in Greek street, Soho, fell from the street down the area which had been incautiously left open. He was dreadfully lacerated by the fall and is not expected to recover.

BIRTH.

On the 1st inst. at Lindley Hall, Leicestershire, Lady Caroline Capel, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Elloughton, in the county of York, J. W. Leuthal, Esq. of the Third, or King's own Dragoons, eldest son of J. Leuthal, Esq. of Burford Priory, Oxfordshire, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Terry, Esq. of Beverley.

DIED,

On the 6th ult. at Aberdeen, Mr. Charles Reid, many years Collectors Clerk of the Customs, Montrose.

On Saturday morning, in Park-street Westminster, Mrs. White, the wife of George White, Esq.

On Monday last, at Bath, most universally regretted Mrs. Mann, wife of Admiral Mann.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.—The Mealing trade was rather flat on Wednesday, but has again revived to-day, and that in part owing to the non-arrival of some vessels detained by contrary winds. Most other articles have likewise required a little more money, particularly Oats which are in demand, not only for Government, but large private exports.

WEDNESDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	78 a	113	Wheat	78 a	84
Fine ditto	96 a	100	Fine ditto	86 a	90
Rye (New)	55 a	57	Rye (New)	48 a	54
Barley	44 a	51	Barley	42 a	48
Malt (New)	84 a	90	Malt (New)	76 a	84
White Peas, boilers	133 a	140	White Peas, boilers	130 a	142
Grey Peas	60 a	62	Grey Peas	56 a	60
Beans (Old)	67 a	73	Beans (Old)	64 a	77
Tick ditto	62 a	75	Tick ditto (New)	50 a	57
Oats	30 a	44	Oats	38 a	42
Poland ditto	43 a	44	Poland ditto	43 a	44
Rape Seed £40 a £47			Rape Seed £40 a £47		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	85 a	90	American Flour	45 a	50
Second ditto	80 a	85	per barrel of 196 lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from October 17 to October 22—Total, 3,656 quarters, from 82s. to 107s.—Average 95s. 2½d. or 4s. 5½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending October 29.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	89	1	Beans	62	10
Rye	52	8	Peas	63	8
Barley	43	5	Oatmeal	49	8
Oats	32	6	Big	—	—

UXBRIDGE.

Corn Inspector's Return, Thursday, Nov. 3.

	£.	s.	£.	s.		£.	s.	£.	s.
Wheat, per ld.	24	0 a	28	0	Oats, per qr.	1	16 a	2	4
Barley, per qr.	2	6 a	2	10	Beans, do.	3	0 a	3	10

Peas £3. 0s. a £3. 10s. per quarter.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 2d of Nov. 1808, is 1*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.* per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	POCKETS.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Kent	3	5 a	4	10	Kent	4	0 a	5	0
Sussex	2	16 a	3	15	Sussex	2	16 a	4	0
Essex	3	0 a	4	4	Farnham	6	0 a	8	0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. James's,	Hay	4	10	0 a	6	8	0	Average	5	15	0
	Clover	0	0	0 a	6	16	0		0	0	0
	Straw	1	16	0 a	2	0	0		1	18	0
White-chapel,	Hay	5	0	0 a	6	0	0		5	10	0
	Clover	6	6	0 a	7	0	0		6	13	0
	Straw	1	10	0 a	1	16	0		1	13	0
Smithfield,	Hay	5	0	0 a	6	6	0		5	15	0
	Clover	6	0	0 a	7	7	0		6	13	0
	Straw	1	12	0 a	2	0	0		1	16	0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.		s.	d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL.	s.	d.		s.	d.
						Carcass					
Beef	3	6 a	5	0		Beef	3	8 a	4	0	
Mutton	4	0 a	5	4		Mutton	3	8 a	4	4	
Veal	4	4 a	5	10		Veal	3	8 a	5	4	
Pork	4	4 a	5	4		Pork	4	4 a	5	4	
Lamb	0	0 a	0	0		Lamb	0	0 a	0	0	

HEADS OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

MONDAY.—Beasts, 950——Sheep and Lambs, 4,400
Calves, 200——Pigs 250

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.		d.		£.	£.
Butts	19 a		22½	Calf Skins, 30 a 40lb. per dozen	26 a	32
Merchants' Backs	18 a		21	——— 50 a 70lb.	35 a	39
Dressing Hides	17 a		18	——— 70 & 80lb.	32 a	36
Crop Hides for cutting	19 a		22	——— heavy	22 a	25
Flat Ordinary	16 a		18	Seals, small	38 a	40
Tanned Horse	19 a		22	——— large, p. doz.	160s. a	170s.

RAW HIDES, PER STONE.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Best Heifers and Steers	2	8 a	3	0	Market Calf each	—	0 a	11	0
Middling	1	10 a	2	2	Engl. Horse	14	0 a	16	0
Ordinary	1	3 a	1	9	Shearlings	2	0 a	3	0
					Lamb Skins	0	0 a	0	0

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	76	0 a	80	0	Town Tallow	—	0 a	115	0
Soap, yellow	—	0 a	108	0	Yell. Russia, do.	—	0 a	113	0
—— mottled	—	0 a	118	0	White, do.	—	0 a	120	0
—— curd	—	0 a	122	0	Soap	—	0 a	112	0
Candles, p. doz.	18	0 a	19	0	Graves	—	0 a	15	0
—— mould, do.	—	0 a	19	0	Good Dregs	—	0 a	15	0

Tallow at St. James's, 6s. 10d. Clare, 6s. 10d. and Whitechapel 6s. 9d.—Average 6s. 9½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY.	s.	d.		FRIDAY.	s.	d.
Eighton	51	6		Primrose	48	6
Adair's	51	0		Wear Wall's End	50	0
Wall's End	55	3		Willington	51	0
Temple's Ditto	54	3		Boorn Moor	49	6
Hebburn	54	6		Peanth	49	6

28 Ships at Market, sale general, 42 sailed, 52 loaded.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednes.*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock		Holiday.	237¼	237¼	Holiday.	Holiday.
3 per Cent. Consol.	67½ ¾ ¼	All Saints.	67¼ ⅜	67⅛ ⅜	King William landed.	Powder Plot.
3 per Cent. Reduced	66⅜ ¾		66⅛	66⅛ ⅜		
4 per Cent. Consol.	82⅜ ¼		83⅛ 27⅜ 3	83⅛ 27⅜ 3		
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	99⅜ ¾ ½		99½ ⅜ ½	99¼ ⅜		
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18 3-16		18¼ ⅛	18¼ 5-16		
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.						
Do. Ann. for 25 Years				7⅜ 7-16		
Irish 5 per Cent.						
South Sea Stock						
India Stock						
Do. Bonds	5, 6 pm.		5, 6 pm.	5, 6 pm.		
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	6, 9 pm.		7, 9 pm.	9, 6 pm.		
Lottery Tickets	£21 15s.		£21 15s.	£21 15s.		
Omnium	1 pm. P.		P. ¼ pm.	¼ ½ pm.		
Consols for Account	67½ ⅜ ¼ ½		67½ ⅜			
India for Opening						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	34	0 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	33	5	Palermo	93d. per £.	
Rotterdam	10	12 2 U.	Leghorn	46	
Hamburgh	32	2 2½U.	Genoa	46	
Altona	32	10 2½U.	Venice	46	
Paris, 1 day's date	22	16	Naples	42	
Do.	23	2 U.	Lisbon	63	
Bourdeaux	23	0	Oporto	67	
Madrid	44	effec.	Dublin	8½	per Cent.
Cadiz	43½	effec.	Cork	8½	
			N. Dol.	5s. 10½d.	per £.

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	
Malta	6	
Gottenburgh	6	
Dublin	6	
Waterford	6	
Guernsey	6	
Jersey	6	

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 46. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FORTY-FIVE.

DEPARTURE OF BONAPARTE FOR SPAIN.

The fulminating menace is partly executed. Bonaparte and a considerable proportion of his two hundred thousand assailants have already scaled the Pyrennees. We feel however no extraordinary anxiety or depression, in consequence of this event, because, we were prepared for it. In weighing the chances of Spanish success and regeneration, we threw into the opposite scale, the whole mass of their invader's talents and resources. In proportion, however, as our hopes and wishes are ardent in their behalf, we must naturally feel anxiety and uneasiness as long as their fortunes remain in suspence. The chances of war are varying; the events of our time are of a nature very different from those of any other period, and the man, who is the object of our disquisition, has so frequently confounded calculations founded on the most plausible inferences, that too peremptory an opinion on the result of the present contest might be supposed to imply presumption and want of judgment. Some of our readers, and, perhaps the great majority of them, whose expectations may not be so sanguine as ours, will not be satisfied with vague declamation on this momentous subject. Whatever difference of opinion we may however entertain, we are all equally interested in the result; and our wishes and prayers in favour of a cause, so closely connected with our own security, are not less sincere, though many, from an attentive observation of the occurrences of fifteen years, may be more inclined to portend a disastrous than a favourable issue. Those who see greater cause for despondency, than hope, have strong and plausible reasons on their side—The efforts of three successive coalitions, formed by the most powerful states on the continent, and cemented by the strongest incitement to union—a sense of mutual danger—did not oppose even a momentary impediment to the overwhelming torrent of Bonaparte's success and ambition; and their resistance to his power and encroachments produced no other effect, than the subjection of some, and the vassalage of all. These are alarming truths; and, however painful the concession, we are forced to acknowledge, that the result of the most unprecedented sacrifices and exertions, on the part of this country and of the continent, has been solely—the aggrandisement of the enemy, and the transferring the titles and possessions of his more obnoxious opponents into the hands of his family and dependents.

Besides these specious objections, which are considered by many as irrefragable and conclusive, such as entertain doubts of the ultimate success of the Spaniards, have others of equal force to justify their despondency. They find them in the extraordinary character of the French Ruler. His distinguished and almost matchless talents as a soldier; his perseverance and indefatigable activity; the wonderful versatility of his mind; the uncontrouled influence he exercises over his agents, military and civil; his great discrimination in the choice of these instruments; the terror inspired by his reputation and splendid successes; his profound, and almost inconceivable art in keeping alive the confidence and courage of his soldiers, under the greatest privations and fatigues; his impenetrable secrecy, the rapidity with which he executes, and the judgment with which he concerts, his projects; his indifference to the gratifications of the senses, and the incitements of pleasure; the unlimited controul he exercises over the lives and fortunes of sixty millions of individuals, who are ready, voluntarily or not, to second his wishes, and obey implicitly his commands;—These considerations, together with the number and discipline of his armies, the skill, services and reputation of his generals, and his sovereign indifference to the morality of the means he employs, are sufficient to excuse any degree of alarm and anxiety which the friends of Spanish independence may happen to feel.

Such, we know, are the character and resources of that dangerous individual; and they appear more alarming, when contrasted with the weakness, indecision, and want of cordial co-operation, in the members composing other governments; their eternal shuffling and shifting from one expedient to another; the flagrant and crying abuse in the distribution of the most ostensible places, in the state and army; the impunity shewn to cowards and traitors, and the preference given to boobies of fortune and *family* over genius and virtue;—these alarming symptoms of dotage and approaching ruin, when contrasted with the youthful vigour and activity displayed in the councils of the usurper, afford too much reason for not expecting any efficient resistance from states governed on such principles.—But we acknowledge also, it is not from governments conducted on such principles that we expect the liberation of Europe from the yoke of a watchful, enterprising, wary and intelligent usurper; for were the impending contest to be decided between them and the latter, we would be the first to advise them to instantaneous submission, in order to avoid an useless effusion of blood and treasure, without even a prospect of advantage or honour.

We have stated, we believe, fairly and conscientiously, the strongest and most serious objections that are urged against the probability of success, on the part of the patriots; and in doing so, we have carefully avoided every appearance of acrimonious language, for fear that warmth and invective might appear unfit and indecorous in discussing so solemn a subject. Our opinion, however, of the individual, who, without even the plea of advantage or provocation, is going to let loose two hundred thousand

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murderers among an innocent, unoffending people, is inalterable, and the same we have uniformly evinced. We will now proceed to examine the chances in favour of the Spaniards; and will do it with the same impartiality and coolness we treated the other side of the question.

Paradoxical as it may appear, the ignorance, incapacity and shameful negligence of the late government afford now the principal prospect of salvation to the Spaniards. Had Agriculture and other branches of internal industry received the necessary encouragement, and the roads being kept in a state of repair conformable to this state of amelioration, Bonaparte would find as little difficulty of subsisting his armies, and transporting them from one extremity of the country to the other, as he experienced in Germany, Italy and Poland: But, in consequence of this neglect, the effects of which are considerably increased by the present disorders and confusion, he is placed under the absolute necessity of drawing his subsistence from France, and keeping immense magazines in the rear of his army. This circumstance alone produces a total revolution in the mode the French have been accustomed to wage war, since the beginning of the revolution; and however productive they may represent their finances, deprived as they are of the resources flowing from external commerce, they will find it difficult to make them keep pace with this augmentation of expenditure. However, allowing them to be completely adequate for the purpose, we still see the impracticability of his carrying on offensive operations on a very active and vigorous scale, if he be reduced to the necessity of supplying his army in that manner. Every league they advance, considering the extreme irritation and aversion of the inhabitants, the magazines must be transported after them. For this service an extraordinary number of horses must be put in requisition; and if we are not misinformed in our information relative to Spain, it will be next to an impossibility to procure them the necessary forage; at least the cavalry and artillery will suffer a very great diminution; and when it is known how much they, particularly the latter, contributed to their former success, it is a subject of considerable consolation to think he will not be able to employ a third part of what he used in the war against Austria and on the Vistula. What renders this an incontrovertible fact, is, besides the scarcity of forage, the circumstance of the deep and almost impassable roads, in winter, which render it impossible, even with double the usual number of horses, to draw a piece of artillery ten miles in an entire day. If he has formed the plan of penetrating to Madrid this winter, he must either *leave his artillery behind him*; or his march thither will not be very rapid.

But supposing he has conquered all these difficulties, which appears to us insurmountable, and that he provides the necessary forage for a numerous cavalry, for ten thousand horses or more, which are indispensably necessary for transporting the quantity of artillery used by an army of 150, to 200,000 men, and for an equal number of horses to convey provisions, &c. is it probable he will have the temerity to penetrate to Madrid, with the Spanish Generals hovering on his rear, confining their operations to a mere defensive and harrassing warfare, the necessity of which the nature of their ground, the character of the enemy, and their celebrated precautions imperiously suggest. With all his audacity, we are very much mistaken, if he has the courage to undertake it. Nobody, we believe, will deny, that under every circumstance, he is reduced to the necessity of dividing his army into two, or three grand divisions each consisting of about 40,000; supposing his entire force, when he commences his march, to consist of 180,000; as he will be obliged to leave a very considerable force to awe the provinces he leaves behind him. This division of his strength, and the impossibility of taking with him sufficient artillery and cavalry, afford the Spaniards and English incalculable advantages; as it enables them to decide with the bayonet, should they find a favourable opportunity of attacking any of these corps separately.

We are willing to make another concession; and to grant, that, under all these difficulties, he may be able to reach Madrid, before next January. Every step he advances his army decreases from sickness, garrisons, engagements, and other incidents; and we have formed a very erroneous opinion of the Spanish character, if Castanos and the other Generals do not imitate the conduct of Dumourier, at the time of the irruption of the Prussians into Champaigne, and plant themselves between him and the Pyrenees. Their army is already equal in number, if not in discipline, to any he can employ against them; and though a General of his acknowledged abilities may risk a great deal, and the nature of the contest enforces it, for delay is fatal, it is certainly a question worthy of some consideration to know if the most imperious necessity will urge him to so rash and decisive a step. A single disaster occurring, and he and his whole army may be placed, at such a considerable distance from the frontiers, in so precarious a situation, that all the resources of the military art might not be able to extricate him.

We have made every possible allowance for his great talents; we have made concessions in favour of the practicability of supplying so numerous an army with the necessary provisions; the requisite number of horses with forage, and that in a country where the natives themselves are able to keep very few; we have granted even the possibility of employing a large park of artillery, which we equally disbelieve; and after all these concessions, favourable as the most ardent of his admirers could exact; and, supposing him even to arrive at Madrid, we do not see a justifiable pretext for desponding of the ultimate success of the Spaniards. On the contrary, could we lose sight of the atrocities, to which some of their provinces may be exposed, we would exult in the determination of Bonaparte to hazard all his fortunes in a country where every individual, who has an arm to move, is his sworn and implacable enemy. We exult, because this augmentation of danger will call forth a flame of liberty, and corresponding energy, which all the efforts of Europe, combined with the tyrant, will be incapable of smothering. Then commences the true era of Spanish regeneration; and it is unnecessary to tell any man, who knows to estimate that chiefest gift of heaven, that freedom produces effects beyond the range of ordinary calculation. On this ground we must stand, when we attempt to defend the sacred cause of the Spanish patriots; and, convinced of the necessity the councils of that country must be placed under, of giving a latitude to popular principles, armies will be formed in every province, and men suddenly emerge from obscurity, to direct them, which render the issue of the contest not very problematical.

We have expressly declined adverting to the position and interests of Austria, and to any change that may occur in other states; because we wished to take the worst; and to examine how far Spain is able to resist the undivided

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strength of the enemy. We believe the most biassed of our readers are convinced, that, as long as Austria maintains a menacing attitude, that event can never take place; nor will BONAPARTE, according to probability, penetrate too far into the interior of Spain. However, we will not calculate on this, nor on any other adventitious incident, however probable; and after the maturest reflection, and the statements we have laid down, which, imperfect as they are from want of sufficient room to dilate them, we consider as irrefutable, we see so very little cause for alarm or anxiety relative to the result of the contest, that we look to it with confidence, as the dawn of a fairer day for Europe, and the surest and boldest step made by any nation, towards rational and permanent freedom.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH AND DUTCH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

BONAPARTE'S SPEECH TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

PARIS, OCT. 26.—Yesterday his Majesty the Emperor and King went in great state to the Palace of the Legislative Body, in order to open the Sitting.

His Highness the Prince Vice Grand Elector, having received permission of his Majesty to administer the oath to those Deputies of the Legislative Body appointed since the sitting of the year 1807, the names of these Deputies were called over by the Questor M. Despallieres, while each of them approached the foot of the throne to take the oath.

This ceremony being ended, his Majesty spoke as follows:—

"*MESSIEURS, THE DEPUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENTS TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY!*

"The codes of law laying down the principles of property "and of civil freedom, which form the subject of your labours, "will be adopted as the sentiment of Europe. My people "already experience the most salutary effects from them.

"The latest laws have laid the foundation of our system of "finance. That is a monument of the might and greatness of "France. We shall henceforward be able to meet the expen- "diture which might be rendered necessary, even by a general "coalition of Europe, by our yearly income alone. Never "shall we be reduced to have recourse to the fatal expedients "of paper money, of loans or anticipations of revenue.

"I have, in the present year, laid out more than a thousand "miles of road. The system of works which I have estab- "lished for the improvement of our territory, will be carried "forward with zeal.

"The prospect of the great French family, lately torn to "pieces by opinions and intestine rancour, but now prosperous, "tranquil, and united, has affected my soul in a remarkable "manner. *I have felt, that, in order to be happy, I should in "the first place be assured that France was happy.*

"The peace of Presburg, that of Tilsit, the assault of Copen- "hagen, the plans of England against all nations on the ocean, "*the different revolutions at Constantinople*, the affairs of "Spain and Portugal, have, in various ways, exercised an in- "fluence on the affairs of the world.

"Russia and Denmark have united with me against England.

"The United States of America have rather chosen to aban- "don commerce and the sea, than to acknowledge their slavery.

"A part of my army has marched against that which Eng- "land has formed in Spain, or has disembarked. It is a distin- "guished favour of that Providence, which has constantly pro- "tected our arms, that passion has so far blinded the English "Councils, that they abandon the defence of the seas, and, *at "last produces their army on the Continent.*

"I depart in a few days to put myself in person at the head "of my army, and, with God's help, to crown the King of "Spain in Madrid, and to plant my Eagles on the forts of "*Lisbon.*

"I have only to praise the sentiments of the Princes of the "Confederation of the Rhine.

"Switzerland experiences every day more and more the bene- "fits of the Act of Mediation.

"The people of Italy give me grounds for nothing but ex- "*pressions* of satisfaction.

"The Emperor of Russia and myself have had an interview "at Erfurth. Our first thought was a thought of peace. We "have even resolved to make some sacrifices, in order to enable "the hundred millions of men whom we represent, if possible, "the sooner to enjoy the benefits of the commerce of the seas. "*We are agreed, and unchangeably united, as well for peace as "for war.*

"MESSIEURS DEPUTIES,

"I have ordered my Ministers of Finance, and of the General "Treasury, to lay before you an account of the receipt and "expenditure of the year. You will therein see, with satis- "faction, that I have not felt it necessary to increase the tarif "with any impost. My people shall experience no new bur- "den.

"The Members of my Council of State will submit to you "many plans of laws, and among others all those which have "relation to the criminal code.

"I rely constantly on your co-operation."

His Majesty's speech excited the most lively emotion, and the Sitting was closed under repeated acclamations of *Long live the Emperor!* The same rejoicings were manifested in the streets through which his Majesty passed.

PARIS, OCT. 28.—Yesterday, at noon, the Emperor being seated on his throne, surrounded by his Princes, Grand Officers, and Officers of his Household, the Ministers, Members of the Senate, and Council of State, received at the Palace of the Thuilleries a Deputation of the Legislative Body. The Deputation being admitted to the foot of the throne, his Excellency the Count De Fontanes the President, pronounced the following Address:

"SIRE,—The Legislative Body lay at your Majesty's feet "the Address of thanks voted by all the French people as well "as by them. The paternal sentiments contained in a speech "you have delivered from the Throne, have diffused through- "out love and gratitude.

"The first of Captains sees something more heroic and elevated "than victory. Yes, Sire, we have it from your own mouth; "there is an authority more powerful and permanent than that "of arms. It is the authority which is founded upon good laws "and national institutions. The codes which your wisdom "dictated will extend further than your conquests, and reign "without effort, over twenty different nations, whose benefac- "tor you are.

"The Legislative Body ought, above all, to celebrate those "peaceful triumphs, which are never followed but by the bles- "sings of the human race: Legislation and the Finance—it is to "that that our own duties are confined, and it is from you we "have received that double benefit. To you was it given to re- "discover social order under the wreck of a vast Empire, and "to re-establish the fortune of the State in the midst of the "ravages of war. You have created as you have every thing "besides, the true elements of the system of Finance. That "system the most proper for great Monarchies, is simple and "fixed as the principle that governs them—it is not sustained "by those artificial means which have all the inconstancy of "opinions and of events—it is imperishable as the riches of our "soil.

"If sometimes difficult circumstances render new taxes nec- "sary, those taxes always proportioned to that necessity, do not "exceed the duration of it. The future is not devoured before "hand. We shall see no more, after years of glory, the State "sunk under the weight of the public debt, and bankruptcy, "followed by revolutions, open an abyss in which thrones and "society itself are entirely lost. These miseries are far from "us.—The receipts equal the expenditure.—The present bur- "thens will not be augmented; and you give us this assurance "at the moment when other States are exhausting all their re- "sources. When you immolate your own happiness, the hap- "piness of the people occupies your whole soul. It was af- "fected with the aspect of the Grand Family; (for thus you "call France), and though sure of its utmost devotedness, you "offer peace at the head of a million of invincible warriors. It "is with this generous design that you saw the Emperor of Rus- "sia. Hitherto, when Sovereigns so powerful approached each "other from the extremities of Europe, all the neighbouring "States were in alarm. Sinister and menacing presages ac- "companied their grand interviews. The two first Monarchy "of the world unite their standards not to invade; but pacify "the world.

"Sire, your Majesty has pronounced the word *sacrifices*, "we dare say to your Majesty, that word completes all your "triumphs. Certainly the nation wishes no more than your- "self for those sacrifices that would injure their glory and yours; "but there was but one means of increasing your grandeur, it

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"was to moderate the use of it.—You have shewn us the spectacle of force which subdues every thing, and you reserve for us a more extraordinary spectacle, that of force subduing itself.

"A hostile people, it is true, pretend to retard this last glory. They have descended upon the Continent at the voice of discord and of factions. Already you have taken up your arms to march and meet them—already you abandon France, which for so many years has seen you but for so few days; you depart, and I know not what fear, inspired by love and tempered by hope, has disturbed all our hearts. Yet we know full well, that wherever you are you carry with you fortune and victory. The Country accompanies you with its regret and its wishes; it recommends you to her brave children who form our faithful legions—her wishes will be accomplished—all your soldiers swear upon their swords to watch round a head so dear and so glorious, where so many destinies repose,—Sire, the hand that has led you from miracle to miracle, to the summit of human grandeur, will abandon neither France nor Europe, which yet, for so long a time, stands in need of you."

His Majesty replied—

"Gentlemen, President, and Deputies of the Legislative Body. My duty and my inclinations lead me to share the dangers of my soldiers. We are mutually necessary. My return to my Capital shall be speedy. I think little of fatigues, when they can contribute to insure the glory and grandeur of France. I recognize in the solicitude you express, the love you bear me. I thank you for it."

PARIS, OCT. 30.—The *Moniteur* of this day states, that his Imperial and Royal Majesty set off yesterday at noon, on his journey to Bayonne.

The *Journal de l'Empire* says, that her Majesty the Empress accompanies her illustrious spouse as far as Rambouillet.

On the 28th the Emperor surveyed the public works which are going on, in pursuance of his orders, in various parts of this capital. His Majesty arrived at eight in the morning, at the Place des Filles de St. Thomas, in a very plain carriage, and without any retinue. After minutely inspecting what has been hitherto done there, and asking some questions of the workmen employed in pulling down the old buildings, the Emperor drove off in his carriage to the street of St. Denis, and alighted at the new conduit making in that quarter. His Majesty examined it from one end to the other, and seemed highly pleased with that superb work. His Majesty then visited several of the hospitals of Paris, and informed himself of the state of their internal management, enquiring into the minutest circumstances.

The capitulation of the island of Capri, which was concluded on the 17th instant, was scarcely signed when a convoy hove in sight coming from Sicily, with the regiment of Watteville on board, to the assistance of the English garrison. This reinforcement, however, came too late for the English, and could only witness their submission.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, OCT. 15.—They write from Buda, that the Crown of Hungary, which is considered by the Hungarian nation as the *palladium* of its independence, has been brought back to the citadel of that city on the 4th of October, after having been at Presburgh during 14 days.—It has been received, and placed in an apartment of the Royal Castle, with much solemnity.

OCT. 20.—We have received the following accounts of the disasters that have happened in the Port of Trieste: In the night of the 1st October a most dreadful tempest came suddenly on. The fury of the waves was such that the noise of them might be heard through the whole town. The next morning six Ships which had taken in their cargoes, in the whole or in part, were thrown upon the coast; three were stranded near the Post-Office, and three others at some distance. A great number of small Vessels, Boats, &c. suffered the same fate.—(*Moniteur, Oct.* 29.)

ITALY.

NAPLES, OCT. 19.—We have received the following additional particulars respecting the reduction of Capri:

"At the moment when the firing from the English batteries was at the hottest, Captain Levron, who commanded 100 cuirassiers, approached a very steep rock with his gunboat, and throwing up a ladder, exclaimed, 'Cuirassiers, we do not yet know one another; but if you only follow me, I think we shall soon get acquainted.'

"He instantly jumped out, climbed the rock with his cuirassiers, poured in a heavy fire on the English battery that defended the post on that side, and compelled the enemy, after an obstinate resistance, to abandon it. This brave officer was wounded in the hand, and lost one of his fingers, and 20 of his men were killed or wounded. On carrying this battery, all the English were forced to retreat successively from one post to another.

"Among the 900 prisoners landed here, are a Colonel and 18 Officers. The reinforcement of 800 Grenadiers, sent to support the landing party, were under the command of F. Nicoli, a Tuscan, who had ardently solicited the honour of assisting in this glorious enterprize.

"The action which took place on the 10th, between the English flotilla and ours, lasted until night came on. The fighting on the Island continued for nine days. The garrison was considerably more numerous than was at first supposed.

"It is impossible to form any idea of the fury displayed by our troops in the hottest of the battle. They scrambled up rocks so steep, that it is extremely difficult to climb them even where there are no obstacles to be overcome. An idea of their height may be formed from the fact that a reinforcement of 300 men took longer time to get up the landing-place, than the 1800 who climbed it in the heat of action, with their arms and accoutrements on their backs, and make 700 prisoners, was only the work of an instant. We have availed ourselves of all the enemy's works, and the island is now in a formidable state of defence. General Lamarque, who is the principal in command, writes that 15,000 of the English cannot expel him from it."

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 17.—The Grand Vizier, Mustapha Bairactar has caused 40,000 men to march to the Danube Besides these, there are 25,000 organized in the European manner. All the Pachas of Europe and Asia are setting on foot their contingents with all speed, in order to preserve their heads. To form the Turkish army according to the system of European tactics, the Grand Vizier employs an Officer formerly in the service of Austria, and who has now taken another name. The use of the bayonet is one of the novelties introduced into the Turkish infantry.—*Moniteur, Oct.* 30.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 27.—In the memory of man we have not enjoyed so great tranquillity as at present reigns here, we are indebted for it to the Grand Vizier Mustapha Bairacter, who holds, with a firm hand, the reins of Government. He has enjoined all the Pachas to punctually execute his orders for the good and safety of the Ottoman Empire, and has given them to understand that in case they fail in it, they may expect most severe punishment. He is principally occupied in making the Janissaries submit to proper discipline, who, for many ages as well as lately, would arrogate to themselves the right of deposing the Sultans. The least insubordination, the most slight murmur, is punished with death, but they receive their pay on the exact day fixed.

The Grand Vizier is firmly resolved to put the whole army, as soon as possible, upon the same footing as those of Nizam Geddid. We know that this corps has been raised and exercised after the European manner, and that it cost the unfortunate Selim his throne and life for having formed it. The Grand Segnior has the greatest confidence in Mustapha Bairacter, who has placed him upon the Throne, and the Pachas of the Provinces obey the orders of the Grand Vizier, because they know the activity and firmness of his character. The political considerations between the Porte and Russia are still in the same state of indecision. We only know that the Russian army in Moldavia and Wallachia has received considerable reinforcements.—*Moniteur.*

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FROM THE HAMBURGH PAPERS.

HOLLAND.

LETTER FROM M. GERLACH, ROYAL PRUSSIAN PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF WAR AND FINANCES, TO THE MEMBERS OF THAT BOARD.

In pursuance of a Letter received from the Royal Cabinet Ministers, I hereby give notice to the Royal Board, that the obstructions which hitherto obstructed the evacuation of this country, and the restoration of the management of the Royal Finances, by the competent Royal Prussian Boards, have been removed by a Convention concluded in Paris the 8th of last month, and ratified at Erfurth, the 8th inst.

According to the tenure of the said Convention, 1st, The revenue of all the provinces is to be received for his Prussian Majesty's account, from the 8th September of this year. 2dly, The evacuation is to take place, as soon as the necessary papers relative to the payment of the arrears of the contribution shall have been delivered to Mr. Daru, Imperial French Intendant. There cannot remain a doubt but that all the provinces will be evacuated by the 15th November. 3dly, The management of the royal finances is to be restored to the competent Royal Boards as soon as the evacuation shall have been effected.

Berlin, Oct. 22, 1808. GERLACH.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

CORUNNA, OCT. 27.—Yesterday morning disembarked 2000 of the British army, under the command of Sir David Baird. They consist of sharp-shooters, light troops, and artillery; all good-looking men, highly disciplined, and particularly neat in their clothes and accoutrements. It must be acknowledged that the British nation have, in every line, arrived at an admirable degree of perfection; and that the other nations are still a great way behind them. They formed their battalions to the sound of music of a very warlike description, and marched off in the best order to Pallosa.

VICH, OCT. 15.—A letter, from the camp at St. Geromino, of the 30th ult. says:—"At midnight the 3d regiment of Lerida marched along the strand of Barcelona, to the other side of St. Adrian, where the enemy had an encampment. The regiment of Manresa passed the Besos between Santa Coloma and St. Adrian. Three companies of Vich, and the 3d regiment of Lerida, formed the column of reserve. Before day-break, the 3d of Lerida discharged a volley into the enemy's camp, and without giving them time to fire a single shot, rushed on them with the bayonet. We do not know the exact amount of the enemy's loss; but as they had no time to prepare for resistance, and were surprised in their very huts, they were completely routed. The Miquelets of the 3d of Lerida and their bayonets were covered with blood, and each of them declared that he killed four, five, or six Frenchmen. The 3d of Manresa, on their side, discharged a volley at the advanced post of the enemy on the other side of the Besos; and the French behaved in so cowardly a style, that every man of them fled as far as San Martin, without firing a single shot. A company of Vich being ordered to assist the 3d of Lerida, they completely drove the enemy from their encampments, and the Miquelets have returned loaded with knapsacks, various articles of clothing, and biscuit. The enemy had from 18 to 22 men and three horses killed, and lost two millitary chests, and 15 muskets. We took two prisoners. Our loss consisted of three wounded, one of them so badly, that he is since dead. The enemy have completely disappeared. During the whole of the day there has been a firing heard in the direction of Monesda; and there also they have been driven from their camp, and their huts set on fire. It ought to be observed, that during the whole of the day the French were unable to make any use of their cannon."

It is mentioned in another private letter, that the enemy had made a sally, with the intention of pillaging the villages of S. Clemente and Villaclecans, and that they had been beaten and driven back with considerable loss.

A letter from Puigcerda, and another from Ampurdan, agree in stating, that the Miquelets who were raised in Roussillon, with the promise of three pesetas a day, and the booty of Catalonia, have been basely deceived, and conveyed to the north in chains.

VELASA DE MAR, OCT. 7.—With respect to the French we are now much at our ease; for 5000 Miquelets, encamped at San Geronimo de la Murta, under the command of the brave Col. D. Francisco Melans del Bosch, protect us against any attempt the French may make in this quarter. Their sallies now do not extend beyond the distance of a gun-shot and a half from the walls of Barcelona; and their videttes and advanced parties fly the instant a few Miquelets make their appearance. The reinforcements daily arriving at our head-quarters at Villafranca, among which are 6000 troops of Arragon, under the command of the Marquis de Lazan, and 280 of the Spanish Hussars who have landed at Tarragona, will completely hem in the Monsieurs, who now do little more than harrass with their iniquitous decrees the unfortunate and distressed inhabitants of Barcelona.

We have advice from Rousillon that there were 10,000 young conscripts under orders to enter Spain, but that they had been countermanded; and it appears that they will confine themselves to the defence of their own territory, in case of an invasion being attempted by the Spaniards. The inhabitants of Rousillon are dissatisfied with the infamous conduct of the French troops in Spain. They are determined not to submit to the terrible conscription demanded by Bonaparte; and assert, that if the Spanish troops should enter their country, respecting their persons and property, they will with the greatest pleasure submit to Spain. The inhabitants of the frontier towns are sending into the interior their money and moveables, being apprehensive of an irruption on our part. In the environs of Junquera, we have 12,000 men, consisting of Miquelets, and the second battalion of the Volunteers of Barcelona, under the command of Don Narciso Lavalete.

FROM THE GÖTTENBURGH MAIL.

GOTTENBURGH, NOV. 7.—The Armistice in Finland was broken by the Russians on the 27th ult. and a severe engagement ensued, the result of which is not yet known, but it is feared the Swedes have been worsted. The King is returned to Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, NOV. 3.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sudermanea has received the following report:—

"The expected large convoy was first discovered from the steeples of this town, the day before yesterday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The gun-boats had been lying ready in the road since an early hour in the morning, but a hard gale springing up, the gun-boats were compelled to leave the road, and put into port. The men remained on board, and the gale abating at twelve o'clock at midnight, the gun-boats went out again to meet the convoy, which had not yet passed Dragoe. At break of day, the gun-boats formed a line off Dragoe, and dispersed some Danish gun-boats and small vessels, which had gathered around a ship of the convoy which had struck aground. The gun-boats were ordered to assist the above ship in getting off the ground, in doing which they were employed until yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the Danish gun-boats came out from Dragoe, Copenhagen, and other places, and formed in line opposite to ours, with the exception of twelve of them, which stretched along the coast to attack the Africa, an English ship of the line. I ordered our gun-boats to be cleared for action, but perceiving that five sail of the convoy were aground, without any assistance or protection, I resolved to sail to Malmae-road, in order to concert with the commander of the convoy measures to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hand. Having fortunately soon after fallen in with him, I returned

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to Dragoe, and rejoined our gun-boats; at the same time preparations were made to destroy such ships as could not be saved. I this day ordered the gun-boats, in consequence of the convoy having safely reached Malmoe, to return to port; as, had any contrary wind sprung up, they would have been exposed to the danger of being blown close in with the Danish shore.—Malmoe, Oct. 21, 1808.

B. J. Disbrichs,
Lieut.-Col. and Adjt.-Gen. of the Fleet.

(Stockholm Gazette of Nov. 3.)

PROVINCIALS.

Living Human Monsters.—On the most respectable authority we communicate the following particulars respecting two human monsters:—

"The first is living near Chirk, in Denbighshire, with its mother, a single woman, who supports herself and it by her labour. The gentleman who described it, says he never saw so wild and wretched a spot as the situation of the poor hut where they reside: the creature is about eighteen, as tall as a human being of that age, but he has very little human in his appearance: he is covered with long hair, and seldom stands upright, but usually grovels on the ground, where he digs holes with his nails in the floor of the cottage; he is not suffered to be loose, but is fastened to a post; and the part of the hut where he is in, is parted off from the rest by an open wooden railing; he is wild and ferocious to all but his mother. I do not recollect whether he can speak; the woman owns him for her son, but refuses to give any account of his father, alleging, that as she does not trouble the parish for his support, no one has a right to question her. A horrible mystery seems to hang over the whole.

"The other creature is a boy of nine years old, son to a farmer, near Market Drayton, in Shropshire; his head and breast are handsome, but he is in every other respect deformed; he has a third leg, which grows under the skin of his right leg, of the same bigness, but not so long, for the foot comes out at the instep. A third arm wraps round the body under the skin, and the hand comes out in the middle of the back: all the trunk is studded with excrescences resembling fingers and thumbs—the child has a most extraordinary appetite, and really consumes as much as two persons, and his voice is singularly deep-toned and loud: his capacity is extremely good, and he goes regularly to school in the village."

A boy about thirteen years of age fell into the river Sow, just above the flood-gates, near Stafford, on Sunday last. Some considerable time elapsed before the circumstance was known and proper measures taken to assist him. He was searched for in the bed of the river without success, but was at length discovered in a large eel-net, into which the current had drifted him, and which was set in the stream that flows through the gates into the pond below. By the proper applications of medical men, we are happy to learn that he is restored to his friends and to society.

The following melancholy accident happened at Golden Hill Colliery, near Lane End, in the potteries, on Wednesday last. An explosion of what is denominated by the colliers the wild-fire, took place about three o'clock on that day, by which six men were deprived of life, and two others so shockingly injured as to be left without hopes of recovery; four of the deceased were married, and by this awful event their wives, together with twelve children, are left without a pilot to struggle against the storms of life; the body of one of the sufferers was not found on Thursday evening.

Lately as a gentleman from Brighton was following the hounds of H. Campion, Esq. of Danny, his horse fell under him, in a field near Pyecombe, and suddenly expired. On opening the animal it was found that his heart had burst, although he had not proceeded more than a quarter of a mile; the gentleman fortunately did not receive any injury.

Sagacity of a Dog.—During the first day of Wrexham races, the family at Pentrebychan attended them, leaving only two maid-servants in the house; the family had not long been gone, when two ruffians made their appearance, and demanded meat, drink, &c. which being refused them, they proceeded to violence. The screams of the women reaching the faithful animal, (which was chained up in the yard behind the house,) he by a strong effort, broke his chain, and running round to the front of the house, attacked one of them with such fury, that it is believed he would have killed him, had not the women interfered and rescued him from his perilous situation. The other ran away.

A serious accident occurred to a shepherd of Mr. Kemp, at the farm, about a quarter of a mile north of the town, called New England, on Thursday. A carter at the above farm, provoked at beholding poor puss, who had made free with some fresh herrings, and who was stealing from the house with one of the savoury delicacies of the deep in her mouth, hurled a stone for the purpose of compelling her to drop it. The stone missed the cat, who escaped with her booty; but which unfortunately glancing from some wood-work, struck the shepherd above alluded to, who was feeding his dog in the cart-house, and completely cut out his eye.

On Saturday night, whilst a boy was running down a blunderbuss, which he had in the evening been discharging in the streets of Birmingham, to the great annoyance of passengers, the piece accidentally went off, when the iron ramrod pierced the corner of his eye, and lodged in his scull. He was taken to the hospital, with very little hopes of recovery.

A very unfortunate accident befel a family at Fairlie, near Greenock, one day last week. A boy of from five to six years of age, was amusing himself, hacking away with some kind of chopping knife upon a block of wood at the door of his father's house, when his little sister, about two years old, coming out, and chancing to put her hand upon the block, the upraised knife fell upon it and cut off the whole fingers by the knuckles or upper joint. The cries of the two children, for both wept equally bitterly, brought the father to the door, who had the melancholy task to perform of picking up the discovered fingers of his bleeding infant; but to rejoin them was beyond his power.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY MEETING.

Friday a Meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex was held at the Mermaid, Hackney, to address his Majesty on the late Treaty concluded by the British Officers in Portugal.

The Sheriffs stated the purport of the Meeting, and the requisition signed by several respectable Freeholders.

Mr. Clifford, the Barrister, then made an Address to the Freeholders on the disgrace attached to the Convention, and having dilated on the right which the subjects of this realm had to petition the King, concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to direct a minute enquiry into the circumstances which led to the late Treaty, in order that those who had been instrumental in the disgrace of their country might be brought to punishment; also to express the sense of the Meeting, that those who advised his Majesty to return the late Answer to the Address presented by the Citizens of London, had acted in violation of the principles of the Constitution.

The motion was warmly supported by Mr. Waithman and Major Cartwright.

Mr. York then moved, as an amendment, That the County was sensible of the indulgence it had received on all occasions from the Throne, and the Freeholders respectfully petitioned his Majesty to give instructions, that such inquiry should be made into the late Treaty as might be necessary, at the same time thanking him for the Answer he had given to the City Address; calling upon him to do an act which he had already determined to perform.

Mr. Wells seconded the motion.

Mr. Mellish said, it was indecent at this time to address the Sovereign on the subject of the Treaty; his Majesty had given his gracious word to promote proper inquiry, and the Freeholders ought to wait until the Court of Inquiry, which would shortly be held, had decided. If justice should not be done by their decision, then the Freeholders might come forward, and he would willingly join with them in an Address to obtain the desired object.

Mr. Waithman next observed, that he was conscious the inquiry would not be made, unless Ministers were spurred on to it.

Mr. Byng rose and said, he had expressed his disapprobation from the first moment he heard of the Treaty in Portugal, because it had injured the honour of his country, and the cause which it was the glory of every Briton to espouse. He approved of the present Address, and he was anxious to explain his sentiments on the late reproof to the Citizens of London. Odious as the Treaty of Cintra was, it would be still more odious to be silent on the reproof alluded to. It was the right of subjects to petition the King; and said, if the people put their hand and heart in support of that right, our liberties would be for ever. He concluded by giving his support to the [illegible]

The question was then put, and after some [illegible] division, the Petition was carried.

Mr. Clifford then moved, that the Petition [illegible] and delivered to the Sheriffs, and that the latter should [illegible]

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of the Secretary of State when the same could be presented, in order that they might obtain a knowledge of the precise time, and publish it in the papers. This motion was unanimously agreed to.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Sheriffs for their liberal conduct in the Chair; and it was resolved that the proceedings should be published. The Sheriffs finally returned thanks for the honour conferred on them, and they expressed a hope, that the decorum which marked that assembly, would remain an example for similar meetings.

Chesterfield Travestie!!!—In One Volume, small Octavo, embellished with ten Caricature Engravings by Rowlandson, from Drawings by Woodward, price only 4s. plain, or 6s. coloured, Chesterfield Travestie; or, School for Modern Manners. Dedicated to George Coleman, the younger, Esq.

"The times are out of joint. O cursed spite!
"That ever I was born to set them right."—SHAKES.
"The better sort should have before 'em
"A grace, a manner, a decorum!"—BUTLER.

This publication, though dedicated to the most celebrated Satirist of the age, needs not his protection to usher it into the world, for since the pen of a Butler or a Churchill lashed the follies of the age, we have not met with so well-directed or cutting a satire on the fashionable follies of the day, as Chesterfield Travestie, equally abounding with attic wit and eccentric conceit." Published by Tegg, 111, Cheapside, and sold by all Booksellers in Great Britain.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez has transmitted to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, a letter he had received from Lieutenant Thomas Wells, Acting Commander of his Majesty's sloop, the Cruizer, dated off the Wings, the 1st inst. giving an account of his having, on that day, fallen in with a Danish flotilla, of about twenty armed cutters, luggers, gun-vessels, and row-boats; and of his having captured one of them, a schuyt-rigged privateer, of two four-pounders and thirty-two men; the remainder having made their escape, by running under the Island of Lessoe.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Sprake and Co. Sun Tavern-fields, rope-manufacturers. Grillar and Dettmar, Virginia-street, Ratcliffe-highway, sugar-refiners.—Faleur and De Lafons, Woburn-place, dentists.—Powell and Haines, Bromsgrove, Worcester, surgeons.—Parker and Co. Maiden-lane, hosiers.—Fletcher and Holdback, Kingsford, Stafford, maltsters.—Newham, Ure, and Oliphant, Mitre-court, Cheapside.—Wilson, Gawthrop, and Waitt, Kendal, cotton-dealers.

BANKRUPTS.

Jeremiah Miller, Brighthelmstone, bricklayer, to surrender Nov. 30, Dec. 1, and 20, at eleven, at the Old Ship Tavern, Brighthelmstone. Attornies, Messrs. W. and T. Attree, Brighthelmstone; and Mr. Ellis, Hatton-garden.

John Nixon, Bewcastle Demesne, Cumberland, drover, Nov. 29, and Dec. 20, at eleven, at the Bush Inn, Carlisle. Attornies, Mr. Mounsey, Carlisle; and Mr. H. Mounsey, Staple Inn, London.

Nicholas Haughan, Oakshaw, Cumberland, drover, Nov. 29, and Dec. 20, at eleven, at the Bush Inn, Carlisle. Attornies, Mr. Mounsey, Carlisle; and Mr. H. Mounsey, Staple Inn, London.

Jeremiah Connellan, St. Catherine's, ship-chandler, Nov. 12, and Dec. 20, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street.

Thomas Lyon, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 23, 24, and Dec. 24, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, London; Messrs. Griffith and Hinde, Lower Castle-street, Liverpool.

William Thompson, jun. Wolverhampton, grocer, Dec. 5, 6, and 20, at eleven, at the Littleton's Arms Inn, Penkridge. Attornies, Mr. Biddle, Wolverhampton; and Mr. Williams, Temple Inn, London.

Walter More, Halesworth, Suffolk, sadler, Nov. 21, at four, and Dec. 20, at eleven, at the Angel, Halesworth. Attornies, Mr. Crabtree, Halesworth; and Mr. Pugh, Bernard-street, Russell-square.

Joseph Rose, Road, Somerset, farmer, Nov. 18, 19, and Dec. 20, at eleven, at the Christopher Inn, Bath. Attornies, Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row; and Mr. R. A. Sheppard, Bath.

Robert Parsons, Lyncombe and Widcombe, Somerset, grocer, Nov. 18, 19, and Dec. 20, at one, at the Christopher Inn, Bath. Attornies, Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row; and Mr. R. A. Sheppard, Bath.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 29. Robert Bryan, Greek-street, Soho, tallow-chandler, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Dec. 1. William Swann, Stockport, brazier, at ten, at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Stockport.

Nov. 30. David Johnston, Brown-street, Hanover-square, smith, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Dec. 3. Richard Atkinson, Henry Watters, and William Ord, Fenchurch-street, wine and brandy-merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. Joseph Bland and John Satterthwaite, Fen-court, insurance-broker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 3. Samuel Fenning Parke, East Smithfield, liquor-merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 5. Edward Woodroffe, Waltstone, Gloucester, iron-manufacturer, at ten, at the Beaufort Arms Inn, Chepstow, Monmouth.

Dec. 2. Thomas Sutton, Ringmore, Devon, ship-builder, at eleven, at the Globe Inn, Exeter.

Nov. 29. William Morris, Manchester, leather-dealer, at two, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester.

Nov. 28. Richard Barnes, Manchester, victualler, at three, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester.

Nov. 28. James Kershaw, Manchester, coal-dealer, at four, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester.

Dec. 17. Dixon Holmes, Piccadilly, warehouseman, at ten, at Guildhall.

Nov. 29. James Lowe, Chelford, Chester, innkeeper, at three, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester.

Nov. 30. Benjamin Travers and James Esdaile, jun. Queen-street, Cheapside, sugar-dealers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 29. Samuel Davis, Bury-street, Saint Mary Axe, merchant, at eleven at Guildhall.

Dec. 1. William Anderton, Liverpool, upholsterer, at one, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool.

Dec. 1. Richard Wood and Thomas Liddal, Barnsley, York, linen-manufacturers, at eleven, at the White Bear Inn, Barnsley.

Dec. 2. James Oldfield, Liverpool, merchant, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 29.

Gaetano Testolini, Cornhill, printseller.—John Blease, Marston, Chester, dealer.—George Stokoe, Sun-street, plane-maker, Joseph Gatty, Oxford-street, ironmonger.—Richard Grover, Town Malling, Kent, grocer.—William Albin Jones, Aldermanbury, haberdasher.

[The Gazette contains a Letter from Captain Purkwood of his Majesty's sloop Childers, stating the re-capture of the sloop Lord Nelson, in ballast; and of the capture of the Danish sloop Firernarkermsten, of 4 four-pounders, 8 swivels, and 21 men—she had only captured the above sloop.—A letter from Captain Smyth, of his Majesty's ship Brilliant, states the capture of the Point du Jour lugger, of 3 guns and 30 men, which had made successful cruizes against the British trade.]

A Gentleman of Distinction, about fifty years of age, who has used the Russia Oil regularly this twelvemonth for dressing his Hair, has declared to the Proprietor, that his Hair is not only grown in thickness and strength, but it has also prevented it turning grey, which was before on the decline; it is therefore recommended to Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to benefit from the Russia Oil, not to neglect using it regularly, as it cannot be expected of having the desired effect if only applied at intervals. The Royal Family, and Ladies and Gentlemen of Distinction and Fashion, use Prince's Russia Oil for moistening the Hair when dressing, which is a great a nourisher to the Hair, as to prevent it turning grey to all periods, promotes the growth, and making the Hair grow thick and long, prevents its falling off; and restores it on bald places, if the least roots remain.—Several Gentlemen that were bald, have declared, after using the Russia Oil regularly for three months, the bald places became nearly covered with Hair; promotes eye-brows, whiskers, and prevents them turning grey; at 7s. per bottle, or a bottle containing four small, at one Guinea. Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor, A. Prince, No. 9, John-street, Oxford-street; and, by appointment, by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Caution—As Impostors are travelling about, imposing noxious counterfeits on Shopkeepers, particularly on Hair dressers and Booksellers, purchasers will particularly ask for Prince's Russia Oil, and observe the label on the outside wrapper of each bottle is signed in Russian gold ink, "Mochikofsky and Prince:" any without that signature are counterfeits. Country Shopkeepers sending their orders to any Wholesale Vender they deal with in London, will receive liberal allowance.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Foreign Office, Nov. 2, 1808.

The King has been pleased to appoint Anthony Merry, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Augustus John Foster, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at that Court.

Whitehall, Nov. 9.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having ordered his Majesty's bomb-vessel Fury to be stationed off the Scaw, to carry a floating light for the safety of the convoys passing or repassing, and the said vessel being directed to take her bearings as follows, viz. the Scaw Light House, to be brought to bear W. N. W. by compass, six miles, when the outer end of the reef will bear N. W. by N. by compass, distant three miles; notice thereof is hereby given, for the information of the Masters and Pilots of his Majesty's ships, for the benefit of Navigation in general.

Notice is hereby also given, that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received information, that the enemy have shewn false lights on the Coast of Jutland, with a view of deceiving the vessels navigating the Sleeve. *W. W. POLE.*

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Haswell and Rutherford, Manchester, merchants. Fooks and Evered, Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire, attornies. Sheldon and Moore, Leicester, milliners. Nevett and Bates, Liverpool, brokers. D. and T. Wells, Newhaven, Sussex. Burrell, jun. and Chambers, Wakefield, dyers. Cowcher and Ancell, Thames-street, insurance-brokers. Crossland and Co. Liverpool, ship-chandlers. Chapman and Stephenson, Kingston-upon-Hull, chymists. Blair, Plimpton, and Mendham, Lower Thames-street, seedsmen. Watson, Scott, and Leathom, Liverpool. Jeffray, Thom, and Richardson, East India Chambers, merchants. Rollinson and Bushell, Aston, Birmingham, fire-iron-makers. Wilson and Gibbon, Kettering, silk-manufacturers. Bush and Gardner, Marshfield, Gloucestershire, starch-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

George Miller, Woolwich, Kent, tailor, to surrender Nov. 17, at one, 30, and Dec. 24, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. West, Clement's-inn.

William Popplestone, Plymouth, grocer, Dec. 12, 13 and 24, at eleven, at the Commercial inn, Plymouth. Attornies, Messrs. Chryndon and Kelly, Plymouth; and Mr. Alexander, Bedford-row, London.

John Smith, Saffron-hill, Middlesex, grocer, Nov. 15, 16, at one, and Dec. 24, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Jones and Green, Salisbury square.

Daniel Jones, Pentro-back, Glamorganshire, linen-draper, Nov. 28, 29, and Dec. 24, at eleven, at the Rummer tavern, All Saint's-lane, Bristol. Attornies, Mr. Bigg, Hatton-garden; and Mr. R. Bigg, St. Stephen's-street, Bristol.

Ann Campbell, Huddersfield, York, merchant, Dec. 1, 2, and 24, at eleven, at the Yew Tree inn, Robert-Town, York. Attornies, Mr. Lee, Leeds; and Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.

James Dunn, Stockport, Chester, draper, Dec. 5, 6, and 24, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Morgan, Pall-Mall, Manchester.

Thomas Williams, Shoe-lane, London, vintner, Nov. 17, at one, 30, at ten, and Dec. 24, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Saikeld, Dowgate-hill.

Henry Webster, Rull's-Buildings, Fetter-lane, jeweller, Nov. 22, at one, Nov. 29, and Dec. 24, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. [illegible]-street, Holborn.

[illegible]-yard, Back-hill, Middlesex, [illegible]6. and Dec. 24, at eleven, at [illegible] Cruchley and Fry, John-street,

Thomas Pearson, Roughburchworth, Yorkshire, tanner, Nov. 22, 23, and December 24, at ten, at the Angel-inn, Sheffield. Attornies, Messrs. Rimington and Wake, Sheffield; and Mr. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden.

Neville Goodman, March, Ely, Cambridgeshire, dealer, Nov. 24, at two, Nov. 25, and Dec. 24, at eleven, at the Griffin-inn, March. Attornies, Mr. Huxley, Middle Temple; and Mr. Matthews, March.

Benjamin Radley, Ossett, Yorkshire, clothier, Nov. 25, 26, and Dec. 24, at eleven, at the Strafford-Arms inn, Wakefield. Attornies, Messrs. Clarkson, Essex-street, Strand; and Mr. Clarkson, Wakefield.

Joseph Wilmot, East-Markham, Nottinghamshire, butcher, Nov. 23, 24, and Dec. 24, at eleven, at the Angel inn, East Retford. Attornies, Mr. Fisher, Gainsborough; and Messrs. Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, Saint James's-Walk, London.

Robert Frith, Broughton-Ford, Lancashire, calico-printer, Nov. 24, Dec. 6 and 24, at ten, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Edge, Manchester; and Mr. Edge, Inner-Temple, London.

Joseph Rand, Deptford, Kent, brewer, Nov. 22, 29, and Dec. 24, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Saward, Prince's-street, Rotherhithe.

Thomas Marchent, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, bookseller, Dec. 3, at ten, at the Globe Inn, Bridgewater. Attornies, Mr. Tarrant, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Dean, Bridgewater.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 19, William Dartnall, George-Yard, Lombard-street, stationer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 3. Thomas Young, Bartlett's-Passage, Holborn, jeweller, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 9. William Brewer, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, innholder, at eleven, at the Fleece Inn, Cirencester.

Dec. 5. Anthony Gervase and John Jephson, Nottingham, hosiers, at one, at the Punch Bowl, Nottingham.

Dec. 15. John Easterbrooke, Exeter, hatter, at eleven, at the office of Messrs. Short and Barnes, Exeter.

Dec. 17. John Townsend, Stone's End, Surrey, wine-merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 13. Edmund Townsend, Maiden-lane, Middlesex, wine-merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24. Luke Severn, Coleman-street, trunk-maker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. Robert Drimmy, Great George-street, Minories, taylor, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Dec. 8. James Pickup, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, at four, at the Thorn Inn, Burnley.

Dec. 8. John Thomson, Lower-House, Burnley, Lancashire, grocer, at four, at the Thorn Inn, Burnley.

Dec. 12. Thomas Tite, Daventry, Northamptonshire, auctioneer, at eleven, at the Woolpack Inn, Warwick.

Dec. 8. John Bridger, jun. Morthake, Surrey, tallow-chandler, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 5. Samuel Twamley, Eardington, Shropshire, ironmaster, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Bridgnorth.

Dec. 17. Charles Hingeston and Robert Hingeston, Walbrook, London, men's-mercers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 13. William Tucker, jun. Exeter, serge-manufacturer, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 5. Jesse Parker, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, rope-maker, at twelve, at the Swan Hotel, Birmingham.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 3.

Jesse Parker, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, rope-maker.—Thomas Bancutt, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, money-scrivener.—Samuel Pears, Bread-street, warehouseman; John Watson, John Watson, the younger, and Joseph Watson, Preston, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers.—Mary Gibson, Bermondsey-street, shopkeeper.—John Coghlan, Liverpool, victualler.—Samuel Knight, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, taylor.—William Bedford and Samuel Sumner, Foster-lane, wholesale linen-drapers.—William Roderick, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, dealer and chapman.—Thomas Preston, Aldermanbury, warehouseman.—Edward Mason, Great Bell-alley, Coleman-street, carpenter.—Thomas Cole, Daggenham, Essex, baker, dealer, and chapman.

[The Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Baker, of his Majesty's ship Tartar, giving an account of his having captured the Danish privateer, Naargske Gutten, of seven guns and 36 men, which had sailed one day from Christiansand, and had not made any capture.]

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the pressure of interesting Intelligence, which will be found in THE NATIONAL REGISTER *of this Day, we have been induced to omit a part of the London Markets.*

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived yesterday. It brought the important intelligence, that the Armistice in Finland was broken by the Russians on the 27th ult. A severe engagement is said to have been fought, the result of which was not known; but we entertain very strong apprehensions that the Swedes were defeated. The King had returned to Stockholm; and whatever the final result of this campaign may be, the honourable adherence of his SWEDISH MAJESTY to the engagements he solemnly contracted, and his perseverance in a cause, which offers him, at present, no other prospect but the consciousness and the honour of having sacredly perforined his duty; and of resisting strenuously, feeble as are his means, the encroachments and immorality of the present time, must ensure him the veneration and gratitude of every man, who has so far escaped the contagion of modern selfishness, as to feel a respect for virtue though in distress, and to refuse doing homage to successful villainy. When the calamities and wrongs of the present day have left no other trace, but the abhorrence of their existence, a more impartial and independent generation will do justice to his conduct and principles. Now that the very basis of moral right and public justice has been daringly undermined, and the frequency of acts of injustice has blunted the feelings of too many, relative to honour and equity, it will be easily accounted for that they should consider as *quixotism*, his exertions in support of the rights of his crown and the honour of his country. It is a revolting mark of levity and ingratitude on the part of Englishmen at least, should they attempt to depreciate the merit of a Sovereign who is contending, with a far greater risk, and consequently with more honour, for the maintenance of those principles, they have always avowed themselves, and for which they have made and continue to make so many sacrifices. If our conduct be right, in standing forward, as we do at present, in defence of those barriers which the wisdom of other times had erected against the encroachments of ambition; it is a new mode of reasoning to assert that the conduct of GUSTAVUS, for adhering to the same principles, is erroneous. We would deservedly incur a part of the blame attached to the unwarrantable censure of a few cotemporary writers, who seem to court an occasion of shewing the acuteness of their wit at the expence, as far as lies in their power, of what was formerly considered honourable and just. But new times produce new men and new sentiments; and what our forefathers and the most enlightened and revered of our Statesmen, thought it disgraceful to deviate from, is considered in our days as a mark of folly to adhere to. We have frequently had cause to regret that the philanthropy and tolerant spirit of these gentlemen overlook their friends and neighbours, and should extend only to the enemies of their country, and those of social order. Efforts are daily made to extenuate the weakness, and infatuation of those princes, who have sacrificed their independence and dignity in order to acquire a precarious security, subject to the discretion of a capricious and unprincipled despot; whilst those Sovereigns, who have too much spirit, and dignity to barter honour for interest, and their engagements for the degrading protection of an Usurper, are accused of exaltation and extravagance. Gustavas and Alexander of Russia—The former, as long as men continue to estimate actions according to their moral tendency, cannot fail to rank high among the worthiest asserters of order and public right; whilst the Russian Monarch, whatever his private character may be, will be held out as an example of an unthinking Prince, and a perfidious relative and Ally.

Some Spanish Papers were received yesterday to the 28th ult. but as intelligence down to the 31st had been previously received, brought by the Windsor Castle, they contained nothing relative to the operations of Gen. BLAKE's army, that had not been anticipated. We must therefore remain in suspense, relative to the issue of the grand engagement which was to be fought the day after the sailing of the Windsor Castle. A letter from Cork mentions, that a vessel put into Cove, the Captain of which had met with an armed brig at sea, bound from Spain for England, by which he was informed that a general action had been fought between the Spanish and French armies; in which the latter were totally defeated; and that General BLAKE was left in pursuit of the enemy. As no intelligence subsequent to the 31st has been received, we cannot take upon us to contradict this report formally; but we think that an account of such importance would long since have been officially received; and it is well known, that very little credit ought to be attached to the *reports* of Captains of ships, when they are not corroborated by some other testimony. —The Spanish Papers to the 28th, though three days prior to this rumoured engagement, speak very confidently of the intention of BLAKE to attack the army under NEY, who are represented as very much straitened in their positions by the Spaniards. We are happy also to observe in these papers nothing which seems to betray any apprehension of the tremendous force BONAPARTE is preparing to pour into Spain; on the contrary they speak, with a tone of confidence, bordering almost on contempt, of the enemy, and evince no litle hope of seeing them speedily expelled beyond the frontiers. These papers contain a very spirited address from Lieut.-Col. CARROL, one of the British Officers attached to the army of General BLAKE, to the inhabitants of Biscay. This address breathes the same confidence we have noticed in the Spanish Newspapers, that the enemy will not be long able to keep his present footing in Spain.

We are happy to perceive that the accounts from Catalonia are far more satisfactory than were generally expected. The enemy are almost entirely shut up in Barcelona, and dare not venture a league from that fortress. Skirmishes occurred almost daily under the very walls, in which the Catalans were uniformly victorious. Considerable reinforcements had already arrived, and more were expected. At the date of the latest accounts from that province, no accession of force to the French had passed the Eastern Pyrenees. A corps of 10,000 men, destined to penetrate from Rousillon into Spain, had made a retrograde movement, on finding the important post of Junquera occupied

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by a numerous body of Miquelets. Of this enterprising and very serviceable description of force there are upwards of 17,000 in Catalonia. The inhabitants of Rousillon, and in all the departments adjoining Spain, are said to manifest the greatest indignation at BONAPARTE's perfidious treatment of the Spaniards, and to have refused furnishing the number of conscripts required of them. They say that if the Spaniards, respecting their persons and property, should enter their country, they will gladly make common cause with them. All these accounts tend to corroborate the sanguine hopes we have uniformly entertained of the ultimate success of that gallant people; and that their base and treacherous invader will find more difficulty to overrun one of their provinces, than he did in the whole career of his crimes and success.

A report was circulated on Thursday, and continued to obtain some credit on the day following, that an Austrian Messenger had arrived in town from Heligoland, with the important intelligence of hostilities having commenced between Austria and France. This account was brought by a vessel, which sailed from Heligoland on the 7th inst. at that time a number of respectable persons are said to have arrived from the the Elbe, all corroborating this intelligence. Letters having been received from Holland of the 8th inst. they contributed to destroy a rumour, which could not be traced to any authentic source; and as it has been since discovered, that no Messenger has arrived no further credit is attached to it. We acknowledge we disbelieve it ourselves, but not from the circumstance of the Dutch letters being totally silent on the subject. It must be remarked that Hamburgh is at least 150 miles nearer than Amsterdam to Vienna; and should the Austrian Cabinet think it expedient, as is very probable, to acquaint our government with its intentions, it would not find it very difficult to send a messenger to this country, under the appearance of an ordinary traveller, who might travel unmolested, and very near half the way through the Austrian territories. It is therefore possible that this account might have been received at Heligoland, even some days before it arrived at Amsterdam, or before King Louis allowed it to transpire. This rumour has proably originated in some police regulations which have been lately adopted in Hamburgh, relative to the circulation of the *Vienna Gazette*, and letters arriving from the capital, as they contained a candid exposure of the occurrences in Spain; a circumstance rather alarming to the agents of BONAPARTE. These restrictions have probably occasioned this report; and as Austria continues her military preparations and her menacing attitude, it was natural to suppose that nothing but actual hostilities could justify so violent a measure, as the breaking open of private correspondence, which is done with all the letters arriving from Austria. Such is probably the source of this warlike report; and when we reflect how much the Hamburghers must desire any occurrence, which might give them a chance of having the former channels of their industry once more opened, by the departure of their troublesome and rapacious guests; it will be easily conceived that they seize with avidity any one thing holding out to them a prospect of safety. What was probably report in Hamburg, may have gained during the journey, and was converted into certainty before it arrival in Cuxhaven.

The Court of Inquiry upon the Convention of Cintra will positively commence its proceedings to-morow, at Chelsea. Most of the Members and witnesses are arrived in town. Sir C. Cotton and General Spencer are hourly expected from Portugal.

On Wednesday, General Kellerman's Aid-du-Camp sailed from Chatham, on board a flag of truce, for Calais; but the wind coming foul, the vessel was obliged to put into Dover yesterday afternoon. All communication with the vessel was prohibited, and sentinels placed on board to prevent any person from boarding her.

It is intended to send out more men to Spain, both from this country and from Ireland.—the transports that lately sailed from Portsmouth will return immediately to that place and to Cork, under convoy of two frigates, with a view to this object. From the circumstance of these being chiefly cavalry transports, it is likely that the new expedition will consist of that description of force.

In consequence of the high price of grain in England Ministers have made contracts for the supply of our armies in Spain and Portugal, as well as our troops at Malta and the garrison at Gibraltar, from Moggadore and the ports of Sicily. It is even believed that they have made arrangements for the supply of the West India Islands from the same quarter.

Thursday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-mentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—

Capt. J. Eastfield, Admiral Gardner, Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.—Capt. P. Sampson, Dover Castle, Madras and Bengal.

The following ships were taken up in addition to those engaged this season, viz.—

Coutts, Metcalfe, Devonshire, Surrey, and Marquis Wellesley.

A very remarkable trait of swindling, deserves to be made public, not only on account of its great boldness and adroitness, but in order to put all merchants upon their guard against a similar occurrence. One of the first houses in Gottenburgh received a letter from London, in which they were requested to instantly make the most diligent inquiries to discover a young Englishman, who had just fled from the house of a rich banker, and who, they knew, had embarked on board a ship freighted for Sweden. The description of the young man was given in this letter, and he was declared the author of a robbery to the amount of 12,000*l.* sterling in Bank Notes. "If you should find him said the letter, as he belongs to a respectable family, confine yourself to the making him restore the plunder; and afterwards have the goodness to give him three hundred guineas in gold, which will take him to the Indies, where nothing more will be heard of him." The Swedish merchant to whom the letter was addressed, caused a thorough search to be made on all sides: at last being one day upon the Exchange, he perceived a young man whose figure and dress perfectly answered to the description. He addressed him, and seeing that he was an Englishman, invited him to follow him. The young man hesitated, reddened, turned pale, even shed tears; in a word, before he had arrived at the merchant's house, he had confessed all.—Arrived in his closet, he threw himself at his feet, begged of him not to deliver him up to justice, and gave him the 12,000*l.* sterling, which was still inclosed in a portfolio, having the seal of the banker. The Swedish merchant made many serious remonstrances to him, but, according to his instructions, gave him 300 guineas, and promised to procure him a favourable opportunity of going to Bengal. He made haste to inform the banker in London that his 12,000*l.* were recovered, who replied, that he did not understand what he meant.—The Bank-notes were all forged, but the 300 guineas given to the sharper were good.

A TRUE ANECDOTE.—As two rustic neighbours were talking together on a late market day, in Dromore, says one to the other, "Can you tell me, *Paddy*, what makes *candles* so dear this season?" "Why, the *war*," replies the other. "Lord bless us! (cried *Pat*), are they going to *fight by candle light?*"

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CITY.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning the Lord Mayor arrived at Guildhall in the state-coach, newly adorned for the occasion, and drawn by a fine set of grey horses, richly caparisoned, preceded by his servants in liveries of uncommon elegance and richness of ornament. The man in armour was restored to this antient ceremony, after a lapse of some years, to the great satisfaction of the spectators.

At twelve, the whole procession moved from Guildhall to Blackfriars-bridge, when the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, and City Officers, embarked on board the City-barge: they were joined by the several Companies in their respective barges, and proceeded to Westminster in the most correct order. On the arrival of the procession in the Court of Exchequer, they were received by the Lord Chief Baron with the usual formalities. The late Lord Mayor delivered in the account of estreats, &c, which had taken place during his Mayoralty.

The Recorder then addressed his Lordship on the Bench, and stated, that the City of London had fixed upon Charles Flower, Esq. Citizen and Frame-work-knitter, to sustain the duties of Chief Magistrate for the ensuing year, and that the integrity of his conduct during the period he had filled the situations of Sheriff and Alderman warranted the Corporation in entertaining the most pleasing presage of his administration. The ample fortune which he had acquired by the pursuits of commerce, would enable him to fulfil the character he was about to support, with a munificence becoming the Metropolis of the Kingdom; and the Recorder trusted that the Lord Mayor, on the part of the City, would give further proofs of their attachment and loyalty.

The Lord Chief Baron, in reply to the Recorder, observed, that he entertained no doubt but that the Corporation had elected a person whose fortune and acquirements would enable him to fill the office of Mayor with dignity and advantage. His Lordship entertained the highest respect for individuals who had amassed fortunes by commercial speculation, as it was to the spirit of adventure that Great Britain owed her security and wealth, and by which she had excited the admiration and envy of the world. His Lordship was confident that the Mayor Elect would in every particular fulfil the most sanguine expectations of the City; and he was the more confirmed in his opinion, because during the sixteen years his Lordship had presided in that Court, he had never known an instance where the trust reposed in the Chief Magistrate had been violated. If, therefore, the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year pursued the honorable path so often trodden by his predecessors, his administration would redound highly to his own honour, and to the advantage of the City of London.

The Lord Mayor Elect then took the usual oaths, and withdrew, after inviting the Chief Baron to partake of the festivities prepared at Guildhall. His Lordship afterwards visited the other Courts, and invited the respective Judges to dine. The Procession returned in the same form to Guildhall.

About four o'clock Miss Flower, the daughter of the Lord Mayor, arrived as Lady Mayoress, in the private carriage, accompanied by Mrs Combe and her daughter, who, we understand, kindly offered to introduce her to her new and difficult situation.

At six o'clock, most of those to whom invitations had been sent were assembled, among whom we observed the following:

The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Portland, Lord Camden, Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Mulgrave, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. George Canning, Lord Sandwich, Lord Erskine, Lord Grantley, Lord Kinnaird, Sir T. B. Thompson, Bart. Sir Andrew Hammond, Bart. Admiral Apodaca and the Spanish Deputies; the Swedish, Neapolitan, and American Ministers, &c. &c. &c.

The dinner was extremely well served, including every delicacy in season, and the ornaments were profuse and magnificent. The band of the Royal West London Militia played during dinner and evening some very grand and appropriate airs.

The Ball was opened by the Lady Mayoress and the late Lord Mayor.

Tuesday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, when Charles Flower, Esq. Lord Mayor Elect, was sworn for the due performance of the office of Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

The price of bread was ordered to be continued the same as last week, viz.—1s. 3d. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 1s. 2d. household.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

Last Thursday night was a night of contention. Both Houses appeared armed with new melodramas, not as usual, and as their nature seems to require it, placed in the rear, but in the very front of the performance. Thousands of spectators having assembled to enjoy the sport, and view the termination of the match, the combatants set to a little before seven o'clock, and as we were nearer the Drury-lane than the King's Theatre side, we will first describe what took place in that quarter.

An overture boasting the name, but not possessing the reality of originality, first assailed our ears. It was chiefly *composed* of fragments of old tunes. Suppose that a modern author, as those gentlemen think nothing so vulgar as the toil of composition, should tear a page from every play that has either been acted or printed, and should join them together, in the hope of producing the best piece that ever was written, and you will have a fair idea of this overture.

The melodrama opened with a tremendous discharge of claptraps, which brought down bursts of applause. The Spanish soldiers, reinforced by some English auxiliaries, under the command of two *English Officers*, Colonel Sir Leinster Kildare, *an Irishman*, and Captain Mac Intire, *a Scotchman*, gave us a singing account of all the grievances they had suffered, and their resolution to conquer or perish. Inspired, probably by anticipation, with the feelings which *now* justly warm the hearts of their brave descendants, they forgot that in the year 1557, when the siege of St. Quintin took place, then defended by one of the greatest and most unfortunate men of his age, Admiral de Coligny, the intention of their Sovereign Philip II. was to reduce France into a province of Spain; and therefore all their sentiments of vengeance, however consonant with the present, did not suit those times. In order to display his patriotism, or perhaps for want of having looked at the map of Europe, the author transplanted St. Quintin, a town of Picardy, and in the heart of France, which the Spaniards had then invaded, *into Spain*. These are tricks unworthy of a man of sense. To give the lie to history and geography in such an occasion, when so many really glorious passages in the annals of Spanish heroism might have been selected for the foundation of a play, would lead us to believe the author in a wolf in sheep's clothing, who wishes slily to wound, whilst he seems loudly to extol that highly-spirited nation, were we not *perfectly acquainted* with the source from whence all these inconsistencies proceed. "The mighty quirk *hand at a translation*" has been stretched forth again, and Mr. Theodore Hook, whilst loudly inveighing against the treachery of the French, who stab as foes those, whose houses they entered as friends, found that *their works*, if not their deeds, were at least worthy of imitation. As we are inimical to every sort of imposition, we rejoice at having it in our power to discover it whenever it dares to challenge public observation. Will the *British* public believe, that at a time when every *British* heart burns with zeal for the Spanish cause; when British blood is shed to support it against the threatening machinations of ambition, the author of the *Siege of St. Quintin* has so little participated in the general feelings of his countrymen, as not only to remain uninspired by his subject, but even *not to compose* the melodrama which he gives us as his own, but *translate* it from *the French!* About six years ago we had the pleasure of *seeing* the second representation of *this very melodrama*, on the theatre called L'Ambigu Comique, at Paris. It is true that *it went there under a different name*, we believe that of *Jaqueline d'Oldenbourg*, but the alterations made in the story are very trifling. The Spaniards only are substituted for another nation, and the fort of St. Quintin for that of Oldenbourg. How will many of the spectators be pleased, when they learn, that most of the compliments passed on the gallantry of the Spaniards, the generosity of the British Nation and Government, and which they have so loudly applauded, were the same, through the medium of translation, which a few years ago greeted the ears of our implacable foe? Is it not strange that the authors of our modern *acting plays* have so little inventive genius, that they cannot even reproach the French with their tyranny and deceit, without first stealing the sentence of reproach from a French work?

We have already remarked, that had the author intended to write *against* the Spaniards, he could not have chosen a transaction in their history which would have answered his purpose better. We will now shew that he has not had judgment enough to avoid the errors and improbabilities with which his original abounds.

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Count Egmont, second in command in the Spanish army, was formerly the rival of *De Courcy*, the French Governor of St. Quintin, and married the lady whom both addressed. During the troubles of war, his wife and son have been betrayed by a faithless servant, *Bertrant*, into *De Courcy's* hands. The Spanish army lay siege to the fort, and *Egmont*, forgetful of his duty as general in chief, during the absence of the *Duke of Savoy*, repairs secretly at night, as a deserter, to St. Quintin, provided with a letter from *Admiral de Coligny*, which empowers him to claim the liberty of his wife and son, wheresoever he shall find them. He is, as might be expected, although disguised as a messenger from *Egmont*, discovered to be the real Count, and detained prisoner. Here we have a new string of escapes, vaults, and iron cages, sentinels asleep, and listeners who, though standing at the elbow of a man on duty, whilst he delivers the watch-word, having probably the faculty of losing at will their visibility, still retain that of hearing. But to do justice to Mr. Hook, we must acknowledge that his invention cannot be accused with having produced these repetitions of the tricks he has so often exposed to our sight in *Tekeli*, the *Fortress*, &c. for they are all to be found in the French piece. Even the machinery which conveys the prisoners into the vaults, is exactly the same as that employed on the Parisian Theatre. The improbabilities now begin to show themselves. It is well known, that *Count Egmont* and his son have effected their escape from the fort, through their knowledge of the watch-word, and it may be supposed they will try to profit by it, yet it is not changed. In every garrison it is altered every two hours, but here it remains continually the same. Owing to this neglect, a party of the enemy are admitted into the castle, commanded by *Sir Lebanby Kildare*, and when *De Courcy* orders them to shoot a young lady, called *Rosa de Valmont*, who had assisted the Count in his escape, and had been unfortunately detained with the Countess, he is instantly disarmed. The fort is attacked, and the most ludicrous battle we ever witnessed took place. The party who had gained admittance, were *too wise* to open the gate to their friends without, but remained running to and fro after one or two Frenchmen, who leaped down the battlements with astonishing agility. At last, *Count Egmont's* son wrenched a standard from a Frenchman, whom he killed, and though he was but a boy, about ten years old, and unarmed, defended it against two soldiers till his father came to his relief, and victory crowned the Spanish arms.

This melodrama contains several songs, one of which was taken from *The English Fleet*; the address to liberty was that of Bruce to his army, as written by Burns, which, when reduced into English, had lost most of its rhymes; the tune was of the same Caledonian origin. The most remarkable characters in this piece, were, an Irishman without wit, a Spanish commander who runs after his wife when he ought to fight the battles of his country, a sanguinary Frenchman, at the same time unsuspecting and improvident, a Spanish servant who betrays all his masters, a persecuted wife, a female jailor, who sacrifices her own life to free her prisoners. The dialogue is feebly written, the clap-traps numerous, and yet before the curtain fell a shower of hisses and cat prevented Elliston from being heard when he announced *The Siege of St. Quintin* for a second representation.

The exertions of the actors, especially of Elliston and Mrs. H. Siddons were so powerful, that they saved this piece from the condemnation it deserved. The duet, taken from *The English Fleet*, and sung by Masters Duruset and Hulmi, was rapturously encored; and deservedly so. The scenery was truly splendid, and with some curtailments this melodrama would make a good entertainment, which it is an insult to the public taste to bring forward as a first piece.

KING'S THEATRE.

We next turned our attention towards the King's Theatre, where we perceived Mr. Reynolds waving the signal of defiance. On the flag which he held in his hand, we saw "The Exile," written in large golden characters, and a short time after, we found ourselves transported; without any motion of our own, into the barren fields of Siberia, and surrounded with snow-crowned mountains. In this wild part of the globe, we perceived that filial piety and affection banished from the crowded haunts of society had sought a refuge. We began to wonder how Mr. Reynolds had dared to venture so far in search of such antiquated virtues, but soon discovered that he had only followed the steps of a French lady, Madame Cottin, whose imagination (we call to witness her novel entitled Elizabeth), had trodden that path before. As gallant knights we could not but approve of his conduct, and as dramatic critics, we do not find much to censure in his piece.

Unjustly pursued by the jealous ambition of a Russian Nobleman, *Count Ulric*, the former conqueror of Sweden, has pined many years an exile in Siberia. His wife *Sidona*, and his daughter *Alexina*, shared his fate. The latter having heard her father exclaim in his sleep, that should the Empress be made acquainted with his sufferings, she would relieve them and grant him liberty, resolves to set off on foot to seek her sovereign's throne at Petersburgh, and supplicate her mercy. Her mother opposes her design, but on the approach of hostile messengers from the Governor of Tobolski, who come to confine *Ulric* more closely, she allows her daughter to proceed on her journey, attended by an old servant of her father's. An Indian, *Daran* (or rather *Romanoff*, *Alexina's* lover and the Governor of Tobolski's nephew, who has assumed that disguise to watch over her safety, and is therefore unknown to all) protects her on the way against the snares of his rival *Welzien*. After a series of interesting adventures, she reaches Moscow on the eve of the Empress's coronation. Early the next morning, a procession of the Nobles, the Patriarch, the Czarowits, the Empress, and Natives of the different Provinces composing the Russian Empire, amongst which were a band of Poles, long before the conquest and partition of Poland had taken place, march towards the Palace. We are next admitted into the cathedral, where the cross and all the pompous insignia of the Greek religion are displayed before the altar.—The Empress, who, through anticipation too, perhaps, wears *the order of St. Catherine*, long before it had been created by one of her successors, is no sooner crowned, than *Alexina's* voice is heard begging her father's pardon. The Patriarch, brother to her father's foe, advises the Empress to reject her suit, when *Daran*, who had happily the day before saved the *Czarowitz's* life, without appearing to claim his proffered reward, now comes boldly forward to support her cause, and through his means about last obtains the longed-for pardon. Wild with joy, she returns to Siberia, without waiting for the written deed of pardon, and falls once more *into Welzien's* hands, who leads her to Tobolski. The governor of this city, in order to prevent at any future period, her marriage with his nephew, offers to grant her father liberty, provided she should marry *Welzien*. *Daran* then makes his appearance, and she consents to marry him, on condition that he will fly from her for ever. The marriage is celebrated, she seeks her father, and at the moment when her filial affection almost gives way to despair at the thought of having wedded another than *Romanoff*, the Governor brings them the royal pardon, and *Romanoff* having resumed his dress, claims his now joyful bride. *Count Ulrick* is restored to his former rank and influence, and his enemy *Prince Lowenstern* disgraced.

This melodrama is loaded, not adorned, with an underplot, which rather diminishes than increases its interest. It consists of the love of *Count Calmar* for *Catharine*, the Governor's daughter; the feats of Fawcett, as *Servitz*, formerly one of his servants, but now a *gentleman*, to further his suit; the captivity of Liston, as the "peeping traveller" and despised lover in a cabinet, in which Fawcett had found his way into the house, and Mrs. Dickons' excellent acting and singing in the part of *Catharine*. The taste of the age must be sunk very low, if we are to judge of it by the applause which two of the vilest and most nonsensical songs which we have ever heard, received. It is true, they proceeded from Fawcett's comic lips, which is the only claim, and a slender one it is, they possessed to the indulgence of the public.

The *comicality* of Liston's features was nearly done away by his whiskers, which gave a totally new expression to his countenance; but his acting was as good as usual. He danced very well, and was excellent in his duet with Munden.

Mrs. H. Johnston played the part of *Alexina* with judgment and feeling, but so much spirit, that it now and then burst into a more than human scream, and led her to embrace almost every performer who trod the boards with her. Thus Pope, naturally enough as her father; Young, even whilst he as yet appeared as an Indian; Mr. Murray, as a benevolent inhabitant of Moscow, and Mr. Chapman, as her old companion on her journey, successively and frequently received her embraces.

Mr. Young made his first appearance at the King's Theatre in the character of *Daran*. He did not disappoint the expectations which his performance at the Haymarket had excited. He was as great as his part, which did not open a very wide field to his abilities, would allow. His boldness, when he addressed the Empress was tempered with respect, his vindication of *Ulrick's* innocence was delivered with a manly and impassionate eloquence, capable of enforcing conviction in every heart. His tenderness was not affected, but natural, though dignified, and

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the only fear we entertain is, that he will not be permitted to fill parts equal to his genius.

Mr. Incledon, as usual, displayed his fine voice and want of taste. The songs were not suited to his style of singing, and we cannot but admire *the probability* with which Mr. Reynolds has introduced Spanish patriotism in the breast of a Siberian inamorato.

The Music by Mazzinghi, is worthy of his fame. The overture was a happy mixture of the solemn, tender, and lively, and its claims to novelty are not totally unfounded. The scenery is splendid and appropriate, and the processions and coronation present a truly grand spectacle.

In such pieces, the merits of the actors, composers, scene-painters, and mechanists, are in general superior to those of the author. Here they are nearly on a level. The story is well conducted, the style neither above nor below criticism, some of the songs are good and even poetical, others are wretched, and the sentiments not always unexceptionable. The introduction of the ridiculous traveller afforded a fair opportunity of punishing and scaring into silence the crowd of modern tourists who continually glut the public with affectation of sentiment, learning, and observation; and this opportunity was not neglected. Complete success crowned this piece, and we must own, that although not entitled to such unqualified applause, it in some degree merited the favourable reception with which it met.

DUBLIN.—The Theatre opened on Monday night with *The Castle Spectre, and Love laughs at Lock Smiths.* The great attraction of the evening was Miss Smith's *Angela.* She was received most favourably, and seemed fully impressed with the distinction with which she was honoured. Mr. Haddart played *Osmond*, and was well received. The performance went off with considerable *éclat*, and the House was one of the fullest we have ever seen at the commencement of the season.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. XIV.

At once they sing, at once they pray;
They hear of Heaven, and—learn the Way!
WATTS.

Unskill'd he to fawn or seek for pow'r,
By doctrines—fashion'd to the varying hour.
GOLDSMITH.

ROBERT HAWKER, D. D.

VICAR OF CHARLES PARISH, PLYMOUTH.

CONFORMABLY with the practice I have been enabled generally to pursue, I wish it were now in my power to detail some particulars of the distinguished individual whose abilities I am about to appreciate. He is indeed no ordinary character. All, however, that I have collected concerning him, is—that he was formerly of Magdalen-Hall, Oxford; and that he has since been the Author of Various Sermons, and other Religious Publications. He is Vicar of Charles, Plymouth, where he has been long established; and, if I may so describe him, a Visitant Preacher, towards the close of each year, in the Churches of the Metropolis. I have heard that he was once intended for the Profession of Medicine; but this rumour I do not pretend to authenticate, whatever credibility it possesses.

Dr. HAWKER is variously estimated. He is followed by those who are called evangelical christians, avoided by those who seem denominated orthodox churchmen, and ridiculed by those who consider themselves free-thinkers. It is therefore no trivial task to determine justly of his public pretensions. Attended and admired as he is, and nurtured in the bosom of the national church, he has, even recently, been denied admission into some of our pulpits. While then I endeavour to investigate his merits, and balance these with his defects, viewing him as in the pulpit, let me hope that my observations may not be wholly unworthy of him by whom they are occasioned. His popularity is unquestionable; but the inquiry is, to what causes are we to ascribe the influence that he exercises over the minds of his almost innumerable hearers? I shall, however, first glance at the defects of this celebrated religious instructor.

It is difficult to discover his imperfections. They are rarely perceptible while he is addressing himself to his audiences, such is the animation of his feelings and the efficacy of his delivery; and, owing to the impression which real eloquence always retains in the memory, his faults are hardly discernible even in the calmness of solitary retrospection. He has, nevertheless, his defects. I find him sometimes so rapid, as to be hurried in his delivery; and his oratory can degenerate into colloquiality. Such expressions as—"Put it down as unquestionable true," or "Set it down for an unquestionably fact;" "*Sir*," repeatedly, instead of *Sirs*; "My poor Brother!" singling, as it were, one of the congregation; "It is lovely to remark," or "It is beautiful to observe," &c. &c.; these expressions are evidently the effects of negligence, however habit may have familiarised them to the minds of public speakers, or tolerated them among general hearers. The attraction of his sermons is also not unfrequently diminished by injudicious elongation. Nor do his apologies atone for this error. "Allow me one more observation!" or, "One remark more!" or, "I must add another observation;" or, "Another remark just strikes me." All these are awkward excuses, lame connectives; and are not required by the preacher I am here describing. I trust he will not mistake me, when I add, to these cursary strictures on his preaching, that his discourses appear too spiritualised for the mixed congregations of this metropolis; where many, who profess our most holy faith, and regularly attend the ordinances of devotion, are, notwithstanding, almost ignorant of the very elements of religion. His language is of the same description as his sentiments. It is true, indeed, that he is the ambassador of a "kingdom not of this world;" yet, though this divine commission ultimately refers to the church triumphant, I wish he would oftener remember that he is still offering his credentials in the church which is militant.

What, however, are the high qualifications of this eminent Minister of the Gospel?—Let it not be asked *who* has believed his report, but *what* his labours are calculated to accomplish.

Accounting all things, however otherwise estimable among men, but nothingness, when compared with the excellency of Christianity, he has, in the spirit of one of its most illustrious defenders, determined to know only "Jesus Christ, and him crucified!" Hence his reasonings, his illustrations, his exhortations, as in his published *Sermons on the Divinity of Christ*, all bear upon this "chief corner-stone," and unite to rear the only solid superstructure of religion. His manner is impregnated with his subject. Mark his whole deportment in the pulpit:—The awful humility, with which he presents himself at the foot-stool of Heaven; the ardour with which he enters into the singing of the congregation: his intercessional devotion of soul; the impressive distinctness with which he announces the subject of his discourse; the divine fervour, the animated dignity, with which he asserts the character of his Redeemer and his God; His very looks have language; and the primitive simplicity of his appearance gives to his person an indescribable seriousness.

When citing Scriptural Authorities for the opinions advanced by him, which he continually does, his emphases are absolutely elucidations of the passages he instance. His appeals to the heart are irresistable.

His gestures are not oratorical—they are natural. Dictated by his feelings, they are becoming as well as energetic.

I have candidly specified the defects of Dr. Hawker; and I have also endeavoured faithfully to represent his merits. Something there is, in the apparent state of his health, which does not authorise the hope, however desirable, that he will long be continued to benefit the religious public. His ministerial exertions, were he to reside in the metropolis, would rapidly destroy his physical constitution. He burns with the zeal of better times. He is not a preacher, but an apostle.

November 12, 1808. ONESIMUS.

*** L. L. L. was duly received. He may depend on the confidence he desires; and he is requested to accept thanks, an-

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feigned thanks, for the detection of the few inadvertencies he has pointe dout. This notice is merely for his momentary satisfaction. Bodily indisposition, together with multifarious avocations, have alone deprived him of the partial correspondence he solicits.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A literal Copy of a Letter from a Seaman on board the Africa, relative to the action between that ship and the Danish gun-boats, so honourable to our gallant Tars.

"His Majesty's ship Africa, off Copenhagen, Oct. 20, 1808.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,

"I offer sincere thanks to Almighty God, for his infinite mercy in preserving my life this day, during a severe action with the Danish gun-boats. We sailed from Carlscrona, in Sweden, about a week since, with a convoy under our protection of near 200 sail of merchantmen, for Malmo. Our convoy got into the wished-for port, all, I believe, except one taken, and three on shore, which were burnt by our people, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Danes.

"The Africa kept between the convoy and the Danes, to cover and protect them. About one o'clock this day it was quite calm. We saw the Danish gun-boats rowing towards us, to the number of 32 boats: perhaps you do not know, but for your information I tell you, when a large ship is becalmed, she is quite unmanageable, a mere log on the water, which was our case. The Danes with their oars took the opportunity to come on our quarters and bows, where they knew we were weakest, and endeavoured to rake us. About half-past two o'clock they came within gun-shot of us, and we opened a brisk fire on them; from as many of our guns as we could bring to bear on them. They continued advancing, and stationed themselves some on the quarters, and some on the bows.

"These boats have, in a calm, much superiority over a ship; by means of their oars, they can pull round a ship to any direction, and being small, comparatively only like a speck on the water, they are no mark to aim at like a large ship. They amounted, in all, as far as we can learn, to about 1920 men, and 128 guns, 32's and 42's, with swivels. To do them justice, they shewed much courage in coming near us, for our shot went far over them.

"Their grape-shot could only be likened to showers of stones or dust thrown into the ship by shovels. The skreen round me was soon knocked away entirely, by splinters. A cartridge of powder, of 4lbs. which I held up over my head to the man above me, blew up, the lid of the cartridge-box being off, without hurting me, except a slight stroke on the eye.

"At half-past eleven, those that remained of the enemy began to pull away from us. I am informed by our people who were on deck, they supposed the Danes suffered extremely by our fire, as they saw several boats sink, and they were picking up the people out of the water. Some had not more than five men left in them. The darkness of the night finished the business.

"At the conclusion we find that we have eight men killed outright, and in wounded many badly. The total is 61.

"Our colours were twice shot away. The enemy supposing we had struck, huzzaed and pulled nearer; we huzzaed and pelted away at them; they drew back.

"Our boats are shot all to pieces, an arm-chest on the poop blown to pieces by their shells; but thank God we beat them off. We suppose their loss in men must be three times greater than our's, considering their numbers, and from what those on our decks saw. Those now in the ship, and who were in Lord Nelson's last action at Trafalgar, say, this surpassed it for hard fighting."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DATED RESISTANCE, FALMOUTH, NOV. 7.

"After a tedious and unpleasant voyage, we have arrived in an English port. We quitted Lisbon the 21st September, with Trompeuse sloop of war, and fifty-one sail of Transports, with the 2d division of the French Army on board; on the 24th, a severe gale of wind commenced; which lasted with little intermission, till the 28th: of course the convoy was very much dispersed, one transport was totally dismasted, we assisted her to rig jury masts, and sent her back to Lisbon; some lost fore and main yards and top-masts, and were very much disabled. After a deal of trouble, we succeeded in collecting 25 sail of transports out of the 51, and after experiencing foul winds and bad weather near five weeks, we reached the coast of France, near Rochelle; another gale commenced, and again dispersed the convoy; one was lost on the Isle of Rhe; but fortunately the crew were saved. The Resistance with difficulty beat off shore, by setting every stitch of canvas she could carry. On the 25th ultimo, we stood into Basque Roads, and came to anchor on Rochelle, and landed the French General Loison and suite, whom we had on board; after remaining four or five days there, we weighed and steered for Quiberon Bay to seek our dispersed convoy, which we heard had put into different ports along the French Coast, but got very little intelligence of them. We then finally bore up for England; but as the wind prevented our reaching Portsmouth or Plymouth, we stood in for this place, and came to anchor on the 6th instant.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Nov. 7.

Monday being the first day of Michaelmas Term, the Lord Chancellor and Judges came down in the usual state. Having entered the Hall in procession, they proceeded to their respective Courts.

WINTER *v.* MILES

This was a motion for a new trial. The Plaintiff brought his action against the Defendant, the late Sheriff of Middlesex, for a false return of *nulla bona* to a writ of execution, upon which the Defendant was to have levied of the goods of the Duke of Sussex. His Royal Highness had apartments in Kensington Palace, where there was a small quantity of furniture, such as a clock, a bed waggon, an old phaeton, and a little scrub poney, worth about 10l. These goods the Defendant had at first seized, but conceiving that the Palace at Kensington was privileged, he returned that there were no goods of which to levy. The cause was tried before Lord Ellenborough, and under his direction the Jury found a verdict for the Defendant, upon the ground that Kensington was privileged as being a Royal residence.

It appeared upon the trial, that a housekeeper was kept at Kensington, and there were apartments for the Lord Chamberlain. There was a throne there, a state bed, and state apartments, and a guard, but the King had never resided there. The inhabitants of the Palace had apartments there, merely by the licence of the King, and had no more interest in the place than servants have in their master's dwelling-house, or paupers in a poor-house.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Garrow, and Mr. Comyn, shewed cause against the rule for a new trial, which had been obtained upon the ground, that the King never having resided there, the place was no longer privileged.

They now contended, that the privilege of a Palace was not on account of the King's residence, but that being a Palace, and being so kept as a Palace, that the King might come there when he pleased to reside, that it was privileged from the process of the Court of King's Bench. They remarked upon the circumstance of there being a chaplain and a guard. And they observed, that it would be very indecorous if his Majesty, if his sacred person, were to enter the Palace at one gate, and the cart of the bailiff to go out at the other, with the goods of any of the persons having apartments there. Or if, upon sending upholsterers in to put up furniture, their persons should be arrested, and the furnishing of the King's apartments delayed.

Mr. Serjeant Williams, Mr. Marryat, and Mr. Barnwell, argued on the other side, and by the former, many ancient authorities were cited, chiefly out of Lord Coke's 2d institute, who, he said, with the rest of the old lawyers, studied the common law out of the ancient Original Records, and, from these authorities, he contended, that although a Royal Palace may continue to be privileged, notwithstanding the occasional absence of the King, yet the privilege being in respect of his residence, and his present most sacred Majesty not having resided there once in a long reign of 48 years, this was no more privileged as a Palace, than the King's house at Newmarket, which was called a Palace.

Mr. Marryat treated many of the arguments with levity, and said, if a chaplain appointed by the Crown would do to give a privilege to the Palace, there are now two dozen of parsons at Whitehall, which is no longer privileged; and if holding a Court, and dating a Proclamation were sufficient to privilege a place from arrest, Mr. Rose's house at Cuffnells, from which one of the late Proclamations is dated, might become a sanctuary for insolvent debtors.

The Court took time to deliver their opinion.

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Greatest chance ever offered.—Swift and Co. recommend to their Friends and the Public, the Scheme of the State Lottery, which begins Drawing the 13th Next Month, as possessing an actual advantage over any former Lottery. Only 19,000 Tickets can be sold, which must receive the Prizes belonging to 20,000 Tickets. The two extra Prizes of 500 whole Tickets each, present the greatest chance ever offered to the purchaser of a single Ticket; for it is possible, through them, he may gain all the capitals in the Lottery!!! or in proportion for any share he holds. Tickets and Shares are selling by Swift and Co. at their Offices No. 17, Poultry, No. 12, Charing-cross, and No. 31, Whitechapel.—In the Lotteries which finished drawing in August last, the following capitals were shared, sold, and paid on demand, at Swift and Co.'s Offices, No. 8,824, a prize of 20,000*l.* No. 11,070, a prize of 20,000*l.* No. 184, a prize of 10,000*l.* No. 15,984, a prize of 2,000*l.* besides eight of 1,000*l.* and many of 500*l.* &c.

POLICE.

PUBLIC-OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

Thursday, at one o'clock, was the time appointed for the further investigation of the unprecedented charge of a mistress of respectability being charged by her own servant girl with robbing her. Miss P—— attended at the appointed time, with a number of respectable friends. The Prosecutrix also attended, by several friends.

Mr. Gurney addressed Mr. Reid at considerable length, and said he had very little doubt but he should be able to convince the Magistrate of the improbability of the charge, Miss P. being a person of property, and that the Prosecutrix was a needy person; and, from circumstances, could shew that she was not possessed of the property she said she had lost. He then, by permission of the Magistrate, entered into a long cross examination of Martha Keaf, the Prosecutrix. She acknowledged that she had purchased a pair of stays lately; that she was to have paid but nineteen shillings for them, if she could have paid for them at the time of purchase, and was obliged to agree for a pound, because she wanted credit; that she had purchased millinery goods during the last year to the amount of between four and five pounds, some of which she was indebted for till within these few days. One evening Miss Tolmash, who was on a visit to Miss P. asked her to go out to purchase some paper, and she excused herself from going, by observing that she had no shoes to wear, and no money to purchase any. A variety of other questions were put to her by the Learned Gentleman, and similar answers given, and they appeared to make out Mr. Gurney's statement: however, the girl explained them tolerably well. She said she had lived with Miss P. nearly six years, except for about two or three months; during which time she got a shilling a day and her board, and then saved money. She returned to Miss P's service a second time, and during all this time she had saved money; but her savings were principally from what she had given her by Ladies and Gentlemen who were backwards and forwards at her mistress's house, and named some of them, and the sums they gave her. All this she kept a secret from her mistress, as she was very backward in paying her wages, and she had a considerable sum owing her, and if her mistress had known she was possessed of any money, she should not have been able to get any wages, and this was the cause of getting into debt, that her mistress might suppose she was distressed. She was asked if any person knew she was possessed of a sum of money: to which she replied in the negative; but said the Cook must have known she was possessed of money, as she sometimes borrowed a pound of her. She denied having said she did not believe her mistress had taken her money, and that some one else in the house had; but acknowledged having said she could not swear her mistress had.

Mr. Reid here interrupted Mr. Gurney, and observed, that he was in some degree apprised of all that this examination tended to, as the girl told him, when the charge was first before him, that no person knew she was possessed of so much money, and that she had saved it from what had been given her by Ladies and Gentlemen; he should therefore consider the business in exactly the same state as at first, provided the girl gave him a satisfactory account, why she did not appear on Monday, and accordingly called upon her so to do.

The Girl stated, that on going from the Office, on Thursday night, the 3d instant, when she first made the charge, to her mistress's house, she was turned out of doors, with no clothes except those she wore, and no money, the sixteen guineas stolen from her box being her all, and it was with much difficulty she got a bed, at a person's she knew in Little Guildford-street.—On Friday she was informed Mrs. Johnson, the Matron of the Foundling Hospital, had been inquiring after her, and had something to tell her which would be of advantage to her. Accordingly, on Saturday morning, she went to the Foundling Hospital; as soon as she entered the yard, she saw Mrs. Johnson and Miss P——, walking under the Piazza; in consequence of seeing her mistress, she drew back, and remained in the porter's lodge till her mistress left. She then went to Mrs. Johnson, who had her up into her drawing-room. Mrs. J. began by observing that she had heard of the unfortunate business that had taken place between her and her mistress; that it was a shocking thing for them both, and hoped she would not appear against her mistress, as if she was to be transported, or any thing of the kind, she was sure she would never forgive herself. The girl replied she did not want to hurt her mistress, she only wanted her money and a character; although she thought her mistress had treated her very ill by turning her out of doors at a late hour. Mrs. Johnson replied, she must be a good girl, and forgive her mistress that, she being then in a pet and hurry, but was sorry for it now. The girl said she had no objection not to appear against her mistress if she should not come to any hurt, and was not doing wrong. Mrs. J. assured her she could not come to any hurt—that all that would come of it was, that if she did not attend at Bow-street, her mistress would be discharged: her mistress's friends would raise her money for her; but that would not be done at present; she gave her two shillings and some victuals, and told her to call again in the evening. The girl then went to call at Captain Foy's, whose place she was engaged to, some time previous to the unfortunate business with Miss P. Mrs. F. told her she had heard of what had happened between her and her mistress, and observed that if she came to her place, she should not go out to appear against Miss P. In the evening the girl called again upon Mrs. Johnson, at the Foundling, when she found Miss P. in company with her; she had brought her cloathes there, and delivered them to her. At this time Mrs. J. renewed her solicitations that she would not appear against her mistress, and the girl agreed to it, as in the morning, provided no harm could come to her for it. Mrs. J. assured her that would be the case; and all that would come of it would be, her mistress would appear at Bow-street, and as she did not attend, the business would be dropped altogether, as if nothing had happened, and appealed to Miss P. if that would not be the case, and she confirmed Mrs. J.'s statement. The girl took her clothes away to her lodging, and the same evening went to her mistress's house, as desired, and Miss P. paid her the wages that were due to her, and nothing particular passed, except Miss P. observed that she would recollect what Mrs. J. had said to her. Whether this alluded to her going to her new place, or appearing at Bow-street on Monday morning (the time appointed for her to appear at the Office), Miss P's cook took the girl in a coach to Mr. Smith's, chinman, in Tothill-street, Westminster, where they remained all day, and the coachman assigned as a reason for staying there so long was, to avoid the Bow-street Officers getting hold of her.

On Wednesday evening the girl called upon Mr. Lawden, Miss P.'s Attorney, to know if the business was to be settled, when he told her it was of too much consequence, and desired her to attend at Bow-street on Thursday.

Mr. Reid considered all the subsequent conduct of the prosecutrix, respecting settleing the business, to have followed from the proposition made to her by Mrs. Johnson, and accordingly sent Lavender for her. Mrs. J. attended and confirmed the statement of the girl, respecting what she had said, &c.

Mrs. Johnson said the girl was brought up in the Foundling, and she had recommended her to Miss P. and was extremely sorry for what had happened.

The Magistrate told her that her conduct had been strictly correct.

The Magistrate considering the girl to have properly accounted for her non attendance on Monday, said, he considered that there was sufficient legal evidence before him to send the case for further investigation.

Mr. Gurney applied for Miss P. to be admitted to bail.

Mr Reid under the circumstances, complied with the application, and she was admitted herself in 200*l.* and four sureties in 50*l.* each.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

SWINDLING.—Yesterday, Patrick Mac Mahon, who was examined at the beginning of the last week on the charge of defrauding Colonel Greville of a chaise and harness, underwent a second examination, the particulars of which is of the utmost importance in the commercial world. The prisoner requested that the room might be cleared on his first examination lest his character and that of other *gentlemen* should sustain injury by public report, but he did not succeed in stifling that report, which in this instance brought forward a host of fresh accusers, whose evidence developed such a daring system of villainy and

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fraud, which has seldom been heard of. The prisoner complained of it having been stated in the newspapers that he had represented himself as an Irish merchant, which he denied until he was reminded of it. To detail the various fresh charges would fill our whole space. The prisoner it was most completely proved by several witnesses, was a partner in the fraudulent firm at No. 12, Sherbone-lane. He was proved to have been a party concerned in the very taking of the supposed counting house, and was seen constantly in company with Geo. Chaters, not yet in custody, and another man of the name of Turvey, who had lodgings in a garret at No. 2, Tottenham-place, St. Pancras. The bills given by the prisoner for goods, &c. of almost every description, are incalculable, and most of them are for large sums of money. In some instances the prisoner was the drawer, and at other times the acceptor, but always the negociator of these fictitious bills, which purported to be payable at the firm of Ryan and Chaters. The plan resorted to generally was to purchase horses, chaise, &c. of gentlemen, coach-makers, and others, and the animals and articles so purchased, were immediately sold at repositories in half a dozen together. It was also contrived, in purchasing jewellery and other expensive articles, that the prisoner after pleasing *his fancy*, left one of these bad bills to be inquired into in the course of two or three hours, when he would call again, and during this interim, it was carefully observed, that some of the swindling fraternity should be present at the counting house, where the bill was payable, and to carry on the fraud the better, the ledger was handed down, and the bearer of the bill was informed it was a perfect good one. An opinion would not be hazarded to what amount these frauds have been practised, since August last, by various arts. A coach-maker, in the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road, was so pleased with the Prisoner for a customer, that he drove the Prisoner's horse in a chaise, which the latter purchased, to try it, and after paying for it with a Sherborne Lane Bill, the Prisoner informed the credulous tradesman, that in a few days he would give him an order for a handsome chariot. The swindlers, it appeared had also practised their arts so successfully, as to borrow horses from gentlemen to whom they had succeeded in introducing themselves, to convey away the very chaises they had obtained with these bills. The office was in an uproar with accusations, and the bad bills were innumerable. The Magistrate remanded the prisoner again for a future day. The prisoner conducted himself with impertinent effrontery during the hearing.

BIRTH.

At Bath, the Lady of Aubrey Vere Hunt, Esq. eldest son of Sir Vere Hunt, Bart. of Currah, county of Limerick, of a son and heir.

MARRIED.

Tuesday, at Ealing, by the Rev. Coulston Carr, Captain John Hardy Godby, of the Royal Navy, Miss Bell, of New Grove House.

DIED.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst. at Speen, Berks, Miss Calcraft, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Calcraft.

In Portugal, of a wound he received in the battle of the 17th of August, Lieutenant [illegible]rt Bermingham, of the 20th regiment.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.—Fine Wheats on Wednesday and today sold nearly upon as good terms as on Monday, but the second and inferior sorts were dull and cheaper. Most other Grain retained the prices annexed: Ordinary as well as fine Barley, fetched good prices. If any thing, White Peas were cheaper. Oats remained at Monday's price.

WEDNESDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	80	115
Fine ditto	88	104
Rye (New)	56	58
Barley	45	52
Malt (New)	70	88
White Peas, boilers	135	142
Grey Peas	61	63
Beans (Old)	56	80
Tick ditto	62	75
Oats	30	44
Poland ditto	40	45
Rape Seed £40		£47

FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	80	88
Fine ditto	90	94
Rye (New)	50	56
Barley	40	50
Malt (New)	78	88
White Peas, boilers	125	133
Grey Peas	52	60
Beans (Old)	64	82
Tick ditto (New)	50	60
Oats	38	42
Poland ditto	43	45
Rape Seed £40		£41

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	85	90
Second ditto	80	85

Friday.	s.	s.
American Flour per barrel of 196lbs.	60	63

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending November 5.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	90	9
Rye	55	4
Barley	44	6
Oats	32	10

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Beans	68	3
Peas	67	11
Oatmeal	49	7
Big		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 6th of Nov. 1808, is 2l. 2s. 5d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 4	4 10
Mutton	4 6	5 0
Veal	5 0	6 8
Pork	5 0	6 6
Lamb	0 0	0 0

NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcass.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 0	4 0
Mutton	3 0	4 8
Veal	4 0	4 8
Pork	4 8	5 8
Lamb	0 0	0 0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, - 900——Sheep and Lambs, - 3,800
Calves, - 180——Pigs - - - - - - - - 280

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.—Wall's End, 67s; Heaton, 56s; Wellington, 55s 6d; Bryan's, 53s; Hartley, 53s.
7 Ships at Market, all sold, none sailed, 136 loaded.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturday
Bank Stock	236½	236½ 7	Holiday.	237		
3 per Cent. Consol.	67⅜ ⅛	67⅛	Lord Mayor's Day.	67⅛	66⅞ 7	67⅛
3 per Cent. Reduced.	66½	66⅜		66½	66½	66⅜
4 per Cent. Consol.	82⅞ ½	82⅝		82½ 2	82⅝	82½ ⅝
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	99⅝ ½	99½		99½	99½ ⅝	99½ ⅝
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18½ 3-16	18 3-16½		18 1-16½	18 3-16	18½ 3-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.		95⅛		65	65⅛ ¼	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	7⅛ 7-16	7⅛ 11-16		7⅛ 7-16		7 7-16
Irish 5 per Cent.		95⅛ 5			95¼	
South Sea Stock						
India Stock	181 180			181	181⅝	181 ¾
Do. Bonds	6, 7 pm.	6, 7 pm.		6, 7 pm.	6, 7 pm.	6, 7 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	6, 8 pm.	6, 8 pm.		6, 9 pm.	6, 9 pm.	6, 9 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£21 15s.	£21 15s.		£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.
Omnium	⅛ pm. P.	P. ⅛ dis.		⅛ ¼ dis.	⅛ ¼ dis.	⅛ dis.
Consols for Account	67⅛ ¼	67⅛		67⅛ 7	67⅛	67⅛
India for Opening						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	33	0	2 U.	Bilboa	41
Do. at Sight	35	5		Palermo	98d. per oz.
Rotterdam	10	4	2 U.	Leghorn	56
Hamburgh	31	3	2½ U.	Genoa	50
Altona	31	4	2½ U.	Venice	52 inflect.
Paris, 1 day's date	21	16		Naples	42
				Lisbon	63½
Do.	23	0	2 U.	Oporto	69
Bourdeaux	23	0		Dublin	9½ per Ct.
Madrid	44	effec.		Cork	10¼
Cadiz	42½	effec.		N. Bol. in 4d. p. oz.	

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	DISPATCH.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	0	0
Dublin	0	0
Waterford	0	0
Guernsey	0	0
Jersey	0	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

47. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

ROMAN FORTITUDE.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

w that the passions have subsided, which were raised
sequence of the occurrences, that suggested the ne-
y of this Court, and fomented by an appearance of
g to stifle inquiry, we may without an imputation
cipitance, or *prejudging*, revert to the Armistice and
mediate consequences. Every subject in this realm,
the lowest to the highest, is equally interested in it;
s the honour of the country was, almost universally,
lered as affected by the transaction, it was his duty
s right to deliver his opinion on its merits, without
e and without apprehension. We would not have
ed this subject, did we not perceive an ill-disguised,
ery inconsiderate, attempt to elude the demands of
blic; for, whatever abhorrence we feel to foment po-
indignation, we consider it as of the most serious
perative consequence, to favour under existing cir-
ances a relaxation of national discipline. It is unne-
y to adopt any warmth of diction, in order to im-
even on ordinary minds, the disastrous effects of
ess policy; we need only cast our eyes about us
one extremity of Europe to the other, to anticipate
sequences. It is the more dangerous, as it conceals
nder the specious garb of humanity and moderation;
e misuse of these attractive virtues, in screening a
uent from justice, may involve the whole com-
y in one indiscriminate ruin. The increase of political
y was formerly slow in its progress; the symptoms
neither irregular, nor alarming from their violent
ions; and the skilful statesman might, by an appli-
of judicious remedies obstruct their course, or era-
the evil. But an alarming change has occurred
a very few years; and the slightest deviation from
ictest regimen, or an inattention to the most trifling
aint, has been the precursor of instantaneous dissolu-

h such indications before us, it would be no mark of
ent, or foresight, if we remained insensible to the
ch of danger; and a sure sign of a depraved heart
perverted understanding, if motives of momentary
ience restrained us from conscientiously delivering
inion. We may be accused—it has been invariably
e of every man who stood boldly forward in defence
h and justice, in opposition to folly and egotism—
ntions the reverse of those which actuate us; but,
we weigh in one scale the ease of two, or ten, or
individuals, with the destinies, in the other, of the
generation and of myriads still unborn, we feel sen-
superior to the fear of being misconceived, the
patronage, or the judgement of the inconsiderate.
ping these motives in view, we may, in common
her writers, render important service to the public
a few honest notes, with souls that spurn at par-

ty, or selfish, motives, and with the press at their disposal, may form an insurmountable barrier to the encroachments of the executive and the inroads of faction. This object cannot be too fervently desired, or too strenuously pursued; as the character of our age implies too strong an inclination to sacrifice public to individual, and permanent to transactory advantage.

The fetters thrown on freedom of discussion, the mysterious sullen reserve, and the jealous enforcement of unprofitable pretensions, on the part of some governments rendered the subject indifferent to the welfare of the state; and the first invader, clearsighted enough to perceive this indifference, and sufficiently powerful to take advantage of it, found no resistance from men, who never saw in their government an inclination to acquire their confidence, conciliate their affections, or rely, in the moment of danger, on their exertions and loyalty. The state fell a victim to this wretched policy; whilst the bad advisers, who had been most ardent and zealous in recommending strong and violent measures against their fellow citizens; were the most dastardly in the moment of danger; and the first to abandon the Sovereign they misled, in hopes of acquiring the protection of the invader. This fatal depravity did not stop here; it made its way from the Cabinet to the Camp; and the gangrene had already laid hold on the noblest parts of the community, before a single state physicians had noticed the existence of the evil. For our age was reserved at the same time the monstrous contradiction, that confidential councillors were traitors, and soldiers cowards; whilst the people, whose interference in affairs of internal policy was punished as seditious; and whose complaints were received with animadversion, or contempt, felt no incitement to exert themselves in support of a cause they were never taught to consider as their own.

That this description is not forced, or extravagant, may be seen from the occurrences of the last fifteen years; and the fugitive, or captive, Monarchs of the Continent, bewail, now that it is too late, the folly of those measures, which, in the moment of peril, rendered abortive the resources of the state. These disasters might have been anticipated from the moment an Officer was suffered, with impunity, to neglect his duty, and to betray the trust reposed in him; for example, when favourable to selfishness, creates a dangerous precedent; and as the people were punished for interfering, or censured for prejudging, every traitor found security in the apathy, or constrained silence, of the public, and in the contracted, mistaken policy of the court. If the crime was so flagrant, so alarming in its consequences, that it was impossible to bring the culprit to trial, the whole power of ministerial trick and chicane, by multiplying the forms of justice, or introducing a new and unusual mode of trial, was exerted in order to screen their wretched agent from prosecution; whilst they kept in reserve, as the last resource, an appeal to the prejudices or mistaken humanity of the sovereign, whose interests they did not scruple to betray, or whose honour and that of his kingdom they felt no repugnance to sacrifice; by this rescuing a notorious delinquent from

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the justice of his country. Thence originated the disgraces and calamities of the Continent; and the cowardice, or treachery of Mack at Ulm, is now accounted for by the lenity of his sentence. But the people of this country were more impartial in their judgment of that transaction; and notwithstanding the successful efforts made by the Austrian Ministry to recommend their favourite General to the clemency of the Emperor, and the strong assertions made by Mack himself about the expediency of the surrender, they, loudly and unanimously, accused him of perfidy and pusillanimity, for surrendering himself, under any pretext, with an army of 36,000 men, to one of 150,000 Frenchmen. The people of this country were right; for there is no excuse for dishonour; and the soundness of their feeling, and their sense of the duties of a soldier, were justified by the subjugation of the Austrian Monarchy. In the same manner they indignantly rejected, in common with Europe, the miserable plea of General Kleist, Governor of Magdeburg; who, in palliation of his ignominious breach of trust, assigned as a reason for surrendering that fortress, *his fear of a scarcity of provisions, and a reluctance to have the houses of the inhabitants burned, or their property destroyed.* The base wretch! who, when the last fortunes and the honour of his country were at stake, could find any reason sufficiently strong to shrink from its protection, or despair of its safety. True it is, that every villain and coward have always some virtue or expedient in the background, which they impudently thrust forward as a justification of their misconduct. The fatal example he gave was followed by the Governors of Custrin, Stettin, Nieuburg, Hamela, &c. and a monarchy, founded on military virtue and heroism, and ennobled by actions and perseverance bordering on the incredible, fell through the cowardice of its Generals, and the selfish intriguing spirit of its Statesmen.

It is this tremendous example, with all its fatal consequences, which fills us with anxiety and alarm, when we perceive any thing in the conduct of our military commanders which may have a tendency to produce similar consequences; and we treat them with the same impartiality and justice, which induced us to condemn Kleist and Mack, in refusing to consider the pretended difficulty of supplying their army with provisions, or their affected repugnance to demolish some houses in Lisbon, as a defence for lowering the British character in the eyes of Europe. They were guilty of the unaccountable weakness of letting pass by the most auspicious moment for re-establishing our ancient military reputation, which had fallen from the conspicuous height, on which Marlborough and our ancestors had placed it, through the misconduct or incompetency of later generals. This is the irretrievable and discouraging loss; and when we reflect that not one of the advantages has been attained, which induced them to compromise the honour of the army, and the interests of their country, we feel a difficulty in accounting for the action in any other manner, than by imputing it to momentary madness or infatuation. However an access of this kind might contribute to convert the indignation of the public into sentiments of commisseration, it is not less deplorable, that the fortunes of the British empire, and the fate of a gallant army, should have been entrusted to men, whose understandings were not more regular and luminous.

We may be accused of rekindling the public indignation against men who are now answering at the bar of their country the charges preferred against them, and of acting inconsistently with the principles of humanity, as well as of justice, in strengthening the popular prepossession against them. We undertake the task with reluctance; but the independence of our country, as well as of Europe, in this momentous crisis, and the transmission of it unimpaired to the coming generation, impose a duty more sacred and comprehensive than that of not hurting private feelings and convenience. This indifference to the public interest, in favour of individual case, has plunged Europe into an abyss of misery; and we have already had three or four dreadful specimens that indulgence to incapacity in the conduct of our armies has been attended with no other consequence than to make the evil more alarming. If our Officers continue to disappoint and disgrace their country, we tremble to think of the fate which awaits us; for it must be remarked, that, in the short space of fourteen years, almost every expedition of magnitude, has been unsuccessful. At Dunkirk, the Helder, Ferrol, Buenos Ayres, and at Cintra, we saw prodigies of valour on the part of the soldier produce no other consequence than mortification and disgrace; and when we take into consideration the perfidy, inveterate animosity, and the talents of the enemy, we cannot be accused of unwarrantable motives in wishing to provide an effectual remedy against this accumulating evil. Further indifference would be criminal and dangerous in the extreme: let us now try what a reverse of conduct may effect; for it is absurd to think of reform, when the abuse accumulates, so as to render it impracticable.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

PARIS, NOV. 3.—In the Sitting of yesterday, his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, accompanied by Messrs. de Segur and Corvetto, Councillors of State, pronounced the following Speech on the situation of the Empire:—

"GENTLEMEN—You terminated your last Session, leaving the Empire happy, and its Chief loaded with glory. The year has passed away, and a multitude of new circumstances have added to the good fortune of the country, and increased our hopes of future benefits. This recital will bring us of course to this lamentable war, which we maintain against one single people. The glory of our nation wounds that people, our strength alarms them, the independence of our commerce, and our industry disquiets them.

"Among the arts of industry, we must enumerate the manufactory of tin. In two of our manufactories they have attained a degree of perfection, no ways yielding to that of the English.

"The mechanics, in their endeavours of simplifying their looms and introducing economy in their labours, have often also improved the quality of their stuffs. Those that are used in the weaving of cottons, have, for several years, been much multiplied; the spirit of invention has brought them to perfection. There is nothing now but what we can make, and very well. The machines best calculated for the manufacture of cloths, are already in wide circulation.

"The Conservatory of Arts and Handicraft is daily enriching by the requisition of new patterns, and is entitled to commendation for the information which the pupils receive, which frequent its school of drawing and descriptive geometry.

"The Consultation Chambers of the Manufacturers are hastening to present useful views, which will be taken advantage of. The Institution of Arbitrators for the purpose of deciding with celerity variances that may arise between the workmen and their employers, render to industry services which have been set forth. Since your last Session, Gentlemen, several towns have demanded them.

COMMERCE.

"The political events have been unfavourable to Commerce. It still was kept alive in the midst of the commotions that lost

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d the Continent in blood, because those nations that were ed in the war preferred their neutrality—that right deemed en in our times inviolable. But the English Legislation, ly misled by the ambition of universal monopoly, has overn the ancient barrier of the Law of Nations, and trampled independence on foot, substituting in the room of them a aritime code.—The ordinances of his Britannic Majesty realised these innovations.

The Emperor, obliged to oppose just reprisals to this e legislation, gave out the Decree of the 23d of November, ing the seizure and confiscation of the ships which, after g touched in England, should enter the ports of France. now with what resignation these privations were endured; hey are become habitual, that they have awakened invenand produced a thousand resources in substitution of the s which we are in want of; we know, finally, that a Great n, essentially agricultural, can, by possessing in abundance ticles of utility, easily forgo those, which only form cor xuries or conveniencies of life, particularly when its independence and glory should be put at stake.

These circumstances have favoured one of the greatest es of Commerce, smuggling. But it has been strongly sed. The Government is preparing new means against ve to the public revenue and national industry; the great ments it procures excites the most ardent cupidity.

The Government, penetrated with the situation of the h commerce, has strove to mitigate the evils, to provide wants.

Abroad, a treaty with the Kingdom of Italy, secures to e all the advantages which are compatible with reciprosfice. In the interior, various sums, which have been ad d to manufacturers and proprietors of produce.

The *Caisse d'Amortissement* has interfered in the outfittings ventures.

A law has limited the bounds of the interest on money; s established at Lyons and at Rouen are prolusive to a system of facility in the circulation of the numerary and landine.

The Exchange and the Commercial Tribunal of Paris see for their accommodation a stately Palace, on the scite of umery of St. Thomas.

Conformably to the new code, and organization of the nals of Commerce of the Empire is preparing.

AGRICULTURE.

In the mean time one of the principal improvements of agriculture is capable, is daily effected by the re-organ on of our repositories for the breed of horses. Eight new itories of stallions have been formed this year. Premiums ent to the owners of the best horses brought to the fairs, ds decreed at the departmental races, are so many adal means of favouring the production of the most eligible s of this animal.

Two new sheep-farms have been introduced. Six hundred os, of the best breed, have been ordered from Spain, and are already arrived in France, notwithstanding the variety stacles that have occurred on their passage. They will be ed in two new establishments, as yet in embryo.

May it one day be so also with the culture of cotton. We ustified to augur well of the attempts on the syrups of the . The rich culture of tobacco is extending; that which is red in the vicinity of St. Malo, equals those of America. e will one day, to judge by appearances, not only supply rn wants with that production, but also export it to her bours.

THE PUBLIC TREASURY AND FINANCES.

Regularity, and a judicious administration, prevail in every tment of the Public Treasury. The national accounts are ed to a system the most scientific and luminous; it differs from the mode adopted by the most intelligent merchants. The Finances have been gradually brought by the Emperor a state of dilapidation and confusion, to a state of order rosperity unknown in the Governments the best administ. Since France generously consented to the adoption of ect taxation, the finances have really been consolidated, he utmost facility found in carrying on the functions of department of the public service.

The Finances of a State are not essentially and efficiently until they become independent of circumstances—until they e maintained independently of the ruinous expedient of ting to loans and excessive contributions—until, in fine, are so connected and identified with national prosperity, hey constitute a direct emanation from it.

"In a period of peace, 600 millions will be sufficient to defray the public expences, and will leave a large surplus for national improvements. The receipts, which amount at the present to 800 millions, will, according to this arrangement, be reduced one fourth.

"In time of war, it is not in the contemplation of his Imperial Majesty to resort to the illusory expedients of imposing taxes of a novel description, to be built on conjecture to raise new supplies. The contributions on the countries of war will be brought back to the war standard—i. e. 800 millions, and even then raised only by 100 or 150 millions at a time, in case of need.

"It remains only to look to the Survey or Register, without which the infinite progress of the scale of increase or diminution would be deficient, in proportion, and would continue to affect the proprietors of the lands actually surcharged; the making up of this Register, which ought to efface so much inequality, to repair so much involuntary and inevitable injustice, is pursued with so much constancy, that those who disbelieve the practicability of this immense work, no longer doubt of its speedy execution. I must not here omit, Gentlemen, the creation of the Court of Accounts to the establishment of which you co-operated in your last Session. We wanted a new institution, powerful in its unity, present to all the depositaries of the public property, by the rapidity of its action embracing all the responsibility of inferior Accountants connected with the public income and expenditure.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

"The same principles of order, and the same views for the acceleration of the services have influenced the general direction of the Commissariat, whose first essays justify the expectation that had been formed.

MARINE.

"Though during the present campaign the Government has limited its maritime operations, still a squadron armed at Toulon, as if by enchantment, and conducted with skill, has been able to defeat, by able manœuvres, the combinations of the enemy, by conveying to Corfu two years supplies of men, artillery, provisions and ammunition. After having thus rendered useless the expedition with which that barrier of the Adriatic was threatened, the fleet of Admiral Ganteaume returned safe through all the difficulties of a boisterous navigation, and all the dangers of continued tempests. The colonies have in like manner been successfully supplied with provisions, by squadrons of frigates and corvettes, which, while they fulfilled that important object, had, like the squadron that was in Corfu, the advantage of making prizes of a great number of the enemy's ships, richly laden. In India, prizes to the value of 15 millions have been the result of the cruises of our frigates, one of which only surrendered.

"Our cruizers in all parts of the world, and above all in the Seas of India and Guadaloupe, have proved themselves formidable to the enemy. Ten ships of the line, constructed in the docks of Antwerp, and fitted for sea many months since, are awaiting their destination. The flotilla of Boulogne, kept up and equipped, is still in readiness to undertake the operations for which it was originally created. Twelve ships of the line and as many frigates have been launched within the year, and twenty-five more, and as many frigates, on the stocks, attest the activity of our dock-yards. Our ports are preserved in perfect order, and the creation of that of Cherbourg is so far advanced, that its basin may be expected to be in a state to contain squadrons before the lapse of two campaigns.

"Spezzia is about to become a second Toulon. The union of almost all the coast of the Mediterranean to France secures to our arsenals and our ships abundant supplies of provisions, stores, and men.

THE PRESENT WAR.

"At the epoch of your last sitting, Gentlemen, every thing combined to deliver Europe from its long agitations; but England, the enemy of the world, still repeated the cry of perpetual war, and war continues. What then is the object, what will be the issue? The object of this war is the slavery of the world, by the exclusive possession of the seas. There is no doubt, that by subscribing treaties of bondage, disguised under the holy name of peace, nations may obtain repose; but this shameful repose would be death.

"The war which England has provoked, which she continues with so much pride and obstinacy, is the termination of the ambitious system which she has cherished during two centuries. Mixing in the politics of the Continent, she has succeeded in holding Europe in a perpetual agitation, and in exciting against

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France all the envious and jealous passions. She has extended her Colonies, and augmented her Naval Power; and, by the aid of that power, she hopes henceforth to enjoy her usurpation, and to arrogate to herself the exclusive possession of the seas.

"It is impossible to foresee what might have been the consequence of so much audacity, had not fortune, on our part, raised up a man of superior order, destined to repel the evils with which England threatens the world.

"He had always to combat the allies of that power on the Continent, and to conquer the rising enemies she succeeded in creating. Always attacked, always threatened, he found it necessary to regulate his policy by that state of things, and felt that to lay the contest it was necessary to augment our forces, and weaken those of our enemies.

"The Emperor, pacific, but armed by necessity, was not ambitious of aggrandising the Empire. It became necessary to relieve our ancient frontiers from the too near danger of sudden attacks, and to found their security on him is fortified by nature; it became necessary so to separate France, by alliances, from her rivals, that even the sight of an enemy's standard never could alarm the territory of the Empire.

"England, defeated in the disputes she so often renewed, profited, however, of them to increase her wealth, by the universal monopoly of commerce.

"The genius and the prudence of the Emperor have not overlooked this danger. Involved in the difficulties of the Continental War, he ceased not, however, to repel from his States the monopoly of English commerce. He has since compleated the measures of an effectual resistance.

"No one can now be deceived on this subject; since the English have declared this new kind of war, all the ports of the Continent are blockaded, the ocean is interdicted to every neutral ship which will not pay to the British Treasury a tribute which is meant to be imposed on the whole population of the globe.

"To this law of slavery other nations have replied by measures of reprisal, and by wishes for the annihilation of such tyranny.

"The English nation has separated itself from every other nation. She is smitten by the *excommunication* which she has herself provoked.

"The war will henceforth consist in repelling from all points the English commerce.

"France has energetically concurred in the exclusion of the monopoly of commerce; she has resigned herself to privations which long habits must have rendered more painful. Some branches of her agriculture and her industry have suffered, and still suffer, but the prosperity of the great body of the nation is not affected: she is familiarized with that transitory state, the hardships of which she beholds without fear. The allies of France, and the United States, sacrifice, like her, and with a resolution equally generous, their private conveniencies. England was on the eve of the moment when her exclusion from the Continent was about to be consummated; but she availed herself of the last circumstance to spread the genius of evil over Spain, and to excite in that unhappy country all the rage of furious passions. She has sought for alliances even in the support of the Inquisition. Unhappy people, to whom do you confide your destiny?—You have without doubt recovered from your error. You will groan for the new perfidies that are reserved for you. But how much blood, and what a quantity of tears will flow before this tardy return to your senses. The English hitherto, absent from all great conflicts, try a new fortune on the Continent. They ungarrison their Island, and leave it almost without defence in the presence of an enterprising and valiant King, who commands a French army, and who has already snatched from them the strong position of the Island of Capri. What then will be the fruit of their efforts? Can they hope to be able to exclude the French from Spain and Portugal? Can the success be doubtful? The Emperor himself will command his invincible legions. What a presage does the heroic Army of Portugal offer to us, which, struggling against double its force, has been able to raise trophies of victory on the very land where it fought to such disadvantage, and to dictate the conditions of a glorious retreat. In preparing for a new struggle against our only enemy, the Emperor has done all that was necessary for the maintenance of peace on the Continent. He must reckon upon it without doubt, inasmuch as Austria, the only Power which could disturb it, has given the strongest assurances of her disposition, in recalling her Ambassador from London, and desisting from all political communication with England.

"Still Austria had recently made Armaments, but they took place evidently without any hostile intention. Prudence nevertheless dictated energetic measures of precaution. The armies of Germany and Italy are strengthened by levies of the new Conscription. The troops of the Confederation of the Rhine are complete, well organised, and disciplined.

"One hundred thousand of the Grand Army leave the Prussian States to occupy the camp at Boulogne, while Denmark, henceforth safe from any English invasion, is evacuated by our troops, which are concentrating and *centralising* themselves. Before the end of January the battalions withdrawn to Spain will be replaced on the Banks of the Elbe and the Rhine.

"Those which quelled Italy last year return to their former destination.

"Such, Messieurs, is the external situation of France.

"In the interior, the greatest order in all parts of the administration, important ameliorations, a great number of new institutions, have excited the gratitude of the people.

"The creation of titles of nobility have environed the throne with a new splendor. This system creates in all hearts a laudable emulation.

"The Clergy have distinguished themselves by their patriotism, and by their attachment to their Sovereign and their duties.

"The Magistrates of all classes every where aid, and without their efforts, the views of the Sovereign and the People.

"Soldiers, Magistrates, Citizens, all have but one object, the service of the State; but one sentiment, that of admiration for the Sovereign; but one desire, that of seeing Heaven watch over his days, too just a recompence for a Monarch who has no other thought, no other ambition, than those of the happiness and glory of the French nation."

The Orator descended from the Tribune amidst the applauses of the Assembly.

The President,—Monsieur the Minister of the Interior, and Gentlemen Counsellors of State—

"You have painted the true greatness of the Prince, in retracing all the good he has done. The mutual pictures of his internal administration will one day be the finest monuments of his reign. Unhappy the Sovereign who is great only at the head of his armies; happy the one who knows how to govern as well as to conquer, who occupies himself incessantly with useful works, in order to rest himself from the fatigues of war, and whose provident hand sows in the midst of so many ravages, the fruitful scenes of public felicity. One single man has fulfilled these two great destinies. He has subdued powerful States; he has traversed Europe, as a Conqueror under triumphal arches, erected to his glory, from the bounds of Italy to the farthest extremeties of Poland. It was enough for the first of Heroes, but not enough for the first of Kings. In the fields of Marengo and of Jena, that indefatigable genius meditated the happiness of nations. All the ideas of public order—all these safe counsels which protect societies and empires, have always accompanied him in his warlike tent. It was he that re-opened the temples of desolated Religion, and who saved morality and the laws from a ruin which was almost inevitable. In one word, he has founded more than others had destroyed.—Behold that which recommends his memory to eternity.

"In the midst of the most magnificent of our squares, a column, worthy the age of the Antonines or the Trajans, has been elevated in opposition to the voice of the Hero that is above such things. Our exploits will be engraved on the glorious bronzes with which it is to be covered. Victory erect on this triumphal column will point to Italy twice subdued, to Vienna, to Berlin, to Warsaw, opening their gates; our standards floating on the Pyramids, the Po, the Danube, the Rhine, the Spree, the Vistula, stooping beneath our laws.—Frenchmen will stoop with pride at the foot of this monument. The day is perhaps not far distant, when we may be able to erect, to the pacification of Europe, a monument still more worthy of him. Let all the arts decorate him with the emblems of agriculture and industry; let the images of peace and abundance preside above; let there be represented with them, not cities destroyed, but cities rebuilt—not captive rivers, but rivers mixing their streams for the benefit of commerce—not fields of slaughter, but fields fertilised—not the war which shatters thrones, but the wisdom which re-establishes them. Let them engrave on them, in fine, as a substitute for all other inscriptions, these memorable words:—*'I have felt that in order to be happy it was necessary for me first to be assured of the happiness of France.'*

"This triumphal arch of a new description will never be beholden without emotions of respect and love. It is there that every heart will send forth, without effort, the most exalted eulogy of the great man who has been the Author of so much good. We cannot render him our homage in a better mode than by putting up vows; that his talents as a warrior may soon become useless. Secure is he of finding within himself other

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ces of greatness. Let us not doubt it. Thanks to all that he undertake for the happiness of the nation. All is renown as nqueror will henceforth be but the most feeble part of his y.

ie Assembly renewed its applauses.

ie Legislative Bodies gave a formal deed of acknowledge- to the Orators of the *Exposé*, which they had presented in ame of his Majesty, which they ordered to be entered on ournals, and also to be printed and distributed to each of Members.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

SPAIN.

RUNNE, Nov. 8.—On the 7th, his Excellency Lord t, General of Cavalry, and Lieutenant-General in the sh Army, landed at this place. Yesterday came into our the first division of the transports, having on d 5,000 cavalry under the command of the brave er just mentioned. It consists of 70 vessels, and the r two divisions expected consist each of an equal ber.

dispatch has been received by the Junta of this king- from his Excellency General Joaquim Blake, Cap- General of Gallicia, dated Nov. 1, containing the cates of a dispatch which he had sent to the President e Supreme Central Junta of Government at Aranjuez, s as follows:

' MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

The enemy having received great reinforcements from ce within these few days, and having collected the whole eir forces into one body, attacked yesterday our troops d at Somosa, who fought with great bravery; but after an that lasted the whole of the day, they were forced by the 's superior number, who threatened to cut them off, to on their positions. I cannot yet inform your Excellency e amount of our loss, or of the particulars of the action, not g yet received the reports of the Commanders of the divi- engaged. A thick mist, which concealed the movements e enemy, favoured greatly his attack. Wherever I was nt, I witnessed the utmost bravery on the part of our Ge- , Officers, and Soldiers, and from the obstinate resistance they made to the enemy in every point where they were ed, I am persuaded that they have all behaved themselves rue Spaniards, and in this conviction, and in the belief that emy has suffered enormously, I am confirmed by his not pting to follow us. When I saw the troops falling back, e greater part of them taking the direction of the high I formed a junction of the different corps engaged in the , and led them to the Sierra of Viscargui, on the left flank enemy, from whence, after allowing them to rest for two hours, I marched them by Legama to the Heights of a, the rear guard of the army being covered in this retreat Marechal de Camp, De Nicholas Mahy, and this morning them at Bilboa under the command of that officer, while ceeded to take new positions for the army, adapted to its circumstances, availing myself for that purpose of the an troops, the army coming from the North, and the second n of Gallicia, which were not engaged in the action. I unicate the whole to your Excellency, for the information Supreme Junta.

" God preserve your Excellency many years.

Irandegui, Nov. 1, 1808. JOAQUIN BLAKE.

To his Excellency Count Florida Blanca."

S. I am this instant informed, that the whole of the army has appeared before Bilboa, in consequence of , and the orders given to General Mahy, that town will be ted, and the troops under his command will fall back to e rest of the army, the head-quarters of which I mean to sh at Valmaseda."

'LES OF THE 31st OF OCTOBER AND 5TH OF NOVEMBER.

following is the substance of the official account:— n the 31st of October, four divisions of General Blake's vere attacked by 25,000 French. After fighting as be- aliant Spaniards during the whole day, General Blake, er to prevent being surrounded, determined to fall back, orm a junction with the divisions of the Asturians and the is de la Romana. The retreat was conducted in the best order, without the loss of cannon, colours, or prisoners. They halted during the night of the 1st of November, at Bilboa. General Blake having resolved to take post at Valmaseda, the army marched on the 2d for another position, where it was joined by the Asturians, the troops of the North, and the fourth division of Gallicia; a small detachment having been left at Bilboa. On the 3d, the French appeared before that city in great force, and the few troops that were there evacuated it in good order, and fell back on Valmaseda.

" In the action of the 31st, all the divisions displayed the greatest gallantry, in maintaining their position against a very superior force during the whole day, with unexampled energy, and left the field of battle with reluctance; the enemy, notwithstanding his superiority, was unable to gain a foot of ground. The loss of the Spaniards was considerable, but that of the French much greater; so that they were incapable of molesting the Spaniards in their retreat, which was effected in the most orderly manner, without the loss of a single knapsack.

" The army being concentrated at Valmaseda, General Blake received information, on the 4th, that a division of the enemy, consisting of 10,000 men, was marching on the heights of Ostara, with a view of cutting off a division of his army posted in that place. He therefore put his troops in motion at day-break of the 5th, and at one o'clock attacked the enemy. After an obstinate battle, which lasted till dark, he completely put them to the rout, with great slaughter, and the loss of many prisoners, one howitzer, two ammunition waggons, and a vast quantity of provisions. Till 11 o'clock of the night of the 5th, when the dispatch was sent off, prisoners and baggage continued to be brought in. The number and rank of the prisoners cannot be exactly stated, as our troops continued the pursuit, and there was the best founded hopes they would be able to capture a great part of the French division, who, finding their retreat by the high road cut off, defiled by the edge of the mountains, skirting the vallies, in which direction they were closely pursued. On the morning of the 6th, all the army marched forward, and earnestly solicited permission to enter Bilboa at the point of the bayonet. We anxiously await the result of this enterprise; which, there is every reason to hope, will prove successful."

COPY OF A LETTER FROM A BRITISH OFFICER, SERVING UNDER GENERAL BLAKE, DATED SARNOSA, 26TH OCTOBER, 1808.

" On the morning of the 24th instant, General Blake proceeded from Bilboa, to attack the enemy, who were strongly posted at Sarnosa, three leagues from Bilboa, and two leagues from Durango.

" The Spanish army, destined for this service, broke into three columns and a reserve.

" The centre column, 5000 men, proceeded to occupy the heights of Arrisuriaga to the front of the enemy's centre, distant from the town of Sarnosa about a mile; this column gained its post about two o'clock P. M. on the 24th, without meeting with any opposition.

" The right column*, composed of the vanguard and part of the third division of the army, proceeded to get possession of the heights of Landaldey, with a view of attacking the left of the enemy's position. On approaching the heights of Landaldey, the right column were vigorously opposed to a body of about 600 of the enemy's light troops (Voltigeurs), who were most advantageously posted in some woods on the ascent of those hills. The Spanish light troops kept up a very smart and continued fire on the enemy, without however being able to make any impression on them, they being almost entirely covered by the woods. The first battalion of the Spanish Grenadiers came up to support the light troops, and on arriving in a parallel line with them, the entire charged the enemy with the bayonet through the woods, and obliged them to retreat in a most precipitate manner through three different woods into the town.

" This act of the grenadiers, which appeared almost rash, was performed in a most gallant and soldier-like manner.

" The right and centre columns of the army gained their posts, advanced their respective light infantry troops, and drove in all the enemy's out-posts. The enemy kept up a

* 5000 men, vanguard, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Mandiso bal, the column commanded by M.L. de Campo Requilmice

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brisk fire from the town on their right column, which approached close to the bridge; but being defended by a howitzer, it was deemed imprudent to make any general attack until the third column should have gained its position on the heights of Guernica, and from thence attack the right of the enemy's position.

"On the night of the 24th the troops lay on their arms; during the night of the 24th, the Reserve arrived at its post about a quarter of a mile in rear of the centre column, and exactly to the right of the town of Sarnosa.

"On the morning of the 25th the extreme heavy rains and thick fog prevented the different columns of the Spanish Army from distinguishing their respective movements. About two o'clock, P. M. the weather cleared up, when the right and centre column moved closer to the town, with an apparent intention of attacking the enemy; however, as the third column which now appeared on the heights of Guernica, could not possibly obtain their object of out-flanking the enemy's right before dark, the general attack was deferred until day-light, on the 26th, thus affording an opportunity to the third column to turn the right flank of the enemy during the night, and thereby cut off their retreat by the valley leading from Sarnosa to Durango.

"On the night of the 25th, the enemy†, having perceived the advance of our third column, and foreseeing that the result must have been that all possibility of their retreat would be in a few hours cut off, immediately commenced a most precipitate retreat to Durango, at about two o'clock on the morning of the 26th.

"The loss in killed and wounded has not as yet been exactly ascertained; that of the enemy appears, from every information, to have been not less than 130 in killed and wounded, including three officers. The loss of the right column of this army, which was the only one actually engaged with the enemy, is supposed to be about thirty killed and wounded, amongst which number are two officers. Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the Spanish troops engaged with the enemy. Amongst a great number of acts of individual and conspicuous bravery of the Spaniards, I deem it but justice to relate one instance of the enthusiasm of the Patriots:—Pablo Martinez, of the regiment of Navarra, rushed on and attacked with the bayonet a party of eight of the enemy, and after a most desperate encounter, in which he wounded two of his antagonists, he fell covered with bayonet wounds.

"I cannot close this letter without mentioning a most interesting and gratifying sight, which I witnessed on the afternoon of the 28th instant. A battalion of the regiment of Catalonia, belonging to the Marquis of Romana's army, having joined this army on the night of the 24th inst. were ordered by General Blake to join their countrymen in the vanguard, who were then engaged with the enemy; upon the arrival of the Catalonians at the vanguard, there was a momentary cessation of firing, and those brave Patriots from the North were received by their old friends and companions with loud and enthusiastic huzzas; the Catalonians returned the cheer with "*Viva La Espana y La Gran Britania*," and "Long live George the Third and Ferdinand the Seventh."; The feelings excited in the bosoms of the Spaniards can easier be conceived than described; nor is it difficult to imagine what were the sentiments excited in the hearts of the enemy in the fore-front of whom this joyful meeting took place. The salutation over the regiment of Catalonia joined most cordially in the fire against the enemy."

† General Merlin commanded the enemy's force.

SIR DAVID BAIRD'S ARMY.

"Lugo, Nov. 2.—We arrived at this place on the 31st ult. after a fatiguing march of four days from Corunna, through a country bare and barren in the extreme, and of course little suited to supply the wants of a large army. The poverty of the natives appeared rather to claim relief from us, than to warrant us in looking for any supplies from them. The rains fall in torrents, and I fear some of the second battalions, which are made up of some very fine young lads, but not seasoned, will suffer much in consequence. The stores of our Commissariat will require to be renewed to a very large amount, in consequence of the immense and unexpected expenditure occasioned by the circumstances I have mentioned. To-morrow we march hence. Our route is through Constantine, Nogales, Herreria, Villafranca, Ponteferrado, where we stop some days, and then proceed to Bonavente, where we expect to meet the army from Portugal."

PROVINCIALS.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF FECUNDITY.—Richard Jackson, of Yealand, has a tame rabbit in his possession, which upon a moderate computation, has produced the enormous quantity of 528 young ones in six years. She had 25 broods the first two years, and never less than ten young ones at each time. She suckled, at one time, in the second year, no less than fifteen, yet being her own, the other five wild ones, which were taken from their dam when but a few days old. She has at this time a brood of five young ones.

A ludicrous circumstance occurred on the night of the 25th ult. at Broomhill, near Whalton. Some villains attempted to rob the barn of Mr. John Pratt, of that place, but while they were breaking in, two chimney sweepers who were lodged there for the purpose of starting early in the morning with their work at the farmer's, were roused by the noise, and one of them calling out "I am coming," the depredators scampered off in great terror.

A few days ago, as the workmen employed in making the new turnpike-road on Odd Down, near Bath, were cutting through an embankment, they discovered a heap of human bones and skulls, some of the latter with teeth nearly in a perfect state; supposed to be the remains of the people slain in the Cromwellian wars.

The body of a man, quite naked, and a shocking spectacle, was found last week on the sea-coast of an unfrequented part of Gower, near Swansea, which had been thrown on shore by the tide. After an inquest had been held by J. C. Collins, Esq. Coroner, the remains of the unfortunate unknown was buried.

We understand that a most useful, portable, and ingenious contrivance for sharpening Razors, upon a plan, at once novel, simple, and unerring, and which has obtained (as we are told it deserves), the Encomium of some of our first-rate Mechanical Geniuses, is now offered for sale by the Inventor, J. E. Rigge, Perfumer, and Razor Strop Maker, No. 65, Cheapside, and 32, Park-street, Grosvenor-square; and is likewise sold by his appointment, at Messrs. Clarke and Sons, Cutlers, Cheapside:—The above Invention is particularly recommended to those, who cannot use a Hone with effect, or who have not opportunities of applying to Cutlers.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Prince of Wales's Council, Nov. 12, 1808.

County of Cornwall.—The names of those who were nominated for Sheriffs by the Council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at his Royal Highness's Council Chamber, Somerset-place, on Saturday, the 12th of November, in the 49th year of the reign of his present Majesty King George the Third, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight:—

The Honourable Charles Bagnall Agar, of Lanhydrock.
Rose Price, of Kaggie, Esq.
Richard Oxnam, of Penzance, Esq.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Chambers and Keats, Watling-street, warehousemen. Hawley, Sutcliffe and Lockwood, Huddersfield, Yorks, merchants. Gwynn and Dore, High-street, Southwark, upholders. Rudall and Lewellin, Clement's-inn, attornies. Head, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Lightfoot, Carlisle, merchants. Wright, Hickey, and Merrye, jun. South Town, Yarmouth, druggists. Charlton, Gill and Co. Smithfield-bridge Pottery, York.

BANKRUPTS.

Lawrence Colton, Fenchurch-street, merchant, to surrender Nov. 19, Dec. 3 and 6, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Messrs. Evit and Rixon, Haydon-square, Minories.

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Calton Mannin, Pickett-street, cheesemonger, Nov. 22, at one, , and Dec. 27, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hurd, mple.

Robert Wright, Thoverton, Devon, dealer, Nov. 26, 29, and ec. 27, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter. Attornies, r. Mortimer, Exeter; and Messrs. Williams and Darke, ince's-street, Bedford-row.

John Gilbert, Chiswell-street, grocer, Nov. 19, at two, 26 d Dec. 27, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hodges, rnet-street, Salisbury-square.

Luke Lane, Kingsclere, Hants, shopkeeper, Nov. 19, 29, and c. 27, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Kibble- ite, Rowland and Robinson, Gray's-inn-place.

William Atkinson, Manchester, shoe-dealer, Nov. 23, 24, and c. 27, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, . Windle, John-street, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Griffiths and nes, Lower Castle-street, Liverpool.

James Pearce, William Dixon, and Bennet Allen, Paternoster- , money-scriveners, Nov. 19, 29, and Dec. 27, at ten, at ildhall. Attorney, M. Bovill, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

George Johnson, Pear Tree row, New Cut, Blackfriar's-road, oinet-maker, Nov. 19, at two, 26, and Dec. 27, at one, at ildhall. Attorney, Mr. Allingham, St. John's-square.

Leonard William Jackson, Brownlow-street, Holborn, cabi- -maker, Nov. 22, 29, and Dec. 27, at eleven, at Guildhall. torney, Mr Patten, Cross-street, Hatton-garden.

John Whitehead, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, Nov. 22, 25. l Dec. 27, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. tornies, Messrs. Sykes and Knowles, New Inn; and Mr. rtis, Hull.

Benjamin Cooper, Earl-street, Blackfriars, builder, Nov. 29, and Dec. 27, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Lox- , Cheapside.

Richard Lyndon Rolls, Southam, Warwick, money-scrivener, v. 24, 25, and Dec. 27, at eleven, at the Warwick Arms Inn, rwick. Attornies, Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bed- d-row; and Mr. Thomas, Warwick.

John Page, Bishopsgate-street, haberdasher, Nov. 22, 26, and c. 27, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Sweet, King's nch Walk.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 14. G. Ryley, Salford, Lancaster, builder, at three, at Sawyer's Arms, Bridge street, Manchester.

Dec. 6. T. Wood, Ross, Herefordshire, woolstapler, at ele- , at the Swan Inn, Ross.

Dec. 9. J. L. Phipps, Ivetsey Bank, Staffordshire, innholder, the Red Lion Inn, Newport, Salop.

Dec. 7. T. Eardley, Exeter, dealer in glass, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter.

Dec. 6. J. Racey, Bath, brewer, at eleven, at the White Lion , Bath.

Feb. 21. C. Hinse, Little Castle-street, Leicester-square, or, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 13. W. Barrett, Broad-street, merchant, at one, at ldhall.

Jan. 30. G. Towson, Bath, Somersetshire, draper, at one, at ldhall.

Dec. 24. J. Hunter, Great Newport-street, haberdasher, at , at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. J. Dobson, Ratcliffe Highway, linen-draper, at ive, at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. H. Lewis and W. Chambers, Rathbone-place, Oxford- street, shopkeepers, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Dec. 10. C. Gale, Tower-hill, merchant, at twelve, at Guild- .

Dec. 13. T. Hughes, Bennet-street, St. James's, victualler, at , at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. J. Crundall, Clapham-road, Lambeth, carpenter, at at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. W. Pullen, Well's-row, Islington, butcher, at twelve, Guildhall.

Dec. 6. S. Cartwright, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, hosier, at ive, at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. W. Ticken, Marlow-bridge, Berks, dealer, at twelve, Guildhall.

Dec. 13. J. Mayrick and S. Hoskins, Mark-lane, merchant welve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 19. G. Davis, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-fields, li nen per, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Nov. 22. W. P. Meeker, Basinghall-street, merchant, at ten- Guildhall.

Jan. 26. G. Grimes, Great Warner-street, Cold Bath-fields, per, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. W. Berridge, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside hosier, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. W. Absolon, Leicester-street, Leicester-square, straw hat manufacturer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 6.

John Smith, Liverpool, merchant. Thomas Bishop, Birmingham, Warwick, plater. Robert Griffiths, Lleweny Fawr, Denbigh, farmer. Joshua Ambler, Leeds, York, timber-merchant. Benjamin Mosslitor, Beech-street, oil-merchant. Gervas Hall, Bow-street, Covent-garden, liquor-merchant.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 19, 1808.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Seymour, of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, to Admiral Lord Gambier.

My Lord, Amethyst, Hamoaze, Nov. 15, 1808.

I have the most sincere pleasure in acquainting you, that his Majesty's ship the Amethyst, under my command, captured, the 10th inst. at night, the French frigate La Thetis, of 44 guns, and a crew of 330 men, who had served years together, and 106 soldiers, from L'Orient for Martinique. Being close to the N.W. point of Goa, she was seen a quarter before seven P.M. and immediately chased; and a close action began before ten o'clock, which continued with little intermission till twenty minutes after midnight. Having fallen on board for a short time, after ten, and from a quarter past eleven, when she intentionally laid us on board, till she surrendered (about an hour), she lay fast alongside, the fluke of our best bower anchor having entered her foremost main-deck port, and she was, after great slaughter, boarded and taken possession of, and some prisoners received from her, before we disengaged the ships. Shortly after, a ship of war was seen closing fast under a press of sail, which proved to be the Triumph, which immediately gave us the most effectual assistance that the anxious and feeling mind of such an Officer as Sir Thomas Hardy could suggest. At half-past one the Shannon joined, received prisoners from, and took La Thetis in tow. She is wholly dismasted, dreadfully shattered, and had her Commander, (Pinsun, Capitaine de Vaisseau,) and 135 men, killed; 108 wounded, amongst whom are all her Officers except three. The Amethyst has lost 19 killed, and 51 wounded; amongst the former is Lieutenant Bernard Kindall, a most promising young Officer of the Royal Marines, who suffered greatly; and that invaluable Officer, Lieut. J. S. Payne, dangerously wounded: the mizen mast shot away, and the ship much damaged and leaky. No language can convey an adequate idea of the cool and determined bravery shewn by every Officer and man of this Ship; and their truly noble behaviour has laid me under the greatest obligation. The assistance I received from my gallant friend the First Lieutenant, Mr. Goddard Blennerhassett, an Officer of great merit and ability, is beyond all encomium. Lieutenants Hill and Crouch, and Mr. Fair the Master, (whose admirable exertions, particularly at the close of the action, when the enemy was on fire the boarders employed, and the Ship had suddenly made two feet water, surmounted all difficulties), are happily preserved to add Lustre to his Majesty's Service. In justice to Monsieur Dode, the surviving Commander of La Thetis, I must observe, he acted with singular firmness, and was the only Frenchman on the quarter-deck when we boarded her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

Admiral Lord Gambier, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Dimensions of La Thetis—length, 162 feet; breadth 41 feet, 6 inches; 28 eighteen pounders (twenty-four pounds english) on the main-deck; 14 thirty-six pounders (forty-two pounds English) on the quarter-deck; 4 eight pounders on the forecastle.—One thousand barrels of flour on board, beside known stores.—Inclosed is a return of killed and wounded.

A List of Seamen and Marines killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship Amethyst, Nov. 10, 1808.

SEAMEN KILLED.—Peter Mills, Captain of the Forecastle. John Scofield, quarter-master. Michel Bryan, quarter-gun

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ser. Robert Scot:, able seaman. James Elliott, ditto. Co[illegible] Taylor, ditto. Matthew Jorden, ditt. Charles Gordon, ordinary seaman. Thomas Patterson, ditto. Thomas Smith, landman.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.—Mr. Richard Gibbings, master's mate.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.—Robert Leverick, quartermaster. Ezekiel Pilkington, quarter master's mate. Andrew M'Henry, quarter gunner. John Purchase, sailmaker. John Parrott, able seaman. Martin Couch, ditto. Alexander Davidson, ordinary seaman. Mag. Slater, ditto. Richard Chopple, ditto. John Pearse, ditto. John Foley, boy of the 3d class.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.—Mr. L. Miles, midshipman. John Sparrow, quarter master. James Campbell, quarter-gunner. Jos. Manfree, ordinary seaman. Charles Slatt, ditto. John Cheyne, ditto. John Forsyth, landman. John Dove, ditto. Christ. Landerbaugh, ditto. Peter M'Cassell, ditto.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—Mr. Leopard Taylor, boatswain. Mr. Gilson, captain's clerk. William Dobson, quarter master. James Wade, captain of the after guard. John White, carpenter's crew. John Locke, able seaman. Anthony Johns, ditto. James Gould, ditto. Annis Ade, ditto. William Bruce, ditto. William Anderson, ditto. John Walker, ordinary seaman. Michael Caley, landman. Peter Murray, ditto. Keyce Morell, ditto. Michael M'Donaugh, supernumerary boy.

MARINES KILLED.—Mr. Bernard Kindall, second lieutenant. John Mail, corporal. George Littlejohn, private. Richard Ward, ditto. Joshua Clayton, ditto. Robert Payne, ditto. William Townson, ditto. Jacob Harrison, ditto. Richard Dalling, ditto.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED. Mr. Samuel John Payne, first lieutenant. James Jenkins, private. Henry Williams, ditto. Garrett Kolch, ditto. Isaac Smith, ditto. John Wells, ditto. Richard Prynce, ditto.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—Samuel Packwood, serjeant. William Pever, private. William Crook, ditto. William Hall, ditto. James Harrison, ditto. John Whutley, ditto.

MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

Downing-street, November 18, 1808.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, from Lieutenant-General Beckwith, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

MY LORD, Barbadoes, Sept. 14, 1808.

Intelligence having been received here on the 27th of last month, that the enemy had hazarded a landing in Marie Galante, with a detachment of regular troops from Guadaloupe; three companies of the 1st West India regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Blackwell, of the 4th West India, proceeded from Barbadoes, as expressed in my dispatch No. 17, were landed in Marie Galante on the 29th, attacked the French troops, in conjunction with the naval garrison, on the 30th, and, after a series of operations in the fastnesses of the country, the enemy surrendered at discretion on the 3d inst. Colonel Cambriel abandoned his command the day before the surrender, and, it is imagined, escaped in a canoe to Guadaloupe.

The detachment returned to Barbadoes on the 10th, having had three men wounded, one of whom is since dead.

The perseverance and temper of the three companies was respectable; and the fatigue they underwent at this season of the year unusually great.

I inclose Lieutenant-Colonel Blackwell's report, and have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *GEO. BECKWITH, Lieut. Gen.*

SIR, Grand Bourg, Marie Galante, Sept. 4, 1808.

I have the honour to inform you, that the troops which you were pleased to place under my command arrived here, in his Majesty's ship Captain, on the 29th of August; and finding, from Capt. Pigot, that the French troops were strongly posted within three miles of Grand Bourg, I was immediately landed with the three companies of the 1st West India regiment; and having obtained an increase of my force, of about 110 marines, and some sailors, together with a 6-pounder from the army schooner Maria, I lost no time in fulfilling the instructions I received from you.

I have now much satisfaction in reporting, that after a pursuit of the enemy for five days and nights, and having during that period had four engagements with him, in each of which he was repulsed, and obliged to make most precipitate retreats, leaving behind him arms, ammunition, &c. at every different post that had been attacked, and in one place in particular, nine mariners who had been taken prisoners on the first landing of the enemy, and at anchor, a brass six pounder, which had only arrived from Guadaloupe two days, and which was found spiked; by constantly marching and harrassing him, we found, on coming within one hundred paces of his front yesterday morning that he was willing to surrender, and sending out a flag of truce, I granted the following terms: "That the French troops might "march out from the ground they then occupied with the honours of war, but they should lay down their arms in front of "the troops, and surrender themselves as prisoners of war, and "that all prisoners taken since their arrival in the island should "be immediately returned." I was however much astonished to find that Colonel Cambriels, who had commanded the army was not present when they surrendered, but I have since understood that he had quitted it the morning previous, and had returned to Guadaloupe, but I have some reason to imagine he is still in this Island.

The field piece I had taken from the army schooner became useless after the first day, from the tract of the country the enemy led us over; I therefore sent it back to Grand Bourg, and at the same time I directed fifty marines to occupy the post at Desisses, three miles from town, which kept up the communication with the interior of the island.

In our several attacks, it gives me pleasure to say that we have had only two privates wounded, one of them since dead. The loss on the part of the enemy I have not ascertained, but imagine to have been considerable. I am sorry to mention to you, that that a gentleman from Antigua, of the name of Brown, being a prisoner of war, was in the rear of the enemy's picquet when attacked on the evening of the 2d inst. and received a mortal wound. The force which has been brought from Guadaloupe I have not yet exactly found out, but from all accounts must have been above two hundred rank and file.

From the return I send herewith, you will find that 162 privates have laid down their arms, and there are at present many who have been sick dispersed through the country. The Inhabitants that joined were very considerable. I believe their number amounted to from four to five hundred. To Captain Welley, of his Majesty's ship Captain, I am under great obligations; in every instance he has studied to assist me, and to his exertions I am much indebted for the success of the expedition. Captain Pigot, the Commander of the Island, was in the field the whole time with the troops; and from his knowledge of the country he afforded me the greatest assistance, for which I consider myself most particularly indebted to him.

I have likewise to return my best thanks to all the Officers non-commissioned Officers, and privates, who were under my command, for the cheerfulness with which they went through the long and harassing marches, and I think it a duty to mention to you their extreme good conduct since they have been in the field.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *NATH. BLACKWELL, Lieut.-Col. 4th West India Reg.*

Marie Galante, at the Estate of Blanc Cadet, Sept. 3, 1808.

TERMS agreed upon by the Commanders of His Britannic Majesty's Forces with the French Troops in Marie Galante

Proposal.—The French troops shall surrender unconditionally to the British forces.

Answer.—The French will surrender; but propose that their Officers shall be sent on their parole, and their men exchanged, at Guadaloupe.

Answer.—The Proposal of being sent to Guadaloupe is positively refused, that being left to the pleasure of the Commanders in Chief of the Army and Navy. The French are permitted only to march out with the honours of war, and lay down their arms.

BARNIER.
W. PIGOT, Commandant.
N. BLACKWELL, Lieut. Col. 4th West India Regiment, commanding Brigade.

Return of Prisoners of War who surrendered on the 3d September, 1808.

Marie Galante, Sept. 4, 1808.

4 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 153 rank and file, and 1 Staff.

N. B. 1 Lieutenant and 15 rank and file of artillery included.

Return of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, taken and destroyed from 30th August to 3d September.

1 Field piece, 450 firelocks, 200 belts and pouches, and 24 kegs of ball cartridges.—ammunition for field piece not ascertained.

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PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Tailer, Stowmupland, and Ely, Woodbridge, corn-dealers. tcher, Northfleet, and Wallis, Blackwall, ship-builders. tkin and Grey, China-hall-fields, Surrey. Allison and Fish, nuth, Lincolnshire, timber-merchants. Hillier and Co. Bristol, wool-staplers. Kruse and Jones, Broad-street-place, Middlesex. Riddell and Mole, Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen-drapers. ssell and Denner, Loughborough, Leicestershire, pawnbrokers. Paterson, Ryde, and Mynott, Hampstead Road, cowkeepers. Bendall and Co. Bristol, mealmen. Nicholson and . Alnwick, Northumberland, milliners. Hodgson and Co. adford, Yorkshire, woolstaplers. Megson and Watson jun. alby, Yorkshire, corn-merchants. Maggs, Bristol, Jorden, tth, linen-drapers. James, Fisher, and Mole, Birmingham, ctors. Kenwright, Furness, Whittaker, and Johnson, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, corn-dealers. Peters, Van den rgh, and Alexander, merchants. Cookson and Walmsley, nskirk, Lancashire, brewers. Collison and Jones, Paddington, brick-makers. Mellor and Taylor, Burslem, Staffordshire, tters.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

James Hulbert and John Hulbert, Bath, cabinet-makers.

BANKRUPTS.

George Mann, Southampton-place, Strand, victualler, to surrender Nov. 26, at eleven, Dec. 3, and 31, at ten, at Guildhall. torney, Mr. Crawford, Charles-square, Old-street-road.

John Kitching, Leeds, dyer, Nov. 29, 30, and Dec. 31, at eleven, at the Star and Garter Inn, Leeds. Attornies, Mr. ainger, Leeds; and Mr. Crosley, Gray's Inn, London.

John Leman, Ramsgate, Kent, shopkeeper, Nov. 23, at two, Dec. 26 and 31, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, . Clattin, 6t. Thomas's-street, Borough.

John Kitson, Dewsbury-moor, Yorkshire, clothier, Nov. 29, ten, at the Yew-tree Inn, in Robert-town, Dec. 8, at eleven, the Woolpacks Inn, Wakefield, and Dec. 31, at eleven, at Yew-tree Inn, Robert-town. Attornies, Messrs. J. and R. llis, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, London; and Mr. idsworth, Millbridge, near Leeds.

George Averill, Armitage, Stafford, wheelwright, Nov. 28, and Dec. 31, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Rugeley. Attorns, Mr. Robinson, Hill-Ridware, Lichfield, Staffordshire; and ssrs. Rudalls, Clement's Inn, London.

Thomas Knight and Samuel Knight, Mosley, Lancashire, thiers, Dec. 7, 8, and 31, at the Pack-Horse Inn, Huddersd. Attornies, Mr. Townsend, Staple Inn, London; and Mr. nmister, Rochdale, Lancashire.

John Handcocks, Bromyard, Herefordshire, dealer, Dec. 15, our, and 16 and 31, at ten, at the Feather's Inn, Ledbury. ornies, Mr. Pewtriss, Gray's Inn, London; and Mr. Reece, lbury.

Robert Read, Caroline Mews, Bedford-square, stable-keeper, v. 22, 29, and Dec. 31, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, ssrs. Denton and Barker, Gray's Inn.

George Fall and James Hutchinson, Tooley-street, brewers, v. 26, 29, and Dec. 31, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, ssrs. Holmes and Lewis, Mark-Lane.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 10. Robert Steven, Percival-street, Gotwell-street, -skein-dyer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 10. William Bickerstaff, Nottingham, haberdasher, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 10. Roger Partridge, Clement's Inn, merchant, at ten, Guildhall.

Jan. 30. John Bowman, Water-lane, brandy-merchant, at lve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 13. George Paine, Brompton, Kent, butcher, at one, at ldhall.

Dec. 17. Charles and Robert Hingeston, Walbrook, mercers, welve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 17. John Jacob, Stratford, Essex, miller, at ten, at ldhall.

Jan. 17. James Reeve, Holborn, umbrella-maker, at ten, at ldhall.

Jan. 20. Anthony William Jefferson, Rathbone-place, Oxl-street, chinaman, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. James Ghard, Anchor and Hope Alley, St. George's t, painter, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. William Merritt, Blackman-street, Southwark, staer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 21. John and Richard Travis, Prestwich, Lancaster. chers, at eleven, at the Palace Inn, Market-street-lane, nchester.

Jan. 10. John White, Craven-buildings, City-road, dealer, welve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 5. Mark Furniss, John White, and Robert Styring, Sheffield, York, silver-platers, at three, at the Tontine Inn Sheffield.

Dec. 19. Thomas Evans, Coventry-street, linen-draper, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. James Brander, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 10. William Lowe, Drury-lane, cabinet-maker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 3. Robert Soanes, Mark-lane, provision-merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 15. John Wroe, Ferry-bridge, Yorkshire, coal-merchant, at eleven, at the Angel Inn.

Dec. 18. Hutchinson Mure, Robert Mure, and William Mure, Fenchurch-street, merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 10. Michael Furlonge, Guildford-street, Russell-square, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 13. John Beach, Birmingham, button-maker, at twelve, at the Bull's-head Tavern, Birmingham.

Dec. 10. John Eddington and John Grosvenor, Montague-street, builders, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Dec. 10. Edward Read, of Ilford, county of Essex, carpenter, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 10.

George Parker, Chenies-street, Oxford-road, British wine-merchant.

Wm. Ainsworth, Manchester, inn-keeper.

Thomas Beckwith, Commercial-road, coach-maker.

Wm. Mitchell, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, victualler.

Robert Breeau, Threadneedle-street, factor.

Thomas Teasdale, Penrith, Cumberlandshire, inn-keeper.

Moses Moses, Rosemary-lane, salesman.

Richard Gorton and John Gorton, Cuckney, Nottinghamshire, merchants.

John Cook, Widford, Essex, victualler.

William Winter and Thomas Farren Hay, Long-acre, lacemen.

John Sprigg, Birmingham, linen-draper.

Thomas Vinn, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, dealer.

Joseph Hirst, Suffolk-lane, Canon-street, broker.

[The Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Chambers, of his Majesty's sloop Port Mahon, stating his having, in company with the Linnet brig, captured the French lugger privateer, General Puris; letter from Campbell, of the Unite, stating the capture of the Italian schooner Ortensia, of 10 guns, and 55 men; and a letter from Capt. Walpole, of the sloop Pilot, gives an account of his having captured, by boarding, the French privateer La Princesse Pauline. There is also a Proclamation for further continuing from the 31st of December next, until 40 days after the next Meeting of Parliament, the prohibition of the Distillation of Spirits from Corn and Grain.]

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

The political occurrences of this Week have been so momentous and abundant, that, in order that THE NATIONAL REGISTER *may contain the whole of the events, we have been induced to omit the London Markets.*

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Paris papers, received in the course of the week, contributed to spread no small degree of alarm and anxiety in the minds of the public These journals with their usual effrontery, announced a series of splendid victories, obtained over the Spaniards along the whole of their line; and the latter are represented to have fled, without even the honour of resistance, like a flock of sheep, before the tremendous Frenchmen. According to these accounts the defeat of Blake was complete and decisive; and his army effected its retreat in the utmost confusion, after having

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sustained a very great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, with that of almost all their artillery. The left wing of their army under Marshal Moncey obtained equal advantages; and the poor Spaniards were represented as contemptible, as dastardly. Such is a summary of the French accounts.

Official Dispatches, received by Ministers from Lieutenant-Colonel CARROL, the British Officer attached to the army of BLAKE, have converted the gloom which the French accounts spread, into the most lively sensations of joy. These Dispatches confirm, it is true, the intelligence of the enemy having obtained a partial advantage on the 31st ult. but dearly bought and obstinately contested; and of such a nature, that if they acquired half a dozen of that kind, instead of reaching Madrid before the conclusion of the year, they would soon be compelled to make a retrograde movement beyond the Pyrenees. This battle of the 31st. is the most glorious for the Spaniards, that has been fought since the beginning of the present contest, and one of the most memorable in their annals. BLAKE was attacked early in the morning of that day; and a thick fog covered the operations of the enemy. The latter charged with the impetuosity peculiar to that nation; and though the engagement lasted till night, the French, notwithstanding the decided superiority in point of numbers, being 25,000, against 17,000, were unable to make the slightest impression on the Spanish line, though they made frequent attempts to break the centre, in conformity to their mode of attack. In this battle, where the enemy had a manifest advantage, not only in point of number, but in artillery and cavalry, the Spaniards did not lose a single inch of ground; and at the close of the engagement, they retired, in the greatest order, and without the loss of prisoners, or of a single cannon, or baggage waggon. The British Officer, who makes the report, describes the conduct of the Patriots, though more than half their number consisted of recruits, who had not seen four months service, as beyond all commendation. They displayed, during the whole action, the cool, steady courage of veterans, with the impetuous bravery, which marked their character in the early part of their history. It is a circumstance worthy of notice, how little the manners of some nations are altered by a lapse of centuries; the inhabitants of that very Peninsula, about two thousand years ago, the greater part of whom were afterwards exterminated by the Romans, the Visigoths and Vandals, displayed the same unconquerable attachment to their soil and institutions; and opposed more resistance to the Romans, than they ever encountered from any other people in the career of their victories and subjugation. For two centuries they maintained against these dangerous invaders a series of uninterrupted victories; and the most skilful of their generals carefully avoided giving the antient Spaniards an opportunity of displaying their wonderful prowess; and they were obliged to oppose all the resources of the military art, the most consummate prudence, with the strictest and most vigilant discipline to the irresistible impetuosity, and the proud courage of the gallant inhabitants. On reading the exploits of the Numantines, in particular, we feel veneration, blended with the strongest sympathy, for the generous barbarians. Their ungovernable abhorrence of slavery, their love of their country, their preferring death and the horrors of famine to surrendering themselves to the enemy, and the massacre of their wives and children before they rushed on their own swords, or immolated themselves on heaps of sacrificed Romans, excite sensations of pity and and interest unequalled in the the history of any other country. Such they were at that time; and the inhabitants of the same peninsula, after a series of centuries had elapsed, shewed an equal determination to resist the invasion of the Moors, who were little inferior to the Romans in ambition and in love of distinction and conquest.

To resume our subject. The dispatches received by Government enable us to contradict the rumour of a battalion of the North having been cut to pieces by the French; as none of that corps had reached General BLAKE's army till after that engagement. During the whole of this memorable day the Officers vied with the privates in actions of heroism, and General BLAKE acquired immortal honour by his conduct, displaying all the bravery of the soldier with the duty and prudence of the Commander. He continually exposed his person where the danger was most imminent, and the battle hottest; encouraging his men by his presence and his actions; and was the last man to quit the field, covering himself the rear of his retreating army. This distinguished Officer acquired, if possible, greater honour in the days of the 1st and 2d inst.; and a juster title to our esteem, and the confidence of his own soldiers. An extraordinary scarcity of provisions prevailed among his troops, who for some days had nothing else but a slight ration of bread; and to this privation they submitted without murmuring, and even with cheerfulness, when they saw their general, not only sharing their danger and fatigues, but likewise their coarse fare. He afterwards conducted his army without confusion to Bilboa, without the enemy making the slightest effort to harrass him in his march; a proof of the reception they had received in the battle of the 31st. In this place he left a small detachment, with injunctions to abandon it, should the enemy appear before it in great numbers. He afterwards fell back to Valmaseda, in order to effect a junction with 10,000 Asturians, the army of the North, and the fourth division of the army of Galicia. On the 4th. after he had concentrated his army, he received information, that a numerous body of the French was moving along the heights of Ontara, with an intention of cutting off a division of his army, stationed near Valmaseda. He put his troops in motion on the morning of the 5th, and at one o'clock attacked the enemy. After a most obstinately contested engagement, he completely routed the enemy, with great slaughter, taking from them a considerable number of prisoners, one howitzer, some ammunition waggons, and a great quantity of provisions. Till eleven o'clock at night, when the Dispatch was sent off, prisoners and baggage continued to be brought in. The strongest hopes were entertained that the greater part of the enemy would be captured, who were defiling by the edge of the mountains, in which direction they were closely pursued. Early on the 6th, the whole army marched forward; and they earnestly entreated their General to enter Bilboa at the point of the bayonet. We wait with the utmost impatience the result of this enterprise, and entertain the strongest hopes of its success.

BONAPARTE, who is stated to have arrived at Vitteria on the fifth, fortunately arrived in the very nick of time, in order to judge of the facility he will have to march to Madrid, and crown his brother King of Spain. What pleasing sensations the haughty Usurper spoiled by uninterrupted success, must have felt, at hearing of this reverse, the very day of his arrival at the

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army. However, in order to give our readers a more satisfactory idea of the difficulties he has to encounter, we lay before them the number and position of the different Spanish armies. The right wing is composed of the united armies of CASTANOS and PALAFOX, amounting, it is said, but which we do not credit, considering the great confidence reposed in the abilities of Castanos, to only 20,000; BLAKE's army, forming the left, consisted of more than 35,000, after his junction with the Asturians and the Marquis de la ROMANA's corps: whilst the British force under Sir JOHN MOORE, at least 30,000, and the army of Estramadura, amounting to 23,000, were to form the centre; and to these two corps the protection of the capital was to be particularly confided. RENOU was advancing with 16,000 to Catalonia; and the Murcian and Valencian Levies were computed at 20,000. The Supreme Junta is, in the mean time, neither dilatory, nor inactive in their preparations. They are making every effort which prudence can suggest or authority enforce, to increase the effective strength of the armies. They are said to have adopted the extraordinary resolution of placing all the horses in the kingdom, in a state of requisition, for the public service; and they have nominated one of their own members, brother to General PALAFOX, and invested with all the power of the Junta, to attend the Army as Commissary; in which capacity he is to concert with the Generals the most prompt means of repelling the enemy; and to produce in their operations a unity of sentiments and views.

We have given in another part of our Paper some of the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry; and our Readers will see with satisfaction, that they completely refute an infamous calumny which some vile miscreants, in the hopes of acquiring the protection of a powerful family, got inserted in some of the Morning Papers, for the purpose of aspersing one Officer, in order to screen another. We cannot conceive how the Editors of these Papers could have consented to have their columns stained with these abominable paragraphs; and as there is no other manner of accounting for the levity of such conduct, than that they must have been grossly deceived by the wretches who gave these articles for insertion they are called on by every sentiment, of justice, by a respect for their own reputation, and by the consciousness of having we believe unwittingly, contributed to the circulation of the most injurious and defamatory charges against an absent Officer, to publish the names of those men who were the base Authors of these unjustifiable attacks, in order to expose them to universal and merited reprobation. Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, in became a soldier and a man of honour rejected with indignation any share, either on his part, or *that of his friends*, in the base attempts made to throw all the odium of the Armistice and Convention on Sir HEW DALRYMPLE. In refutation of this atrocious falsehood, he expressly stated, "that he assisted in drawing up the 'treaty—having subscribed it by the desire of his superior 'officer, without being compelled, or even ordered, *and 'most cordially concurring* in the opinion that the French 'should be permitted to evacuate Portugal." Sir HEW DALRYMPLE likewise made a declaration in favour of the propriety of the Convention, and said, "that he scorned to disclaim the share he had in making the Armistice; which, 'the more it is considered, the more it will be approved." We admire this candour; there is something manly in such conduct; and when contrasted with the cruel and dastardly insinuations, foisted on the public by the protest-makers, we feel respect for the courage and rectitude of the man, notwithstanding our hearty detestation of the Armistice, as well as the Convention.

The distinguished action fought off L'Orient, between the Amethyst, of 36 guns, Captain SEYMOUR, and La Thetis, a French frigate, pierced for 44, though mounting 50 guns, is one of the most glorious on our naval records. Besides the extraordinary complement the French have, in general, on board their vessels, the Thetis had a hundred soldiers, who did, as may be expected, great execution among the crew of the Amethyst. But nothing could resist the intrepidity of our gallant seamen and their brave commander. The engagement was fought within sight of the French coast; a circumstance, which must have had great influence in exciting the courage of the enemy. We must do them also the justice to observe that they fought with the most obstinate perseverance, and did not strike until more than half their crew were killed and wounded. When La Thetis was taken possession of, she literally resembled a charnel-house; her decks were covered with the mangled bodies of the dead and dying, and the scene of slaughter and havock she presented, is indescribable. The fire of the Amethyst is said to have been tremendous. The action lasted three hours and a half, one hour and a half of which they were grappled by the anchor of the Amethyst sticking in the bow of the Thetis. The French Captain was killed; and we are happy to announce the pleasing intelligence that Captain SEYMOUR, who, during the whole of this sanguinary engagement, discovered the most imperturbable coolness and presence of mind, did not receive the slightest wound.

It is on splendid and decisive occasions of this kind that the British character displays itself to greatest advantage. In engagements on life and death, as this really was the cool, determined courage of a people shews itself; and we vauntingly say it, that no nation, antient or modern, possessed this kind of bravery in a more eminent degree than our own. With seamen and soldiers of this mettle, and there is a sufficient store of it, we may look at the occurrences of our time without dismay, and look forward to futurity with well-founded confidence. There is not a subject of the United Kingdom, whose heart does not swell with triumph, whenever he reflects on the character of our seamen. This unrivalled courage extends, through the different gradations of the service from the Admiral down to the cabin-boy; and there exists an *esprit de corps*, a sense of honour, a steadiness of courage, a consciousness of superiority, a contempt of danger and difficulties, so prominently in the naval service; that it were to be wished that some of our Generals had served the two, or three first years of their military apprenticeship on board our ships of war. The men, who command in the army and navy, are of the same stuff; there must be something extremely defective in the direction or administration of the former, which prevents them from rivalling the glory and success of the latter. We do not recollect, in the whole course of the present war, a single example where a naval commander had been accused of not having done his duty: one solitary exception, and that a very doubtful one. And alas! how many flagrant proofs have we had, during that time, of misconduct, to say the least of it, in the other quarter. The deficiency, nobody will dare assert, lies in our soldiers; if the regulations for the appointment of Officers in the navy be worthy of imitation, why is not their advantage extended to our land forces? This is certainly worthy of more consideration than has been as yet bestowed on this subject; in particular as the consequences appear every day more and more prominent.

We present our Readers with the following particulars relative to Captain SEYMOUR; as every thing that has any reference to that distinguished Officer, cannot fail to excite a warm degree of interest.

Captain Michael Seymour, of the Amethyst, is the son of a most respectable Clergyman, the late Rev. Mr. Sey-

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mour, of the city of Limerick, in Ireland. He has served in the Navy from his earliest years, and has been, with very little intermission, in active employment. He was a Lieutenant when he lost his arm in Lord Howe's action, in which he rendered such eminent service, that he was immediately promoted to the rank of Master and Commander, and appointed to the Spitfire sloop.—In the command of this vessel, Captain Seymour was a terror to the enemy's privateers, some of which he captured in every cruize, rescuing at the same time the British vessels of which they had made prize. He afforded such ample protection to the British trade, and gave so much annoyance to the enemy, that he was soon made Post; and after a short lapse of time, received the appointment in which he has now done so much honour to himself, and so essential service to his country. The conveyance of the supplies of provisions to the French West India Islands, which Captain Seymour has intercepted by the capture of the Thetis, is an object of first-rate importance with the French Government; as those islands, and particularly Martinique, which is the most valuable, must, unless it receives these supplies, be inevitably starved into a surrender to the British arms; the American embargo, and the war between Spain and France, in which the Spanish Colonies have so honourably taken part with the Mother Country, having cut off the supplies from all other quarters. Thus Captain Seymour has had the good fortune in performing one of the most gallant actions upon our naval records, to defeat a hostile enterprise of the greatest moment; an enterprise, to counteract which, it would have been advisable, if it had been necessary, to employ a large squadron.

We have given in our Paper of this day Carnot's Exposition of the internal State of France. We never read a report of a French Minister of the Interior, on a similar subject, with greater satisfaction and triumph. On referring to the different Expositions, for a series of years, and particularly since the beginning of the present war, we find the tone so completely altered, though the acrimony of the language and the hatred of the sentiments have suffered no diminution. To this ebullition of frenzied rancour we can have no objection; for we are conscious of having deserved it. We have, by our single exertions, weak and paralyzed as these Orators have been formerly in the habit of representing them, done more to stop the Enemy in their wild, eccentric career, than all the nations of Europe put together. The change we advert to consists in their present manner of regarding the strength and resources of this country. There is not one of our readers who does not probably recollect, that, in the preceding Report of this very Mons. Carnot to the Legislative Body, as well as in those of his predecessor, with the inspiration of folly, or madness, the immediate overthrow of the British Empire was prophetically denounced. Our invisibility to the accumulating danger of our situation was so very great, that these Seers pronounced us a nation devoted by the Heavenly Gods themselves to destruction! They considered our blindness as the surest prognostic of our approaching destruction; and that there was even no possibility of our resisting what Heaven itself decreed after we had filled up the full measure of our iniquity!—The French Statesmen could account in no other manner for the infatuation of our councils, or the madness of our projects. They were so convinced that our ruin was inevitable, that even in holding out to us the olive branch they could not refrain from that insolence, which the consciousness of security, joined to superiority, on the one side, and the belief of an approaching catastrophe on the other, naturally inspire. This insolent brutality was carried to such an excess, that the slightest communication was never made to our Government, that it was not preceded by a violent diatribe against our national character. They invariably appeared in the double character of messengers of fate, and of commiserating mortals. They pitied, from a sense of humanity, our infatuation; but, urged on by fate, they unceasingly and inexorably repeated the tremendous denunciation, "Delenda est Carthago." And had we had the weakness to listen to the suggestions of present ease and convenience, this menace had been sooner or later executed, and we should, like that ill-fated community of merchants, bewail our folly, in expecting from the deceitful promises and insidious friendship of an implacable enemy, the security which energy alone, on our own parts, could possibly have secured. But, thanks to our exertions and enlightened policy, all these fulminating denunciations have evaporated in smoke; and we are represented now, by the infuriated orator, in a strain of desperate, heart-gnawing conviction, as a community developing, all at once, the vast resources of two centuries of unabating preparations and accumulated energies. He may represent us, if he pleases, as the disturbers of the tranquillity of the Continent, as the lovers of the insurrection in Spain; we regret only, that our strength has not been more efficaciously put forth; that we did not use to greater advantage, the happiness of our position, in order to rouse effectually the entombed inhabitants of the Continent from their death-like swoon. It is, however, by no means too late; and much are we indebted to Cretet for the insinuation; if our Government has only judgment and energy enough to make use of the instructive hint, in the regulation of their future conduct. Our means are incalculable, if they are properly employed; but that has been unfortunately the gross defect in our policy, that we never had art enough, nor sufficient knowledge of our situation, to make the full display of our means, during the whole course of the revolutionary war. It is this ignorance, and unwarrantable diffidence in our strength, which have been the principal cause of French preponderance. We may feel as much repugnance as we please to make the humiliating confession; but what use have we made, until within these three months, of the inexhaustible resources of the state. We have remained, cooped up within our islands, spectators of the most sanguinary and decisive contest recorded in history; or when we interfered we did it in so ineffectual a manner, as only to excite contempt or irritation. This is not a moment for palliating language: the man who is a friend to his country, must not be ashamed, nor afraid, to speak boldly the truth. Placed as we are in the narrow isthmus of our fortunes—at the one extremity, permanent security; at the other—danger the most imminent—the slightest relaxation might plunge us into an abyss of misery, from which neither time nor subsequent exertions may be able to rescue us. A candid avowal of former mistakes is the surest symptom of reformation; and we may, therefore, indulge in the pleasing anticipation, that the future display of our power, on the Continent, will neither excite the distrust of our friends, nor the contempt of our enemies. It was not our expeditions that the enemy apprehended; it was unanimity of sentiment and views, on the part of the people of the United Kingdom. The most fortunate event has produced that auspicious result. The sacred flame of insurrection in Spain has collected in a common focus all the wishes of this country. No complaints are now uttered about the continuance of the war; no doubts are started as to its object and tendency; but every heart and every hand are open and ready to contribute to its vigorous prosecution. It is this manifestation of unity of wishes and views, which converted the menaces of an overbearing and inveterate enemy, into a deprecation of the consequences of our new resolutions. With the rapidity of the electric fire it will operate on the Continent. The enemy anticipate with all the convulsions of despair, the effects of this renovated energy in the people of this country. They formerly laughed at our menaces and faint exertions.—We were held out to Europe as objects of their derision; but this tone has suddenly altered; and we are now painted in the terrific character of a Colossus, whose mighty form overshadows both hemispheres.—Had we been before ignorant of the conduct we ought to pursue, this exposition of Cretet has removed every trace of uncertainty. It is not by confining our national strength to defensive

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cvations, that we can expect to recover the respect and epondcrance we formerly enjoyed in Europe: it is only sending out new reinforcements to our army in Spain, d raising fresh levies, that we have any right to claim is distinguished pretension. Bonaparte has frequently ven us a lesson in politics, as well as in the military art: a commencing a war, he frequently repeated to his Senate e necessity of employing the whole resources of France, d of augmenting the military force, *in order to bring the ntest, not only to a fortunate, but a speedy conclusion!* he line of conduct we ought to pursue at present is thus arked out to us. In order to relieve the country from ie accumulating burthens and sacrifices of this unprecedented war, let one bold and vigorous display of national nergy produce that desirable result. There is not a man Great Britain who will not give his hearty consent to so nlightened a line of policy; for it is as flattering to his lf-love, as to his ardent desire of future tranquillity. he present army we employ on the Continent, numerous nd respectable as it is, is not, however, of that imposing agnitude as to fix the fortune of the Contest: let us ouble the number, and the destinies of Europe cease to be roblematical. It requires only common comprehension o perceive the decided preference of the latter to the ormer policy; and had we in this moment an army of 00,000 men in Spain, we could say to the people of the nited Kingdom, "*we shall conquer a durable peace before he end of the ensuing spring.*"

COURT OF INQUIRY.

FIRST DAY.

CHELSEA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

The Members of the Board, convened by virtue of his Majesty's Warrant, under the Sign Manual, assembled this morning in the Great Hall, Chelsea Hospital, to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the late Treaty of Armistice, and Convention of Cintra.

General Sir David Dundas, on observing that all the Members were present, proceeded to the Chair appropriated for the President, and requested the rest of the General Officers to take their seats at the Board, which they immediately did, in the following order:—

PRESIDENT.—General Sir DAVID DUNDAS.

Generals..... Earl MOIRA. PETER CRAIG. Lord HEATHFIELD.

Lieut.-Generals ... Earl PEMBROKE. Sir G. NUGENT. OLIVER NICHOLS.

The Board being constituted without any formality, the Hon. R. Ryder, Judge Advocate, read his Majesty's Warrant, of which the following is a correct copy:—

"GEORGE R.

"Whereas, we were pleased, in the month of July, 1808, to constitute and appoint Lieut.-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, Knt. to the command of a body of our forces, employed to act on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, or in such other part of the Continent of Europe as he might hereafter be directed to, and the said Lieutenant-General did, pursuant to our instructions transmitted to him, proceed to Portugal, and did on the 22d of August, 1808, land in that country, and take upon himself the command of the said body of our forces accordingly. And whereas it appears that on the same 22d of August, and subsequently to his having assumed the command, an Armistice was concluded as follows:—[*Here is recited the Armistice as stated in Sir Hew Dalrymple's dispatch.*]

"And, whereas, it appears that on the 30th day of August, 1808, a Convention was concluded as follows:—[*Here is recited the Convention as stated in Sir Hew Dalrymple's dispatch.*]

"We think it necessary that an enquiry should be made by the General Officers hereinafter named, into the conditions of the said Armilitce and Convention, and into all the causes and circumstances (whether arising from the previous operations of the British army or otherwise), which led to them, and into the conduct, behaviour and proceedings of the said Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, and of any other officer or officers, who may have held the command of our troops in Portugal; and of any other person or persons, as far as the same were connected with the said Armistice and Convention, in order that the said General Officers may report to Us, touching the matters aforesaid for our better information. Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby nominate and appoint the General Officers of our Army, whose names are respectively mentioned in the list annexed, to be a Board, of which we do hereby appoint General Sir David Dundas, K. B. to be President, who are to meet accordingly, for the purposes above-mentioned.—And you are hereby required to give notice to the said General Officers when and where they are to meet for the said examination and inquiry, and you are hereby directed to summon such persons as may be judged necessary by the said General Officers, (whether the General Officers employed in the Expedition, or others,) to give information touching the said matters, or whose examination shall be desired by those employed in the said Expedition. And the said General Officers are hereby directed to hear such persons as shall offer to give information touching the same, and they are hereby authorized, empowered, and required strictly to examine into the matters before-mentioned, and to report a state thereof as it shall appear to them, together with their opinion thereupon, and also with their opinion, whether any or what further proceedings should be had thereupon; all which you are to transmit to our Commander in Chief, to be by him laid before us for our consideration; and for so doing this shall, as well to you as to our said General Officers, and all others concerned, be a sufficient Warrant.

"Given at our Court at St. James's this first day of November, 1808, in the 49th year of our Reign.

"By his Majesty's command,

(Signed) "JAMES PULTENEY.

"To our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor, the Hon. Richard Ryder, Judge-Advocate General, or his Deputy.

The Judge Advocate next read an official Copy of the Armistice agreed upon between Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley and Gen. Kellerman, the definitive Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French Army, and of the other documents which appeared in the London Gazette of Friday, the 16th of September last.

After a short consultation among the Members of the Board, the President observed, that in obedience to his Majesty's Warrant, it was incumbent upon them to proceed with all convenience to the examination of Witnesses, and in order to make the necessary arrangements, it would be proper for them to deliberate in private.

The President then turning to the auditory, intimated, that as it was probable there would not be any more business of a public nature transacted this day, it was the pleasure of the Board that strangers should withdraw. The Court was accordingly cleared.

Strangers were not re-admitted, and not half past one the Court adjourned till eleven o'clock on Thursday morning last.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

The Court assembled this day at half past ten o'clock. It was afterwards engaged for about three quarters of an hour in private consultation, after which the doors were opened to the public, but the mode of access to those parts of the Court where it was possible to judge with accuracy of what was going forward, was so badly arranged, that it was only by the utmost exertion, and indeed, even at the hazard of life, that any person could venture to approach them.

The business opened by the Judge Advocate reading certain letters which he had received from General Sir Hew Dalrymple, and from Sir A. Wellesley, relative to the future proceedings of the Court, and declaratory of their wish fully to meet the Inquiry, while, at the same time they craved certain evidence in the hands of Ministers to be produced to the Court.

These letters, and the answer of Lord Castlereagh, agreeing to the request contained in them, being read, the Judge Advocate said, that he was desired by the Court, publicly to state it to be their anxious wish, to state the necessity of refraining from the publication of any part of the proceedings of the Court, not only till their conclusion, but till his Majesty's pleasure should be known, if any further proceedings of a military nature were to take place, because, if any such proceedings were to be adopt-

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ed, justice to those implicated, required that the publication should be kept back till such farther military proceeding as it might be proper to adopt had also been concluded.

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to read the various Official Correspondence between Lord Castlereagh, Sir A. Wellesley, Sir H. Dalrymple, Sir H. Burrard, Sir C. Cotton, General Spencer, &c. and between these Officers among themselves, down to the dispatches of the 21st of September. In this business the Court was occupied till three o'clock.

Sir Hew Dalrymple then came forward and addressed the Court. He stated, that before he gave in the narrative of his proceedings, which it was his intention to lay before the Court, he felt himself entitled on to say a word or two in vindication of his character, which had been grossly aspersed in the public papers, to serve, as it would seem, the cause of a more favoured Officer. The Convention had been very generally reprobated in this country, but he had no doubt that, in a short time, it would be more favourably, because more justly, appreciated. By the publications in question, however, be the Convention calamitous or otherwise, he was represented as the sole author of it; that from the moment of his arrival, he had had the stupid presumption to act in opposition to the plan of proceedings previously agreed on, and to order it to be changed; that he had dashed the laurels from the brow of the Victor! And that Sir A. Wellesley had protested against, or at all events had strongly disapproved of, the terms of the Convention! —For himself, he had carefully abstained from stating any thing in the Public Papers, although he was not ignorant that, previous to his quitting the army in Portugal, there were persons at work there with similar imputations to those thrown out against his character in this country! He had purposely abstained from any newspaper appeals, reserving himself for this day, when he could with confidence, and with the candour and openness becoming a British Officer, state his case. He now pledged himself to that Court, and to his country, that Sir Harry Burrard, Sir Arthur Wellesley and himself, were all present with General Kellerman when the Preliminaries of the Convention of Cintra were discussed and settled. Sir A. Wellesley bore that prominent part in the discussion, to which the important situation he held in the country, the glorious victory he had lately gained, and the important information, more particularly of a local nature, which he possessed, so well entitled him to assume. He, therefore, had discussed, and assented to, not only the principle of the Convention, but the general details of it; and so far from its being correct that Sir A. Wellesley had signed the preliminaries by the order, or rather by the compulsion, of him (Sir H. Dalrymple), as had been insinuated, the fact was, that he himself was stepping up, for the purpose of putting his own name to the preliminary articles, when he was put right by General Kellerman in point of form, who reminded him that he, as Commander in Chief, could not sign a Preliminary Treaty, where the Officer on the other side was only a General of Division! Sir A. Wellesley then signed the Preliminary Treaty, without any order from him, (Sir H. Dalrymple). The conversation, he agreed, was carried on in the French language, and it might be true, he believed it was, that General Kellerman took minutes of it. As already said, however, he had never inserted his own representations, or his own wishes, in the public prints. He had not, as was stated in his name, insisted on a Court Martial. He was happy that he should meet a Court like the present, where his case would be fully gone into, and would not be checked by the trammels of legal proceedings. He was not afraid of any inquiry, being convinced that his cause, and that of truth, would be found to go hand in hand. He assured the Court that he should not avail himself of the privilege of declining to answer any question, lest it should criminate himself; on the contrary, he should feel pleasure in the business being sifted to the bottom, and he himself should be ready to give every satisfaction which might be demanded of him, or which it was in his power to give. He had not, as already stated, demanded a Court Martial, and one reason for it was, because no charges of a distinct nature had been urged against him. If his conduct had been so called in question as to have rendered it necessary for him to insist on a Court-Martial, it would have been incumbent on him to have called in his defence of the Officers of note engaged at present to Spain and Portugal. He was happy to say, however, that, at present no Officer was absent from his duty on his (Sir H. Dalrymple's) account! These facts he had found it necessary for him to explain in vindication of his character, before he entered on the narrative of his proceedings, after he joined the army in Portugal.

Sir Arthur Wellesley begged to say a few words in answer to what he had just heard. He regretted exceedingly, that any thing should have appeared in any of the public prints, which could be supposed to have the effect of casting him at the expence of the conduct or character of Sir H. Dalrymple. He declared most sincerely, that no such statement had ever been inserted with his knowledge or approbation; and he could equally pledge himself, that none such had ever come through the knowledge or concurrence of any of his friends or relations. He agreed in what he had just heard, that he had been present at, and taken a part under the Commander in Chief, in adjusting the Preliminaries of the Convention. He had signed these Preliminaries in consequence of the desire of the Commander in Chief, but not in consequence of any command or compulsion exercised over him on that occasion. He had agreed with the Commander in Chief on the principle of these Articles, though he had differed from him in some of the details.

The publication of the above statements we conceive to be an infraction of the desire of the Court of Inquiry. These statements might, unquestionably, have been made by the parties concerned, extrajudicially. They can prejudice no party; as both Sir H. Dalrymple and Sir Arthur Wellesley are perfectly agreed as to the principle of the Convention.

Sir H. Dalrymple sat at the side of the Court. He was accompanied by General Sir Charles Green, and three Officers of his Staff. He looked extremely well, is a soldier-looking man, in the prime of life, and seemed to be in good spirits.

Sir A. Wellesley sat behind the President. He was accompanied by Major Tucker, and another Officer of his Staff.

The Duke of Cumberland sat within the bar. A number of Ladies were present, some of them very elegantly dressed. Among the auditory were Generals Sir T. Trigge, Phipps, Sir J. Craddock, the Hon. Capt. Legge, and many other Naval and Military Officers.

The Court adjourned till Saturday morning.

THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, NOV. 19.

The Court took their seats in a few minutes after the opening of the doors.

Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Arthur Wellesley were present as on the preceding day, as were also the Dukes of Cambridge, Cumberland, Lord Kinnaird, and several Officers.

The business commenced by Sir A. Wellesley stating his wish to deliver in a paper confirmatory of his statement on the preceding day. Sir Arthur read the paper, which stated in substance the same as his declaration on Thursday, that he was not ordered, much less compelled, to sign the Armistice—that no authority was given by him or any of his relations or friends, to any of the Publishers of Newspapers, to make a contrary statement. He also repeated that he agreed in the principles of permitting the French to evacuate Portugal, only differing with the Commander in Chief respecting some points of detail.

The Paper containing this statement was delivered by Sir Arthur to the President.

Sir Arthur also expressed his regret that an expression in one of his letters read on Thursday, should have gone forth to the Public, as conveying a reflection upon the Commissariat employed in the Army in Portugal. He never meant to state that the individuals employed in the Commissariat were wanting in zeal or deficient in exertion—his only object was to shew generally the expediency of making some alteration in the mode of conducting the Commissariat Department.

A Paper containing this statement was also delivered by Sir Arthur to the President.

The Judge Advocate then read some dispatches from Sir Hew Dalrymple to Lord Castlereagh, one dated the 3d of September, which was published in the Gazette; others stating, that the terms of the Armistice had been communicated to the Portuguese General, but who had not objected to them until after the conclusion of the Negotiation, and the Convention had been signed. A letter in French, from the Portuguese General, objecting to the terms of the Covention, and an answer from Sir Hew Dalrymple, stating, that the good faith of the Country was pledged to carry these conditions into effect. Some other letters were also read relating to points of detail.

The Judge-Advocate having finished reading these official dispatches, another person commenced reading, in a very low tone of voice, a series of correspondence relating to several minor details connected with the army of Portugal.

A variety of Documents were read, written by Sir Hew Dalrymple and General Freire, principally relating to the plunder which the French had embarked.

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In one of these letters Sir Hew Dalrymple expresses his surprise that so large a sum as 40,000l. mentioned in the protest, should have been carried off, and declares his intention of ordering restitution.

Then followed a Proclamation, signed by General Freire, against the Convention. It states, that there could not have been a measure entered into more favourable to the French, or more hurtful to the cause of Europe; that the English army was to be considered in no other light than as auxiliary to the Portuguese; that the stipulations therein contained were such as never could be agreed to, unless it were that Portugal was a conquered country. It concludes with protesting strongly against the conditions of the treaty.

Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, His Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace from Windsor, where he was received by the Dukes of York, Kent and Cumberland. At two o'clock his Majesty held a private Levee.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which Sir Charles Brisbane was introduced, and sworn in Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Duke of Portland, and the other Ministers present, and Mr. Ryder, who laid before his Majesty the proceedings of some Courts-Martial.

A Messenger arrived from the coast on Tuesday night; he came to town in consequence of a communication from Boulogne, said to relate to the exchange of prisoners. In the course of the last week no less than three communications of a similar kind were interchanged between Dover and Boulogne.

The report which so generally prevailed on Thursday, of an intention to assemble Parliament in the beginning of December, we find, on inquiry, to be void of foundation. No time is yet fixed, but we have reason to believe it will be convened before the middle of January.

A Meeting of the Freemen and Inhabitants of the City of Rochester was held on Tuesday evening, to petition his Majesty to convene Parliament, for the purpose of inquiring into the Convention at Cintra. The Address was almost unanimously adopted.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.

Captain W. Campbell, Nottingham; and Capt. J. Carnegie, Baring, for Madras and Bengal.

Capt. J. Haliburton, Glatton; and Capt. M. Riches, Thames, for China direct.

Capt. Wm. Hamilton, Lady Castlereagh, for St. Helena and Bengal.

A Naval Action is reported to have taken place in the Mediterranean; but the report at present rests on no authentic foundation.—It is mentioned in a letter from Plymouth, which says—

"A Corunna Gazette of the 9th instant states an important circumstance, if true, viz. that our squadron and the Russian squadron had met in the Straits, and after a severe action, we had two seventy-fours sunk. The Russians had five sail of the line taken, four frigates, four brignntines, and one cutter. The Editor adds at the bottom of the paragraph, *This is true.*"

No alteration in the price of Bread this week.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. XV.

REV. SIDNEY SMITH, M.A.

WHILE lamenting the decease of one who was designated for the Sacred Profession, and in the most affecting of his inimitable compositions, 'Lycidas,' our divine poet conceived himself authorised to advert to those characters who too often unworthily occupy the highest functions with which humanity is acquainted. Milton exhibits to us, in this instance, the sublime union of poetry with prophecy. The lapse of nearly two hundred years, far from rendering his reproof obsolete, has only illustrated the soundness of his views and confirmed the truth of his admonition. I fear there may still frequently be occasions, when this spiritual censure will forcibly recur to the recollection of my readers.

The REV. SIDNEY SMITH, preparatorily educated at Winchester, was formerly a Fellow of New College, in Oxford. He was intended for Physic, and studied, at Edinburgh, with reference to the medical profession. Turning his attention, however, to Divinity, he accordingly disposed himself for Holy Orders. I am not thoroughly informed of the early progress of Mr. Smith; but I know that, as Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, he attracted considerable admiration, during two or three seasons, at the Royal Institution; and I am assured that this fashionable popularity prepared the way for his ascending the pulpit of the Foundling Chapel, where he is still an alternate Evening Preacher. He is also Morning Preacher at Berkeley and Fitzroy Chapels; and he has lately, through the patronage of Lord Holland, become a beneficed clergyman in Yorkshire. This latter preferment, notwithstanding, has not prevented him from again repairing to the metropolis. He was called into Residence on his Living, by his diocesan; yet he found interest enough to be exempted from circumstances, to which his temper must with difficulty have submitted! To his talents, indeed, the south is infinitely more propitious than the north; and of him it will never be said, that

> "Remote from towns *he* ran his godly race,
> "Nor e'er had changed, *nor wish'd to change*, his place!"

Who, after all, would desire to confine any preacher to the only sphere of exertion most unfavourable to his abilities? Mr. Smith is perfectly calculated for Berkeley Chapel, especially during what is called the winter of the town; but, how would his country auditors gape and marvel at "clanking chains," "hazardous privileges," "progress of society," "sublime morality," "stupendous prodigy," &c. &c. &c.? Look up they might, and doubtless would, "the hungry sheep," in amazement, to their spiritual shepherd!—As to their being "fed," if they hunger for the "food of life," I am fearful that they might "look up" in vain.

Never do I augur well of the preacher who appears to think well of himself. Lightly must that man estimate the priest's office, and deplorable is the situation in which he stands, who does not tremble to place himself, as it were, between his fellow-creatures and his God!—Long as he may have listened to the teaching of Gamaliel, yet if he has sat, for one hour, at the feet of his Redeemer, he will seriously know, and everlastingly feel, the awful responsibility attached to the Ministry of the Gospel of Christ. Conscious whose servant he is, and full of the importance of his commission, he will, heartily diffident of himself, he invariably imploring the assistance of that Holy Spirit, which, though by his ministration, can alone make his instructions effectual and beneficial! So impressed, his whole conduct will be consistent with his convictions. If custom compels him to join in the preparatory service of the sanctuary, he will, without affectation, exhibit an example of piety to the people. He will mingle fervently, yet unassumingly, in their devotions. Seen, he will not see; and even disturbed, he will remain undiverted. He cannot consider himself as the proper gazing-stock of his congregation; nor will he thus return compliment for compliment, and bow to one of his hearers with as much complacency as to the name of Jesus! He will not so demean himself. He will not disgust the feelings of others, and degrade his own dignity.

Sidney Smith's deportment did not dispose me to think very highly of his clerical character. He seemed as culpably indifferent to his situation, as he was sufficiently conscious of his own consequence. Perhaps, as he ranks among *moral* divines, he does not conceive it of any importance to supplicate *spiritual* succour in the discharge of his preceptive duties: for, when he enters the pulpit, he no sooner kneels than he rises from the cushion. He now rubs his hands, with due gracefulness; and, since he takes no part in the melody of devotion, he has leisure to look about, and survey his assembled auditors. This task, it is but justice to own, he performs with all possible complacency.

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His person, however, is really imposing. He is tall, well built, comely in countenance, and striking in his manner. His voice is manly, though rather too powerful; and his delivery is commanding. His appearance is altogether pompous. If it be true, as whispered, that he aspires to become one of our ecclesiastical dignitaries, he will, should his wishes be accomplished, walk loftily enough under the mitre. I am not so censorious as to withhold from him this tribute.

Mr. Smith appears to be partial to the cannons of Ecclesiastes; but he is particularly addicted to the first verse of the second chapter,—from which he has delivered the *same sermon* not less than *twice* on the *same sabbath!!* When he lays old of some "*Soliloquy of Solomon*," he, as one desirous of wisdom, will hardly let it go. This choice, considering the complexion of his preaching, is far from being injudicious. I do not deny to him the praise of writing some fine sentences, as when, describing the miseries of irreverent old-age, he talks of persons, answering this description, "growing old without growing wise, and gathering nothing, from the lapse of years, but the outward symbols of decay;" yet, as his excellency discovers itself most in brilliant declamation, I certainly commend him for selecting such subjects as are best calculated to display his oratorical pretensions. Let him, therefore, keep to moral and prudential apotheghms. One of "the Masters of" our modern "Israel," he will do well to confine himself to human expositions.

Entitled, however, as he is to considerable literary distinction, I submit to Mr. Smith, from respect to his mental acquisitions, how far the use of "*It is 'nt*" and "*Is'n't it*," instead of *It is not* and *Is it not*, is reconcileable with true taste, or consonant with the principles of accomplished eloquence? I also wish to ascertain, why *and* in our Lord's Prayer (the whole of which Mr. Smith, by the way, delivers most indecorously!) is pronounced by him as *un*; when he says, "*And* forgive us our trespasses," &c. His pauses, during the progress of his discourse, are often painfully long; and the termination of it is so abrupt as to create the sensation of deficiency. Conciseness is not always elegance.

I have alluded to the circumstance of Mr. Smith's delivering the same Discourse twice during one Sunday. How far this practice is allowable on the part of preachers, I undertake not to determine. I shall simply observe, on this occasion, that it was an impeachment of Mr. Smith's judgment, or else of his justice. Either he possessed not discrimination enough to reflect that his evening would differ from his morning hearers, or he was too indolent to exert himself equitably. What he said, with propriety, to the people at Berkeley Chapel, was strangely misapplied, when addressed to the audience at the Foundling Chapel. He may benefit by this intimation.

Mr. Smith has avowedly collected and published, or caused to be printed, several of what he denominates sermons. These display the same qualities as are palpable in his pulpit discourses.

Pitiable, however, is the condition of the christian church—if its leading pastors are to be distinguished only as the disseminators of popular morality. If our ecclesiastical establishment demands such props, if it is in this tottering dilemma, its fall, its deserved desolation, is at hand. Judas will still betray his Divine Master. From discrediting the *faith* of the church, her scholars will proceed to dispute her *authority*; and Christianity will, once more, be fatally wounded in the house of its friends!

Largely as I have expatiated on the object of this criticism—and his pretensions called for particularization—I have yet two or three perplexing difficulties to propose for solution.

Has the *Reverend* SIDNEY SMITH, volunteering his services in hostility to the establishment by which he is protected, ambitiously enrolled himself among the *Unity*: or, in plainer phraseology, is he really the author of Squire Plymley's Letters?—If, as report asserts, *Peter Plymley* is only the *alias* assumed by *Sidney Smith*, and if, inauspicious as such rumour is, it remains formally uncontradicted by the party most concerned in its confutation, perhaps, and *what* is this *perhaps*, there then exists him to whom it might be objected, in the indignant lines of Cowper,

> Go! cast your Orders at—your Bishop's feet;
> Send your dishonour'd gown—to Monmouth Street!

Let my sentiments be fairly appreciated. I have no hostility to any religious ministers, or even minister, except as I discover, in the association of the individual, principles or conduct injurious to the great interests of the Christian Church. As to the REV. SIDNEY SMITH, I know him only with reference to his public character. Estimating him as a Preacher of the Gospel of Christ, I cannot, indeed, conscientiously approve him. Were it proposed, nevertheless, to make him Regius Professor of Moral Philosophy to the Royal Institution, in Albemarle Street, I could cheerfully tender him my warmest support. He would most admirably superintend the Morals of Fashion. Since I may not soon find another opportunity for commenting on THE FOUNDLING, as I am about to take a long, if not last, leave of this notorious institution, I desire now to record, in the most solemn manner, my unalterable protest against it! Contemplate it, either politically or religiously, it is alike discreditable to honourable feelings and legitimate principles. Consider it as any thing but the temple of religion; and let those, for such patrons there are, who extend their benevolence without exerting their reflection, pause before they hereafter permit themselves to proceed in the same career. They may do well to inquire whether, instead of promoting the purposes of genuine philanthropy, they are not actually countenancing a genteel asylum for genteel illegitimacy? And, carrying the investigation even further, still ask themselves, how far the system of fostering foundlings, especially as it is here conducted, may not essentially assist to deprave the virtuous energies of society?

When I look at this institution as affecting religion, I feel its existence to be disgraceful to the seriousness of our national character. Nothing, I confess, offers to reconcile me to this pious pest; where sing-song is substituted for psalmody, where chit-chat fills up the intervals of ceremonial devotion, and where

> "How oft, when Paul has served us with a text,
> "Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully, preached!—
> "Men that, if now alive, would sit content
> "And humble learners of a SAVIOUR'S worth,
> "Preach it who might."

It is impossible for me to be too serious on subjects of such magnitude as continually present themselves to my mind; while, feeling seriously, I am unavoidably compelled to write explicitly. If we must tolerate corporate chapels, I earnestly adjure the Prelacy minutely to ascertain the principles and practices of those who carry on the traffic of piety; and to discourage, to the uttermost, all Institutions, whose tendency it is to propagate serious frivolity, and, consequently, to weaken those impressions which eminently conduce to the preservation of individual integrity and public happiness. Let us therefore, if it be impracticable to retrieve past errors, more assiduously resist future abuses.

November 15, 1808. *ONESIMUS.*

BIRTH.

Yesterday morning the lady of J. C. Lochner, Esq. of the Canton East Indiaman, was delivered of a daughter, at her house in Doughty Street.

DIED,

On the 9th inst. in Maddox-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Jean Campbell, of Carrick, niece to John, third Duke of Argyll.

On Wednesday last, at his house in Duke-street, St. James's, in the 86th year of his age, John Hutchinson, Esq.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 67 ⅞—8 per Cent. Reduced 85 ⅝—4 per Cent. Cons. 81⅜—5 per Cent. Navy 98 ⅞—Bank Long Annuities 18 1-16—India Bonds 6 pm.—Ditto, July, 9 pm.—Lottery Tickets £21 15.—Cons. for Acc. 66⅛.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 48. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1808. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FORTY-SEVEN.

OUR ARMY AND MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Transitory circumstances some times fix the conduct of communities; and what was useful only for a season, becomes the permanent rule of their policy. After having from custom, or unexpected success, felt a kind of prepossession in favour of some particular arrangement; self-love, together with the suggestions of present convenience and established habits exercise all their influence to persuade them that an undeviating adherence to what was adopted from temporary expediency, or momentary advantages, is the sure foundation of their safety, and the acme of political wisdom. This obstinate perseverance, in ordinary times, is unattended with danger; it is productive, on the contrary, of considerable advantages, as it concentrates the energies, talents and resources of the state; and this accumulation of powers gives this unity of object increased vigour and effect. But as soon as extraordinary events intervene, arrangements, which were before advantageous, might be ineffectual to meet the new occurrences; and, if pertinaciously adhered to, occasion disasters too urgent and unexpected, to be opposed with promptitude and success. This want of versatility, or this incapacity to accommodate itself to the fluctuation of incidents, has been, almost invariably, the cause of the disappearance of once powerful and enterprising empires. They fell, as soon as they had extraordinary difficulties to encounter, because their means of resistance were calculated only on the scale of ordinary chances.

Almost every page in history, ancient and modern, impresses this conviction; and the eventful occurrences of our time dissipate every doubt of the reality of the observations. However one state becomes a victim, and then another, to this blindness and obstinacy; and those who have the good fortune or the chance to escape, are insensible to the warning, or if roused for a moment to the necessity of a change of conduct, they are frightened, or disheartened, by the exertions and sacrifices it seems to require, or fluctuate so long between resolving and performing, that they are seized in the very act of deliberating; and overwhelmed before they had come to a determination how they shall act.

That this is no mere speculative opinion, unsupported by the evidence of facts, or formed only from remote deductions, we have too many proofs from what has occurred within the short, but instructive, space of the last 19 years; and there is not a state, that has yielded to the renovated energy and youthful policy of a neighbouring people, but ought to attribute its disasters to the infatuation of attempting to resist new and vigorous institutions, seconded by the force of opinion and the attraction of novelty, with constitutions weakened by age, and enervated by inveterate abuse. Every thing about them pointed out the insufficiency of their usual arrangements, and the necessity of adopting more vigorous measures; but incapacitated by some constitutional weakness, or restrained by the bias of long-established customs, they still persevered, with the pertinacity of dotage, or the presumption of folly in their fatal delusion.

States have not only suffered from an improper, or inadequate use of their strength; but likewise from the mode of displaying it: just as particular occurrences may induce a people to direct their attention to an augmentation of the navy, in preference to that of the army; as was the case with the Athenians, in the time of Themistocles. When the exigency of the service became less imperious, they still continued to cultivate it almost exclusively; because the brilliant success that attended the first experiment, together with the advantages flowing from an extensive commerce, the tributes of the adjacent islands, and the vanity of extending their influence from the shores of the Euxine to those of Sicily, convinced these republicans that an adherence to naval operations was the secret of their preponderance and security. These considerations powerful enough to seduce a less arrogant people, united with the superiority they acquired from experience over their rivals, prevented them from changing their policy, when subsequent occurrences rendered a change indispensably necessary. This is the irretrievable error of States, that they never see the necessity, or the fit season of innovation, till disasters have shewn its expediency; and they seldom grow wise, till wisdom is useless. Thus the delusion continues; and the Athenians were not sensible of the impolicy of their conduct, till the enemy were masters of their territory, had overturned their Government, and proscribed their principal citizens. This calamity solely originated in the mistaken idea they entertained, that from the land side their situation was impregnable; they therefore considered the army a secondary object, or it was wasted in remote expeditions. For 27 years that they contended with their rivals for the supremacy, fortune, it is true, seconded almost invariably their efforts; but the loss of a single naval engagement at Aegos Potamos, overturned for ever the dominion of Athens. The errors and fate of Carthage were similar; and both States serve to shew, that what was, at one time, expedient, and highly politic, may become, in consequence of new occurrences, ineffectual and dangerous.

The brilliant success of the Portuguese in the East, and the discoveries of the Spaniards in the New World, together with the immense riches accumulated by the Dutch, inspired the English and French with an ardent desire of participating in the advantages and reputation of these expeditions; and commerce and colonies engrossed, for more than a century, the attention of the most powerful nations in Europe. Our decided superiority in these pursuits, together with the splendour of our naval victories, and the peculiarity of our situation, induced us, as it did the Athenians and Carthaginians, to direct our attention, almost exclusively, to maritime affairs; and as long as our neighbours acted on the same principles, and had the same object in view, we acted in strict conformity to policy, as well as to interest. But the Revolution has made an alteration in this, as in many other circumstances, and the

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genius and activity of our neighbours have taken a different direction. We remained for a long time unaffected by this change, till one of the greatest of our Statesmen, and one of the strongest advocates for maritime pursuits, grew sensible at last that the navy alone was quite inadequate to our security, and the preservation of what we already possessed. But this conviction was felt too late, and operated too slowly; for whilst we were deliberating as to the necessity of deviating from our usual line of conduct; the enemy had already advanced us, with gigantic strides, in a career we are now reduced to the necessity of treading after him. But this is not the only inconvenience and disadvantage we have to labour against in the new pursuit: Whilst our adversary has, in the very beginning of his course, flung away every trammel and incumbrance, which might encumber him in the prosecution of his undertaking, we fondly retain a number of useless and embarrassing ornaments, which expose us, at every step, to the danger of tripping; and though we have a more considerable distance to run than the enemy, we still keep on the useless and cumbersome frippery; whilst he, divested of every impediment of the kind, has the advantage of ground, as well as convenience.

[*As this subject is particularly interesting in the present moment, we intend to dilate it beyond the usual extent of our disquisitions, and to conclude it in our next.*]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

Corunna, Nov. 16.—The retreat effected by the army under General Blake from Valmaseda, after a continued engagement, from eight in the morning until nine at night, was as brilliant as a victory could have been. It is positively stated, that the enemy had upwards of five thousand killed.—Among the prisoners was a General. We must also necessarily have sustained some loss. It would be absurd to think otherwise. According to report, the 4th division were the principal sufferers.

They write from Catalonia, that the reinforcements sent from Portugal, Arragon, and Valentia, had already arrived in that principality, and that the troops under Signor Reding were on the point of entering it: that the alacrity and enthusiasm of the inhabitants were daily increasing, whilst it was evidently perceived that the confidence of the French troops, and even Lechi himself, was very considerably lowered; and that no doubt was entertained, that, within a very few days, Duhesme would solicit terms of capitulation.

Saragossa, Nov. 5.—All the Murcians have this day marched off for Navarre. The General set off last night for Tuleda, where General Castanos is. It is supposed that they will concert measures for an attack upon the enemy, and we are confident of success.

Madrid, Nov. 9.—Last night the posts from Castile, Galicia, and Burgos, came in a very late hour; for it appears that in the latter city there was some bustle among the inhabitants, in consequence of the French having sent to demand of them a great number of rations. It is certain that they will not come to fetch them, as the troops of Estremadura have already arrived in that city with their cavalry and an excellent train of artillery.

The Central Junta is expected to remove to this capital by the 16th instant.

Every preparation is making to attack the French at Logrono, before they have time to fortify themselves there.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM VIEJO, OCT. 30.

"I informed you in my former letters, that our advanced guards were every day engaged with those of the enemy, in which the advantage was always on our side. But still nothing was done on our part to take possession of the positions near the city (Logrona) such as Viana, Oyon, Montecorvo, Cerro, Cantabria, &c. and contenting ourselves only with placing some posts of 40 or 60 men at the utmost. At the same time I told you, that Pinteli had come as Provisional General of the Army, having taken the command from Equia, the brother-in-law of Godoy. It has since been apprehended that this has given rise to some infamous conduct, and that a treaty has entered into with the French for the delivery of Logrona, and also of our army into their hands. This, however, was happily prevented by the arrival, last Tuesday evening, of General Castanos. In the meanwhile our small advanced posts were furiously attacked by the whole French army, and driven into the town. While we were at our several posts, the enemy's troops took possession of the positions near the city, which we ought to have occupied, notwithstanding our artillery did some execution at the bridge and at Balbuena, against the enemy's cavalry. It was now evening, and the enemy's large fires, being seen near the city, we received orders to retire within the city during the night. As soon as day broke, we covered our posts before the city; and as soon as the artillery perceived the approach of some detached bodies, after four discharges, they retired. It was now noon, and we had not fired a gun, nor eaten any thing, when, from a battery which was raised between some olive trees very near the town, a heavy discharge of balls, bombs, and grenades, were made upon the city, but the artillery being pointed too high no damage was done to it. We answered this discharge from the batteries, and with more effect, for we dismounted one cannon, and killed all who were near it. At two in the afternoon, the firing having ceased for a time, we were ordered to fall back in good order. When we returned to the town, we found the gates shut, and a great number of persons wanting. General Castanos had also left the place, for when he discovered the treachery, and saw the positions which had been lost, he was in a great rage. He had learned, that the night before, the French had marched by torch-light to attack Lodosa, where his troops were. The General, therefore, ordered a retreat towards Calahorra, in order to unite the two armies, and commanded that the traitor should be transported to Soria. At three in the afternoon we effected our junction, and at midnight set out for Nalda, three leagues to the right of Logrona, through a horrid way. The principal inhabitants of the city, who were dispersed, joined us, leaving their houses abandoned. The bridge was destroyed, which had been undermined several days before.

"It is now three days since we have been marched day and night, without food, and through roads which seemed impassable. Yesterday we arrived at this place, which is three leagues from Calahorra, and five from Logrona. We are waiting the junction of the armies, when we mean to strike a blow at the enemy; hoping for good success in God, the Virgin, and the intrepidity and good disposition of Castanos. Within a week something decisive is to be done; for it is thought the enemy is to be attacked before he has fortified himself in the city.

Villafranca, Oct. 31.—On the 27th inst. arrived at the head-quarters, D. Juan Miguel de Vives, Captain-General of this army, and the principality of Catalonia. He landed the day before at Tarragona, and there and here met with the warmest reception. Two days before, there disembarked at the same port, besides the remaining part of the Spanish hussars, and other detachments from Majorca, the Spanish troops that have come from Portugal for this principality. The latter are under the command of Field Marshal D. Gregory Laguna, and consist of various divisions of provisional grenadiers of the two Castiles, the light troops of Valencia and Torragona, and the Santiago regiment of cavalry, and two companies of flying artillery. They have also brought with them 20,000 muskets, for arming the Catalonian troops.

On the 3d, the head-quarters will be transferred to Martorell; and we shall not be surprized if this movement should cause the enemy to retire immediately within the walls of Barcelona.

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PRIVATE LETTERS.

"CORUNNA, Nov. 16.—It may not be wholly uninteresting to you to be informed that Sir David Baird moves the head-quarters to-day to Betanzos, about seventeen miles from this, and it is understood, proceeds with little delay to Benevento. The advanced corps of the 43d and 95th are at Astorga; the rest of the infantry are in full march, by two roads, the last of them consisting of the 60th and detachments landed on the 5th instant.

"The ships with the 7th and 10th Light Dragoons arrived on the 8th; those with the 15th Light Dragoons came in the day after. The two first are mostly landed, and ready to march; the latter is to disembark to-morrow. All the horse-ships return without delay to England, it is said for more cavalry. Extreme heavy rains ever since our arrival, on the 13th October, have greatly retarded the movements of the troops. Now the weather is fine, and frequent showers fall during the night. It is by no means cold: at the time of writing this, my thermometer stands at sixty."

"CORUNNA, Nov. 18.—The whole of our infantry have marched from this place, except a detachment of the 60th, to guard the depots, &c. Sir D. Baird, with the advanced corps, is at Astorga. Sir John Moore, with his advanced corps, is at Salamanca; the rest of their divisions are cantoned in the towns in the rear.

"Lord Paget, with the 7th Light Dragoons, marched forward yesterday. The 10th move to-day, and the 15th on Monday the 21st.

"On the 24th there will not be any troops in Corunna, except the above detachment; no farther advance of troops will take place in less than three weeks or a month.

LIST OF THE REGIMENTS GONE WITH SIR JOHN MOORE FROM LISBON.

3d and 18th Light Dragoons.
1st Battalions of the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 20th, 28th, 32d, 36th, 38th, 42d, 52d, 71st, 79th, 91st, 92d, and 95th (five Companies), of Foot.
2d Battalions of the 43d, 52d, and 95th (four Companies), of Foot.
1st and 2d Light Battalions King's German Legion.
Staff Corps (two Companies.)

LIST OF THOSE IN LISBON.

1st Battalion of the 29th Foot.
2d Battalion of the 9th and 31st Foot.
2d Battalion of the 27th Foot.
1st Battalion of the Line of the King's German Legion, at Alcantara; 2d Ditto, at St. Juliens; 5th and 7th Ditto, at Belem; and 60th Foot (5th Company), at Cascaes.

LIST OF THOSE IN OPORTO.

1st Battalions of 15th, 82d, and 97th Foot.
At ELVAS—40th Regiment of Foot.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

FOURTH DAY,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

The Court assembled at ten o'clock precisely, and continued in private deliberation as before, for nearly an hour. As soon as the people without doors were admitted,

Sir Hew came forward and expressed his regret, that he should have adverted to the circumstance of the difference that appeared between a part of his original dispatch and the words of the Gazette. He had now reason to believe, that the dispatch had been correctly copied into the Gazette. He certainly never had the intention to convey any other meaning than that which he had before stated, and which appeared in the duplicate—namely, that the Armistice negociated between himself, Sir H. Burrard, Sir A. Wellesley, and General Kellerman, had been signed by Sir Arthur.

The Judge Advocate observed, that as the difference between the document before the Court, and the Gazette was very important, he had applied to the office of the Secretary for the War Department, and found that the original was correctly printed in the Gazette. The duplicate came some time after, and there it was stated, that the articles agreed upon were signed by Sir Arthur Wellesley.

The Judge Advocate asked the Court, whether they would wish to have the narrative of Sir Arthur Wellesley read again.

The Court having expressed their desire that it should, it was read accordingly.

The Judge Advocate next read a number of questions on the subject of the narrative, which had been sent in writing to Sir A. Wellesley, by the President, Sir D. Dundas, and which had been returned by Sir A. with his answers affixed to them. To a question, what were his orders, and what the objects of his expedition—he answered, the principal object was to attack the enemy in their positions on the Tagus; but he had a discretionary power to apply his force to other objects, in case he should consider them to be most material for the public service.

Lord Hulse then observed, that he hoped that whatever questions the Court might feel it their duty to put, they would be received in that spirit in which they were dictated—that of unfeigned respect for every Officer connected with the service in question.

Q. Had Sir Arthur Wellesley any communication at St. Andero, or any part of Biscay, as to any advantage which the common cause might have derived from his landing in Spain?—A. When at Corunna I received a letter from Sir Thomas Dyer, in which he informed me, that he had held out a prospect to the Junta that the troops under my command would be landed in Asturias; and he also mentioned that this communication had been received by the Junta with satisfaction—and he rather urged me to disembark at St. Andero, that we might attack the French corps which at that time was in possession of that city. I had no communication whatever with any constituted authority of Biscay, which province was not, as I understood, at that time, in insurrection against the French.

Q. Whether the inference is accurate, that you thought your own army sufficiently strong to drive the French from Lisbon and the forts of the Tagus, when you judged it advisable that Sir Harry Burrard should proceed to cut off the retreat of the enemy?—A. I did.

Q. You have stated that you could have supplied the Portuguese troops with provisions, had it not been for the defective arrangement of the Commissariat! did you think that the country could have afforded sufficient provisions, provided due means had been used to render the resources available?—A. The country afforded us no provisions, except beef and wine, and I believe from the time when I landed in Portugal, to the time when I left the army, on the 20th of September, the troops only received biscuit from the ships.

Lord Moira.—To what extent could wine and beef have been furnished by the country?—A. Wine and beef might have been furnished almost at every village occupied by the army, sufficient for one or two days consumption.

Q. Was the Junta of Gallicia averse to the landing of the British forces in Spain;—A. The Junta was not desirous of having the co-operation of the British army with their own troops, under General Blake. I also understood that the Junta of Seville and the persons in authority in Andalusia had no very great desire that General Spencer's corps should co-operate with Castanos, although they were desirous that General Spencer's corps should land at Port St. Mary's, and eventually cover General Castanos's retreat, in case he should have been defeated by Dupont.

Q. Did you receive communications of similar wishes from the Spanish Generals, and from persons in authority in other parts of Spain?—A. None.

Q. Was the expulsion of the French from Portugal essential to the interests of Spain?—A. I considered the expulsion of the French from Portugal as of the greatest consequence to the Spanish nation? and if the disposable force of Great Britain in Portugal had been removed, the French General might have moved a large proportion of his army into Spain.

Here the examination of Sir Arthur closed.

Captain Malcolm, of his Majesty's ship Donnegal, was then called.

Q. State in general if there were any difficulties in landing the troops, horses, ammunition, &c. and in what those difficulties consisted?—A. During the time I was on the coast, there were only four or five days on which a landing could be made without great difficulty in common boats, but on our coming to Mondego, we got a large supply of boats of the country, which facilitated the landing very much.

Sir H. Dalrymple then proceeded to read the paper given into the Court as the narrative of his proceedings from the time of his being appointed to the chief command of the British army in Portugal.

The instructions which he received were before the Court.

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On the 13th he embarked, and afterwards had a communication with Lord Collingwood. On the 19th he arrived off the Tagus, and communicated with Sir C. Cotton. Sir Charles seemed to think that nothing serious was to be expected in Portugal. He (Sir H. Dalrymple) however, confessed, that he viewed the matter very differently. From the moment he had left Lord Collingwood had he reflected on the line of conduct he ought to pursue, and he saw no cause why he should take on himself an unnecessary responsibility, by interfering with the proceedings of an Officer purposely and specially selected for the particular business in hand, whom he knew to possess the confidence and special direction of Government, and who was by his military knowledge and experience highly qualified for the command. He had received a letter (he did not know if he could call it a private one) from Lord Castlereagh, instructing him in a particular manner to cultivate the confidence, and at all times to profit by the advice of Sir A. Wellesley. That he might expect much assistance, equally from his prudence and temper, as from his knowledge, courage and experience. On his landing he accordingly sent his Aid-de-Camps to inform Sir Arthur, that he was on his way to join the main body, but though he should wish to be informed of their proceedings, it was not his intention to interfere in the management of the operations which were going on.—He must here state though Sir A. Wellesley had addressed to him official accounts of his proceedings down to this period, they had never come to hand, and he landed without any information whatever on that head. On joining the main body on the 22d, he found them on the ground they had occupied the day before. He saw the necessity of removing from that spot; but why the army did not advance he knew not, nor did he feel any thing personal to himself on that subject. He found the state of matters to be something similar to what he had expected; and after making every allowance for the great advantages which the British forces had gained over the enemy in the battle of the preceding day, and the great additional loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, &c. he could not forbear from seeing, that these advantages were at least counterbalanced by the inferiority of the British cavalry. In the evening General Kellerman arrived. At this time he (Sir H. Dalrymple) knew nothing of the number and efficiency of the enemy, or of our own troops; and all the information he acquired on the subject was derived from Sir A. Wellesley in the observations made by him in the course of the discussion of the articles of the Preliminary Treaty, which immediately took place. The narrative proceeds to enter into the details of the Preliminary Convention, which it explains and vindicates in the particular circumstances of the contest. The words "private property" General Kellerman pledged himself at the time should be understood in their strict meaning, and should on no account be understood to extend to merchandize. The endurance of the armistice it had been his (Sir H. Dalrymple's) object to extend beyond the time fixed for it, to give time for the landing of Sir J. Moore's division. As to the Russian Fleet, he did not believe that General Kellerman was at liberty to give it up; but the total number of seamen did not amount to six thousand. Had he (Sir H. Dalrymple) however, been in possession of the letter from the Government of this country, stating that the property brought into Portugal by the French army, or the Russian property found in the Tagus, might be proper objects of capture by the British army, he would not have agreed to the article in question. The article authorising the French to carry away their private property, he knew had been viewed with the greatest abhorrence. The same words would be found, in similar circumstances, in the Convention of Alexandria. If these articles, however, had not been agreed to, the British army must have maintained its position till the morrow, or have advanced with not more than 16,000 men. Being once embarked in so dangerous a service, active movement was the only thing for the British forces. The artillery horses, however, were not sufficient for this purpose. Many of them were old, many of them lame and blind, and even the remainder were not altogether fit for such a service. In addition to this, if it had been resolved on to attack the enemy, the British army must have been confined to a position bordering on the sea, to ensure the junction of Sir J. Moore. Early on the 23d he was visited by a Portuguese officer, whose strongest objection was to the 6th article. The obvious answer, however, was that the Portuguese Government was then no where to be found. The Portuguese General, however, was asked to state his observations in writing, but this he failed to do. On the 24th Colonel Murray returned from the Admiral with the Article relative to the Russian fleet, and was afterwards sent with it to the French General, with a letter, seen and approved of by Sir H. Burrard and Sir A. Wellesley. He (Sir H. Dalrymple) seeing the appearance of guile in the conduct of the French General in Chief, sent for Generals Burrard and Wellesley to consult them on the subject, and Sir A. Wellesley had the goodness to frame a letter of further instruction to Colonel Murray on the subject. On the 29th, Captain Dalrymple returned with the terms of the Convention. Of some of the articles he disapproved, and assembled all the Major-Generals he could for their advice on the occasion. The Armistice expired the next morning, so that he must either have ratified it, or recommenced hostilities. With the approbation of Sir H. Burrard, Sir A. Wellesley, Sir J. Moore, General Hope, &c. he did ratify the Convention, and the terms of it were immediately communicated to the Portuguese Generals. The narrative then goes on to point out the difficulties which must have been felt in providing bread and other necessaries to the army, had it been encreased even by the addition of Sir J. Moore's corps, in consequence of which, and of the danger of the surf, it had been determined that these troops should be landed gradually, and that each division should bring along with it provisions sufficient for its own use. The determination of Sir H. Dalrymple not to supersede Sir A. Wellesley in the command, after the victory which he had gained, he communicated to the other Major-Generals who were senior to him, and they received it in a manner which did them honour. An application had been made by Admiral Siniavin to him (Sir H. D.) to know if the Port of Lisbon was to be considered as neutral in respect to the Russian fleet; but to this he had stated that he could give no answer. If hostilities had been to recommence, the different castles and strong holds in possession of the French must have been regularly besieged, one after the other—Fort St. Julian could not have been taken without battering cannon—as long as they remained in possession of the strong position of Almeida no ship of ours could approach the town—a battle must have been fought almost in the City of Lisbon itself, and the view of the campaign which he had originally formed, would at the last have been found to be the just one. The co-operation of the British force with the Spanish army, was, and had always been, the main and important object; the other was only preliminary to it. And it was of the utmost moment to afford to the Spaniards the earliest possible proof of the serious views we entertained of co-operating with them in the most effectual manner. Without entering into a calculation of the time which might have been occupied in reducing the forts on the Tagus, it was enough to say, that the heavy rains were approaching, when no marching into Spain could take place. He again wished that the Convention might be compared with other Conventions, and in particular with that concluded at Egypt, which it would be found to resemble, not only in its terms, but in its nature and qualities in other respects, particularly in the dangers of the service, and in the state of the army.—He submitted, therefore, that the Convention might be vindicated.—The Address of Thanks to Sir Hew, which had been read to the Court from the Chief Magistrate of Lisbon, in his own name, and that of the inhabitants, proved that, notwithstanding the protest formerly taken by him against certain articles in the Convention, he had on reflection come to see things in a different and more favourable light, and to estimate more truly the mercies which, through means of the British army they enjoyed.

The Addresses from the Bishop of Oporto, and other bodies, also proved, that they did not view the Convention in the light in which it had been treated by many persons in this country. A letter from General Castanos also shewed the necessity of a speedy co-operation in Spain, which from his instructions he (Sir H. Dalrymple) was led to suppose one of the chief, or rather main object of his command; and a letter from Lord W. Bentinck, who had since that period been in Madrid, shewed, that the Convention was thought adviseable, because it had rendered the army in Portugal disposable for this purpose.

Sir Arthur Wellesley hoped the Court would indulge him with permission to-morrow, to give in a statement explanatory of his proceedings before the arrival of Sir H. Burrard and Sir H. Dalrymple.

The letter from Lord W. Bentinck to Sir H. Dalrymple was read, and the Court adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

The Board sat this morning at a quarter before eleven.

The proceedings commenced with the Judge Advocate's reading the narrative delivered into the Board yesterday by Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Some documents were also read from the Commissariat Department, respecting the provisions, stores, and carriages at

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tached to the baggage and ordnance of the British army in Portugal; and also another document from the department of the Adjutant-General, stating the number of French who embarked after the evacuation, to be 24,735 men, 212 women, and 116 children.

Sir A. Wellesley then rose, and said notwithstanding Sir Hew Dalrymple considered the measures he had adopted previous to his arrival to be such as would not justify him in assuming the responsibility for any result which might follow, he felt confident that from the means he possessed with 13,000 British troops, and the aid he was taught to expect of 6000 Portuguese troops, he had strength enough to accomplish the purposes he had in contemplation against the army of the French, which he understood did not exceed 20,500 men; and that the line of march he proposed to pursue in furtherance of his objects, was in his opinion every way preferable to that chosen by Sir Hew. With respect to the Armistice after the battle of the 21st, he positively denied that he was the negociator; and although he certainly had signed it, yet he disclaimed all responsibility for its honour. He was present a great part of the time while it was in discussion; but the objections he made, and most of the suggestions he offered, were over-ruled by Gen. Dalrymple; He thought it, for instance, extremely desirable that the Russian ships should not by any means be included in a treaty with the French, but that any thing done with respect to them, should be the subject of a distinct treaty, and with themselves, as they had acted a neutral part while in the Tagus; and as means might be found to detain them there long enough to prevent their sailing to the Baltic, and sending their men to fight against Swedeu. He also distinctly understood that under the term of "all manner of property," used in the treaty, mere military baggage and private property were implied; but with respect to the Armistice itself, with all its conditions, Kellerman distinctly asked, during the conference, who was the ostensible negociator with whom he was treating, and Sir Hew Dalrymple answered, with himself. But after Gen. Kellerman had dictated to the officer who accompanied him as Secretary, the terms, for a fair copy, Sir Hew Dalrymple himself took the pen in his hand, and was proceeding to sign the instrument without reading it; but General Kellerman objected, that it was not regular for a Commander in Chief to sign a treaty concluded with a General of Division. Upon which, he (Sir Arthur) was called by Sir Hew out of another room to which he had retired; was told the objection of General Kellerman, and the pen handed to him by Sir Hew, to sign the treaty. He then read the instrument throughout; and after making the observation, that it was a most extraordinary paper, and drawn up in a most extraordinary way, he signed it, as he would have signed any other paper, at the desire of his superior officer, but without feeling himself at all responsible for its contents. He was willing, he said, to suffer any punishment or disgrace that his own conduct might be deemed to incur; but it would be a new and extraordinary principle, to punish or disgrace an Officer for a transaction in which he had no authority nor responsibility, but where both belonged to his Superior in Command. As to the main object of the Treaty, the Evacuation of Portugal, it was justified in the result; for while our Allies in Portugal were liberated from the oppressive burthen of an Enemy's Army in their country, and a large British Force enabled to march for a junction and co-operation with the Spanish Army, not a man of the French troops who had evacuated Portugal, and been sent to France, had yet reached the Spanish frontier. But as to the Armistice, such as it was, it remained a dead letter, and was never acted upon, except so far as it produced a cessation of hostilities. With respect to the subject of the subsequent Convention, the account given by Sir Arthur differed but little, and not materially, from that given yesterday by Sir Hew Dalrymple, except in that point which respected the discretion given to Colonel Murray, on his mission to Junot at Lisbon, for renewing the suspension of hostilities for forty-eight hours pending the discussion about the Russian fleet: for as Junot had threatened to arm the Russians in aid of his own force, in case the terms were not complied with, to which Admiral Cotton objected, he suggested that they ought not to be allowed forty-eight hours' suspension to equip the Russians, before the re-commencement of hostilities; and then at the desire of Sir Hew, he wrote the letter to Colonel Murray at Lisbon, desiring him, if the terms proposed by the British were not agreed to, then to declare the Armistice at an end on the 29th of August at noon, and depart immediately. As to the terms concluded with regard to the Russians, he thought them much more preferable for the object of the public service, than to have insisted on their unconditional surrender; for he judged, had as soon as the Portuguese colours should be hoisted at Lisbon, the Governmeat there would have claimed for the Russians the neutrality of the Tagus, which would have obliged Sir Charles Cotton to send home for instructions. This would have led to a protracted discussion between the two Governments, and have impeded the object of the Expedition. But there was one thing in the Treaty which he most decidedly condemned, namely, that no conditions whatever were stipulated for the five thousand Spanish prisoners in hulks on the Tagus, who were left entirely at the mercy and disposal of the French, when there might have been an exchange negociated for them, for as many French prisoners detained in their own country, and to which the Government of Gallicia would have readily acceded. As to the Convention of Cintra, he never saw it until his arrival in England.

Sir Hew Dalrymple observed, that with respect to the negociation of the Armistice, certainly Sir Arthur Wellesley discussed the point for a considerable time in the French language at the table with General Kellerman, and that in the mean time a Frenchman, who had accompanied General Kellerman, and whom he (Sir Hew) had seen in London some three years before, but did not immediately recollect his face or figure, took him aside to the window, claimed acquaintance with him, and in very bad English, asked him if he understood French? to which he answered, yes, as much as he had occasion for. Then this cunning Frenchman, under pretence of aiding him in understanding the words of General Kellerman, who was in conversation with Sir Arthur Wellesley, and to impress him with the idea that the Russians were friendly to the English, said that it would be imprudent to insist on any terms offensive to them: and that if the terms proposed by the French respecting them were rejected, they would be armed against the English. He repeated frequently, like a starling, after Kellerman, the words, *dans vingt-quatre heures nous aurons six mille Russes* (in four-and-twenty hours there will be ten thousand Russians). With respect to the intimation to Sir Arthur Wellesley of his intention not to supersede him in his command, he had forwarded it to him by an Aid-du-Camp, from on board his vessel, soon after his arrival on the coast, but he understood that Officer had not the good fortune to meet with Sir Arthur, to communicate the message.

Sir A. Wellesley then made some observations on the Articles, upon which he differed in opinion from the Commander in Chief. As to the Article which related to the French being allowed their baggage, &c. it was perfectly understood at the time, that property belonging to churches, to libraries, and museums, or galleries of pictures, did not come within the meaning or the letter of the article, as to property absolutely purchased, the Military Commanders could not interfere.

Sir Hew Dalrymple stated that he was convinced that a great part of the hostility, which appeared against him in Portugal, arose from this circumstance:—The Bishop of Oporto, with his Junta, wished to be considered as the actual Government of Portugal, and the Representatives of the Prince Regent. This was a claim which he conceived it his duty to resist, and he did resist it very early. He therefore had no correspondence with the Bishop of Oporto after the Convention, but he knew that Sir Arthur Wellesley had, because he himself received the answer to a letter which he had sent to the Bishop, from the accidental circumstance of the letter being directed to "the General in Chief of the British Forces." This letter he had now among his papers.

Sir Arthur said, that he always coincided in opinion with Sir Hew, about the claim of the Bishop and Junta of Oporto. He really could not recollect whether he had ever written the letter imputed to him or not. If he had the written letter, and the terms were such as the newspapers stated, he thought it might well be justified; for if he had said there was nothing extraordinary in the terms of the Convention, it was what might very fairly be said as applying only to the Portuguese. As far as respected the Portuguese, he would still say, that there was nothing extraordinary in the terms of the Armistice, except that article which related to the neutrality of the port of Lisbon.

Capt. Bligh was then examined, who confirmed the testimony given on a former day by Capt. Malcolm, as to the great difficulty of landing provisions, stores, or artillery, on the coast of Portugal during the months of August and September, on account of the swell and surf which is always upon the beach during these months.

General Ferguson was then introduced as a witness, but the President shewing him the written questions, put it to his option whether he would answer them, or take time to consider them, and send in written answers.

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General Ferguson having read the questions with considerable attention, preferred taking some time to consider his answers.

The business of the day then closed, and the Board adjourned till to-day.

The Princess of Wales was in Court, attended by two ladies.

SIXTH DAY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

The Board resumed its sittings this morning, a little after ten o'clock, and strangers were almost immediately admitted. The Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge attended, as usual; and Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Arthur Wellesley, attended by their friends, occupied the seats respectively allotted for them.—The proceedings were opened by Sir Hew Dalrymple observing, that the only motive he had for wishing the correspondence between Sir Arthur Wellesley and the Bishop of Oporto, in the beginning of October, laid before the Board was, that the President and General Officers should see that the Bishop entertained a very different opinion as to the operations of the British army at the conclusion of that month from what he did at the commencement. But it was of little consequence of that correspondence could not be recollected or produced, as its effect was not very material to the issue of the inquiry, and the opinion the Board should ultimately form.

The Judge Advocate observed, that in consequence of the reference which had been made at the last sitting of the Board, to a letter said to have been written by Sir Arthur Wellesley to the Bishop of Oporto, he had applied at the Secretary of State's Office, to know whether they had obtained a copy of it in their dispatches from Sir Arthur Wellesley, and if they did, that he should be furnished with a copy; but in answer he was informed, that they were never furnished with such a document. The Judge Advocate again read the observations made by Sir A. Wellesley upon the narrative delivered in by Sir H. Dalrymple on Monday last, and stated in our paper of Tuesday.

This document being disposed of, Sir Arthur Wellesley proposed to call Colonels Torrens, Tucker, and Doyle, and Capt. Malcolm, in support of it. The President and Board assented; and Colonel Torrens was called in and examined as follows, by Sir Arthur Wellesley:—

Question—Do you, Colonel Torrens, recollect my having had a conversation with you in the evening of the 22d of August, or the morning on the 23d, respecting my having signed the Treaty of Armistice?—A. At day light, on the morning of the 23d, you mentioned to me the occurrences that had taken place the evening before, and informed me that you had signed the Armistice by the desire of Sir H. Dalrymple, although you totally disapproved many points in it; and also the tone of language in which it was drawn up.

Q. Did I state to you the points I disapproved of?—A. You principally stated, that you disapproved of the article which provided for the neutrality of the Russians, and of the forty-eight hours which had been given the enemy from the termination of the Armistice before hostilities should again commence.

Q. Do you recollect my having expressed great uneasiness on the 22d of August, upon finding that I did not possess the confidence of the Commander in Chief?—A. I do recollect that you did express, after having had a meeting with the Commander of the Forces, on his landing at Maceira, that you had to regret that it was apparent you did not possess his confidence, or words to that effect, I cannot charge my memory with the exact terms.

Q. Did I state to you my reasons for so thinking?—A. You did; if it is the wish of the Court, I'll state them.

The President.—Proceed in your evidence.

Colonel Torrens.—Sir Arthur Wellesley told me, that on Sir Hew's landing he waited upon him, to represent to him the necessity of the army's advancing, and that he had stated to him his reasons for thinking it was necessary. Sir H. Dalrymple replied, "that he had just arrived, and was consequently unable to form any judgment upon the matter." Upon which an Officer of the Staff spoke aside to Sir Hew, and then followed Sir Arthur, telling him, that it was the desire of the Commander of the Forces, that he should make preparations for the march of the army, and give what orders he thought necessary for that purpose.

Q. Was that Officer of the Staff Colonel Murray?—A. It was.

Q. Did you recollect that I told you that Colonel Murray had urged the Commander of the Forces upon the necessity of [illegible] of my having urged that necessity [illegible] after the Commander of the Forces had declined to attend to my recommendation?—A. I certainly did understand from you that Colonel Murray had urged the necessity of an advance to the Commander of the Forces, in consequence of having had a conference with you on the subject; but I cannot recal to my recollection whether or not you told me that you had this conference with Colonel Murray, after you had urged the matter yourself to the Commander of the Forces.

Sir Arthur said, he had nothing further to ask of Colonel Torrens, and Sir Hew Dalrymple declined any cross-examination.

Captain Malcolm, of the Donegal, was then called, and examined by Sir A. Wellesley, as follows:—

Q. Do you recollect my having recommended to the Commander in Chief to announce to General Junot the termination of the armistice in 48 hours, without reference to the detail which had been received, of the sentiments of the Admiral, respecting the article of the Armistice regarding the Russians; and with leave to General Junot, if he thought proper, to prolong the suspension?—A. Yes, I do.

Q. Will you state what passed?—A. On my going into the room, Sir H. Dalrymple informed Sir Arthur Wellesley, that the Admiral would not agree to that part of the Armistice that regarded the Russians. Sir Arthur observed, that he thought as much. Sir Hew then asked Sir Arthur what steps he thought most advisable to take? Sir Arthur replied, that he thought it would be best to send an Officer to General Junot, and inform him in general terms, that the Admiral disapproved of the Armistice, particularly of that article which related to the Russian squadron; and proposed further, that General Junot should be told that the suspension of arms would expire in 48 hours, and leave it to him to say whether that Armistice should be renewed or not.

Sir Arthur Wellesley said, he had nothing more to ask of Captain Malcolm; and Sir Hew Dalrymple, as in the former case, declined a cross-examination.

Sir Arthur Wellesley then read a copy of the general orders issued by Sir Hew Dalrymple on taking the command, expressing his admiration of the bravery and conduct of the troops in the recent actions, and observing that the nature of the service they had still to encounter, and the privations they were likely to experience, would require from them a repetition of that perseverance and firmness which had hitherto so eminently distinguished them, but added, that on the junction of the troops under Sir John Moore, their ultimate success was a matter of certainty.

The Judge Advocate then read the interrogatories given to Sir Hew Dalrymple by the Court to peruse and answer by their next sitting. In his answers Sir Hew stated, that he arrived on the 23d of August, and immediately sent dispatches to Government, apprising them of his proceedings up to that day. He also wrote to Sir H. Burrard, informing him of his arrival, and that he would assume the command. He then had a conference with Sir Harry, to learn the details of the battle of the 21st. He does not recollect that Sir Harry gave him any particular account of the state of the artillery, and he gave him no description of the country, or of its resources. Sir Harry estimated Junot's force at fourteen thousand men, from the appearance they made in the field, but of the number left in Lisbon, and other fortresses in the kingdom, he was not accurately informed. Sir Harry was perfectly satisfied with the behaviour and discipline of the army. He likewise had a conversation with Sir Arthur Wellesley, but he did not recollect that he gave him any further information than was given him by Sir Harry Burrard. General Burrard issued general orders, and directed that it should be announced, that he (Sir Hew Dalrymple) had succeeded to the Chief Command of the army. He (Sir Hew) then issued general orders to the troops to prepare for marching next day. General Kellerman arrived at the outposts of the army, and requested to be conducted to Sir Arthur Wellesley, supposing him to retain the Chief Command. He ordered him to be conducted to his quarters, however, and continued in consultation on the terms whereon to grant an armistice, from two o'clock in the afternoon till nine o'clock at night. He consulted with Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Arthur Wellesley during the negociation, Sir Harry Burrard had very little share in it, but Sir Arthur Wellesley assumed a very active part in it, and, when it was concluded, they both appeared to him cordially to approve of it. That Sir John Moore and his troops should be at liberty to proceed immediately to Spain, which the evacuation of Portugal by the French would permit him to do, was what he had very much at heart. He also considered that if General Mahrel's troops did not march for Spain immediately the inclement season would set in, and prevent their going for a

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long period. The Armistice was signed by Wellesley, because, as General Kellerman had said, it was not regular for the Commander in Chief to become a party to an instrument with an inferior officer in the opposite army. When Admiral Cotton refused his concurrence to the 7th article, he sent Colonel Murray to Junot's quarters, to inform him of the circumstance, and with powers to treat for a Convention on new terms. Whilst Colonel Murray remained negociating new terms with Junot, he was regular in his correspondence with him (Sir Hew), and his letters were shewn to Sir John Moore and Sir Harry Burrard.—They both proposed alterations occasionally, of which he made minutes; but when the Convention was concluded, neither of them expressed any disapprobation. He did not consider their deliberations on the articles to be in the nature of a Council of War, but took the opinions of the Officers on what they thought proper to be done for the honour and advantage of their country. He, however, did not wish to erect a barrier betwixt himself and the responsibility of the important command in which he was unexpectedly placed, as he would not servilely follow the opinion of any man, unless he was satisfied of its propriety. He also detailed the operations of the British army previous to the evacuation of Portugal by the French. He also described the situation of Lisbon, and the resources of the enemy. The castle completely commanded the town, and the new works which the French had lately erected were calculated for destroying the town. The French, when they surrendered, had abundance of every species of provisions furnished them by a Portuguese Contractor.

Lord Moira asked Sir Hew a few questions, which arose from his former answers, and the following is the substance of his answers to the latter questions:—He considered Junot's ultimate defeat certain, from the impending attack of the British, and the co-operation of the Spanish troops which remained in Andalusia and Estramadura. The aggregate of the British troops was thirty-seven thousand men. The last division of Sir J. Moore's army was landed on the 29th, after experiencing much difficulty and losing some men. Exclusive of the strong positions which the enemy held, they had it in their power to cross the river, and throw themselves into Elvas and its dependencies. The possession of the Castle of Lisbon in a great degree affects the whole country, as the French had it in their power to bombard and destroy the city, which General Kellerman threatened would be done. If that threat should not be executed, yet the fear of it would prevent the populace from molesting the French rear division when it should be crossing the Tagus. He intended to dispatch part of his army to Valladolid, where they might arrive in twenty-eight days, if no extraordinary circumstances should intervene and retard them. Being asked, whether he knew what progress General Moore had in fact made on his march to Spain? he answered, that he could not say. When he left Portugal, Sir John had advanced towards the frontiers; but he left Lisbon on the 6th of October. He thinks the presence of a British force will have great effect in rousing the patriotic efforts of the Spanish nation, and that in consequence an advantageous result may be expected to the common cause. This he said under the impression that the co-operation of the Spaniards was prompt and efficacious, without which no calculation could be made relative to the movements in Spain. He could not say what the estimated passage of the troops by sea was from Lisbon to the North of Spain, as the voyage of a fleet of transports on that coast, and at that season, was generally a work of uncertainty; besides, the means for the movement of land forces in the field had been already provided in Portugal, and must have been sacrificed, whilst much time would be consumed before the same requisites could again be procured. He could not say what time it would require the French to cross the Tagus, and pass into Alentejo, as the British army would have taken early steps to prevent them. The last position which they occupied was not ill calculated to cover their embarkation, and their actual passage might be accomplished in a day.

Sir Arthur Wellesley then put the following questions to Sir Hew:—

Q. Did you ever make any communication with me on the letter which was transmitted to you respecting me by Lord Castlereagh, and which you read to the Court in your narrative?—A. Never.

Q. What were the lines of communication, and the positions left in the enemy's hands, in consequence of my advancing inwards Lisbon by the coast?—A. I stated my opinion on that subject in a great degree, if not entirely, before; consequently, the Members of the Court, who are much better judges than I am, may well know what degree of weight to attach to the observation. Sir Arthur then asked whether he did give Sir Hew printed memoranda of a basis whereon Colonel Murray might treat for a Convention? To which Sir Hew replied, that he did not recollect it. After a short conversation, Sir Arthur said he would not press the question, as he could prove the fact by other evidence.

Q. Do you recollect that the first proposition which General Kellerman made was, that the Russian fleet should be at liberty to return to the Baltic?—A. I cannot at the moment say that such a proposition was made, but I am sure that it was not strongly urged, or long discussed, or it would have made an impression on my memory.

General Fergusson was then called to give his answers to the questions which the President had given him in writing on Tuesday. In his answers he stated as follows:—He joined the expedition on its sailing; was at Vimiera on the 21st. He did not know how the whole army was served with provision, but the brigade which he commanded was regularly supplied. From the position he held on the 21st, he had no opportunity of ascertaining the French force. Does not know whether the French expected any means of defence in the vicinity of Lisbon, but the ground afforded it. Does not think Lisbon itself could make much resistance. Has no reason to think that the French would surrender on any other terms than those granted them. He admitted the advantages of the evacuation of Portugal, stated by Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Arthur Wellesley, to the Spanish and Portuguese cause, and the Tagus had been opened to the British shipping, &c. He stated, that if General Moore had landed with the troops, the retreat of the enemy to Lisbon might have been cut off.

A General Report, dated 28th September, of the state of Fort St. Julien, and the other fortresses on the Tagus and neighbourhood, was then read, and the Court adjourned to this day.

SEVENTH DAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 26.

The Court proceeded immediately after assembling, to examine Brigadier General Acland, or rather to the reading of his examination, the questions having been previously sent to him, and he having written his answers. A person for the Judge Advocate read over the questions, and Brigadier General Acland read his answers—The questions were the same as those sent to Brig. Gen. Fergusson. The answers of Brig. Gen. Acland were in substance that he did not think that the French would have surrendered prisoners of war on the 22d; nor if driven back upon Lisbon, would they without making further effort. To a question as to whether the Convention did not liberate Portugal from the French, put a stop to the ravages of war upon the Tagus, &c. and whether these advantages could have been secured by any other measure? The answer was, that all these advantages were secured by the Convention, and could not have been, he thought, by any other measure. He was of opinion that our army could not have prevented the French retiring across the Tagus.

In this latter opinion Major-Gen. Spencer concurred; who also thought that the French would not have surrendered prisoners of war, and that had an English army been placed in the same situation, they decidedly would not have surrendered. As to whether the same advantages could have been derived from any other measure from the Convention, he observed, that the result of military operations being necessarily uncertain, he could not take upon himself to assert what might have been the event. The artillery consisted of nine-pounders. The Convention was similar to that in Egypt, in 1801.

To a question from Sir A. Wellesley, whether Major-General Spencer was aware that it had been arranged that the Alfred should attend the movement of the army along the coast from Mondego, in charge of the victuallers and store-ships, that ship being armed with 24-pounders, and the ammunition expected from England being for 24-pounders? Major General Spencer answered that the Alfred was ordered for the express purpose of supplying whatever heavy ordnance the Commander in Chief might require.

To another question from Sir A. Wellesley, as to the situation of the army to attack any fortified place, Major General Spencer answered, that the Alfred joined a long time before the heavy artillery could have been wanted.

The Earl of Moira—Had you any heavy artillery mounted on carriages?—Major-Gen. Spencer—None.

Sir A Wellesley—Was there no heavy artillery?—Major-General Spencer—Mortars, but not guns.

Brigadier-General Nightingale was nearly of the same opinion as the other two Generals, that the French could not have

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been prevented from retiring across the Tagus—that they would not have surrendered prisoners of war; and as to the advantages obtained by the Convention, with respect to Portugal, and to making our army a disposable force, it was impossible to say whether any other measures would have produced the same advantages.

Captain Prival, of the Engineers, was examined, with respect to the defence of Lisbon. He stated, that Lisbon was better defended by its positions round the city, than by its works; that Fort St. Julien could not hold out a week against a storm; that the batteries of Cascais were very strong; and that Peniche was strongly fortified.

Sir Arthur Wellesley here proposed to put some questions to Captain Prival, as to the conversation which he had with certain French Officers; but as that conversation, as we understood, would affect Sir H. Burrard, they were for the present waved. Some questions were then put by the Court to Sir H. Dalrymple, the answers to which shewed that difficulties arose in landing the artillery—that it was impossible to land it at Masceira, and that there was no means of moving it from thence.

Sir A. Wellesley was then asked some questions, to which he replied—that the heavy artillery could not have been brought forward if landed at Mondego Bay; the roads through Portugal being very bad, and very narrow: that even if a large number of horses were employed to draw heavy artillery or travelling carriages, it could not be effected; but it was evident from his narrative and the questions put to him before, that the horses with the army were only in sufficient numbers to draw the field train.

Col. Torrens was again called in, and asked by Sir A. Wellesley as to his having delivered in a Paper to Sir Hew Dalrymple on the day the army marched from Vimiera, respecting the Russian fleet, which he recommended should not be molested, but allowed to evacuate in four days, and to embark within seven days.

Colonel Torrens replied in the affirmative.

The President said that there would not be any proceedings farther until the arrival of Sir Harry Burrard who was hourly expected.—Adjourned *sine die*.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Banckes, Berly Hill, Stafford, and Blakeway, C. Banks, and Benbow, Broseley, Salop, iron-masters.—Horrocks, Whitehead, and Miller, Preston, and Thorpe, Manchester, cotton-merchants.—Beaurain and Dalton, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, attornies.—Winder and Co. Marsh-place, Lambeth, coal-merchants.—Bremridge and Drake, Barnstaple, attornies.—Keates, Plant, and Barnes, Cheadle, Stafford, maltsters.—Smith, Mercer, and Piercy, Coventry, watch-manufacturers.—Russel and Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit-merchants.—Jones and Ash, Newington-Causeway, haberdashers.—Paterson and Co. Hampstead-road, cow-keepers.—Dixon and Co. London, slopsellers. Holmes and Gillam, Limehouse, soap-boilers.—Fielding, Swallow, and Staden, Halifax, merchants.—Kinch and Goold, Birmingham, saddlers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

Hugh Jones, Skinner-street, cheesemonger, from Nov. 19 to Jan. 7, at twelve, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

James Beattie, Longton, Cumberland, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Benjamin Dewson, jun. Wolverhampton, Stafford, japanner, to surrender Dec. 12, at four, 30, and Jan. 3, at eleven, at the Jermingham Arms Inn, Shiffnall, Salop. Attornies, Mr. Biddle, Wolverhampton; and Mr. Williams, Staple Inn, London.

Richard Gore, Liverpool, linen-draper, Dec. 21, 22, and Jan. 3, at eleven, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Forrest, Liverpool.

William Thornley, Cornbrook, Lancaster, dyer, Dec. 14, 15, and Jan. 3, at two, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street.

William Blyth, Sheffield, mercer and draper, Dec. 1, 2, and Jan. 3, at one, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield. Attornies, Messrs. Parker and Brown, Sheffield; and Messrs. Blagrave and Walter, Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane, London.

Edward Stamford, York-street, Commercial-road, flour-factor, Nov. 29, Dec. 10, and Jan. 3, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hunt, Warwick-court, Holborn.

John Leman, Ramsgate, shopkeeper, Nov. 28, 29, at two and Dec. 31, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Clutton St. Thomas's-street, Borough.

John Parsons, Cheapside, warehousemen, Nov. 29, Dec. 30, and Jan. 8, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Foulis, Southampton-street, Covent Garden.

William Pearce, Dover, cordwainer, Nov. 29, Dec. 6, and Jan. 3, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Allen, Frederick's-place Old Jewry.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 14. Charles Hussey and Nicholas Hussey, Bengate-street, linen-drapers, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24. Houghton Spencer, West Wrattling, maltster, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. William Phillips, Rochester, taylor, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Feb. 14. Joshua Richard Wilkinson, Horsleydown, cooper, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 13. Charles Glover, Aldermary-street, upholsterer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 13. Charles Morton, Croydon, horse-dealer, at one, at Guildhall.

Jan. 30. Joseph Stevens and John Carter, Bread-street, warehousemen, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. Thomas White, Southwark, haberdasher, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 19. Robert Goulden, Liverpool, merchant, at twelve, at the George Inn, Liverpool.

Dec. 15. Alexander Woodward, Liverpool, wine-merchant, at eleven, at the York Hotel, Liverpool.

Dec. 29. Henry Andrews, Canterbury, seedsman, at ten, at the Guildhall, Canterbury.

Dec. 21. Edward Faulding, Gainsborough, linen-draper, at twelve, at the White Hart Inn, Gainsborough.

Dec. 29. Peter Blatchford, Lifton, miller, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Launceston.

Dec. 14. John Varley, Manchester, drysalter, at three, at the Bridgewater-Arms, Manchester.

Jan. 13. William Thompson and Ebenezer Leadbeater, Dean-street, Southwark, merchants, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 13. Nathan Hust, Henley, miller, at twelve at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. Isaac Penn, Leather-lane, colourman, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 7. William Altham, Tokenhouse-yard, broker, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. Joseph Elkan Daniels, Coleman-street, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 31. Samuel Fuller, Cambridge, draper, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 19. George Davis, Cranburn-street, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. Henry Grundy Beetson, Gray's-inn-square, money-scrivener, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 27. Charles Baker, Saville-place, Lambeth, flour-factor, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24. Moses Joel, High-street, Shoreditch, glass-dealer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 13. Bernard Rose, New City Chambers, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 17. Timothy Byrchmore, Market-street, Oxford-market, victualler, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 15. Robert Eccles, Chorley, cotton-manufacturer, at eleven, at the White Horse Inn, Preston.

Dec. 13. Macall Medford, Finsbury-square, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 21. Richard Chambers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger, at eleven, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Newcastle.

Dec. 17. George Edward Sergeant, Portsea, slopseller, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, DEC. 13.

Elijah Johnson, Bleeding Heart-yard, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, cabinet maker.—Stephen Shallcross and Robert Barnes, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers.—Joseph Smith and Samuel Worthington, Hurst, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturers.—Frederick Charles Augustus Sandwell, Devizes, clothier.—John Keartland, Birmingham, wood-screw-maker.—John Clark, Long-lane, Bermondsey, hide-salesman.—Thomas Smallridge, Stoke-in-tinhead, Devon, butcher.—Newbigin Kent, Newcastle upon-Tyne, linen-draper.—George Harrison and John Watson, Noble-street, Cheapside, hosiers.—Robert Bryan, Greek-street, Soho, tallow-chandler.

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SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Whitherbottom, Witham, Tattersall, Robinson, and Fishwick, Rapton, Lancashire, coal-merchants. Household and Co. New Road, St. George's-in-the-East, cabinet-makers. Clements and Cole, Jermyn-street, St. James's, fishmongers. Tyas and Weldon, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, linen-manufacturers. Pittman and Thornborrow, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street, coal-merchants. Rider and Holgate, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. Harwood, Wilson, and Delahunt, Shad-Thames, and Croydon, timber-merchants. Shaw and Ashby, Bakewell, Derbyshire, mercers. Eaton and Co. Davies-street, Berkeley-square, coach-wheelwrights. Vernon and Martin, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, distillers. Harvey and Co. Wigan, Lancashire, leather-cutters. Crane and Barnes, Preston, Lancashire, brush-makers. Bostock and Reddish, Stockport, Cheshire, corn-dealers. Potter and Barge, Broughton, Lancashire; Mangnall and Baxter, Manchester, and Ashton, Martinscroft, cotton-spinners. Morris and Boyce, Brighthelmstone, carpenters. Fry, Ball and Fry, Bristol, brewers. Hill, Barrow, and Co. Bristol. Parke and Thornton, Liverpool, porter-dealers. Kemp, Baynton and Kemp, Bristol, printers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

John Ellis Batley and John Hinchliffe, Meltham, Yorkshire, dyers.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Ward Apthorp, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, merchant, to surrender Dec. 8, 10, and Jan. 7, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Smith, Hatton Garden.

Richard Rouse, Isle of Sheppy, carpenter, Dec. 10, 13, and Jan. 7, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Silvester, Field-court, Gray's Inn.

Frederick Willats, Brewer-street, Golden-square, cheesemonger, Dec. 8, 17, and Jan. 7, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Gatty and Haddan, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Richard Rasell, Shoreham, Kent, shopkeeper, Nov. 29, Dec. 10, and Jan. 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Ware, Blackman-street, Southwark.

Thomas Jones, High-Holborn, looking-glass manufacturer, Dec. 6 and 17, at one, and Jan. 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Allingham, St. John's-square.

Hester Parry, Denbigh, grocer, Nov. 29, Dec. 12, and Jan. 7, at eleven, at the Cross Keys Inn, Oswestry, Salop. Attornies, Mr. Horne, Serle-street, Lincoln's-Inn; and Mr. Edwards, Oswestry.

Thomas Silverwood, Settle, Yorkshire, innkeeper, Dec. 16, 17, and Jan. 7, at eleven, at the Black Horse Inn, Skipton. Attornies, Mr. Heelis, Staple Inn; and Mr. Carr, Skipton.

Arthur Beck, Cambridge, chemist, Nov. 30, Dec. 5, and Jan. 7, at ten, at the Red Lion Inn, Cambridge. Attornies, Mr. Cooper, Cambridge; and Messrs. Paine and Browne, Lincoln's-Inn, London.

Thomas Mayor, Liverpool, stationer, Dec. 26, 27, and Jan. 7, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Woods, Liverpool; and Mr. Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.

John Gibbs, Hailsham, Sussex, innkeeper, Dec. 5, 6, and Jan. 7, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Hailsham. Attornies, Mr. Willard, Battle; and Mr. Ellis, Hatton-Garden.

John Edeston, Liverpool, stationer, Dec. 26, 27, and Jan. 7, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Woods, Liverpool; and Mr. Blackstock, Saint Mildred's-court, Poultry.

John Abbey and Henry Abbey, Leicester, hosiers, Dec. 8, 10, and Jan. 7, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Brookes, Hind-court, Fleet-street.

Asher Asser, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, china-seller, Dec. 8, 10, and Jan. 7, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mr. Bouse, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street; and Mr. Palmer, Worcester.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 28. John Fenner, Lawrence-lane, wholesale linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 27. Joseph Sayer, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-lane, and John Jeffry, Titchfield-street, Mary-le-bone, coach and harness-makers, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 26. William Cowperthwaite, and James Waring, Manchester, manufacturers, at two, at the Commercial Inn, Manchester.

Dec. 17. Sarah Bull, Brewer-street, Golden-square, tallow-chandler, at one, at Guildhall.

Feb. 14. William Catlin Johnson, and John Wiltshire, Huntingdon, drapers, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Dec. 24. John Cause, Great Wakering, Essex, dealer, at twelve, at Guildhall, London.

Dec. 17. James Campbell, Shakespeare-tavern, Covent-garden, vintner, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24. Margaret Leet, Little Russel-street, Covent-garden, vintner, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 30. Mary Moore, Albemarle-street, dress-maker, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 19. William Smith, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, butcher, at twelve, at the Jernigham Arms, Shifnal, Shropshire.

Dec. 20. Thomas Bowen, Rhodiad, Pembrokeshire, shopkeeper, at eleven, at the Bush tavern, Bristol.

Dec. 17. George Southard, New Bond-street, linen-draper, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 20. Thomas Vien, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, dealer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 30. Ray Whalley, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, brandy-merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Jan. 31. Samuel Davis, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Dec. 19. William Dickinson, Upholland, Lancashire, plumber, at eleven, at the Eagle and Child inn, Wigan, Lancashire.

Dec. 21. George Crocker, Bideford, Devon, ship-builder, at eleven, at the Golden Lion Inn, Barnstaple.

Dec. 17. Samuel Hopkins, Leeds, York, merchant, at eleven, at the Three Legs Inn, Leeds.

Feb. 4. David Crombie, Great Hermitage-street, mariner, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Dec. 19. Thomas Ishmael Watkins, Salford, Lancashire, cotton-merchant, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES, DEC. 17.

John Potter and William Monkman, Silver-street, warehousemen. Thomas Wetherherd, Liverpool, broker. John Girdler, Lambeth-road, Surrey, sword-cutler. Charles Wright, Aldgate, tobacconist. William Ham and William Aust, Cowcross-street, brass-founders. Henry Hart, Great Coram-street, Russell-square, auctioneer.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

A Mail, brought by the Lady Pellew Packet, arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday, from Corunna, which place she left on the 19th inst. The information communicated by the Spanish Papers, is briefly this:—the French have entered Burgos; and a division of the Army of Estremadura, consisting of 4000 men, which had advanced from Madrid in that direction, has been defeated. But the private accounts are of the most alarming nature. These all coincide in mentioning the total defeat of General Blake's army; and that it has been so completely routed and dispersed, that no hopes are entertained of collecting the scattered parts. Where this battle was fought, or when, no one account mentions; but to add to the unfavourable intelligence, it is reported, that the gallant and enterprising Blake has been severely wounded and taken prisoner. The dispatches received by Government, coincide with the former part of this account, but omit the latter. The previous intelligence left General Blake at Reynosa, to which place he had retreated from Valmoseda, and where he was on the 14th. During this retreat he was constantly harrassed by the enemy, engaged in pastial, but constant conflicts, and absolutely disputing every inch of ground as he fell back. It was after having quitted Reynosa, some leagues on the road to Burgos, in which line he was retreating, that he is said to have been totally defeated; and after this advan-

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tage, the enemy not only re-entered Burgos, but penetrated as far as Valladolid. It was said they had advanced to this place on their way to Madrid; but it is more probable that this movement has been made, in order to prevent a junction between our army and that of CASTANOS; or to attack that under Sir JOHN MOORE, before it is reinforced by that of Sir DAVID BAIRD. Sir J. MOORE is stated to be at Salamanca, which is about 60 miles from Valladolid, where the advanced troops of the enemy have arrived. It was thought at first he would effect a junction with Sir DAVID BAIRD's force at Burgos; but the rapidity and decisive nature of the enemy's operations, have disconcerted this plan, and it is now supposed they will join at Zamora. Private letters mention that our troops are pursuing the road to Benevento. Zamora, the supposed place of junction, is midway between Benevento and Salamanca; so that if the French have actually arrived at Valladolid, this rapid march has been made by NEY, to intercept a part of our force, or to prevent its junction. If the above information be true to its full extent, of which we entertain very considerable doubts, which we will afterwards explain, Sir J. MOORE will be placed under the necessity of falling back, in order to join the rear of his army, which, from want of magazines, has been obliged to follow in small divisions. This is a measure of prudence; and will facilitate his junction with Sir D. BAIRD. In whatever situation our army may be placed by these unexpected occurrences, they will do their duty, and in a manner worthy of their country and their deserved reputation. Some fears are, however, entertained, that the next intelligence may bring us some unpleasant accounts relative to the troops advancing from Corunna, as the cavalry under General HOPE, have taken a different route from that of the infantry. A fleet of transports, which sailed from Corunna on the morning of the 19th, had been recalled; and it was reported, that this order was given as a measure of precaution, should Sir D. BAIRD be unable to continue his march. The wildest and most extravagant reports prevailed at Corunna, when the Lady Pellew sailed, of treachery on the part of the Spanish Generals, and that several had been arrested by order of the Supreme Junta, in consequence of a detected conspiracy. The following letter from an Officer of the 60th Regiment, then at Corunna, contains a passage in confirmation of this rumour; "The Spanish Gen. CUESTA has been detected in a traiterous correspondence with the enemy, and is now in ignominious confinement."

Such is the substance of these unfavourable accounts, which rest, as well as the dispatches received by Government, on no official authority; and are no more than a recapitulation of the vague and contradictory reports prevalent at Corunna, when the Lady Pellew sailed from thence. It was the duty of the Agents of Government, to send over these reports in the form they received them; and, in general, their communications are as unfounded, and as little deserving of confidence, as those of private individuals. It is superfluous to observe, that we except the accounts transmitted to them *officially*; but, on every other occasion, they are as liable to error, and to be imposed on, as any other individual in the place where they reside. Because Government has received the substance of these rumours from their Agents at Corunna, proves no more in corroboration of these reported disasters, than a letter, which any broker, or merchant in the city, happens to receive on the same subject. It must be remarked, in like manner, that this intelligence arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday last; and since that day, though the wind has been constantly favourable, no subsequent accounts have been received.

Had official intelligence been received at Corunna, the day after the sailing of the Packet-boat, it is to be surmised that the Agent of Government in that city would not have dared neglect his duty, in deferring, even for a moment, to send off a vessel, in order to communicate to Ministers dispatches of such extreme importance. As no such vessel has arrived in any of our ports, nor any from St. Andero, which is nearer the scene of hostilities, and also nearer this country; and where several are at the disposal of our Agents, we ought, from this circumstance alone, to be extremely cautious, what degree of credit we attach to these rumours. That BLAKE has suffered very considerable reverses, and lost a deal of ground, we apprehend; but we make no scruple in rejecting the accounts in the exaggerated and gloomy form they have been presented to us. All the newspapers, with few or no exceptions, and the receivers of letters and dispatches from Corunna, have, in communicating to the public their intelligence, forgot a very material circumstance, viz. to inform us in what place, and on what day, this engagement has taken place, in which BLAKE himself is reported to have been severely wounded and taken prisoner, and his whole army routed and *totally* dispersed. But on these *two material* points, which are absolutely necessary to substantiate a fact of such vast importance, these accounts are *entirely*, and, we think, *unaccountably* silent. Until this extraordinary omission be cleared up to us, we must beg leave to refuse our assent to an account so alarming in its consequences and tendency, and which rests on no other *authority*—but reports prevalent at Corunna, unsubstantiated by subsequent accounts, or by any circumstance bearing the the stamp of *official* communication. That accounts, the most vague, contradictory, and alarming, must prevail among the inabitants of Corunna, who are interested in, so tremblingly alive to the events passing in their country, is natural, and expected by every man who had lived any time near the theatre of hostile operations. Every mind is kept in constant agitation, and consequently susceptible of strong and violent impressions. The first question put to every traveller that arrives, and to every acquaintance on meeting, is, "*what news from the army?*" And when we reflect on the interest, the avidity, the anxiety with which every account relative to that country is listened to here in England, we may form some remote idea of the ardent curiosity which the slightest circumstance connected with the fate of their armies, must excite in the breast of the Spaniards! Every individual in that Peninsula has so much at stake on the issue of the contest, is so *personally* interested in the occurrences of the day, that it is by no means astonishing, that, under such impressions, and with such motives for curiosity and alarm, the most extravagant reports should be in permanent circulation. As our Agents, however, have sent no subsequent dispatches, and defer making communications till the regular and fixed time of the departure of the packet-boats, we consider as a strong and presumptive proof, that they have received no confirmation of these extraordinary reverses. We cannot, therefore,

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for this extraordinary cause for despondency in rumours which the ingenuity of some, the malevolent curiosity of others, and the credulity of all, have greatly exaggerated. That BLAKE's army, far inferior in numbers, discipline, length of service, and in the requisites for carrying on offensive operations, should have yielded to the first impetuous shock of NEY's army, would have betrayed a total ignorance of the vast resources of the invader, not to anticipate. But our minds were made up for these first reverses; because we know, from an attentive observation of the invader's character, talents, impetuosity, and *situation*, that he would have collected all the resources he had at his disposal, in order to insure success at the commencement of a campaign he has opened himself. For had he been discomfitted in the first operations, not only would the fate of Spain cease to be precarious; but according to human calculation, the French army would not be able to maintain a footing, for six weeks, to the south of the Pyrenees: whatever opinion we entertain of the tyrant's principles and feelings, he has given us no cause to form a contemptible opinion of his understanding, prudence, and foresight. How is it possible then that any man of only ordinary comprehension, should have been inconsiderate enough to suppose, that BONAPARTE, after the prodigious success he has had, after the exploits he has performed, and the conquests he has achieved, purchased, it is true, with great crimes, but likewise, with talents of the first order, should be so improvident, so insensible to the consequences, as to neglect the *first* impression; as not to *secure* success at least, in the onset. The men, who judge that dangerous individual in this manner, are grossly mistaken; and their conjectures deserve very little weight or consideration in the scale of political calculation. It is curious to attend to reasonings on this subject, if one had patience enough to follow them up:—In the first place our political reasoners unanimously acknowledge that BONAPARTE is a soldier and statesman of the first-rate abilities; and that the most prominent features in his character are prudence and promptitude. After having established these premises, they then draw the very extravagant conclusion, that his first operations in Spain must betray imbecillity, negligence, and incapacity; for how could they otherwise be guilty of the absurdity as to imagine that with the immense accession he brought with him to reinforce the armies he had already in that country, he should not succeed against the Patriots in the first instance. Either BONAPARTE must be the greatest driveller, or the most consummate blockhead that ever intrigue or mismanagement placed at the head of an army (and this concession these Gentlemen are unwilling to make),—or the Spaniards must be more than men; and, whatever high opinion we entertain of the gallantry, patriotism, and magnanimity of that distinguished community, we are not so *bewitched* in their favour as to consider them in the light of *Demigods*. They have done much, however,—the generous people! and more than the most enlightened and ardent admirers of their cause could have ventured to anticipate; and considerably more than their *new* advocates, who are so easily disconcerted at the first reverse, had the courage, or the sanguine disposition to expect. We beseech them, however, to tranquillise themselves; for the cause in which the Spaniards are engaged, were it abandoned by this country, and betrayed by the universe, is not only able to resist any storms and hurricanes that may assail it from the side of France, but will afford one day, and that day is neither remote nor uncertain, shelter, protection, and freedom to the destitute and abandoned victims, who are now sighing, from one extremity of Europe to the other, over the loss of those privileges they had not magnanimity enough to defend. We blush at the pusillanimity and despondency manifested by newspaper-writers, and the public in general, at the receipt of these letters from Coruna; for a moments reflection would have shewn, that their contents were not only exaggerated, but ought to be received with caution and distrust. We cannot deny, however disagreeable it may be to our feelings, that the Spaniards have suffered some reverses, and fallen back considerably; but these *reverses are neither of that calamitous nor decisive nature*, as was imagined. We hope therefore the next intelligence will inform us that BLAKE's army, so far from being totally routed, and dispersed, is still able to maintain a series of obstinate, and ultimately successful conflicts, against the base and execrable invaders.

The more we examine the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, the more we are convinced of the necessity of an investigation into the conduct of the Generals who signed the Armistice and Convention. The recrimination made by the Officers against one another, and the almost indecent efforts used by each to clear himself from imputation at the expence of the other, leave no doubt as to the merits of the transaction. We are doubtful to what officer we should attach most blame; for no doubt can now be entertained, that both were equally active in bringing this stigma on the national character. Whatever we have read till now of the proceedings, we have not been able to discover a plausible justification of the affair itself, nor an extenuation of the conduct of those who signed it.

We give Sir A. WELLESLEY the justest praise for his skilful operations previous to the battle of Vimiera, and for his gallantry and judgment during that engagement. We are even willing to believe, that had he not been superceded in the command, he would have brought the campaign to a more auspicious issue; but we cannot conceive, after the success he obtained with so small a proportion of the British army, against the whole of the French, how he could possibly see the necessity of granting the enemy such favourable stipulations.—Both Sir ARTHUR and Sir HEW still insist on the necessity and utility of the Convention: in this they are consistent, but why then recriminate; or attempt to throw the imputation on one-anothers shoulders? In this they are perfectly inconsistent; for if the affair was a justifiable one, and suggested by necessity, as well as policy, they should spurn at evasion, and boldly acknowledge in spite of obloquy and prepossession, their participation in the measure.

LINIERS, who reduced WHITELOCKE to an ignominious capitulation at Buenos Ayres, and was, in consequence of this service, made Viceroy and Provisional Captain-General of La Plata Province, published an address, on the 15th of August, to the inhabitants of that province, in which he attempts to enforce the pretensions of BONAPARTE to the crown of Spain, and recommends to the Spaniards of the new world, to acknowledge the new dynasty. It was natural to suppose, that the Usurper should find in a Frenchman, though a naturalized Spaniard, and invested

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with the highest honours of his adopted country, a willing and obsequious agent. Subsequent accounts inform us that he was obliged to retract, or, at least, modify, this proclamation; and we have every reason to hope that the efforts of this traitor will be frustrated; and that the exertions of the natives will rescue that important Settlement from the loathsome vassalage to which this adventurer and his associates were willing to subject it. There are the strongest hopes entertained to that effect; and we expect the next arrival will inform us of the punishment of Linieres, and the triumph of the patriotic party.

The Gazette of last night contains a proclamation for the assembling of Parliament on the 16th of January next.

Portuguese Papers to the 16th inst. arrived yesterday. Sir Harry Burrard was to sail in a few days for England.—Private letters by this conveyance state, that the 5000 French troops who had retired from Barcelona to Montejui were surrounded by an army of 25,000 Spaniards, and that their unconditional surrender was daily expected.

A detailed account has been published in the Spanish Papers of the surrender of the battalion of Sharp-shooters of Cadiz. It appears they were sent under the command of La Cruz Mourgeon, on the 20th of October, to occupy the town of Leria. Between that day and the 25th, La Cruz employed himself in fortifying his position, as well as circumstances would allow. On the 25th, at five in the morning, he was attacked by the enemy with a force consisting of 2000 infantry, and 300 cavalry, his own force being little more than 500 men. He, however, repulsed the enemy, but the latter renewed the attack at nine, and at half past ten their force consisted of 6000 infantry, and from 6 to 800 cavalry. They summoned him to surrender; but he positively refused, and this small force defended themselves with the greatest bravery until half past three in the afternoon of the 26th, when their ammunition being exhausted, and there being no prospect of relief, they were compelled to surrender. The loss of the Spaniards, upon this occasion, amounted to between 50 and 60 killed, about 50 wounded, and 400 taken prisoners. This affair was mentioned in the Paris Papers, but the number of the Spaniards was exaggerated to 700 men, and they were represented as having laid down their arms, without a word being said of the gallant defence they had made.

Lord Viscount Deerhurst is appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

Orders were on Wednesday last received for the 3d and 4th Dragoons stationed at Canterbury, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation for Spain. Eight troops from each of these regiments are made subject to this order, and they are, as we have before stated, to form the first heavy cavalry brigade under the command of Major-Gen. Payne. The 3d regiment it is expected will commence its march to Portsmouth in the course of the ensuing week.

THE COURT.

Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, their Majesties and the Princesses arrived at the Queen's Palace from Windsor, where they were received by the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cumberland. In a short time after her Majesty and the Princesses honoured Lady Charlotte Finch with a visit, at her apartments in St. James's Palace. At half-past three o'clock her Majesty, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, and Sussex, dined with the Duke of Cambridge, at his apartments in St. James's Palace. At two o'clock his Majesty held a private Levee at the Queen's Palace.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty —

Viscount Deerhurst, by Lord Hawkesbury, on his appointment to the Lord Lieutenancy of Worcestershire. His Lordship was attended by his son, Lieut.-Col. Coventry, who was also presented to his Majesty on the occasion.

Colonel Walker, of the 50th Regiment, upon his return from Portugal.

Captain Boyles, Royal Navy, upon his being appointed a Colonel of Marines.

Dr. Dampier did homage before his Majesty, upon his being translated from the Bishopric of Rochester to Ely.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which Viscount Deerhurst was introduced, and sworn into the Lord Lieutenancy of Worcestershire.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Duke of Portland, and the rest of the Ministers present; also Mr. Ryder, the Judge Advocate, who laid before him the proceedings of some Courts-Martial.

Soon after five o'clock the Royal Family left town for Windsor.

ACCIDENT TO THE KING'S CARRIAGE.

The Royal Family left town for Windsor, soon after five o'clock on Wednesday evening. His Majesty's Court at the Queen's Palace, it so happened, concluded just time enough for his carriage to precede Her Majesty's a short distance. When it came to Turnham-green, from the darkness of the night, and the great speed the horses were travelling at, one of the leading horses, on which the postillion rode, fell, threw his rider, and rolled upon him; this of course threw the other three horses into great confusion, and it was expected the carriage, with his Majesty in it, must have been overturned; however, by the exertions of the other postillion, it was prevented, and an inhabitant of Turnham-green, who happened to be on the spot, hastened to the assistance of his Majesty, and got him safe out of the carriage; his Majesty was, however, under the disagreeable necessity of wading through the mud, which was collected to a considerable depth, and remained till her Majesty's carriage came up, in which was her Majesty, the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, and Lady Aylesbury.

Princess Elizabeth, on hearing of the situation of her Royal Father, instantly jumped out of the carriage, and walked a considerable distance through the mud, to the other carriage, in which was the Princesses Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, and Lady Cranley. They then proceeded on their way to Windsor. His Majesty's carriage followed, empty, with a single pair; the fore horses being too much injured to proceed, and the rider was so much bruised that he was taken to the Pack Horse Inn, and put to bed.

SPANISH SHEEP AND SHEPHERDS.

The Spanish sheep, which have lately arrived in this country, came as a present from the Grand Junta to his Majesty. There were 2500 sent; 700 of them died on their journey; their skins have arrived within these few days. Those that have arrived alive, are at Kew and Richmond, and are thriving very well. Thirteen shepherds came over with them. His Majesty, with a princely munificence, has given directions for them to remain in this country as long as they like, at his expence. They are put under the care of Mr. Snarlet, his Majesty's principal Gardener, who has allotted to them a house, called the Call-house, situated at the upper end of the Queen's Garden, near Hyde-Park Corner, where they prefer sleeping upon straw to beds. Two labourers attend them, to procure their food, and assist in cooking, &c. They have a pound a meat a man provided for their dinners and suppers, and are not pleased if the meat is not very fat: they have it cooked in their own way, and, in general, eat the enormous quantity of a peck of onions at a meal. An old sailor, who knows the Spanish language, has been procured, for a companion and interpreter to them, and, by his assistance, after every meal, they stand up, join their hands, and put their toes together, while they sing *God save the King*. They also sing a Spanish national air. The old sailor is furnished with money to conduct them about London, and shew them such exhibitions and curiosities as may be most entertaining. They were highly

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amused and astonished with Westminster Abbey, and the curiosities to be seen in it. They walk the streets with their crooks in their hands, and their grotesque appearance attracts the notice of the passengers.

CITY.

REQUISITION FOR A COMMON HALL.

The following are Copies of the Requisition sent to the Lord Mayor, and of his Lordship's answer refusing compliance :—

Nov. 2, 1808.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR.

We, the undersigned Liverymen of the City of London, request your Lordship to convene a Common Hall, on an early day, in order to take into consideration the late Convention in Portugal, by which the character, honour, and interests of the Country have been so deeply affected, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable.

T. Reeve,	J. Hurcombe,	S. Stott,
J. Axford,	W. Rawlins,	J. Heppe,
R. Phillips,	G. Phillips,	J. Sparrow,
J. Turner,	T. M. Bardin,	J. Howell,
W. Robins,	E. Butler,	S. Miller,
R. Slade,	S. Nash,	R. Rosser,
T. Lett,	C. Sabine,	J. Gwennap,
J. Griffiths,	J. Gibbons,	T. Norton,
P. Fenton,	G. Beauchamp,	R. Waithman,
M. Gould,	W. Griffith,	W. Taylor,
E. Quin.		

The following is a copy of the Lord Mayor's answer :—

"*Mansion-House, Monday, Nov.* 21, 1808.

"The Lord Mayor presents his compliments to Mr. Quin, and begs to acquaint him, that he has considered the requisition, dated the 2d of this month, which Mr. Quin presented to him on Saturday evening last, 'To convene a Common-Hall, on an early day, in order to take into consideration the late Convention in Portugal, by which the character, honour, and interests of the country have been so deeply affected, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable.'

"The Lord Mayor cannot but observe, that since the date of the requisition, has been instituted by his Majesty's command, for investigating the causes which led to the Convention alluded to, and that the Court is now prosecuting such Inquiry.

"The Lord Mayor is of opinion, that a Meeting of the Livery of London in Common Hall on the subject proposed by the Requisition, pending such public inquiry, will be highly unnecessary, unseasonable, and improper, and therefore declines to convene a Common Hall as requested."

"*Edward Quin, Esq.*

The price of bread was ordered to be continued the same as last week, viz.—1*s.* 3*d.* the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 1*s.* 2*d.* household.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Tuesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-mentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—

Capt. E. C. Bradford, Lord Duncan, for Madras and Bengal.
Capt. W. P. D'Esterre, United Kingdom, for St. Helena and Bengal.

The following times are fixed for the ships lately taken up, viz. Coutts, for China; Surrey and Medcalfe, for Madras and Bengal; the Devonshire, for Ceylon and Bengal; and the Marquis Wellesley, for Bombay.—To be afloat the 15th January; sail to Gravesend the 31st ditto; stay there thirty days; be in the Downs the 9th of March.

In our last number we had the pleasure of announcing to the public a new *Invention* for sharpening Razors upon entire novel principles; we find it is denominated a *Magnetic Tablet*, and from the respectable report we have heard of it we make no doubt of its universal adoption, as it is capable of entirely superseding the necessity of a Hone or an Elastic Razor Strop. It requires no oil or additional composition to give it effect, and is particularly recommended to those who cannot use a Hone with success, or who have not convenient access to Cutlers.—Sold at the Inventor's Warehouses, No. 65, Cheapside, and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square; also, by his appointment, at Messrs. R. Clarke and Sons, No. 62, Cheapside. Each Tablet will be sold with the Inventor's Signature.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Tuesday night the Opera of the *Duenna* was acted. Mrs. Sparks, with undaunted resolution, assumed Miss Pope's little hat and stiff feathers, but unfortunately left her judgment and spirit behind. We almost suspect that this was an act of wilful forgetfulness on her part, or rather an act of conscious dignity. She was not above imitating the dress of this unequalled performer, but evidently and *wisely* too, spurned at the thought of copying her acting. Where Miss Pope was natural, which even the deviations from nature which the part requires must be, Mrs. Sparks was so richly affected, that her face distorted with grimaces and her body with contortions, she gave a *perfect* picture of what ridicule would be, were it embodied in one single person, instead of being spread among a thousand.

We admire Mr. Dignum in a lover's part above any other performer we can recollect. Some people say that he is fit only to represent the fat monarch of the kitchen, singing a sweet lullaby over the lifeless frame of a roasting turkey. But we must positively declare this to be a libel on truth, and the evidence of our senses. Mr. Dignum's shape is elegance itself, his features expression, and his voice harmony.

Mr. I. Smith appeared for the first time in *Ferdinand*. Were he not to hold his head so high, as to present little more than his chin to the spectators, and to unbend a little the stiffness of his body, we should have no fault to find with him. And even these are but trifling defects, which it would be perhaps below the dignity of criticism to notice, did we not wish our remarks to be *useful*, and did we not hope Mr. Smith will profit by them. He sings with the greatest ease, and no small degree of taste and science; he acts with more spirit and judgment than *any other* operatic performer on the stage, to which he would prove a valuable acquisition as an actor, even did he not possess his vocal abilities. He never forgets the part which he fills after he has delivered a speech or sung a tune, to remain completely still like a piece of machinery, that has gone through its round of motion, and cannot resume its activity till its springs are wound up a second time. He shews by his looks, attention and gestures that he understands what is said to him, and takes a share in what passes.

Dowton was too excellent in the part of *Isaac* not to soar both above criticism and even praise. At the beginning of the third act he apologized for Mrs. Mountain whose melodious tongue was chained by a cold. The apology was received by a round of applause which proved that the British public do not lose the recollection of past services, when the person by whom they have been performed, is unable to continue them.

The opera was followed by the excellent farce of the *Mayor of Garratt*. Dowton has never been surpassed in *Major Sturgeon*, and we do not believe it is possible he ever should. Mr. Russell filled the part of *Jerry Sneak*. We have frequently been compelled by our impartial regard for truth, to apply the lash of criticism to the blind self-love of this gentleman, and now rejoice at feeling ourselves authorised to pour the balm of praise on the wounds we reluctantly inflicted. Would he confine himself to this cast of characters, he would always meet with the *deserved* approbation of the public. The vulgarity which always stains his performances of gentlemen, here becomes nature: his generally disgusting grin, characteristic, and save Elliston's *Percival* in the *Three and the Deuce*, we had never beheld Idiotism so well personated on the stage.

The Comedy of *The Chances* was performed on Wednesday night, for the first time this season. It required all the vivacity of Mrs. Jordan, and all the study of Mr. Elliston, to give life or character to a piece in itself so tame and insipid. The tedium, however, of the play was in a great measure relieved by an interlude, intitled, *Love in a Tub*, composed by Mr. D'Egville. The idea of this trifle is not unhappy, and it afforded a very favourable

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opportunity to Mr. D'Egville's pupils to display their own agility, and the taste and science infused into it by the skilful instructions of their master. Miss Gayton, particularly distinguished herself. A Scotch Reel, however, by Miss C. Bristow, was more generally applauded than the mere scientific efforts of the nimble heel; for what all affect to understand, all will admire. Laurent's exhibition in the *Tub*, was not happy, nor in its proper place. It only afforded a *butt* to the ridicule of the House. The music, by Bishop, is exceedingly pretty and appropriate; and there was also in the scenery what excited very general and well-deserved applause. The house overflowed before the dance began.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. XVI.

Yes, I am proud; I must be proud, to see
Men not afraid of GOD—afraid of *me*.
POPE'S 'Epilogue to The Satires.'

REV. ISAAC JACKMAN,

OF THE

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

COMPELLED as sometimes I am, in the prosecution of these clerical criticisms, to animadvert on deficiences which, since they cannot escape my observation, demand my censure, it is with unfeigned pleasure that I approve, on any occasion, whatever I find to be equitably entitled to general support. Public duty alone dictated my observations on The Foundling Hospital, however severe they might seem to those who were unacquainted with the causes in which my remarks originated, or unpleasing as they might prove to those who understood the force of their application; but public justice now calls upon me to perform something infinitely more satisfactory to myself, and, let me hope, not less beneficial to others. I have now to speak of a civil establishment, which claims, and will authorize, my applause; and of a religious institution, as connected with it, which seems to deserve the encouragement it experiences.

The PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY was first formed during the year 1788, and was incorporated, by an act of the legislature, in 1806: its CHAPEL, one of the most spacious and elegant of modern edifices, was regularly opened towards the close of the latter year. Both the Society and the Chapel, I am happy to repeat it, are entitled to estimation. Without entering into the details on which this opinion is founded, and which would not properly assimulate, particularly as referring solely to the Philanthropic Institution, with the immediate object of my present pursuit, perhaps, incidentally at least, I shall yet sufficiently substantiate the truth of what I have just asserted. Scepticism itself would be perplexed in endeavouring to start one solid cavil against the views or conduct of this Society; and it becomes my province to ascertain in what manner it ought to be appreciated, as affecting the interests of Religion.

The REV. ISAAC JACKMAN, alternate Licensed Preacher at the PHILANTHROPIC CHAPEL, is from Catherine-Hall, in the University of Cambridge. He formerly preached in one of the most respectable chapels at Bath, I believe in All Saints'; where he was fashionably and numerously attended, and whence his pulpit fame ultimately introduced him to the metropolis. Mr. Jackman is also the alternate Morning Preacher at Berkeley Chapel, and promises, if report be correct, speedily to obtain other professional situations. It has been told me, that he was once designed for the Bar; and, unless recollection misleads me, I think he formerly attached himself to the cultivation of Literature, and was author of some publications which, however in their nature evanescent, reflected honour on his exertions without discrediting his abilities. He has since married, and has children.

If, as stated in my hearing, Mr. Jackman, when one of the candidates for the pulpit of the Philanthropic Society, was preferred before the Rev. Sidney Smith, the circumstance must be considered as complimentary to himself as it was creditable to the judgment of those by whom he was elected. Let him always recollect, however, what are understood to have been the grounds of this honourable preference. Let him never substitute *morality* for *christianity*. Never let the dread of being branded with *hypocrisy*, discourage him in the career of *spirituality*. While we supplicate its assistance, shall we, at the same instant, presume to dispute the operations of the Holy Ghost? Let us tremble profanely to deride what we affect religiously to desire. If the *Lord* be indeed God, then serve we *him*!

Mr. Jackman, as a preacher, is both intelligent and impressive; and it is because the value of these qualities strikes me in him, and also because he appears most laudably anxious to adorn the sacred profession in which he has engaged, that I am earnestly solicitous concerning his progress in the church. He has, indeed, evidently improved during the last four years. His preaching is highly respectable; and he is capable of making considerable advances towards perfection.

His person is interesting. His voice is good, yet susceptible of greater variety of intonation. His action is agreeable; and, when he is animatedly pathetic, is attractive and energetic. Sometimes, however, I have thought his manner of delivery too authoritative. He is accustomed often to address himself personally, or colloquially, to any of his audience,—a difficult attempt, in which, nevertheless, he generally acquits himself successfully. He knows the constitution of the human heart. Hence his descriptions readily excite attention, while his fervour communicates itself to his hearers.

There is a commendable negligence: I think Mr. Jackman would excel more, if he less laboured the attainment of excellence. He commences too high in voice; which not only weakens the effect of the subsequent parts of his sermon, but, towards the close of it, induces symptoms of exhaustion.

His language ought to be noticed. His words are select, without being pedantic; his sentences correctly constructed, and, with respect to length, judiciously intermixed; his stile is elegant without being affected, and elevated without being declamatory. He could satisfy the poor, without perplexing the peasant.

With so much to approve in him, I wish, while commending his sermons, as to their literary composition, that Mr. Jackman would abandon the phrase "*By way of* Exhortation," when he is proposing the arrangement of his subject. Preachers would gain in effect, I am persuaded, were they wholly to discontinue the practice of formally dividing their discourses under different heads, and announcing them to the congregations. If, however, they must retain this custom of distribution, let them keep the secret to themselves. It interrupts a good sermon, and renders a tedious sermon more tiresome. What is ably delivered from the pulpit, will always be retained in the closet; but it is painful, it is almost insufferable, to be roused, division after division, by the angry mouthing of some stupid pulpiteer, for the express purpose of hearing that he has merely gone through the first act of his miserable performance. Why do our Preachers persist in a practice that is discarded by every other description of Public Orators?

I would exhort the subject of my present paper, the Rev. ISAAC JACKMAN, to attend to the suggestions of his own understanding, and to consult the dictates of conscientious decision. He is qualified to reflect upon, and capable of estimating, the situation in which he is placed. Let him disdain the judgment of men. Humbled before the Creator, but bold before the creature, let him, as becomes his sacred office, and "knowing whose authority he beareth," let him "live, and move and have his being" and in and for the destination to which he is ordained! Providence has vouchsafed to him talents; let him, therefore,

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add to talents knowledge, to knowledge zeal, to zeal exertion; always mindful, that he is a subject of the "kingdom which is not of this world!" He is more---he is an ambassador of that kingdom.

If the Philanthropic Charity is commendable, so also is the Philanthropic Chapel. There is decency throughout the service of this sanctuary. It is not here that, in the satiric sarcasm of Pope,

Light quirks of Music, broken and uneven,
Make the soul dance upon a jig to Heaven!

Here, indeed, the decorum of devotion is consulted. Those who are expected to join the Hallelujahs of Heaven, are here invited to augment the Chorus of Christianity.

The Committee of the Philanthropic has erected a noble chapel, a magnificent building; but there are things which seem to remain unaccomplished. Why is the *Altar* left, as it were, in its present destitute dilemma? Why is there suffered to exist a paltry *pew*, a sort of monstrous *menagerie*; anabaptist-like, immediately under the pulpit, *hooving the clergy* and *disfiguring* the *chapel?* These objections should be observed, these remissnesses remembered.

Chope, also, that the Gentlemen of this Institution will do away the invidious distinction of 'Free seats.' Without omitting the privilege of gratuitous admission, let them obliterate the superscription of poverty. I trust they will believe me when I assure them that letters of remonstrance have been forwarded to me on the subject to which I now allude. This intimation, as to Free Seats, is to be seen, I know, at Orange-street Chapel; but it behoves the members of the Church of England to surpass the liberality of Sectarists. Let the Philanthropic Society be the first to establish, in this instance, an example of genuine religious philanthropy.

Nov. 25, 1808. ONESIMUS.

HAMPSHIRE MEETING.

Nov. 23.—A County Meeting was this day held at the Castle of the City of Winchester, in pursuance of a requisition to the High Sheriff of the County, signed by several respectable Gentlemen, to consider of a proper person to be nominated to succeed the much lamented Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart. one of the Members for this County.

The Meeting was very numerously and respectably attended. The Candidates were the Hon. William Herbert, one of the late Members in the short Parliament, and T. F. Heathcote, Esq. eldest son of Sir W. Heathcote, Bart. one of the old Members for the County in former Parliaments.

The Hon. Mr. Herbert was proposed by Sir T. Miller, Bart. seconded by Sir C. Mill, Bart.—Mr. Heathcote was proposed by Sir J. Pollen, Bart. seconded by Sir N. Holland, Bart.

After the necessary forms were gone through, the late Candidates, and Messrs. Portall, Brown, and Barham, addressed the Meeting. Mr. Cobbett then addressed the Freeholders, and after stating his disapprobation of the *hasty and* indecent manner in which the county had been called together, the late Member being scarcely buried, called the attention of the Meeting to the various places and pensions held by several Members of the House of Commons, the whole of which he distinctly enumerated, and, in particular, the great patronage given to the Right Hononourable George Rose, whom he was pleased to call the Dictator of the county of Hants, and who, as Mr. Cobbett stated, had by himself and family already received three hundred thousand pounds of the public money; and requested the Meeting not to give their votes to either of the Candidates, unles they had a distinct pledge from such Candidate, to oppose the growing evil of pensions and places, and to maintain to their utmost that most valuable of all privileges of the Constitution, viz. the right of the subject to petition the Throne. Mr. Cobbett declared he would never give his vote to any man who held a place, or who would not distinctly promise not to do so; and after most severely censuring the conduct of his Majesty's present Ministers, in the Answer given to the Address and Petition of the City of London, on the late Convention, he concluded with an address to the audience on the valuable privileges they were now about to exercise.

After which, the Sheriff desired the friends of each Candidate to hold up their hats, which was done. The Sheriff declared Mr. Heathcote to have a majority, and the Meeting was then dissolved. The day of election is not fixed.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An Inquest was taken yesterday before Mr. Skelton, Coroner for the city of London, at the house of Mr. Newman, keeper of Newgate, on the body of Richard Neighbour, a capital convict, for a detestable offence, who poisoned himself on Thursday evening, in Newgate. The following is the substance of the evidence adduced before the Coroner. At about eleven o'clock on Thursday night, an alarm was given from the prisoner's cell by another convict of the name of Badcock, who had been put in with Neighbour to keep up his spirits, and on Clark and Suter, two of Mr. Newman's men, repairing thither they found the deceased violently afflicted with vomiting and purging. Mr. Box, a surgeon, residing in Ludgate-street, attended, and he quickly ascertained, by appearances on an earthen utensil into which the afflicted man had vomitted, that he had taken a quantity of arsenic. Mr. Box stated that on his arrival before twelve o'clock, the vomiting had ceased, although the deceased attempted in vain to do so. The Surgeon administered an emetic, with plenty of warm water, and more of the white powder (arsenic) was thrown up off the sick man's stomach. Mr. Box frequently asked the deceased what he had taken, and how he procured the poison, but he declined answering such questions. He was in a very weak state on the arrival of the Surgeon, and on the latter putting his hand on the heart of the deceased, he requested to be left alone, and seemed altogether desirous that he might be left undisturbed. On examining the body the next day, the Surgeon discovered that the stomach and the intestines of the deceased were very much inflamed, and from the quantity of arsenic which he had taken, part of his stomach was eaten away. Mr. Box had analyzed the powders, which the prisoner had vomited from off his stomach, and he was positive it was the arsenic which caused death. It appeared by the testimony of other persons, that after the prisoner had been locked into his cell at four o'clock, a pint of warm beer, with some gin in it, had been given into him by his desire, into which he had put the arsenic, part of the powders having been found in the bottom of the pot. Three men of the names of Thwaites, who resides in a court in Holborn, Hall and Kemp, and three women, who had visited the deceased on Thursday, were examined, but it was not ascertained by what means the arsenic was procured. It was proved that persons going into Newgate were diligently searched, but a small paper of powders might be conveyed to a prisoner so as to baffle all diligence. The deceased had been informed on Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, that he was left for execution on the next Wednesday, when his fortitude failed him, and Badcock was put into his cell with him to cheer his spirits. He afterwards laboured under great depression of spirits, as was proved by his friends, but he enjoyed his perfect faculties, until he died at three o'clock on Friday morning. He asked of Jebb, one of the keepers who was left with him after Surgeon Box had departed, to place his head higher, and for some cold water, a pint of which he drank, and immediately expired.—Verdict *Self-Murder.*

The deceased will be buried in the cross-road at the corner of the Old Bailey, on to-morrow.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. at Dunmore, near Londonderry, James Law, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, Bombay, to Miss Law, youngest daughter of Wm. Law, Esq.

DIED.

At Bristol, on the 22d instant, in the 23d year of her age, deeply lamented by her family and friends, Maria, daughter of Evan Baillie, Esq. M. P. for that city.

In the island of Tortola, C. Combe, Esq. son of Dr. Combe, of Bloomsbury-square.

Monday se'nnight, Ann, youngest daughter of Major Rhodes, Esq. of Oakley, near Bromley, Kent.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25.—The quantity of Wheat left over on Monday, with the arrivals on Wednesday and to-day, render the supply of this article fully adequate to the demand; prices in consequence have not improved; on the contrary they have rather declined. Barley is cheaper. White Peas also a trifle cheaper. Grey Peas and other articles as per terms subjoined.

WEDNESDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	73 a	105	Wheat	77 a	78
Fine ditto	82 a	88	Fine ditto	80 a	87
Rye (New)	57 a	59	Rye (New)	50 a	57
Barley	41 a	59	Barley	40 a	48
Malt (New)	76 a	87	Malt (New)	70 a	89
White Peas, boilers	130 a	138	White Peas, boilers	120 a	135
Grey Peas	60 a	62	Grey Peas	52 a	58
Beans (Old)	68 a	94	Beans (Old)	72 a	82
Tick ditto (New)	58 a	60	Tick ditto	66 a	73
Oats	30 a	45	Oats	36 a	44
Poland ditto	43 a	46	Poland ditto	46 a	48
Rape Seed £40 a £47			Rape Seed £40 a £47		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	80 a	85	American Flour	60 a	68
Second ditto	75 a	80	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from Nov. 7 to Nov. 12.

Total, 5,629 quarters, from 84s. 0d to 109s. 0d. per quarter. Average, 98s. 1½d. per quar. or 0s. 9½d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending November 19.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	53	7	Beans	65	11
Rye	56	4	Peas	66	8
Barley	45	10	Oatmeal	49	8
Oats	33	8	Big	—	—

UXBRIDGE.

Corn Inspector's Return, Thursday, Nov. 24.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	24 0 a	26 0	Beans, per qr.	3 0 a	3 2
Barley, per qr.	2 6 a	2 10	Do. Old	4 0 a	4 4
Oats, do.	1 18 a	2 6	Peas	3 0 a	3 4

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 22d of Nov. 1808, is 2l. 14s. 6d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

HOPS.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	3 10 a	4 14	Kent	4 0 a	5 0
Sussex	3 0 a	3 15	Sussex	3 10 a	4 0
Essex	3 0 a	4 0	Farnham	7 0 a	8 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 10 0	Average 5 15 0
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 2 0	1 19 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 6 0	5 15 6
	Clover	6 10 0 a	7 14 0	7 2 0
	Straw	1 14 0 a	2 0 0	1 17 0
Smithfield,	Hay	4 15 0 a	5 15 0	5 5 0
	Clover	6 0 0 a	6 15 0	6 7 6
	Straw	1 12 0 a	1 16 0	1 14 0

PRICE OF MEAT,

AT SMITHFIELD, NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL,

Exclusive of the Offal, which consists of Head, Entrails, and Hide, and is worth about 1d. per lb.—per stone of 8lb.

SMITHFIELD—*Friday.*	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 6 a	4 10	Beef	3 0 a	4 4
Mutton	4 6 a	5 0	Mutton	3 8 a	4 4
Veal	5 0 a	6 6	Veal	3 8 a	6 0
Pork	5 0 a	6 4	Pork	4 8 a	6 0
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

HEADS OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 880——Sheep and Lambs, 4,800
Calves, 180——Pigs 260

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	— 0 a	86 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	111 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	116 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	116 0
—— mottled	— 0 a	126 0	White, do.	— 0 a	116 0
—— curd	— 0 a	130 0	Soap,	— 0 a	130 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	16 0	Graves	— 0 a	14 0
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	17 0	Good Drags	— 0 a	14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 6s. 5½d. Clare, 6s. 6d. and Whitechapel 6s. 5d.—Average 6s. 5½d. per stone of 8lbs.

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY.	s.	d.	FRIDAY.	s.	d.
Benwell	45	6	Percy	53	0
Tanfield	53	6	Wall's End	54	0
Pontop	51	0	Temple's Hetton	56	0
Felling	46	0	Bell's Ditto	54	0
Heaton	52	0	Killingworth	55	0
Hartley	50	6	Willington	52	0
Blyth	50	0	Pemath	47	0
Adair's	50	0	Murton	47	0
Ellison	50	0	Gateshead	48	0
Townley	50	0	Eden	48	0
Croft's	49	0	Bourn Moor	49	0
Brandling	49	0	Wortley	48	0
Walker	51	8	Bryan's	50	0
South Hebburn	52	9	Charlotte Maid	56	0
Hebburn	53	0	Collingwood Main	53	0
Kenton	51	6	Benton	51	0
Holywell	51	6			

103 Ships at Market, sale general.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturday
Bank Stock	.....	237 6½	236½	236⅛	235 6	181½ 2
3 per Cent. Consol.	66⅛ ¼	66⅛ ⅜	66¼	66¼	65⅞	66⅛ 5⅞ 6
3 per Cent. Reduced	66⅛	66 5⅞	65¼	65⅛	65⅛	65¼ ⅜
4 per Cent. Consol.	81⅞ 2	81⅞ 2	81⅛	81⅞	81⅛	81⅜ ⅝
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	99⅛ ⅞	99⅛ 100	99⅛ 100	99⅛ 100	99⅛	99⅛ ⅝
5 per Cent. 1797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Long Annuities	18 1-16	18	18	17 15-16	17 15-16	17⅞ 15-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	.....	.....	61⅛	.....	64¼	64¼
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 7-16
Irish 5 per Cent.	.....	.....	.....	95¼	.....	.....
South Sea Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock	.....	188	182½	182¾	181½	.....
Do. Bonds	6, 7 pm.	6, 7 pm.	6, 7 pm.	6, 7 pm.	6, 7 pm.	6, 7 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	7, 10 pm.	6, 10 pm.	6, 9 pm.	5, 8 pm.	5, 7 pm.	6, 8 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.
Omnium	.....	¼ dis.	1 dis.	1 dis.	1½ dis.	64¼ ⅜
Consols for Account	66¼	66¼ ⅜	66¼ ¼	66¼	66⅛	65⅞
India for Opening	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	33	0 2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	35	5	Palermo	92½ per C.	
Rotterdam	10	4 2 U.	Leghorn	96	
Hamburgh	31	3 2½U.	Genoa	92	
Altona	31	4 2½U.	Venice	52 Ducats.	
Paris, 1 day's date	21	16	Naples	43	
			Lisbon	65½	
Do.	22	0 2 U.	Oporto	65	
Bourdeaux	22	0	Dublin	9½ per C.	
Madrid	44	effec.	Cork	9½	
Cadiz	43½	effec.	N. Dol. fine	9 per C.	

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—MONDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVES.
Malta	0	
Gottenburgh	0	
Dublin	0	
Waterford	0	
Guernsey	0	
Jersey	0	

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 49. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FORTY-EIGHT.

OUR ARMY AND MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

(Concluded from our last.)

Nothing can be more dangerous and criminal than attempting to commend; or palliate the defects of political establishments. There is, perhaps, no kind of flattery more pernicious; or execrable than this; because the prejudices, presumption, and obstinacy of communities, in proportion as they are more comprehensive, may be said to be, in almost the same degree, more inveterate than those of individuals. Where conviction is so difficult, and frequently painful, even offensive; where, consequently, reformation has so many impediments and prejudices to encounter, that even well intentioned, and ardent individuals, shrink from the duty, and almost despair of its practicability;

If this be adopted as a general maxim of political, as well as moral philosophy, equally referring to every age and country, it is peculiarly applicable to the present time, when only the full exercise of public virtues, the undivided and well-applied energy of sound institutions, are adequate to bear up the state against the storms that assail it.

In adverting, however, to the defects on vices of social and political institutions, or proposing remedies for their eradication, it is necessary to proceed with the caution and delicacy, shewn by physicians in the treatment of capricious and obstinate patients, labouring under habitual diseases; besides the whims of the sufferer, he has all the prejudices, scruples, and impertinence of supposed friends to encounter. Besides these difficulties, the political writer is constantly exposed to the misrepresentations of malignity, and the insinuations of selfishness; he is, therefore, obliged to devote a considerable portion of the time he would employ in the investigation of his subject, in endeavouring to acquire the confidence of his readers, in order to ensure a favourable reception to the truths he wishes to disseminate. Quitting our digression, which will appear, perhaps, displaced and unnecessary, we will resume the subject of last week's disquisition.

In no social establishment has the influence of genius been more immediately or directly felt, than in the military. From its extraordinary effects on the operations of armies, we were almost tempted to say, that perseverance, courage, bodily vigour, and patience under privations and fatigues, were almost nothing; we maintain, however, that these great attributes of the soldier, never produce any considerable result, unless they are enlivened and directed by genius. The justice of this observation will be instantly acknowledged, on recurring to the events of every war, both ancient and modern. The Greeks were invariably successful against their neighbours, because their institutions favoured the growth of talents; and that state had always the ascendancy among them, in which circumstances favoured that culture, or accident produced it spontaneously. As long as Athens retained, in any kind of vigour, the institutions of Solon, which were so favourable to the propagation of superior abilities, she maintained a decided preponderance over her rivals; but as soon as that period ceased; which lasted from the beginning of the first Median till towards the conclusion of the Peloponesian war, she sunk into insignificance and debility. From the epoch of the capture of that city by Lysander, Sparta exercised the most inconceivable influence recorded in the annals of nations. That small community, consisting of about 30,000 active citizens, though the laws of Lycurgus had lost considerably of their purity and effect, exercised the most unlimited controul over the Islands and the Continent; confirmed and displaced Kings on the Egyptian Throne, and meditated the subversion of the mighty Empire of Persia. During this interval of her greatness, her Councils were guided, and her Armies conducted, by Agesilaus;---one of those wonderful men, who, in whatever country they appear, are sure of raising it to distinction and superiority. However before the close of his splendid career, the apparition of a still more extraordinary mortal, in a state not remarkable for such appearances, destroyed in an instant the preponderance of Sparta; and the magic effects of her institutions, the fame of her virtues and exploits, the martial spirit of her citizens, and the distinguished abilities of their leader, were unable to resist the sublime ascendancy of Epaminondas. Thebes figured for some years after the death of her Hero, till Philip of Macedon and his son raised a new empire on the ruins of Greece and Asia. This observation is so general and true, that we do not find a single exception to it in the pages of history: even the military virtues of Rome could oppose no impediment to Hannibal, till she produced a citizen of equally superior abilities. After the decline of the Roman empire, down to our own time, the remark holds true; and it is only necessary to name Charlemagne, our Edwards and Henry, not to forget the Duke of Marlborough, Gustavus Adolphus, and Charles XII. Turenne, Peter of Russia, Frederick II. and lastly Bonaparte, to be convinced that the genius of a single individual is sufficient to raise even petty communities to greatness; and that the most powerful and opulent states, with armies remarkable for their discipline and courage, can effect nothing, unless their institutions, civil and military, offer encouragement and facility to the growth of intellectual superiority.

We may lay it down, therefore, as an axiom, that the resources of the most extensive and populous empires, together with numerous and formidable armies, are insufficient, in moments of extraordinary emergency, for their preservation, unless genius presides over the war department, and the direction of the military force be entrusted to officers of tried experience and abilities. Whilst we consider the above remark as an incontrovertible truth; we think, at the same time, no idea more erroneous, or illusory than the hacknied one, that a certain soil, or a certain climate, is more peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of talents than others. General maxims of this kind, as favourable to sloth and egotism, are, therefore, willingly believed and industriously propagated; but a little reflec-

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tion would convince even a superficial observer, that it is not soil, nor climate, but good institutions. which give rise and encouragement to talents. After wishing to expose the sophistry, and detect the shameful source of the foregoing opinion, we are strongly inclined to believe that Providence has conferred on every age and generation an equal portion of abilities, and that incitement and opportunity are only wanting to call them into action. If this last observation be just, of which we entertain very little doubt, every government must impute, solely and exclusively, to its own incapacity, negligence, want of virtue and discrimination, any disasters which may occur from the inefficacy of the military force, or the misemployment of the national resources. This is a most important observation, and deserves to be carefully weighed and invariably attended to.

No political institutions, perhaps, ever existed, which offered a greater incitement to national emulation, or the display of individual exertions; and no country a greater proportion of active, intellectual power, perseverance, and enterprise, than our own. It would, therefore, betray a most unpardonable remissness and apathy, on our part, and be a sure symptom of the declension and irretrievable state of our affairs, if we thought further improvement impracticable, and progression impossible. There is not a branch of our internal economy that is not susceptible of amelioration; and if we have courage and virtue enough to set our hands to the work of reform, we may be certain of rising far beyond our present level. The consideration, that States have either a progressive or retrograde movement, and that repose is as unnatural in the political, as the physical, world, should encourage us to commence, without delay, the important operation.

The most striking defects in our military establishment, are the inefficacy, or incompetency of what may be called the Ministerial Department of the Army; the sale of commissions (a most revolting and pernicious abuse) the want of a sufficient number of military academies for the education of cadets, and, of a military order of knighthood, open to the private as well as the officer: lastly, the want of a sufficient provision for the families of such, as die a distinguished death in the service of their country.

That part, which calls most immediately and imperiously for reform, is, beyond all doubt, the ministerial department; for were it to take place there, a change would be soon effected in every other. Whilst that is defective, we may look in vain for the re-appearance of a Marlborough, an Argyle, a Peterborough, and a Wolfe; nor expect the return of such days, when, in the same campaign, our legions were victorious on the Banks of the Ebro, the Scheld, and the Danube. Here the reformation must first begin; and when that department is entrusted to a committee of officers of professional skill and experience, under the direction of a man of *tried* abilities, activity, and integrity, our army will recover its ancient splendour and superiority; and the Scheld and the Seine become again the theatre of its achievements. We shall then no more blush at the ignorance of our commanders; nor see our brave soldiers fly ignominiously from the scene of action; nor our generals sign dishonourable Conventions; nor a Whitelocke entrusted with an important service; nor behold a renewal of the disgraceful [illegible] at Ferrol, Dunkirk, and the Helder; nor [illegible] Harry Burrard, nor a Sir Hew Dalrymple be [illegible] an officer of distinguished merit, and render useless one of the most splendid victories in our military annals. When we reflect on our ancient reputation; when we consider that our army is incomparably the bravest upon earth; when we are convinced there is no greater deficiency in this country than in any other of those rare attributes which constitute the distinguished commander, we shall not certainly be accused of unwarrantable motives, in recommending measures, which might prevent the recurrence of the events of the last fifteen years.

The next change we would most ardently desire is in the nomination of Officers. The present mode of selling and purchasing commissions, frequently excludes humble merit and virtue from this honourable career, and may open it to the worthless and profligate. The Commaeder in Chief, who has, it is said, struck at the root of several abuses, could he contribute to effect a salutary innovation in this respect, would render a service to his country, which would infallibly secure him the gratitude and applause of the good and enlightened. This reformation, and the introduction of a simpler and less costly uniform, would open a wider field to emulation and genius; and our army become once more, as it has formerly been, the admiration and umpire of Europe. The foundation of new military academies, in which the sons of officers, who had been killed in fighting the battles of their country, might find a secure asylum and education, would serve as a nursery of heroes, and afford the soldier of fortune the pleasing conviction, that his sons would be secured against the pressure of poverty, should he have the fortune to fall in performing the duties of his profession. Were these advantages combined with the establishment of a military order, equally open to the private soldier as the General, under the name of the Military Order of *St. George*, we might then see an enthusiasm kindle in our armies, and a splendid period open in our annals, which would not only secure us against the alarming perils of the present moment and leave a bright and solid inheritance to the future generation, but place our beloved country above the region of storms, and at the summit of earthly grandeur. It is peculiarly adapted for the exercise of great virtues and the performance of splendid exploits; it would therefore be unpardonable degeneracy and pusillanimity in her sons, were they, in consequence of some difficulties and sacrifices, to renounce what policy and honour equally recommend.

We will make in our next Number some observations on the Edinburgh Review, and hope to prove the fallacy of its speculations on the issue of the Spanish contest.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

The following is the official account of the operations of General Blake's army, as communicated by himself to the Supreme Junta:

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRID GAZETTE OF THE 15TH NOVEMBER.

ARANJUEZ, NOV. 14.—The Lieutenant-General Don Joaquim Blake has addressed the following dispatches, dated the 7th and 8th instant, to the Secretary of State for the War Department:—

"*MOST EXCELLENT SIR,*

"In order to effect the concentration of my Forces, important on all occasions, and particularly so under the circumstances of my being attacked by a force so decisively superior

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and to approximate the only road by which I could receive the requisite supplies—I, on the 3d, resolved to rally my division, including that of the North, which is just arrived near the village of Wayn. In effect, they were all united except the 2d division of Gallicia, and a part of the troops of Affaria, forming a corps under the commmand of his Excellency Don Vicente Acevedo, which was attacked on the 3d by the enemy with superior forces, between Llanteno and Menagarai; and though they were vigorously opposed, took a position between the said corps of Senor Acevedo and the army (in hopes of their receiving reinforcements according to information and appearance), to prevent the junction of that division with my army. This information I obtained early on the morning of the 4th, which placed me under the necessity of making an attack on the enemy to frustrate his design, and therefore directed the 3d division under the command of Brig.-General Don Francisco Riquelme, united to one of the Asturias, commanded by the Camp Marshal Don Gregorio Quiros, to meet the enemy, who were intercepting the pass to the corps of Acevedo, and to attack him; the fourth division and the van-guard I ordered to march to Valmaseda, for the purpose of fighting such detached forces as they should meet; whilst the first and the reserve were to remain with me at Cordejuela, to cut off the communication between the various French divisions; and finally, that of the north, and a general reserve were to remain stationed in the Beron.

"At the very moment my troops began their march, I received advice, that the corps under Senor Acevedo had succeeded in changing its position, taking one tolerible eligible between Gordejuela, Valmaseda, and Orvantia, though much overawed by a numerous host occupied in observing his motions. This change of position on the part of Senor Acevedo induced me to make some alteration in my own; and in effect, the troops under the Commanders Quiros and Riquelme received orders to attack that part of the enemy which appeared, and was by peasants reported to be at Arciniego, whilst the main body must have been at Orrantia, where I proposed to dislodge them with the first division, the van-guard, and the reserve; whilst the fourth, which provisionally is under the command of Brig.-General, Don Estevan Porlier, the Marquis del Portazgo being indisposed, was to follow its original destination to Valmaseda, with instructions, however, not to risk an attack, if they should be over-marched by force.

"I know not what motive to attribute to the resolution which the French took of removing their corps from Acevedo; but certainly in Orrantia and Arciniego we found only advice, that the French had effected their retreat from that place during the night, by which means the several divisions which it was our intention to liberate, were safely re-united with us: the fourth has been still more fortunate than the rest: for, arriving near Valmaseda, where the enemy was 7000 men strong, under the command of the General of Division, Villat, they attacked him with great vigour, dislodged him from the place, and pursued him to the distance of a league, where he stopped, the night having come on. Their flight was made in the greatest disorder, and they sustained a considerable loss in killed and wounded; we also took forty prisoners from them, among whom an officer. They also left in our possession a four pounder, two waggons with ammunition in a state of service; five cars with provision and equipage belonging to their General Officers, together with the papers belonging to them, and a vast quantity of other spoils. This brilliant action was chiefly due to the celerity and ardent zeal displayed by some Asturian corps, and by the second division of Gallicia, who poured down on Valmaseda the moment they saw the risk into which the fourth division had fallen, by which means they have acquired an indisputable claim to the public esteem of their countrymen, which, however, is no less due to all our inimitable warriors, who have ever since the 23d, endured with fortitude, privations of every description, and the intemperature of severe weather without great coats, in great part without clothes, and absolutely barefoot, and what is more, without having a morsel to eat for whole days, lending their services with ardour to extreme fatigue, and all along without one murmur of complaint or disgust.—All I can perceive in them is an unabated desire of washing the enemy's guilt in his blood at the hazard of their own lives.

"I recommend them all to the consideration of your Excellency, for the information of his Majesty:—Which may God preserve your Excellency.

(Signed) JOAQUIM BLAKE.

Valmaseda the 7th Nov. 1808.

To his Excellency the Secretary of the War department.

"*MOST EXCELLENT SIR,*

"Without having any positive advice of the strength and situation of the enemy, and being under the indispensible necessity of procuring it, for the direction of my own operations, I yesterday marched with the first and second division forward to Guenes, and gave orders to the vanguard to advance over Gordejuela, towards Sodupe. The corps which I led on soon fell in with a division of four French regiments, 8000 strong, and a fire was opened on both sides, which lasted the whole day, without any advantage resulting from it to either side. At dusk the enemy fell somewhat back, and we suspended the movements from the right to the left, by which we had been preparing a fresh attack in a new direction.

"We should have begun it this morning, with strong hopes of a successful issue, if the excessive rigour of the preceding night and the endurance of hunger and incredible fatigue of the troops, had not obliged me to afford them some relief; in consequence of which I moved them to the present general quarters, a short time before day break.

"The enemy's strength we have learned from the declarations of some prisoners, as also that the action had been directed by Marshal Lefebvre. I know that the van-guard was attacked by 5000 men; and that after having with their usual gallantry, received them, the night put an end to the action.

"All this I communicate to you for the information of his Majesty, begging that you will recommend the gallantry, firmnes, patience, under fatigue, privations and singular enthusiasm manifested for the good of the country by the Generals, Chiefs, Officers, and troops.

"I must not omit, that among the wounded is Capt. Birch, in the service of his Britannic Majesty, an Officer of equal skill and zeal, who would not quit the field until he was obliged to follow the troops. The Lieutenant Colonel Carrol, who has been in our army these three months, was also determined to assist in all our actions, in which he signalized his intrepidity by example. May God preserve your Excellency—Quarters-General of Valmaseda, the 8th of November, 1808.

(Signed) JOAQUIM BLAKE.

To his Excellency the Secretary of the War Department.

CORUNNA, Nov. 26.—By letters received in the course of yesterday, we learn, that with commendable activity and address, the Lieutenant-Colonel Don Enrique Ganseco has preserved the artillery of the army of Estremadura; and in like manner that the Lieutenant-Colonel Don Miguel Valledor has conducted to Leon the artillery and ammunition from Reposa. Considering the activity and address necessary to these particular services, we cannot but highly praise these worthy Officers, and in general all those of the royal corps of artillery, who conduct themselves so gallantly, without meaning by this eulogium to deprive the other officers and soldiers of the army of the praise so justly due to them.

The retreat of our army to Leon has deranged all the plans of the enemy, who, the moment they shall know of our junction with the English army, and the reinforcements we shall send with the utmost dispatch, must abandon all the country he occupies, unless he would be cut off, and obliged to surrender. This point of re-union was the only one we ought to have chosen in case the enemy penetrate by Burgos, as we have not cavalry to enable us to engage in the plains. But when the two armies have joined, we shall have cavalry, and that very respectable. The organization and re-union will be effected without loss of time, and clearing the plains we will march immediately to dislodge them from all the country they occupy, from that to Biduena. Let us then have courage and constancy, and make every exertion that the reinforcements may not be delayed an instant. *Corunna Diary, Nov. 26.*

ARANJUEZ, Nov. 17.—A Spanish Cabinet Courier has just arrived here with the important news that D. Francisco Palafox, having learned that Castanos had prevented the army under his command from molesting the enemy, while they withdrew their troops to engage Blake, which they accordingly effected with success, has taken the command of the troops from Castanos, and passing the Ebro at three points, has forced the enemy's line, compelling them to several actions, that were disputed with much bloodshed, but in which the enemy were routed. The army of the centre will now form a junction with that of Blake, by which means the enemy's division that advanced to Burgos may be entirely cut off, besides a considerable number who had not reached that city. It appears that the son of Ca-

tslar is in Segovia, and that Blake is in Valmaseda. It is understood that this information is official, and that the President has ordered all intelligence, whether of a favourable or adverse nature, to be communicated to the public. Guesta gave orders this afternoon, that his travelling carriage should be in readiness, which I have already seen pass this way. It is also stated that he has been honourably acquitted respecting the dispute he had with Valdes and his nephews in the Council of war, and that he is soon to take the command of the Army of Estramadura.

P. S. MADRID, NOV. 19.—By letters from Navarre, written by some Officers, we learn, that our troops attacked the enemy on the 13th, took possesion of Caparroso and its heights, passed the Ebro at three points, on all of which the enemy has been defeated with considerable loss. When the Courier who has brought this intelligence left the army, the action continued on every point with the greatest vigour.

LETTER FROM AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

"General Blake was attacked by the French under General Lefebvre, near Durango, on the 31st ult. and after a very obstinate action of nine hours, was obliged to retreat, which he did in good order, through Bilboa and Valmaseda to Lava, where he was on the 4th instant. On the 5th, he made an attack on the French, and drove them, with considerable loss, from Valmaseda and Oransia, in order to effect the junction of the Asturian division, which was not engaged in the former action, (having been posted near Crolana,) and who had since been separated from the army. Having thus got together the whole of his force, he moved once more towards Bilboa, and attacked the enemy near Suenes, on the 7th. He made a good disposition of his troops, and had turned the enemy's left wing, but his centre giving way, he was obliged to retreat, in spite of his advantage, to Valmaseda. His rear-guard was engaged on the 6th. On the 10th, he was at Espinosa de Monteros, where he was attacked by the French; the action of doubtful success, or rather in favour of the Spaniards, continuing from one p. m. till night. Next morning the French renewed the attack, and as the Asturians, who principally composed the left wing, gave way, by which means the enemy got possession of heights that commanded the road, by which the army was to retreat, great confusion took place, and many of the troops dispersed. The Asturians, who are all peasants, officers as well as men, fought very well in the former engagements of the 5th, 7th, and 10th, but many officers being gone off, and of them three Generals, one (Guecios) being killed, and two wounded, their giving way this day is not to be wondered at.—General Blake was at Reinosa on the 10th. General Blake's intention was to retreat by Aguilar del Campo and Leon, upon the British army, but to remain in the mean time at Reinosa as long as the enemy left him unmolested. But on the 13th he received intelligence that the French were advancing to attack him, also that they had pushed a corps from Burgos to Aguilar Del Campo—so that he was obliged to retreat into the valley of Cabaerreiqua, in the province of Santander. He left Reinosa on the evening of the 13th, at sun-set, and next morning was at Gojo.

"Blake retreated from Reinosa, with little more than 7 or 8000 men; but on the night of the 11th, a division of his army was on the other side of the harbour opposite to Santander; many fugitives had entered that city. The provincial militia of Santander are reckoned 5000 men. The dismounted cavalry of the Marquis Romana are 2000, these may be armed as infantry, so that some sanguine persons suppose that the Marquis, who is at that place, may assemble 20,000 men. They also calculate, that, as the Asturians have a reserve in their own country, and many of the fugitives of the army that took the field went home, if the remains of the army of the left retreat into Asturias, they may possibly assemble 35,000 men. The peasants of the army, who dispersed, having all arrived with their arms and ammunition, it is inferred, that they will cheerfully come forward again. Between Reinosa and Astorgas, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, there were French posts in several places. At Aguilar del Campo, on the 13th, they took the baggage and some guns of Blake's army. A Spanish park of artillery left Saldahna on the 16th, to retreat to Leon by way of Sahagun, at which place, on the same day, an alarm was given that the roads and avenues were occupied by patroles of French cavalry, so that it is probable the park of artillery was taken.

"General Crauford was on the 16th at Astorgas, and Sir David Baird at Villa Franca on the 17th. The first of nine divisions of cavalry was to be at a day's journey before Lugo, on the 21st, and the last was to leave Coruna on that and the following day. Lord Paget took the post from Lugo for himself and Aid-de-Camp on the 21st, to join Sir David Baird.

"Captain Jones, of the Engineers was in the action of the 31st. Captain Shiel, of the same corps, was in that of the 9th, and wounded in the thigh whilst encouraging the Spaniards to move forward."

Albuquerque, Spain, Nov. 1.

I wrote you on our leaving Lisbon for Spain, to which I refer you for the particulars of our strength, route, &c. I have at present very little left to say, only that we are arrived at this place, being the first town in Spain. We are certainly marching for Burgos, by Alcantara, Cindad de Rodrigo, Salamanca, and Valladolid. We are the advanced corps under Major-General Paget: our march is in the following order, 95th, 5/4, 20th, 2d Light Battalions, King's German Legion, and 1st Light Battalion King's German Legion. We march by battalions, each following the other, at a day's distance successively. The rest of the army, that go with us, are as follows:

UNDER LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FRASER.

The 18th Light Dragoons 3d Ditto King's German Legion	Brigadier-General Hon. E. Stuart.
The 4th 28th 42d	Major-General Lord W. Bentinck.
The 60th (5th Battalion, five Companies), 9th 43d (2d Battalion) 52d (2d Ditto)	Major-General Beresford.

UNDER LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON. J. HOPE.

The 36th 71st 92d 60th (5th Bat. five Companies)	Brigadier-General Crauford.
The 2d 6th	Brigadier-General Auckland.
The 5th 32d 91st	Major-General Hill.
The 50th 79th 95th (2d Bat. four Companies)	Brigadier-General Fane.

UNDER MAJOR-GENERAL PAGET.

The 20th 52d 95th (5th Bat. five Companies)	Brigadier-General Anstruther.
The 1st Light Battalion K. G. L. 2d Ditto	Colonel Alten.

FROM THE LISBON MAIL.

LISBON, Nov. 15.—On the 13th of this month, the Merchants of this town having met by appointment at the Palace of Government, the Secretary of State, charged with the General inspection and direction of the Royal Treasury, pronounced a Speech, which seemed perfectly to meet the ideas and patriotic sentiments of the Gentlemen present. He exposed to them the present exhausted state of the Public Finances, and shewed the necessity of the public wants being speedily supplied by extraordinary means, and by voluntary contributions of the merchants of the kingdom, who, from their known patriotism and loyalty, would undoubtedly feel inclined to assist the public cause with such donations as their respective means would allow them to devote to that important purpose. He lastly declared to be expressly authorised by the Prince Regent, to assure the merchants of Lisbon that every six months correct lists should be published of the contributions received, and faithful accounts of the manner in which they had been expended for the maintenance of the Royal Army.

The Intendant-General of Police of Lisbon has lately issued a Decree, dated the 10th inst. by which he ordains all Portuguese subjects who shall have been found guilty of having endeavoured to seduce British subjects from their duty and allegiance to their Sovereign, and offered them opportunities to desert, shall be punished according to the utmost rigour of the law.

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fell in with the Minerva frigate, Capt. HAWKINS, who informed her that the Marquis DE LA ROMANA gained a decisive victory over the enemy, near *St. Vincent de la Barquera*. The enemy, it is said, entered that place on the 19th ult. and, on the 24th, made a violent attack on the Spaniards, who were strongly posted in the vicinity of St. Vincent de la Barquera. No particulars respecting the engagement are given; but the result is supposed favorable to the Patriots. The Marquis DE LA ROMANA was left in pursuit of the retreating enemy; and we wait for, with an impatience we seldom felt, the confirmation of this cheering intelligence. Prior accounts, though of a very late date, mention, it is true, that a part of that army fell back upon *Leon*, with the intention, as was supposed, of effecting a junction with the British army. But these accounts are neither of that circumstantial, nor precise nature, as to induce us to discredit the reported success of the 24th. We are happy likewise to observe, that the sentiments of the Spanish people, relative to their affairs, completely harmonize with those we have invariably evinced; and so far from being dejected or intimidated at the advantages the enemy have already obtained, they speak with confidence of their ultimate success, and in a tone of enthusiasm perfectly coinciding with their spirited declarations when first they took up arms against their invaders.—Their late disasters seem to have no other effect, than to convert their former exasperation into the most deadly hatred of the enemy. We hear of the surrender of no large corps; on the contrary, the Regiment of Catalonia, amounting to seventeen hundred men, and which formed a part of the Army of the North, preferred to be cut to pieces to a man, sooner than accept quarter which the enemy offered them. The death of General RIQUELME, who had the rank of Admiral in the Spanish navy, is one of the finest traits of heroism and of generous devotion to his country, we ever remember to have read. Having been wounded in his leg, he refused to dismount or retire, but rode along the line, and made his men promise to die like him in defence of their country. This exhortation, at such a moment, and under such circumstances must have produced a wonderful sensation in those who heard him; and after such proofs of greatness of soul in the leaders and men, we see no reason for despondiug of their success.

Letters received from Madrid also speak of Gen. CASTANOS having obtained considerable advantages over the enemy. He is said to have crossed the Ebro at three several points, and to have dislodged the enemy from all their positions on that river. This advantage is likewise alluded to in the last accounts from Coruna. The Gazette of Madrid contains two important documents, addressed by the Supreme Governing Junta to all the Councils, and the other to the Spanish Nation. After detailing, in the first, the perfidy of the French, the abasement of the Monarchy for so many years, the Decree concludes with the following animated declaration:—"The Junta have taken the oath, in the most solemn manner, not to listen to, or accept any proposal for peace, unless their beloved Sovereign, FERDINAND VIIth, be restored to his throne; and unless the absolute integrity of Spain and her Americas be stipulated as an indispensable condition, without the dismemberment of any the smallest portion of her territory."

There was something so vague in the accounts of last week, and in such direct opposition with the proofs we had of BLAKE's prudence, discretion, and professional skill, that we had no difficulty in refusing our assent, even unconditionally, to the report of the total dispersion of his army. In doing so, we acted neither indiscreetly, nor presumptuously, but formed our judgment from the uncontested proofs we had of the subordination, bravery, and discipline, that prevailed in BLAKE's army, and the confidence we were justified to repose in the abilities of the leader. Had the army and their General not been previously *tried*; had not their former conduct excited the greatest admiration, our endeavours to discountenance the rumours of last week, though they might raise a favourable opinion of our affections, would not convey a very flattering idea of our understanding. But the enemy appear to have monopolized all the attributes of the soldier; and our politicians in this country, who affect to see beyond the vulgar, are too consistent, too independent, to renounce, in favour of *popular prejudices*, or from the *delusive* suggestion, that success ought to attend a good cause, their opinion of French superiority. It is so tickling to intellectual self-love, and the consciousness of superior penetration, as well as the infallibility of learned and political dogmatism, to expose the folly and weakness of expecting that the legions of France, conducted by the *Hero*, who so often led them to victory on the *Po*, the *Danube*, the *Seal*, the *Vistula* and the *Niemen*, should now yield, in compliance with the wishes, for sooth! of some enthusiasts in this country, to the impetuosity, and irregular attacks of Spanish peasants. There is something so incongruous, so drivelling, so *national*, in such quixotic speculations, that we are by no means astonished, that such writers, as *direct* the public opinion, through the medium of the *Edinburgh Review*, should, with the lash of magisterial and hypercritical authority, chastize these political visionaries. The sentiments of these Gentlemen are too enlarged, too cosmopolitical, to reject a theory supported on facts and political combinations, for the crude, unlogical speculations, and the *national* notions of those writers, who chatter, instead of reasoning, on the probability of Spanish success. Our time is not favourable, however, to the establishment of political axioms; and a chain of reasoning, the most ingenious, spun with all the accuracy of schoolmen, and rounded with the fastidious nicety of criticism, has only shewn the fallibility of reason, and the nullity of human wit; for the occurrences of this week have proved, that though the premises may have been right, their conclusions were absolutely *erroneous*. This is our consolation and defence, in daring to differ from these masters of the political school: and as the combinations of genius and science have been found so illusory, we are inclined, on this occasion, to trust to our feelings, and something like presentiment, which incessantly flatter us, that the cause of freedom and justice will ultimately triumph over usurpation and villainy. We may be mistaken; but for all the intellectual superiority and preponderating genius of these gentlemen, we would not abandon the fascinating illusion.—We, therefore, confidently trust, that a cause so dear to us, so connected with our own, and that of the universe, will still triumph over French intrigue and the dogmatism of political pedantry.

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We received yesterday Hamburgh and Altona Papers to the 19th ult. Their contents are not interesting; we have made the following extracts:

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 15.—AN English Minister, Adair, arrived at the Archipelago, and endeavoured to obtain leave of the Commandant of the Castles of the Lower Dardanelles to proceed to Constantinople, but by the order of the Grand Vizier, the said Commandant gave a negative answer to the English. The armistice with Russia still continues, and will, to all appearance, continue till next spring, when political affairs will most probably take a decided turn—(*Correspondent*).

VIENNA, NOV. 2.—By a Courier who arrived here two days ago from Constantinople, we learned that Mr. Adair arrived in the Dardanelles, and immediately proposed negociations between England and the Sublime Porte. It has been observed a long time past, that the English ships cruizing in the Archipelago, suffer the Turkish ships to pass unmolested, and have not annoyed the trade. The Turkish troops have approached the Danube from several parts, but the rumour of hostilities between the Porte and Russia having actually commenced, is unfounded.

We have seen a private letter received by a Gentleman of the first respectability in the city, dated Vienna, Nov. 4. This letter contradicts directly the statement in the *Hamburgh Correspondenten*, "that Mr. ADAIR was not permitted to proceed to Constantinople." It mentions on the contrary, that that active and intelligent Diplomatist, had opened a very successful negociation with the Ottoman Government; that there was no doubt of his succeeding in the object of his mission; and the strongest hopes were entertained of his being allowed to reside at the Sublime Porte in the capacity of Britannic Minister. This letter also states, that it was rumoured in the first circles in Vienna, that orders had been transmitted to Count METTERNICH, Imperial Ambassador at Paris, to quit that capital; and in order to avoid *éclat*, he was to assign private business as the pretext for his departure. This account is rendered very probable by an article from Frankfort, in the German Papers received yesterday morning, which state the arrival of that Minister from Paris, on his way to Vienna. The writer, at the same time, mentions the military preparations of Austria as truly formidable; and that the highest indignation was felt by every class of the inhabitants against BONAPARTE, for his treacherous conduct towards the Royal Family of Spain. There is no doubt, continues the writer, that war is inevitable between France and Austria; and the universal sentiment is, that hostilities will commence before the middle of December. Every means are employed on the part of Government to acquire the confidence, and excite the enthusiasm of the different provinces; and in its addresses a liberality is breathed, which did not appear in the official communications of that Court since the days of JOSEPH, &c." This is a good beginning towards the regeneration the Archduke CHARLES speaks of in his letter to his cousin, in adverting to the zeal and patriotiof thesm new levies.—Let the Austrian Cabinet only persevere in this enlightened course, and it will have little to apprehend from the menaces and overbearaing arrogance of France. There is not a more loyal people breathing than the subjects of that Monarchy. The Archduke CHARLES, and the more enlightened and patriotic statesmen invariably recommended a departure from that monkish system of policy which had been adopted by the Government, immediately after the first rupture with France; and that patriotic Prince was a zealous advocate for more liberal principles of government. The disasters of the monarchy, as well as the ascendancy of his genius and integrity, have, fortunately for that country, rendered his opinion and interference more effectual; and the ardent wishes of the German Patriots are now gratified in the commanding influence he exercises over the resolutions of that Cabinet. His exertions in re-organizing the army, after the disastrous campaign of 1805, have been indefatigable; and, if we consider the disorder of the finances, as well as the losses of private individuals, we have the strongest reason to admire the activity and zeal, which, in the short space of two years and a half, with such uncommon difficulties to encounter, had been able to raise the military force of that monarchy to a height it had never attained in the most flourishing period of its history. If the transactions of late years afforded too much cause to suspect the Austrian Cabinet of precipitancy and imprudence, we now behold manifest traces of a complete reverse of policy; and should it have the fortune to succeed in the resolution it has adopted of asserting its independence, in opposition to the tyranny of France, it will have well-founded cause to thank Heaven for those calamities, which first awakened it to a sense of its real resources. Like other besotted Governments, it had the madness to consider an appeal to the loyalty and affections of the subject, as an impolitic and dangerous experiment; but this monstrous delusion has ceased, and we have no doubt the state will soon display a vigour proportionate to its population and resources.

The Minstrel sloop of war arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday last, from Malta. She had previously sailed from Trieste; and it was confidently reported yesterday, that an Austrian messenger arrived with dispatches to Government. Though the latter account may not be true, there is every prospect that the former friendly and commercial intercourse is likely to be re-established between this country and Austria. This sudden change of policy, this open defiance of BONAPARTE, are strong proofs of the alteration of sentiment which the Spanish insurrection has effected in the Austrian Cabinet.

Letters brought by the same vessel, state that the Turkish and Austrian Courts had presented a remonstrance to the Court of St. Petersburgh, relative to its connexion with France; and if no satisfactory answer were obtained, they would declare war against Russia. We believe the latter account premature. However, it is confidently reported, that Mr. ADAIR arrived at Constantinople, and was received with distinction.

The American schooner James, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last. She sailed from Norfolk, in Virginia, at two o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. in violation of the Embargo. She mentions the arrival of the Hope at the Chesapeake, on the 26th of October, with dispatches from France and England, and a continuance of the Embargo was expected, in consequence of these two Powers having refused to accede to the proposals of the Government of the United States. It was even supposed that an Act would follow for the prohibition of every kind of intercourse with the two countries. A New-York Paper of the 4th inst. brought by this vessel, contains a Speech of the Governor of that State to the assembly, on the expediency of the embargo; and, in the very form and spirit of Mr. JEFFERSON, in his Answer to the inhabitants of Boston, declares it the only means of avoiding a war, which he says, would unavoidably ensue, were the American Trade exposed to the operation of the British Orders in Council and the French Decrees.

A Mail arrived on Sunday evening from Gottenburgh to the 14th instant. The letters brought by this conveyance confirm the account of the Rupture of the Armistice in Finland. The day after this event, the Swedes gained a decisive victory over the Russians; and Prince Dolgorucki, who had assumed so imposing a tone in the conferences with BONAPARTE, previous to the battle of Austerlitz, and whom the latter honoured with the title of *puppy*, though the particular confidant of ALEXANDER, was killed in this engagement.

The enmity of the people of Madrid to the French is such, that none of that nation dare to appear in the streets. One of Lord Bentinck's servants having been mistaken for a Frenchman by the populace, had nearly lost his life before the error was discovered.

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THE COURT.

Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace from Windsor, where he was received by the Dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge and Sussex.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

Captain Michael Seymour, of the Royal Navy, who so highly distinguished himself in the late engagement in the command of the Amethyst, upon his return to England.

Capt. Blennerhasset, who served on board the Amethyst, as a Lieutenant, in the action, upon his promotion.

The Rev. Dr. King, upon his promotion to the Bishoprick of Rochester.

Lord Clive by his father, Earl Powis.

General Despard, upon his promotion to the 12th Veteran Battalion.

Captain Cathcart, upon his promotion.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Duke of Portland and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers present; also Mr. Ryder, as Judge Advocate, who laid before his Majesty the proceedings of some Courts Martial. About six o'clock his Majesty set off on his return to Windsor.

It being St. Andrew's Dayd all those at Court who are Members of the distinguished Orders, wore their collars.

CITY.

The LORD MAYOR and the LIVERY of LONDON.

In consequence of the late refusal of the Lord Mayor to convene a Common Hall, a numerous Meeting of the Livery was held on Thursday last, in the Great Room of the New London Tavern, Cheapside.

Mr. Deputy Goodbehere having been called to the Chair, the following Protest, concluding with another Requisition for a Common Hall, was unanimously agreed to; and a Deputation of several Liverymen, with the Chairman, appointed to wait upon his Lordship therewith.

My Lord,

Having received your Lordship's answer to the Requisition dated the 2d November 1808, and signed by a number of Liverymen, requesting your Lordship

"To convene a Common Hall on an early day, in order to take into consideration the late Convention in Portugal, by which the character, honour, and interests of the country have been so deeply affected, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed adviseable."

In which answer you "decline to convene a Common Hall as requested," and assign as a reason, that, "Since the date of the Requisition a Court of Inquiry has been instituted by his Majesty's command, for investigating the causes which led to the Convention alluded to, that the Court is now prosecuting such inquiry," and that you are "of opinion, that a Meeting of the Livery of London in Common Hall, on the subject proposed by the Requisition, pending such public inquiry, will be highly *unnecessary, unseasonable*, and *improper*."

We, the undersigned Liverymen, beg leave to observe—

That the right of the Livery of London to meet in Common Hall, to deliberate on matters of public grievance, has been ever exercised, with very few exceptions, and that such exceptions have been uniformly stigmatized with the reprobation of the Livery:—

That if a Chief Magistrate is to grant such meetings only when they coincide with his own views of the propriety and utility of the measures to be proposed, his conduct must amount to a violation of the most sacred rights of the subjects, inasmuch as it necessarily deprives the people of the legal means of expressing their sentiments on all great questions affecting the common weal, and renders null the liberties so repeatedly asserted by their ancestors, and so clearly and emphatically declared by the Bill of Rights:—

That with respect to the date of the Requisition, we beg to state, that it is subsequent to the appointment of the Court of Inquiry, and that other Meetings have been held under similar circumstances, to which no such objection has been made:—

That since the Sheriffs of Counties, Officers appointed by the Crown, have not withheld from the people the exercise of the right in question under such pretence, we cannot forbear expressing our astonishment and displeasure, that the Chief Magistrate of the City of London should, by almost his first official act, deny it to those to whose good opinion, confidence and suffrages he has been indebted for his high situation:—

That without adopting your Lordship's notions respecting what you term a "Court of Inquiry," we trust we may be allowed to exercise our own judgment as to the institution of a tribunal unknown to the laws of this country; appointed by the Crown; unsworn; possessing no authority to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, or to acquit or condemn the parties whose conduct is under investigation:—

That we cannot observe without real concern, the suspicion which your Lordship's answer evidently implies, that the great body of the Livery of London, to whom is entrusted the choice of a Chief Magistrate, of Sheriffs, of Members of Parliament, and of other important Officers, could so far forget themselves as to countenance or adopt any proceedings incompatible with the character they have ever maintained, or repugnant to the pure principles of public justice:—

That we presume your Lordship may safely confide these matters to the Livery themselves, who do not solicit your advice, but merely claim their undoubted right, and leave them to be the guardians of their own character and honour:—

"That, as the only ground of objection (to put the most favourable construction upon your Lordship's answer) appears to be a supposition, that since the date of the requisition, circumstances have arisen to preclude the necessity of such meeting, we beg to state to your Lordship, that several of the names have been signed subsequent to its date; and that the Liverymen who signed it were generally aware, that it could not be delivered until a late date, and that no material circumstances occurred to cause a change in their opinion as to the propriety or necessity thereof. For the purpose, however, of obviating every difficulty in that respect,

We, the undersigned Liverymen of the City of London, do hereby again request your Lordship to convene a Common Hall on an early day, in order to consider the late Convention in Portugal, by which the character, honour, and interests of the country have been so deeply affected; and to adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable.

Nov. 24, 1808.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c.

The above Protest and Requisition was signed by nearly one hundred Liverymen, and presented to his Lordship, last Saturday, by Mr. Goodbehere and the Deputation. The following answer was returned the same day by the Lord Mayor:—

"*Mansion-house, Saturday, Nov.* 26.

"The Lord Mayor presents his compliments to Mr. Goodbehere, The considerations which induced the Lord Mayor to decline convening the Livery of London in Common Hall, on the Requisition before presented to him, for the purpose of considering at this time the late Convention in Portugal, remain in full force, and induce his Lordship again to decline convening the Meeting requested by the renewed application, in the same terms, for the same purpose which has been presented by Mr. Deputy Goodbehere, this morning.

"The Lord Mayor greatly regrets to find himself obliged in the official exercise of his discretion, to differ from any part of the respectable Livery of London, on their view of the subject."

"Samuel Goodbehere, Esq. Deputy, &c. &c. &c.

On Tuesday last the Lord Mayor went in state to Guildhall, to hold his first Court of Aldermen, which was numerously attended. The thanks of the Court were voted to the late Lord Mayor. The Assize of Bread was ordered to be reduced an Assize and a half, or 3d. in the peck loaf. The quartern loaf, wheaten, is now now sold for 1s. 2d½. and household 1s. 1½d.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following commanders took leave of the court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.

Captain T. Larkins, Warren Hastings, Bengal and China.

Captain W. Donaldson, Neptune, and Captain J. Kirkpatrick, Henry Addington, Bombay and China.

Captain Edward Balston was sworn into the command of the ship Princess Amelia, consigned to China direct.

Thursday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Benjamin Richardson was sworn into the command of the ship Albion, consigned to China direct.—The Court adjourned at six o'clock till Wednesday next.

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THE THEATRE.

DRURY LANE.

On Thursday night a new drama, in three acts, entitled *Venoni*, or the *Novice of St. Mark*, was acted for the first time at Drury Lane.

Promotion is no where become so frequent, and so fashionable as on the Stage. The promotion of which we intend to speak is not of men, and still less of merit and talents, but that of *Melo-dramas!!* Humble through necessity, they formerly crawled obsequiously, though not without betraying great symptoms of self conceit, and a bustling disposition, at the heels of our first rate tragedies and comedies. But of late, they have been raised to an equality with the first-born of the tragic and comic muse. They now impudently rear their heads as soon as the curtain is drawn, the nightly monarchs of the scenic boards arrayed in the borrowed majesty of their betters, which but ill disguises their native servility. Like an Eton boy, when after having long obeyed the commands of his fellow students, he not only starts at once into the fifth class and out of his *fagship*, but becomes the proud imperious Master of a fag; a melo-drama struts, sings, and dances on the stage, attended by a lowly but good humoured menial, who, by and bye, if the present system of promotion continues, will laugh his way to precedence, and most probably claim the pantomime for his follower.

According to the present system, therefore, if it be persisted in, and *authors* and *managers* suffer themselves to be carried away by the current of *novelty*, the theatrical prospects of the ensuing generation are these: tragedies, as being too serious and too long, and comedies, as requiring too deep a study, and too exact a display of nature, are now scarcely ever attempted by the authors of *acting* plays—they will be totally banished from the future stage. Melo-dramas, though they have not only usurped the place, but the very name of regular dramas, now enjoy but a fleeting hour of power, and will *then* seldom dare to show their heads; not more frequently, at least, than new tragedies and comedies now do. Farces will long reign supreme and triumphant, for the number of laughing fools is always so great, that were not Pantomimes to attack them with the still more powerful weapons of grosser and more senseless mirth, their sway would be endless. Broad grins, grimaces, the tumblings of a clown, the leaps of an Harlequin, and fairy trippings of a Columbine, will then be the only performances allowed on the stage, which will *then most undoubtedly* fulfill the great ends of its creation, the improvement of *public* manners by the correction of *private* vices and failings. Beyond this degradation of one of the noblest establishments formed by man, the stage, even imagination dreads to pierce.

The Scene lies at Messina. *Celestino*, the Prior of the Convent of St. Mark is a common character enough, an hypocrite. *Josepha*, daughter to a weak woman, the *Marchioness Caprana*, is his victim, and torn by his artifice from the arms of *Venoni*, a young Sicilian nobleman, still weaker than the *Marchioness*, whom she was about to marry, in order to be made an Ursuline nun, or rather to be forced to gratify *Celestino's* passion. On her refusal, she is plunged into a vault, where, when the piece opens, she has already resided more than a year. She is reported to have died, and *Venoni*, deprived of all sense, but that of grief, resolves to become a monk, and begins his noviciate at the Convent of St. Mark, which is separated from that of the Ursulines by a party-wall only. The Viceroy of Sicily, *Count Benvoglio*, undertakes in vain to combat his resolution, at the moment when he has conquered almost all his objections, the Prior names *Josepha* and points to her grave, and *Venoni* becomes his again. *Father Michael*, however, a young and benevolent monk, who during the conflagration that destroyed a wing of the Convent some time before, has discovered written proofs of the Prior's guilt, finds means to lay them before *Venoni*, and presses him to fly. Vengeance and not safety, is now the only wish of the youth; his loud exclamations put *Father Michel* to flight, and bring the Prior, whom he reproaches with his guilt, and in whose hands he imprudently places the letter which *Michel* has left. His death or captivity becomes necessary for the security of the criminals, and he is forced down some secret steps, into a vault, where a monk, after twenty years spent in captivity, had lately expired. Here we see the party wall that separates the two Convents, and a dungeon on each side of it. The one contains the falsely thought dead *Josepha*; and in the other *Venoni* is placed. Yielding to despair, he is about to dash his head against the wall, when he perceives these words, "hope and search," written upon it. He searches his dungeon, finds a scroll written with blood, which tells him that the wall is hollow, and an iron bar, with which, in a few minutes, he overthrows the barrier that divided him from *Josepha*, still unconscious of her existence. They know each other, and at that moment hear approaching voices. *Venoni* grasps his iron bar for defence, *Josepha* clings to him, and the dungeon is entered by the good *Father Michael*, the *Viceroy*, the *Marchioness* and attendants, whom he had informed of the danger of their friend. A tremendous shower of hisses caused the curtain to drop suddenly, and thus screened the wicked Prior from the punishment which he so highly deserved, and which but for this would have certainly proved unavoidable.

Any man who vents his contempt against a coward, when placed at the head of an army, would find no fault with him, were he to confine himself to the faithful discharge of his family duties or to industrious pursuits. By the same reason, although we protest against the promotion of melo-dramas to the first rank of the drama, we do not object to these in their proper place. *Venoni*, or the *Novice of St. Mark*, is partly taken from a French piece, entitled *Les Victimes Cloitrées*, which was first represented at Paris, but during the latter part of the first act, and the whole of the second, far surpasses its original. It teems with interest, and, although not free from numerous defects, also abounds with beauties. The style is chaste and animated, natural, and elegant; the sentiments are all good; and were it not for the ridiculous masquerade introduced at the beginning of the third act, and which interrupts unnecessarily the course of the action, no objection could be made to the conduct of the piece. Were something like comic spirit infused through the *comic* parts of this drama; were the Prior's libidinous speech reduced within the bounds of modesty; were the masquerade suppressed, the whole of the last Act moulded anew into a less reprehensible shape, and the character of the Hero throughout raised above the weakness of despondency, *Venoni, or the Novice of St. Mark*, would become, and deservedly so, one of the most popular pieces of the day.

No play ever received a more powerful assistance from the talents of performers than *Venoni*. Elliston's delineation of melancholy despair was, as all his performances, masterly. Brooding incessantly on the loss of his bride, the luminous faculties of his mind are obscured, but not extinguished. Frequent gleams of thought and memory flash across his gloomy sorrow, and to catch the fleeting expression of the soul in its momentary emersion from despair, is perhaps one of the most difficult imitations of nature which the mimic art can give. Elliston, whose genius seems to rise with difficulties, displayed so deep a knowledge of the human heart, so exact a portraiture of the play of human passions, that we think he has never betrayed more excellence in any of his former characters.—Wroughton, in *Celestino*, depicted hypocrisy with fidelity, especially its assumed mildness and humility, before his superiors, or those whom he has selected for his victims, and its bursting exultation in secret self congratulations on the success of his plans. Mr. H. Siddons, who, in general, is so unequal in his performance, was here uniformly great. He surpassed our warmest hopes, and in his interview with *Venoni*, in the convent, burst in all the splendour of truly Siddonian genius. De Camp, in *Father Michel*, displayed real excellence; as well as Mrs. H. Sid-

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FROM THE GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 11.

His Royal Majesty has received the following report from the General in Chief of the Finnish army, including a report from Colonel Sandels, Chief of Brigade, touching a severe battle, which has been fought in the vicinity of Idensalmi :—

"Since the armistice concluded between the Swedish and Russian armies was declared to be at an end, arrived yesterday a Russian Officer from Lieutenant-General Tutschkoff, with the intimation that hostilities would be immediately recommenced.

"Soon after I received a report that my advanced posts had been attacked by the Russians, and compelled, by the enemy's great superiority in number, to fall back to Wirda-bridge, which was soon after broke down after the troops had crossed it. A violent cannonade was immediately commenced by the enemy from the neighbouring heights, which was vigorously returned from our side, and Prince Dolgoruski, who commanded the Russian vau, was mortally wounded at the beginning of the action, and expired soon after. In the meantime the enemy's chasseurs and infantry crossed the bridge, which they had repaired, formed in line, and advanced against our troops, notwithstanding the vigorous cannonade which was kept up from our batteries, which they attempted to carry, but were repulsed by our troops with the utmost intrepidity and valour, and pursued as far as Wirda-bridge. In this action the enemy's loss consist in 360 men killed and wounded, and 10 taken prisoners, among whom are two field-officers.

"According to the account of the prisoners, the enemy's force in the above affair, which lasted six hours, exceeded 6000 men, commanded by Lieut.-General Tutschkoff, and under him, by Generals Rackmanoff, Prince Dolgoruski, and Alexeijeff. At the close of the action, the Russian commanding General proposed a suspension of hostilities for 24 hours, to bury his dead, which I was the more ready to grant, as our loss was also considerable, consisting of 30 killed, and 250 wounded.—*(Stockholm Gazette.)*

"*J. A. SANDELS, Chief of Brigade.*"

"*Brigade-Quarters, Idensalmi, Oct.* 28, 1808."

"STOCKHOLM, NOV. 17.—A few days since was published in this capital a French translation of the statement of Don Cevallos, wherein he exposes the treacherous conduct of Bonaparte towards the unfortunate Royal Family of Spain. It is read with the utmost avidity, and is likely to be circulated from hence through a great part of the Continent,

"The utmost activity prevails in all the Dock-yards, and several ships are on the point of being launched, and fitted out for immediate service."—*Stockholm Gazette*, Nov. 17.

PROVINCIALS.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The weather for the greatest part of the month, has been so very fine, that all the different operations of husbandry which are necessary at this season, have been carried on almost without any interruption. The late wheat grounds have been completely prepared, and the seed put in, in the best possible state. The early wheats now in many places almost wholly cover the surface of the island, and have a very fine, healthy, green, appearance. In particular instances they are perhaps too luxuriant and forward, but this only regards a few situations, where the circumstances are peculiarly favourable for their vigorous growth. Wheat averages 92s. 7d. per quarter; Barley, 45s. 10d.; Oats, 38s. 8d.

The taking up of the potatoe crops has now been every where completed, and these were perhaps, never, upon the whole, more full and abundant, in all the northern districts of the kingdom, especially Lancashire, and the neighbouring counties.

On thrashing out the oats and barleys, they are in general found to yield much better than was supposed at the time of harvesting them, affording, in most cases, a fair produce.

The completing of the fattening stock has gone on well since our last, and much meat has been brought to the different markets. And the bite of grass for the store stock has continued good unusually long, on account of the lightness of the season. This has probably been one cause of keeping up the prices in the northern parts of the island, though the demands of the midland graziers have not been so considerable this year as formerly.

The turnip, cabbage, rape, and other green crops, all promise well at present, for affording a full supply of that sort of food, which is so essential, especially in the northern districts, for the support of live stock.

The operations of repairing fens, and forming under-drains where the wetness of the land demands them, have in many cases been performed to a considerable extent, from the unusual openness of the weather, especially in the northern counties.

FOX CHACE.—On the 29th of October in the afternoon, a fox was seen crossing the fields of Campton, in Bedfordshire, followed by a shepherd's dog. The fox first made his way into the grounds of the Rev. Mr. Davies's boarding-school, at Campton, where the boys were at play. Reynard was no sooner in the midst of this juvenile assembly than a tumultuous uproar assailed him, from which, however, he hastened with all speed, through a border plantation into the road, and crossing to the Rev. Mr. Williamson's house, the minister of the parish, he bolted through the glass into the library. Here a female servant was cleaning the room, and who, by the sudden and unexpected appearance of the new visitor, was thrown into fits. On some of the family entering the apartment, Reynard was found skulking in a corner, and the poor girl extended on the floor; with some difficulty she was recovered, and the fox, who had been cut by the glass taking his leap, bagged by a person who saw him enter. When or where the chace commenced, is uncertain; but the dog is known to belong to a shepherd at Meppershall, the adjoining parish to Campton.

Early on Saturday morning a fire broke out on board the ship Devonshire, lying in Carts-dike bay, Greenock, but by the active exertions of Mr. Smith, pilot, aided by the crew and several other persons, it was soon got under, without doing any very material damage to the vessel. The fire, we understand, commenced near the magazine, in which there was a considerable quantity of powder, but which, fortunately it did not reach, otherwise the vessel must have been destroyed, and perhaps several lives lost, as the Captain and crew were on board and asleep at the time the alarm was given.

Last week, the workmen in cleansing some of the ancient sewers, near the Cross, Bath, met with a few Roman coins, amongst which is one of the Emperor Vespasian, in excellent preservation: the head and inscription almost as perfect as of modern date.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Wood and Fanshaw, Liverpool, porter-dealers. Capon and Wood, Great Bookham, carpenters. M'Kinlay and Shuttlebotham, Chester, linen-drapers. Nicholls and Wilcock, East Stonehouse, rope-manufacturers. Cheesbrun and Smith, Manchester, calico-printers. Ansdell and Grayson, Liverpool, block-makers. Lees and Rigg, Stubbing Mill, cotton spinners. M'Gilp and Co. Glasgow. Slater and Booth, Manchester, manufacturers. Robertson and Simpson, Hoxton. Sheridan and Hewitt, Lane End, potters. Kelsey and Darling, Framwell-Gate, tanners.

BANKRUPTS.

John Thomas, Liverpool, victualler, to surrender Jan. 4, 5, and 10, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Kidd, Liverpool; and Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Joseph Smith, Newport, Monmouth, coal-merchant, Dec. 12, 13, and Jan. 10, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attornies, Messrs. Whitecombe and King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street; and Mr. Frankis, Bristol.

David Isaac, Liverpool, slopseller, Jan. 2, 3, and 10, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Griffiths and Hinde, Liverpool.

Thomas Lansdown, Wiveliscombe, Somerset, clothier, Dec. 23, 24, and Jan. 10, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Milvertown. Attornies, Mr. Boucher, Wiveliscombe; and Messrs. Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford-row, London.

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Benjamin Dewson, jun. Wolverhampton, Stafford, japanner, Dec. 12, at four, 13, and Jan. 3, at eleven, at the Jerningham Arms Inn, Shifnall, Salop. Attornies, Mr. Biddle, Wolverhampton; and Mr. Williams, Staples Inn, London.

Thomas Gibbons, Deritend, Warwick, grocer, Dec. 13, 14, and Jan. 10, at eleven, at the Swan Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Egerton, Gray's Inn; and Mr. Stubbs, Birmingham.

William Wilson, Shakspeare Walk, Shadwell, merchant, Dec. 3, 20, and Jan. 10, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Carter, Staple's Inn.

George Brown, Shoreditch, mercer, Dec. 3, 13, and Jan. 10, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Walton, Girdler's-hall, Basinghall-street.

Anna Sackett, Ramsgate, innkeeper, Dec. 3, 13, and Jan. 10 at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Berridges, Hatton-garden, London.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 22. J. Lockier, upholder, Bristol, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

Dec. 27. T. Cook, Gloucester, merchant, at eleven, at the Woolpack Inn, Warwick.

Dec. 23, G. Losh, W. Losh, and J. Robinson, Newcastle-upon-Tynne, iron-manufacturers, at twelve, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Dec. 22. J. Green, Burton, cotton-spinners, at eleven, at the Palace Inn, Manchester.

Dec. 23. J. Kay, J. Watson, sen. P. Catterall, and D. Ainsworth, Preston, Lancashire, machine-makers, at eleven, at the Legs of Man, Preston.

Dec, 23. R. Allcroft, Sheffield, scissars-manufacturer, at one, at the Angel Inn, Sheffield.

Dec. 21. W. Thompson, Manchester, grocer, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester.

Dec. 13, J. Wilkins and T. Lacey, Basinghall-street, factors, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Jan. 3. J. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker, at eleven, at the Dog and Duck Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Dec. 27. J. Dutton, Burwardsley, Cheshire, cheesemonger, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Whitchurch.

Dec. 23. George Amgier, Kent-road, Surrey, distiller, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 20. T. Carden, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, insurance-broker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 31. W. Coperthwaite, Old Fish-street, grocer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 24. W. Watson, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, builder, at one, at Guildhall.

Jan. 24. J. Kennion, sen. and J. Kennion, jun. Nicholas-lane, brokers, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 23. F. Fenton, Sheffield, merchant, at ten, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield.

Dec. 29. N. Perkins, sen. and N. Perkins, jun. Eastington, Gloucestershire, clothiers, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Stroud.

Dec. 31. J. Mills, Wood, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyer, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Manchester.

Feb. 7. W. Altham, Tokenhouse-yard, broker, at one, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 20.

J. Smith, Wakefield, Yorkshire, hatter. W. Brewer, Bath Pool Mills, Somerset, miller. J. Bateman, Redcross-street, Southwark, J. Bateman, North Bierley, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturers. M. Solomon, Little Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant. D. Moore, Lenham, Kent, dealer.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

White and Emerson, Bristol, lead-merchants.—Moon and Webster, Manchester, brass-founders.—Hall and White, Basford, Nottingham, bleachers.—Bowler, sen. and Bowler, jun. Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, hat-manufacturers.—Brandish and Jones, Alcester, Warwick, surgeon.—Hall and Burkitt, Cheapside, stationers and pager-hangers.—Fenton and Co. Manchester, merchants.—Bradley, Waring, and Edwards, Gosport, Stafford, coal-masters.—S. Harlow and R. Harlow, Ashborn, Derby, brass-founders.—Davies and Painter, Pembroke, shopkeepers.—Wright and Bridges, Salisbury-lane, Bermondsey, coopers.—Lovelock and Barrett, Hampstead.—Clarkson, Halliday, and Hanson, Alverthorpe, Wakefield, wool-scribblers.

BANKRUPTS.

William Stanley, Manchester, innkeeper, to surrender Dec. 19, 20, and Jan. 14, at two, at the Star Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Robinson, Manchester; and Messrs. Lyon and Collyer, Gray's-inn, London.

William Dean, Kenton-street, Russell-square, shopkeeper, Dec. 6, 13, and Jan. 14, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Henson, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.

Thomas Crouch, Cuckfield, Sussex, grocer, Dec. 6, 20, and Jan. 14, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. W. and J. Allen, Clifford's-inn, London; and Mr. Stone, Tunbridge-Wells, Kent.

George Remington and Alexander Remington, Oxford-street, cabinet-makers, Dec. 8, 17, at ten, and Jan. 14, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Rosser, Red Lion-square.

Joseph Pass, Manchester, butcher, Dec. 23, 24, and Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Griffin, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Woodcock, Bury; and Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Elm-court, Temple, London.

William Titley and Wrightson Greenwood, Leeds, mercers, Dec. 21, at three, 22, and Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Stone, Staffordshire. Attornies, Messrs. Barber and Brown, Fetter-lane, London; and Mr. Astbury, Stone, Staffordshire.

John Capper and John Bathgate, Smedley-hall, Cheetham, victuallers, Dec. 22, 23, and Jan. 14, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Hurd, King's Bench-Walks, Temple, London; and Messrs. Jackson, Manchester.

Cornelius and Edward Kenworthy, Stainland, Halifax, cotton spinners, Dec. 19, 20, and Jan. 14, at two, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Edge, Saint Ann's-alley, Manchester; and Mr. Edge, Inner-Temple.

John Dicas, Stockport, money-scrivener, Dec. 14, 15, and Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Coach and Horses Inn, Chester. Attorney, Mr. Huxley, Temple, London.

Lewis Alexander, Halifax, money-scrivener, Dec. 22, 23, at the Old Cock Inn, Halifax, and Jan. 14, at the George Inn, Huddersfield, at ten. Attornies, Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Greenwood, Huddersfield.

John Bound, Salford, dealer, Dec. 22, 23, and Jan. 14, at three, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Milne, Manchester; and Mr. Edge, Inner-Temple, London.

Joseph Nield, Manchester, grocer, Dec. 19, 20, and Jan. 14, at two, at the White Lion Inn, Hanging-ditch. Attornies, Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, London; and Mr. Robert Milne, Manchester.

Gerard Davis, Barnard Castle, Durham, cotton-manufacturer, Dec. 12, at two, 13, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Barnard Castle, and Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Talbot, Bishop Auckland. Attornies, Messrs. Wharton and Dyke, Temple, London; and Mr. Wheldon, Barnard Castle.

Thomas Wood, Rochdale, stationer, Dec. 26, at four, 27, at eleven, and Jan. 14, at four, at the Blue Ball Inn, Rochdale. Attornies, Messrs. Shuttleworth's, Rochdale; and Mr. Chippindall, King's Bench Walks, Temple, London.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 7. William Lucas, Cheapside, warehouseman, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 25. William Morris, Manchester, leather-seller, at two at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester.

Jan. 17. Thomas Elliot, Bedford-street, Covent-Garden, tailor, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. Benjamin Travers and James Esdaile, jun. Queen-street, Cheapside, sugar-dealers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24. Richard Green, Bishopsgate-street, jeweller, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24. William Busby and Isaac Hill, Strand, hatters, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24. Charles Mills, Hoxton, Middlesex, baker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 31. Edward Wilson, St. James's-street, batter, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24. William Parr, Shadwell, grocer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24, Thomas Maxfield, Lewes, Sussex, grocer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24. Richard Hennet, Greek-street, Soho, cheesemonger, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24. William Goodwin, King's-Arms-Stairs, Lambeth, timber-merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Dec. 27. Stephen Bally, Bristol, tailor, at eleven, at the Castle Inn, Bath.

Feb. 7. Charles Wright, Aldgate, tobacconist, at one, at Guildhall.

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Feb. 7. Alexander Arbuthnott and Richard Bracken, Philpot-lane, merchants, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 13. John Peacock, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24. Robert Williams, Oxford-street, straw-hat manufacturer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 17. Robert Dall, Maresfield, Sussex, collar-maker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. John Raby, Narrow-street, Limehouse, ship-chandler, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 7. Charles Chard, High-Holborn, chymist, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24. Thomas Jordan Hookham, New Bond-street, bookseller, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 6. Samuel Pears, John Watson, John Watson, jun. and Joseph Watson, Bread-street, warehouseman, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 24. Thomas Crump, Westminster-road, tinman, at one, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATE. DEC. 24.

John Catley, Harpers, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers.

ECCENTRICITIES OF FASHION FOR DECEMBER.

THE recess of beauty, fashion, and elegance, from the *micromosmic* metropolis, is now nearly expired; whilst invention, guided by taste and accompanied by symetry, stands on tiptoe to produce her *chefs d'œuvre* to an admiring world. Midst such a crowd of *good company*, the conductors of a periodical work, who ought to be the harbingers, as well as recorders, of the various changes of the motley goddess, can scarce find room to walk in and "show the lions;" were we, indeed, only called on to say what *ought to be*, or were we even called on to specify all that *has been*, the task *might be* accomplished, but to foretel what *will be*, midst the varied whims and caprices of the fashionable and eccentric arbiters of the mode, would be a task for Œdipus, Cassandra, or even the witch of Endor; a task, whose cabalistic obscurity is so appropriately *emblematized* by the *Sphynxes* which decorate our *boudoirs*, drawing-rooms, and *salles à manger*. In the rapidity with which our fashions have been adopted, and in the pantomimic celerity with which they have been changed, Fancy has been obliged to ransack every region of the globe for variety. Our *belles*, in the course of a few short weeks, have been gipsies, witches, Paissannes, Grecian statues, and Egyptian mummies; in short, so often has Variety herself been varied, that nothing is left for Fashion but a *bizarre* union of incongruities, to produce the harmony of contrast; or, by the whimsicality of contrast, to excite wonder and surprise. To aid in this grand undertaking, the arts and sciences themselves must be called in, and surely nothing can be more *facile* in this learned age, when philosophic knowledge is not only supplied by wholesale in Albemarle-Street, and at the Surry Institution, but even retailed, in *small* quantities, at the dashing female seminaries of every degree, from Blackheath to the humble road-side mansion, where "young ladies" are boarded and *heddicated*. The statuary's art has indeed been exhausted, but not so the sculptor's. Architecture will supply a thousand novelties: thus the fair philosopher may take a model from the *Caryatides*, and glide into the drawing-room one half a woman, one half a pedestal; or she may adapt the five orders to her passions and pursuits. The prude, of course, will present the sober majesty of the *Ionic*; the chaste and elegant matron will assume the *Doric*; the buxom dame, who scorns to flinch her glass, will naturally adopt the *Tuscan!* The new importation from the Moors and Fells will at first appear in the *rustic*, the coquette will be *composite*, and the true woman of fashion will be *corinthian!*

Whilst expecting this new dawn of science, we may just observe *en passant*, that our early winter fashions are as yet unfixed; but the most *seasonable*, as resembling the fallen leaf, is a handsome yellow adopted in ribbands and other ornaments, and which associates equally well with the scarlet pelisse, and the dark brown mantle. In Paris this colour is distinguished by "*à la peture d'oignons*," but as our fair dames are not of so *light* a texture as the Parisian *élégantes*, that name would here be inappropriate. The single wrap mantle, and the India shawl have still their votaries, though superseded in some degree, by a most whimsical robe of dark brown Georgina cloth, cut all in one length, but doubled at a third, and thus tied round the neck; the ends which of course hang down unequally, are ornamented with a deep orange fringe, and the *tout ensemble* is as elegant as it is new. In the head dress, little variety is yet exhibited, except a new bonnet of twisted straw; but in full dress the hair is sported with but little adventitious aid from ornaments.

The increase of cold, or the increase of modesty, have prompted our hitherto *generous* fair ones, once more to adopt concealment; the dresses are now made to cover the bosom, and are buttoned up tight round the neck, and so far sloped off in front as to receive the addition of brilliant clasps, which reach from the breast to the bottom of the robe and produce a striking effect.

As Bond Street sports not yet its loungers, the *marchands des modes* have produced but little novelty; dark greens, and blues still preserve their ascendency, but in both sexes, it is expected that black until the spring will be considered as a full dress.

In carriages, simplicity will be the order of the day; the plain but elegant landau is all the rage, of a Devonshire brown, or rich yellow with brass mouldings; this kind of carriage is now much flatter on the top, and the circular swell of the panels and sides being laid aside, it hangs with much more neatness, particularly as the barouche seats have been withdrawn; a change we hail with pleasure, for when *John* was accustomed to sit *cheek by jowl* with his young mistress, or his old one, the natural distance was soon removed, and its consequences have in more instances than one been exhibited to the world. Where originality fails, imitation may step in, of course some of the dashing bloods of the whip anxious to put on some appearance of usefulness, and to shew their capability of serving government in *some* way, have been sporting their new equipages as a *mail coach set out*, but from the crash of pannels in the Edgeware Road, where those Jehus were surrounded by a string of country carts, the bumpkins not supposing them to be *gemmen* but really mail coachmen, it is supposed that the whim will drop, and that invention will again be at work for the benefit of the Architects in the Acre.

Of architectural ornament, the most brilliant specimen is a *boudoir*, in the Grecian style; this apartment is octangular, four of the pannels are of mirror, the others ornamented with pilastres embossed richly and relieved by gilding. Those parts of the walls not ornamented, are covered with a rich mazarine blue velvet; the ceiling is covered in eight compartments corresponding with the sides, and decorated with antique paintings copied from the finest specimens of Herculaneum, and the centre forms a dome from which the apartment is lighted.—Ottomans are placed in the recesses; and the chairs are Grecian with stuffed backs and seats of velvet; the whole forming a blaze of splendour, as elegant as unique. The gothic though exploded from our buildings is however still preserved in our furniture; we have heard of a "gothic state bed for an infant" who in course of a few months must have gothic batts and balls, or a gothic babyhouse!

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Wednesday, being St. Andrew's Day, the Royal Society held their Anniversary Meeting, at their apartments in Somerset-place; when the President, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. in the name of the Society, presented the Gold Medal (called Sir Godfrey Copley's) to William Henry, M. D. for his various papers communicated to the Society, and printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Afterwards the Society proceeded to the choice of the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, when, on examining the ballots, it appeared that the following Gentlemen were elected of the Council:—

Of the Old Council—The Right Hon. Sir J. Banks, Bart. K. B.; Sir Charles Blagdon, Knt.; Henry Cavendish, Esq.; Humphrey Davy, Esq.; John Gillies, LL. D.; Right Hon. Charles Greville; William Marsden, Esq.; Rev. Nevil Maskeline, D. D.; George Earl of Morton; John Rennie, Esq.; William Hyde Wollaston, M. D.

Of the New Council—Edward Ash, M. D.; Frederick Augustus Barnard, Esq.; John Blackburne, Esq.; Samuel Goodenough; Lord Bishop of Carlisle; Thomas Earl of Chichester; Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq.; Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.; John Lord Selsey; William Sotheby, Esq.; Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart.

And the Officers were, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. B. B. President; William Marsden, Esq. Treasurer; William Hyde Wollaston, M. D.; and Humphrey Davy, Esq. Secretaries.

Afterwards the Members of the Society dined together as usual, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

The Proprietors think it proper to inform the Public that a COMPREHENSIVE INDEX, to complete the FIRST VOLUME OF THIS PAPER, will be published on the commencement of the ensuing Year; and that a PORTRAIT OF HIS MAJESTY, from a Painting by SIR WILLIAM BEECHY, will be distributed GRATIS. It is the intention of the Proprietor to have the Portrait engraved by that able Artist, SCRIVEN; and therefore the Public may expect a Print worthy their acceptance, and which they trust will supply the imperfections of the Portrait which was GIVEN soon after the commencement of the NATIONAL REGISTER.

Extraordinary and unprecedented applications having been made during the last fifteen days, for some of the former Numbers of the NATIONAL REGISTER; it is therefore necessary to apprise the Purchasers of this Paper, who may be desirous of completing their Sets, that immediate orders must be given, to prevent disappointment.

LE BEAU MONDE MAGAZINE.

The Proprietors of *LE BEAU MONDE*; or *LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE*, now offer the Twenty-ninth Number of that highly interesting Miscellany to particular attention. As they are entering on the *FIFTH VOLUME* of their Work, the Proprietors conceive themselves authorised in again appealing to the Public, confident of having spared neither exertion or expence to gratify the wishes of their Subscribers, and entitle their Undertaking to the most liberal, enlightened, and extensive patronage. Determined to deserve the success which they have already so uniformly experienced, and, by this line of conduct, to augment the number of their public friends, the Proprietors of *LE BEAU MONDE*, feeling kindness as an incentive to activity, confidently anticipate the moment when this truly *LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE*, will secure a circulation almost unprecedented. Whether it be considered with reference to the opulence of its Literature, or the splendour of its Embellishments, whether as to gratify Taste, or to promote the discussion of amusing and instructive Topics, the present Proprietors are assured that their Miscellany may challenge comparison, and defy competition, as a Monthly Magazine.

The *EMBELLISHMENTS* of the Twenty-ninth Number of *LE BEAU MONDE* consist of a highly-finished characteristic whole-length Portrait of *Mrs. Liston* (formerly Miss Tyrer) as *MADGE* in the opera of *Love in a Village*; of *BRITISH REMAINS* or an original and striking Representation of the *Monument* erected by Parliament *in St. Paul's*, to the Memory of *Captain Faulkner*; and of an authentic and animated Likeness of the *Rt. Hon. Lord Sidmouth*. With reference to *LITERATURE*, the Proprietors immediately call the mind of the British Public to the papers denominated The Arbitrator and the National Varieties of the Drama, to their Review of Literature and Critical Opinions, to their account of the Public Pleasures, and to the extraordinary article entitled a *Monthly Retrospect!* They would finally point out the *Dramatic Memoirs and Criticisms*.

*** Correspondents are requested to forward any interesting Communications for Le Beau Monde, to the Proprietors, J. B. Bell and J. DeCamp, No. 11, Catherine Street, in the Strand.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

THE accounts from Spain, during the course of this week, have been as chequered, as during the former. The same uncertainty, the same fluctuation prevailed; and the public were favoured on Monday last, with the particulars of a splendid victory obtained by General BLAKE over NEY's army. This engagement was reported to have taken place on the 18th ult. near Reynosa. The intelligence was brought by the Mediator of 36 guns, from Santona; from which place she sailed on the 17th. But the public were cruelly disappointed. However, the enthusiastic pleasure they displayed on the occasion is the finest panegyric of the British Character. This display of generous participation afforded us a pleasure almost equivalent to a confirmation of the intelligence, because it shewed in the most honourable point of view the hearts and understandings of Englishmen. From the rapid increase of luxury and opulence, there was reason to apprehend the effects of political indifference and moral profligacy, but the heartfelt satisfaction displayed in consequence of this report, leaves no doubt of the prevalence of public over selfish feelings.

The foregoing report was, however, totally destroyed by the arrival of Spanish Papers on Thursday last. The most important article they contained, was an Official Report from BLAKE to the Supreme Governing Junta, detailing the operations of his army from the 3d to the 8th, which he concludes in the following affecting language:—"Our inimitable warriors have, ever since the "23d, endured with fortitude privations of every kind, "and the intemperature of severe weather, without great "coats, in great part without clothes, without hats, and "absolutely barefoot; what is more, without having a "morsel to eat for many days; lending their services "with ardour to extreme fatigue, and all along without "one murmur of complaint or disgust.—All I can perceive in them is an unabated desire of washing the enemy's "guilt in his blood, at the hazard of their own lives."—

It would be almost superfluous to add a word to this simple and heart-rending narrative; but after such sublime proofs of devotion to the cause of their Sovereign and country, it would be base and dastardly in us, could we indulge, even for a moment, in the pusillanimous or despondent anticipation, that such sacrifices, such patience and heroic perseverance, should terminate in the subjugation of that magnanimous people. Our Readers will probably believe us when we declare that it is not our opinion. The Spaniards possess constitutional qualities of mind and body, which peculiarly qualify them for the most daring enterprises, as well as the fatigues and privations of protracted warfare. Their provinces may be over-run and plundered; their families dispersed, and the face of their country fundamentally changed; but their will remains inflexible, and calamity will only tend to multiply their moral resources. They have lost of their primitive character less than any other people in Europe; and the Pyrenees served as a moral, as well as a political barrier against the innovations of their neighbours. This is the basis of our hopes in their favour; and the fastidious pretensions to superior penetration, on the part of cotemporary writers, are not sufficient to overturn the scaffolding of our belief, or to sacrifice to their cold, heartless speculations, our ardent anticipation of their ultimate success. We do not pretend to any infallibility of opinion; but we would not, for all the superiority of penetration these dogmatists attribute to themselves, renounce the favourable sentiments we entertain in favour of a just and honourable cause. Our opinion in this respect is subject to no fluctuation; it has imbibed a strong tincture from the character of the people whose cause we advocate. It remains unalterable; no reverses, which may still lie in the womb of time, will prevent us from crying out to our countrymen, to persevere in their honourable and politic exertions.

Spanish papers and letters arrived yesterday to the 27th ult. by the *Bonne Citoynne*, which sailed from Corunna on Saturday last. Soon after she departed from Corunna, she

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dons in *Josepha*. Mrs. Powell's *Marchioness* employed the voice of nature to express her feelings.

The music, by Mr. Kelly, was a good selection, rather than a good composition; and Masters Dourouset and Huckel's vocal powers were once more called forth into in a charming trio with Mr. Smith.

The scenery is most splendid: especially the scenes which represent the garden of the convent, the lighted monastery, and the tomb of *Josepha*.

The opposition to this *drama* was great, but certainly unjust. It could not be expected that the friends of the disappointed authors of *The Mysterious Bride* and *The Siege of St. Quintin*, would suffer a piece written, it is said, by Mr. Lewis, to receive the applause which it deserved, without attempting to crush it at its first representation. We hope their envious designs will be disappointed, and that the Managers, by a few curtailments and alterations, will raise this interesting melo-drama so far above the reach of disapprobation as to secure its success.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

Who hath not heard it spoken,
How deep you were within the Books of Heaven?
The very opener and intelligencer
Between the grace, the sanctities of heaven,
And our dull workings.——*SHAKSPEARE.*

REV. BASIL WOOD, M. A.

OF

BENTINCK CHAPEL, LISSON GREEN.

IT is not easy to explain the causes to which some characters owe their celebrity. Without any commanding claims on public attention, without paramount pretensions to popularity, without the irresistability of superior genius, there are persons who, nevertheless, rise high into reputation among their contemporaries, and consider themselves established in the estimation of mankind. Description, however, has anticipated this species of merit. Of the companions of this order of excellence, it may be assumed, at least, that they are "giants among pigmies." and "the one-eyed monarchs of the blind." They shine by contrast, if not by comparison. These constitute the softer satellites, the lesser luminaries, of the intellectual hemisphere. They serve us in the absence of meridian effulgence. If they cannot challenge our admiration, still they are deserving of our gratitude. If they do not attract our astonishment, they sometimes attach our affection. While they fail to excite wonder, they may still communicate delight.

The Rev. BASIL WOOD, descended from respectable and religious parents, was by them sent to the University of Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of A. M. He is now proprietor and Minister of Bentinck Chapel, on Lisson Green, the Afternoon-Lecturer of St. Peter's, at Cornhill, Rector of Drayton, and Chaplain to the Most Noble the Marquis Townshend. The sphere of his duty is evidently extensive, and he certainly fills it with fidelity. It is something, then, to be accounted *a faithful* Minister of Christianity; but it is more, to be estimated as *an able and pains-taking* Servant of the Gospel of Jesus Christ! Oh, for more of those "burning and shining lights," which, having "turned many to righteousness," shall shine for ever and ever, as fixed stars, in the galaxy of an immortal glory! Let us know to appreciate, and earnestly implore, fresh examples of ecclesiastical excellence; of that almost indescribable union, in the same individual, of divinity and humanity,—of solid learning with religious ardour—of the deepest information of mind, with the holiest enthusiasm of heart! If an Agrippa is to be confounded, if a Felix is to tremble, let but a Paul appear. Give us fervour, without frenzy; boldness, without bigotry; reasoning, without presumption. Let Christian Ministers devoutly aspire to adorn the great vocation unto which they are called, and they will find that the eternal Spirit of Truth is not without its witness in the consciences of men! I feel that it is impossible to insist too much on the necessity of cultivating those qualities which alone render the pulpit invaluable.

It is of the Rev. BASIL WOOD, however, that I have principally to speak. His outward appearance is gentlemanly. Always remarkably clean and neat, he, indeed, uniformly reminds me of some lines in the Satires of the celebrated Dr. Donne.—

So in immaculate clothes and symmetry,
Perfect as circles, with such nicety
As a young preacher, at his first time, goes
To preach, he enters——.

With such commendable solicitude as to his vestments, it seems to me surprising how Mr. Wood can conceive himself at liberty to stop, while ascending the stairs of his pulpit, and chat, for some seconds of time, with his Reader in the desk below! This practice is positively most reprehensible. I have since observed, as relating to this particular, one of the most distinguished of divines; and, instead of endeavouring, even by pompousness of gait, to procure notoriety, he steals, as it were, into the pulpit, of which he is so illustrious an ornament! Not thus, however, Basil Wood. He, at present, goes to his pulpit indecorously; and he enters it with as much injudicious complacency. Scarcely has he condescendingly bowed his head down upon his cushion, when he very abruptly assumes an erect posture, and contemplates, with sufficient self-satisfaction, his assembled auditors,—sometimes adjusting his band, or, occasionally, stroking his chin with his hands. Can I help it, if Mr. Wood, by his misbehaviour, compels me to pursue this strain of criticism? I have nevertheless here to remark, and I remark it with sincerity, that his Prayers before his Sermons are concise, appropriate, and generally excellent. These are of his own composition.

Mr. Wood is undoubtedly an instructive teacher, and a correct speaker; but his sentiments exhibit little of the profound or striking in theology, and his elocution is not entitled to the praise of oratory. He is respectable, but he is not eminent. He has nothing about him deserving the epithet of action; his delivery is formal and undistinguishing; his cadences are measured and monotonous, and, towards the conclusion of his sentences, he is continually inaudible. His magnificence is, therefore, without majesty. His manner, on the whole, is not decisively impressive; and his voice, which never rises into dignity, is sometimes painfully equable. He is also given to whining, though he appears anxious to be considered as pathetic.

This preacher desires to be reputed as delivering his discourses extemporaneously; and, because he manages to speak without incessantly consulting copy, he has obtained the reputation to which he aspired. He affords another example of the defects incident to *attempts* at extempore eloquence, in verbal repetitions, and in sentences introduced with "It is worth our observation," or, "It is worthy observation;" but he founds no truly legitimate right to the honors of extemporary oratory, since from his notes, which are rather concealed between the leaves of his little bible, he may be perceived to read whole passages of his sermon. I think, also, his sermons are too long. The times are passed, when hearers estimated the value of religious harangues by two or three turns of the hour-glass; and, were it otherwise, Mr. Wood is not the preacher who should venture wantonly to weary the patience of public audiences.

Notwithstanding the observations here made on Mr. Wood, I am far from imagining that he will be at all affected by them in the opinions of those who constantly attend his chapel. Such persons have been so long accustomed to his style of preaching, and his private virtues have so fortified him in their estimation, that they will, in all probability, consider my present remarks as dictated only by

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the captiousness of critical feelings. I do not even wish, as far as this preacher is *individually* concerned, to lessen him in the minds of those who have uniformly sat under his ministry.

Consistently with my own convictions, however, I cannot accord with those who have described Mr. Wood as an uncommonly splendid pulpit character. The injudiciousness of our friends is sometimes as injurious as the malignity of our foes. I therefore submit it to the patrons of this preacher, whether, in claiming for him the highest distinction, they may not diminish the effect of those impressions of respectability which his sermons really create in the minds of impartial men?

Mr. Wood, it should be mentioned, is the author of numerous Pious Tracts, of which utility and beneficiality are the prominent objects. His humanity deserves to be distinguished, and his liberality to be universally imitated. Of him it will be honourably said, when his talents have long ceased to be the topic of human discussion, "that he went about doing good."

His principles and manners are equally entitled to encomium. He is orthodox in his religion, and loyal in his politics: his temper is benevolent, his manners are conciliating, and his whole character is winning. Providence, however, has been signally bountiful to him; and it would be strange if, constitutionally happy and circumstantially prosperous, his general conduct did not excite both esteem and affection.

Dec. 2, 1808. ONESIMUS.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Nov. 20.

JOHNSON, *v.* COOKE.

This was an action to recover damages for an assault committed under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff is a soldier, the defendant also formerly belonged to the army. On the 23d of October last the parties met at a public-house, the Black-Horse and Windmill, Whitechapel. They were seated in the parlour among several inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and the conversation turned upon the Convention in Portugal. Johnson expressed himself like many other great men, very much displeased with the conduct of the British Generals; and having some knowledge of the arts, drew two figures on the table with chalk one he described to be Sir Hew Dalrymple, and the other Bonaparte throwing guineas into Sir Hew's mouth. This caricature caused the plaintiff's loyalty to be questioned, chiefly by Cooke, who discharged a copious shower of porter in the face of Johnson, and rising from his seat at the same time knocked him down. The plaintiff was described to be a little man compared with Cooke: and after he had recovered from the blow, he complained that he had been degraded as a soldier, and requested Cooke to procure a couple of Swords, or sticks at least, that his wounded honour might be defended upon equal terms. It did not appear that the combatants afterwards met in the bloody field of battle, and the plaintiff brought the present action to heal the breach which the defendant's fist had made in his valliant face. After witnesses had proved these facts,

Mr. Serjeant Cockel said he was sorry this action had been brought into Court, because it was a pot-house quarrel. If the plaintiff had been contented with the blow he had received, he would have been better off than he could be with the law at his back. The plaintiff considered himself as much entitled to make a speech upon the Convention of Cintra as the learned Members of the Common Council of the City of London (a laugh) and he intruded upon the company by boasting that he had mounted the deadly breach, (although he had seen no more than Major Sturgeon,) and by abuse compelled the defendant to knock him down. The learned serjeant recollected that the present Lord Chancellor once tried an assault cause in the Common Pleas, in which the plaintiff by provoking language, had received a blow from the defendant which, knocked out one of his teeth. The Jury gave sixpence damages. Lord Eldon called the plaintiff before he left the Court, and observed to him, I recommend you, if you value your teeth, to keep a good tongue in your head, for if you do not, you will not have a stump left. The plaintiff in the present case stood in the same situation; he had provoked the defendant by abuse, and the Jury ought not to think of giving damages.

Sir James Mansfield prevented the Learned Serjeant from calling witnesses in support of the defendant's case. He told the Jury that they were the best judges of the case which ought not to have been brought into a Court of justice. An assault had, however, been proved, and by law the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, which was all he could expect.

The Jury instantly found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages One Shilling.

SITTINGS AT GUILDHALL, LONDON, Nov. 30.

COTTERELL *v.* WELLS, KNT.

This was an action against a late Sheriff of London, by the Sword Bearer of the Corporation, to establish a right which he claimed of having three bottles of wine per diem, for home consumption, during the continuance of the Old Baily Sessions. To establish this claim the City Butler was called, who proved it had been the practice, with very few exceptions, for the last twenty years, that the Sword Bearer, beyond the wine drank at his table, should take home three bottles per diem for home drinking.

For the Defendant, Mr. Garrow said, although this practice it was true had obtained, it was mere matter of curtesy, and not of presumptive right. The Sword Bearer was an Officer of the Lord Mayor, and not of the Sheriffs, and therefore could have no right or claim against them. During the Sessions there was a plentiful table kept for his use. At the beginning of every Shrievalty a list was presented of all the Officers entitled to privileges, and in this list the Sword Bearer's three bottles were not included. The custom had arisen when wine was not a third of its present price, and was then overlooked as being too trifling to notice. During the Shrievalty of Sir W. Staines, he chose rather to dine at the Sword Bearer's table than at the Lord Mayor's, and finding jellies, tarts, trifles, &c. he reformed the table to plain joints of sirloin and rounds, observing, that the remains would better suit his large family in the gaol, than the less substantial, but more decorative parts of the table.

Lord Ellenborough thought that the Plaintiff had proved no prescriptive right, and under his advice the Jury found a verdict for the Defendant.

OLD BAILEY.

Wednesday the Old Bailey Sessions commenced before Mr. Justice Grose and Baron Graham.

FORGERY.

John Stow Lundie, alias Captain Lundie, was brought into the dock, to take his trial on an indictment, which charged him with forging Bank of England Notes. The Keepers had much difficulty to get the prisoner into Court, and the instant he appeared, he conducted himself like a maniac; he not only interrupted Mr. Shelton, Clerk of the Sessions, while he was reading the indictment, but uttered oaths and execrations against the Juges. Looking steadfastly at Mr. Justice Grose, he exclaimed, "D—n you, who are you, Sir;" He then turned to Mr. Newman the Keeper of Newgate, whom he took by the hand, and said, "You are the only friend I have." While the Court and the spectators were struck with astonishment at the prisoner's apparently frantic insanity, Mr. Garrow, as Council for the prosecution, addressed the Judge, and stated, that the prisoner stood charged with a capital offence, namely, that of forging Bank-notes. He was ready to proceed immediately with the trial, but having understood that the prisoner's mind had been deranged since his com-

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figement, the persons concerned in the prosecution were willing, from humane motives, to remand the prisoner until the real state of his intellects could be ascertained by the Faculty.

Mr. Justice Grose here remanded the prisoner, who was led from the Bar, cursing and uttering the most indecent language.

Mr. Garrow then applied to the Court to order a Jury, to try whether the prisoner was in his right senses, at the ensuing Sessions.

Mr. Justice Grose observed, that the Learned Council for the prosecution had been lenient in permitting the prisoner to defer his trial, and he complied with the application. The prisoner will not of course be tried next Sessions.

BIGAMY.

Robert Fenton was indicted for feloniously marrying Mary Wainright, while his former wife, Mary Coule, was living.

John Turner produced a marriage certificate, by which it appeared that the prisoner was married to Mary Coule at Hawkhead, in Lancashire, on the 22d of March, 1797, by whom he had two children.

Mary Wainright, the second wife, stated, that she was married to the prisoner at St. James's, Clerkenwell, on the 19th of February, 1803. She lived with him about two years, when he left her after taking away all her cloaths. She afterwards applied to him for assistance, and he sent her a letter from Great Romford, in which he stated, that she could make no demand on him, because she was not his lawful wife. He had deceived her and himself, as he had a wife and two children when he married. The facts were clearly made out against the prisoner, and the Jury found him *Guilty*.

The prisoner stood charged on a second indictment with a similar offence; but the Court considered it unnecessary to put him on a second trial. It appeared that he had married three wives.

Thursday Thomas Wright, an old man of 64, was indicted for ravishing his own grand-daughter, a child 13 years old. Mr. Pollock stated the case, which was proved by the Prosecutrix, a very pretty little girl, as follows:—that on the 29th day of June, she was ordered by her father to carry some nails to her grandfather's, who was a shoemaker, and lived near her father's at Tottenham. When she got to the door he forcibly pulled her into the room and threw her upon the bed, when he perpetrated the crime. She cried out, but no one came to her assistance. On cross-examination, she said, she did not cry out so much as she should have done, nor did she tell any body for three weeks, because her stepmother used her so very harshly she was afraid. On the 6th of July, her grandfather had ravished her in like manner, in passing through a field, which she concealed for the like reasons.

The learned Judge in summing up spoke with great indignation of the conduct of the Prisoner, but he thought the evidence of the Prosecutrix ought to acquit him of the rape, as it had always been a rule of evidence in these cases, that the Prosecutrix should make immediate disclosure, and all possible resistance, to entitle her to credit. The Jury withdrew for half an hour, and then returned with a verdict of *Guilty*.

Friday Thomas Cannor was indicted for a highway robbery, by extorting money from Joseph Rutter, under a threat of accusing him of unnatural practices.

The evidence as given by Butler the prosecutor, was as follows:—That he was a shopman to Mr. Wergman, the jeweller. On the evening of the 9th of August last he took a walk in the Park, between nine and ten in the evening; having seated himself on one of the benches, the prisoner Cannor came and sat himself beside him; he addressed him in conversation, which the witness wished to decline, but he became more obtrusive; he told him that he was a Gentleman's butler, and invited him to go home and drink a glass of wine with him; the witness declined, and rose to walk away; the prisoner followed him some little way, and then he told the witness that he saw enough of him to know he was guilty of unnatural propensities, and that the prisoner was Sayers, the Bow-street Officer, and must take him into custody. The witness began to expostulate, but the other said he had better behave handsome, and give him something to be quiet. He would take 50l. and say no more about it. The witness said he was not worth 50l. He then lowered his demand to 40l. 30l. 20l. and at length to 10l. He said if he had not the latter sum he might pawn something to make it up, and, induced by his threat, the witness pawned his gold watch, and made up 10l. which he gave the prisoner. During this conversation the witness had disclosed his residence. The next day the prisoner came to him with another man, whom he said was Wilkinson, and told him that the affair was known at Bow-street, and he had been obliged to divide the 10l. and therefore he must give him another 10l. This the prosecutor also complied with. He came again on a third day, and got two guineas more. At length he went to Bow-street, to know whether he was really Sayers, the Officer, or not; he then learnt that the whole was a fiction. He was directed the next time he came to detain him in conversation until he sent to the Office; he did so, and by that means the prisoner was apprehended.—The Jury found him *Guilty*.

He was tried on a second indictment with James Coddington, the person whom he had represented as Wilkinson, and they were both found *Guilty*.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

ASSAULT WITH AN INTENT TO RAVISH.

THE KING *v.* BENJAMIN DEACON.

This was a case of unparalleled atrocity, the particulars of which are so base and so abominable, as well as indecorous, that we are necessarily prevented from giving it in detail. From the evidence of the innocent and injured individual, who was not more than eight years old, and a relative of the culprit, there was more than enough from whence to elicit the crime charged in the indictment, for had the offender been charged before another Court for a capital offence, his fate, perhaps, would not have been doubtful. As it was, there was abundance of proof, in addition to his own confession when taken before the magistrate, to fix him with the crime charged. His counsel, one of whom was Mr. Alley, urged every argument, and every observation than ingenuity, or the reasoning faculties upon such a case could display. But a discerning jury, considering the evidence before them, under the cautious and impartial summing up of the learned Chairman, found him *Guilty*, to the satisfaction of the whole Court, and of a numerous auditory. Judgment deferred.

Friday a Medical Gentleman, of great respectability in his profession, was indicted for an assault, with an intent to commit an abominable offence. A private soldier, of the 3d regiment of Foot Guards, named Alsop, was the Prosecutor

The offence was alledged to have been committed when he was on guard in St. James Park, about half past eleven o'clock on a rainy night in the month of July last; but in his testimony he exhibited so many instances of prevarication, and the Defendant having adduced a character for the most unimpeachable morality and respectability, from a long list of professional and other gentlemen who had known him for many years, the Jury found him *Not Guilty*.

DIED.

Monday last, Sir Richard Hill, Bart. at his seat at Hawkstone, Shropshire, in the 76th year of his age. For several years he was one of the representatives of that county. Sir Richard is succeeded in his title and estates by his second brother Sir John Hill, who has 13 children, and several grand-children. General Rowland Hill, who commanded the 90th regiment in Egypt, with such signal bravery and success, and has now the command of a brigade in Spain, is the second son of the same family. The Rev Rowland Hill, well known as a preacher, is, we are informed, a sixth son of the late Sir Rowland Hill.

Monday, in the 75th year of his age, at his residence in Hampshire, Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Admiral of the White, who lost his leg on the memorable first of June, gallantly fighting for his King and Country.

Monday se'nnight, in Hereford, after an illness of two days aged 83 the Rev. Wm. Allen, D. D. one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2.—From the briskness at the close of Monday's market, Wheats were expected down on Wednesday, but this was not the case; to-day sales were rather amended, but scarcely to alter the prices. Barley is still getting cheaper, and Malt without buyers. White Peas rather a short supply, and fully maintain their price.

WEDNESDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	77 a	78	Wheat	64 a	74
Fine ditto	80 a	87	Fine ditto	76 a	80
Rye (New)	50 a	57	Rye (New)	50 a	58
Barley	40 a	48	Barley	30 a	43
Malt (New)	70 a	89	Malt (New)	76 a	84
White Peas, boilers	120 a	135	White Peas, boilers	116 a	135
Grey Peas	52 a	58	Grey Peas	50 a	58
Beans (Old)	72 a	82	Beans (Old)	68 a	88
Tick ditto	66 a	73	Tick ditto (New)	— a	74
Oats	38 a	44	Oats	34 a	43
Poland ditto	46 a	48	Poland ditto	44 a	46
Rape Seed £40 a £47			Rape Seed £44 a £50		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	75 a	80	American Flour	50 a	60
Second ditto	70 a	75	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from Nov. 14 to Nov. 19.

Total, 3,811 quarters, from 76s. 0d to 108s. 0d. per quarter. Average, 98s. 9½d. per quar. or 0s. 7½d. higher than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending November 26.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	93	2	Beans	66	7
Rye	57	2	Peas	68	7
Barley	46	7	Oatmeal	51	8
Oats	34	4	Big	—	—

UXBRIDGE.

Corn Inspector's Return, Thursday, Dec. 1.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	20 0 a	25 0	Beans, per qr.	3 0 a	3 3
Barley, per qr.	2 4 a	2 8	Do. Old	4 0 a	8 4
Oats, do.	1 18 a	2 5	Peas	3 0 a	3 3

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 30th of Nov. 1808, is 2*l.* 12s. 4d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS IN THE BOROUGH.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	3 10 a	4 12	Kent	4 0 a	5 10
Sussex	3 0 a	4 0	Sussex	3 3 a	4 4
Essex	3 10 a	4 8	Farnham	6 0 a	8 0

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 6 0	Average 5 13 0
	Straw	1 16 0 a	2 2 0	1 19 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 10 0	5 17 6
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 12 0	6 19 0
	Straw	1 12 0 a	1 18 0	1 15 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 0 0	5 10 0
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 0 0	6 10 0
	Straw	1 10 0 a	1 16 0	1 13 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 0 a	5 6	Beef	3 0 a	4 4
Mutton	4 8 a	5 8	Mutton	3 8 a	4 8
Veal	4 8 a	6 0	Veal	4 0 a	5 8
Pork	4 8 a	5 8	Pork	4 8 a	5 8
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

HEADS OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 900—Sheep and Lambs, 7,000
Calves, 150—Pigs 300

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts	18½ a	21	Calf Skins, 30 a 40lb. per dozen	26 a	32
Merchants' Backs	19 a	21	50 a 70lb.	34 a	39
Dressing Hides	17 a	18	70 a 80lb.	33 a	36
Crop Hides for cutting	19 a	22	heavy	22 a	25
Flat Ordinary	16 a	18	Seals, small	36 a	38
Tanned Horse,	18 a	20	large, p. doz. 100s. a 150s.		

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	— 0 a	86 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	106 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	116 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	116 0
—— mottled	— 0 a	126 0	White, do.	— 0 a	114 0
—— curd	— 0 a	130 0	Soap,	— 0 a	114 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	10 0	Graves	— 0 a	14 0
—— mould, do.	— 0 a	17 0	Good Dregs	— 0 a	14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 6s. 2d. Clare, 6s. 2d; and Whitechapel, 6s. 1d.—Average 6s. 1½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY.	s.	d.	FRIDAY.	s.	d.
Heaton	54	3	Charlotte Main	56	6
Hebburn	54	0	Adair's	51	0
South Hebburn	53	3	Croft's	49	6
Kenton	52	6	South Moor	49	6
Pontop	52	6	Ellison	50	0
Wylam	52	6	Murton	48	0
Killingworth	54	6	Townley	50	6
Percy	54	6	Wortley	49	3
Willington	53	9	Park	49	0
Wall's End	55	0	Eden	49	0
Temple's Ditto	54	3	Newbottle	50	0
Bell's Ditto	55	9			

66 Ships at Market—sale general—5 sailed—37 loaded.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday
Bank Stock		236	Holiday.	235½	235½	
3 per Cent. Consol.	66⅝ ¾	66½	Saint Andrew's Day.	66⅛ ¾ ¼	66	
3 per Cent. Reduced.	66⅛	65⅞ ⅝ ½		65½ ⅝ ⅝ ½	65⅜ ½	65 ⅛ ⅞
4 per Cent. Consol.	81⅞ 2	81⅝ ⅝ ¾		81⅝ ⅝ ¾ ⅝	81⅝ ⅝	81⅝ ⅞
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	99¼ ⅞	99¼ ⅞		99¼ ⅞	99⅛	
5 per Cent. 1797						
Bank Long Annuities	18 1-16	18		18 1-16	18	18 1-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.					64⅜	
Do. Ann. for 25 Years		7 7-16½				
Irish 5 per Cent.				95½ ⅜		
South Sea Stock						
India Stock		181½				
Do. Bonds	6, 7 pm.	6, 7 pm.		6, 7 pm.	6, 7 pm.	8 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	7, 10 pm.	6, 8 pm.		6, 9 pm.	6, 9 pm.	7, 9 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£21 15s.	£21 15s.		£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.
Omnium		1 dis.		1 dis.	1½ dis.	
Consols for Account	66¾	66⅝ ¾		66⅞	66½ ⅝	66⅞ ¾
India for Opening						

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	33 10	2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	33 3		Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	10 9	2 U.	Leghorn	57	
Hamburgh	32 4	2½ U.	Genoa	50	
Altona	32 8	2½ U.	Venice	52 inellect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	22 4		Naples	42	
Do.	22 8	2 U.	Lisbon	68½	
Bourdeaux	22 8		Oporto	69½	
Madrid	44½	effec.	Dublin	9 per Ct.	
Cadiz	44½	effec.	Cork	10¼	
			N. Dol. 5s. 4½d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	1	2
Dublin	0	1
Waterford	2	0
Guernsey	0	1
Jersey	0	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 50. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION:

NUMBER FORTY-NINE.

STRICTURES ON THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

We promised in our last number some observations on this periodical publication, on that part particularly where the chances of the Spanish conflict are discussed. In acknowledging the merit of the writers, we feel the most sensible regret, at their employing the ascendancy of their talents to discourage the hopes and exertions of British freemen, in support of a cause, on the success or miscarriage of which the freedom or slavery of Europe, perhaps of this country, unquestionably depends. What renders their conduct more unaccountable and contradictory, they affect, and manifest a kind of peevish asperity in consequence of their sincerity having been called in question, to interest themselves warmly for the success of the Spaniards; and every line in their elaborate article betrays despondency, and an ill-disguised triumph at the probable accomplishment of their portended disasters. This glaring inconsistency has struck us most forcibly in the perusal of their remarks; for we cannot possibly reconcile the idea of ardent zeal for a cause, with a despondent anticipation of its consequences, much less with endeavours to discountenance its support. In discussions on mere speculative points, or on subjects of trifling importance, the fretful arrogance of imagined superiority, or the petulant irritability of party-feeling, may render a writer more attentive to the success of his argument than to the promotion of truth and justice; but when the subject is so comprehensive and useful as to command the affections of the heart, our understanding rises superior to ostentation, and spurns at the evasions of sophistry, or the pretensions of selfishness. The writers of the *Edinburgh Review* acknowledge themselves the cause of the Spaniards to be indissolubly connected with the happiness and liberty of the universe; how shall we account then for their luke-warmness in its support, or explain their efforts to counteract its success? They may make whatever professions of attachment they please; their professions are but a poor compensation for the manifest injury they do it, by impressing on the minds of their readers the probability of its miscarriage, and consequently doing every thing to relax their exertions in its behalf. Had they, from ignorance of the consequences, or from levity, committed themselves in so glaring a manner; their conduct, though not less deplorable, might admit of extenuation: but a justification on these grounds they are as unwilling to offer, as the public to admit; but, for the honour of human nature, we will not attribute to them the extreme perversity, however strongly the tendency and the spirit of their writings may justify suspicion, of being biassed by prepossessions equally unfavourable to Spanish, as to British, independence.—Let the injury they inflict proceed from arrogant vanity, or from systematic malice, the effects are the same; and whether they promote the subjugation of the Spanish people, from the silly, pittiful desire of irritating the feelings (in their vocabulary prejudices) of their countrymen; or from sentiments favourable to the invaders, their motives are equally criminal and worthy of abhorrence.

In the first burst of a great, worthy, and, at the same time, unexpected occurrence, the writer, who, in the contemplation of its consequences, cannot forget his little passions and animosities, who adverts to it only for the purpose of gratifying his selfishness, is cursed with more than cynical indifference; and whilst he bewilders half-thinkers by the boldness of his paradoxes, he fundamentally subverts the vacillating morality of those *soi-disant* philosophers, whose notions of society and government are as incoherent and impracticable, as their ethics are unsocial and unintelligible. On the minds and feelings of those weak individuals, the *virus* of their opinions operates with alarming effect, and they propagate a moral and political contagion which no subsequent efforts can totally eradicate.

These are the reflections we made on reading the former number of the *Edinburgh Review*; and we waited with no inconsiderable share of anxiety and impatience, to see if they would, in their next, by a solemn recantation of their error, and by a voluntary acknowledgment of the profligate tendency of their doctrines, endeavour to efface the painful impression of their revolting and brutal indifference to the heroic exertions of a community, struggling at the risk of life, fortune, and every thing dear to men, for that very freedom those writers affect so much to venerate. But how great was the astonishment and indignation of the public at seeing, instead of this recantation suggested by candour, as well as commiseration, for the unprovoked sufferings of an innocent and brave nation, these Reviewers employ the basest insinuations, rendered doubly offensive by a mixture of taunt, sarcasm, and the vilest ridicule, in noticing the exposition of Don Pedro Cevallos. If we did not feel it a duty incumbent on us to point out their indiscretion as well as criminality, we should feel decided objections to give, through the channel of our Paper, a further circulation to their cruel and atrocious aspersions. We select the following paragraphs, among many, of a character equally offensive. "With regard to himself, it is "enough to say, that, after all his *pretended* protestations "against the unprincipled violence and insulting usurpa- "tion of the *French Court*, he was asked to accept the "place of first minister to King Joseph Napoleon—and "that he accepted of that offer. It is useless, after this; "to attend to his humiliating equivocations, or to enter "into any discussion of his prior apostacy from the cause "of Charles to that of Ferdinand. There is no honest "man to whom his own statement of the two leading "facts we have now mentioned will not be quite satisfac- "tory, and perfectly conclusive indeed, as to personal "character of Don Pedro Cevallos." . . . . . "There "is something not only incredible, but *ludicrous*, in the "story which Don Pedro tells, of the free and affectionate "resignation of this unfortunate monarch, whom he re- "presents, like some *sentimental* old gentleman in a Ger-

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" man comedy, taking his elderly consort by the hand " and addressing her in these touching words:—*Maria* " *Louisa, we will retire to one of the provinces, where we* " *will pass our days in tranquillity; and Ferdinand, who* " *is a young man, will take upon himself the burden of the* " *government.* The innocence of the galleries might perhaps tolerate this trait of Bucolic sublimity; but there " is no *pit* in Europe that would endure it even in a play." Such are the sensations which the simple unaffected narrative of Don Pedro Cevallos produced in the writers of the *Edinburgh Review*—a narrative, which, to the honour of Englishmen, excited such universal pity and indignation in this country—this narrative, which exposes the successful machinations of a dark, intriguing, remorseless ruffian, against the unfortunate Royal Family of Spain, by which they were deprived in a moment of throne and liberty, and their lives placed at the discretion of a capricious sanguinary tyrant; by which they were flung from the summit of earthly grandeur to the lowest stage of human misery and degradation. This narrative excites no sympathy, no indignation, no horror in the Reviewer; but with the most sovereign defiance of moral and social obligations, with the most supreme contempt of what others thought or felt on the occasion, he notices it with no other intention than to gratify the worst and basest passions of the human heart, and to expose the excesses, rancour, infatuation, and inconsistency of mere party-writers. A little reflection might have taught them that their sarcastic insinuations tended to repress the zeal of the public in support of a cause, which they acknowledge themselves is so closely connected with the security and happiness of this country. This acknowledgment points out, in the clearest light, their total want of principle, and their indifference, not only to the ultimate success of the Spaniards, but to the future security of the British islands.

They could not certainly have the cause of the Spaniards at heart, when they resorted to the most unwarrantable and unfounded allusions, to render the principal and most ostensible actors odious and contemptible, and the sanguinary catastrophe itself a subject of derision and pleasantry. Let us suppose even that their attack on the candour and integrity of Cevallos and his associates were as just as it is unprincipled and iniquitous, and we will entreat them to explain their motives for making it; for they must have known that it injures the common cause, and contributes, however minutely, to weaken the confidence existing between the two countries. The triumph of virtue, or the promotion of the reciprocal advantage of the two countries, could not have been their object, for they cannot be ignorant that facts might exist, the exposition of which could offer the most vital blow to the interests of society. This was unquestionably one of that kind, and when we consider that the men they have been calumniating are now flying before a ruthless, savage invader, we cannot but execrate the cold unfeeling pride, and the dogmatic obduracy, which induced these Reviewers to deprive, as far as lay in their power, these generous fugitives of the only stay they will perhaps soon have under Heaven—the sympathy and veneration of Britons. Unprincipled and unfeeling dogmatists! while you are ranting and declaiming, without exposing your property or persons, about freedom and rights, those men, whom you basely asperse, are risking fortune, life, and country, in their defence. This is fact, and the best refutation of your malevolent imputations.

We cannot close this article, without adverting to the disastrous intelligence received on Thursday last, of the severe defeat sustained by Castanos. Without entering into any details of this loss, or hazarding any conjectures as to its extent or immediate consequences, we will only give our decided opinion, that were it as true as rumour represents it, it would be far from extinguishing the sacred flame of liberty which has burst out so spontaneously, and will still continue to glow in every province of Spain. The remorseless ruffian, who is now deluging that country with the blood of her children, has perhaps before now executed his menace of placing the crown of the unanointed Ferdinand on the head of his brother; but the ceremony of the coronation, performed amidst the execrations of the inhabitants of the capital, is far from securing his brother the possession of the peninsula. Not a tenth part of the work is performed. The spirit of the Patriots is not yet broke down. Their mountains offer now, as it did against the Romans and Moors, a retreat to persecuted patriotism. The invaders may ravage the country from one extremity to another, and the inhabitants be reduced to forced submission, as long as the whole force of the invaders occupies their country. But their hatred is too inveterate, the injuries they sustained too grievous, to admit the possibility of their being reconciled to the usurpation, or submitting, in despondent apathy, to the subjugation of their country. The seeds of resistance and insurrection are so deedly planted, to be eradicated; and the immense fund which the constrained submission of Spain will secure, gives Austria an advantageous opportunity of making new efforts for her own preservation and that of Europe. The Spaniards have already furnished a great example of patience, under privations the most cruel;—The Nobles, the Priests, the Members of the Provincial Juntas, and those of the different Councils, have taken too decided a part to hope for pardon or reconciliation;—They have all compromised themselves too much to expect security from submission; and when we reflect on their numbers and influence; when we take into consideration the desperate state of their fortunes, and the impossibility they are placed in of retrieving it but by the most heroic courage and perseverance, we feel no difficulty in declaring that the subjugation of that country is absolutely impracticable. We will make here no professions of the profound horror we felt on receiving the account of the reverses sustained by Castanos; but our opinion of the ultimate success of the Patriots is unalterable. It is not to the military force on the Ebro that we looked for this result; it was from the unconquerable spirit of the whole male population that we expected it. The operations of the inexorable conqueror will be bold, rapid, and executed with his usual ability, but the Spaniards have offended too much, to trust to his clemency or moderation. The distrust on both sides is too profound and too just, the abhorrence of the tyrant himself too inveterate, to leave an opening for reconciliation. The gates of mercy and pardon are shut for ever to the inhabitants, in their own opinion; and, for six months, the towns and villages, the pulpit, and the bar, have resounded with execrations and cries of vengeance against Bonaparte. To remove from their minds this impression, neither promises nor intrigue will avail; and when all have transgressed, to use the language of their oppressor, they will seek, in their own courage and perseverance, the safety they despair and abhor to receive from the invader.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH AND DUTCH PAPERS.

FRANCE.

FIRST BULLETIN OF THE ARMY IN SPAIN.

VITTORIA, Nov. 9.—Position of the French army on the 25th October.

Head Quarters at Vittoria.

The Marshal Duke of Conegliano, with his left wing along the Banks of the Arragon and the Ebro. His Head Quarters at Rafalia.

The Marshal Duke of Elchingen is with his Head Quarters at Guardia.

The Marshal Duke of Istria has his Head Quarters at Miranda, with a garrison at Fort Pancorba.

The General of Division Merlin occupies, with one division, the heights of Durango, and presses upon the enemy, who seem disposed to attack the heights of Mondragon.

The Marshall Duke of Dantzic, having arrived with the Divisions of Sebastiani and Laval, the King was pleased to order the division of Merlin to return.

The enemy being in the mean time in force at Leria, and having occupied Viana, and several posts on the left bank of the Ebro, the King ordered the Duke of Conegliano to advance against the enemy. General Wattier commander of the cavalry, and the Brigades of Generals Habert, Brune, and Razout, preceded against the enemy's posts. On the 27th of October the enemy were defeated at all points. Twelve hundred men who were surrounded in Lerin, at first shewed a disposition to defend themselves; but General Grandjean having made his arrangements, defeated them completely, making prisoners, one Colonel, two Lieut.-Colonels, forty Officers, and 1200 soldiers. These troops formed part of the camp at St. Roque before Gibraltar. At the same time Marshal the Duke of Elchingen, marched from Lougrono, passed the Ebro, took 300 of the enemy prisoners, pursued them several miles, and re-established the bridge of Logrona. In consequence of this event, the Spanish General Pignatelli, who commanded the Insurgents, was stoned by them.

The troops of the traitor Romana, and the Spanish prisoners in England, landed by the English in Spain, with the divisions of Gallicia, making together a force of 30,000 men, threatened from Bilboa, Marshal, the Duke of Dantzic, who, lead on by a noble ardour, advanced upon them on the 31st of October, and drove them at the point of the bayonet from all their positions. The troops of the Confederation of the Rhine, and particularly the corps of Baden, distinguished themselves.

The Marshal Duke of Dantzic closely followed up his pursuit of the enemy, the whole 1st of November, as far as Guenes, and entered Bilboa. In that city considerable magazines were found. Several Englishmen were made prisoners. The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, was considerable; but we took very few of them prisoners. Our loss consists of only 50 killed and 100 wounded. However praiseworthy this action was, it was to be wished that it had not taken place. The Spanish corps was in a situation to have been completely cut off.

"The corps of Marshal Victor having just arrived, was detached from Victoria to Orduna. On the 7th of November, the enemy, re-inforced by fresh troops from St. Andero, occupied the height of Guenes. The Marshal Duke of Dantzic advanced against them, and broke through their centre. The 58th and 82d regiments distinguished themselves upon this occasion.

Had these events occurred in the plains, not a man of the enemy would have escaped; but the mountains of St. Andero and Bilboa are impassable. The Duke of Dantzic pursued the foe during the whole of the day in the passes of Valmaseda.

In these various affairs, the enemy have lost, in killed and wounded, from 3500 to 4000 men.

The Duke of Dantzic particularly praises the Generals of Division Laval and Sebastiani, the Dutch General Chassey, Col. Lacoste, of the 27th Regiment of Light Infantry, Col. Raco, of the 82d Regiment of the Line, and the Cols. of the Regiments of Baden and Nassau, upon whom his Majesty has conferred rewards.

The army is abundantly supplied with provisions, and the weather is very fine.

Our columns are marching forward, and combining their movements. It is supposed that the Head Quarters will move forwards to night from Vittoria.

SECOND BULLETIN OF THE ENEMY OF SPAIN.

BURGOS, Nov. 12.—The Duke of Dalmatia entered Valmaseda, in pursuit of the foe.

On the 8th General Sebastiani discovered the rear-guard of the Insurgents posted upon a high hill to the right of Valmaseda; he immediately advanced against them, defeated them, and took about 100 of them prisoners.

In the mean time, the city of Burgos was occupied by the army of Estremadura, consisting of three divisions. The advanced guard was composed of Walloons and Spanish guards; and the students of the Universities of Salamanca and Leria, divided into several battalions, and some regiments of the line, with other corps raised since the insurrection of Badajoz, made the whole of the army amount to little short of 20,000 men. The command of the cavalry of the army was given to Marshal the Duke of Istria; and the Emperor confided the command of the second corps to Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia.

On the 10th, at day-break, the latter Marshal marched at the head of the division of Mouton, to reconnoitre the enemy. On reaching Gamnah, he was received with the discharge of thirty pieces of artillery. This was the signal for advancing at the *pas de charge*; the infantry of the division of Mouton attacked them, supported by the artillery. The Walloon and the Spanish guards were defeated at the first onset. The Duke of Istria, at the head of his cavalry, attacked them in flank. The enemy were completely routed, 3000 of them being left dead on the field. We took twelve pair of colours, twenty-five pieces of cannon, and three thousand prisoners. The remainder were completely dispersed. Our troops entered the city of Burgos, intermixed with the enemy, and the cavalry pursued them in all directions.

This army of Estremadura, which had come from Madrid by forced marches, whose first enterprise was the assassination of their unfortunate General, Count Torres, and which was completely equipped with English arms, besides being in the pay of England, is no longer in existence. The Col. of the Walloon Guards, and a considerable number of the superior Officers, are prisoners. Our loss was very inconsiderable, consisting only of twelve or fifteen killed, and at most fifty wounded; only one Captain was killed by a cannon-ball.

This affair, which we owe to the excellent dispositions of the Duke of Dalmatia, and the intrepidity with which the Duke of Istria led on the cavalry, does the greatest honour to the division of Mouton; though the corps composing that division consists of corps whose name alone has for a long time been a title of honour.

The castle of Burgos has been occupied. It contains in good condition, in cannon and ammunition of all sorts, wine, and grain.

On the 11th the Emperor reviewed the division of General Bonnet, and immediately detached it towards the entrance of the passes of St. Andero.

The position of the army this day is as follows:

The Marshal Duke of Belluno is in close pursuit of the remains of the army of Gallicia, who are flying in the direction of Villarcayo and Reynosa, towards which points, the Duke of Dalmatia is also marching. They can have no other resource than that of dispersing in the mountains, with the loss of artillery, baggage, and every thing that constitutes an army.

THIRD BULLETIN OF THE ARMY IN SPAIN.

BURGOS, Nov. 13.—The army of Gallicia, which fled from Bilboa, is pursued by the Marshal Duke of Belluno, in the direction of Espinosa; by the Marshal Duke of Dantzic, in the direction of Villarcayo, and at Reynosa is surrounded by the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia. Important events must take place in that quarter.

General Milhaut, with his division of cavalry, has entered Palencia, and has sent off detachments towards the outlets of Reynosa, in pursuit of the park of artillery of the army of Gallicia.

The young students of Salamanca, who thought to accomplish the conquest of France, the fanatical peasants, who already dreamed of plundering Bayonne and Bourdeaux, and imagined themselves led on by all the Saints, being misled by the treacherous Monks, are dispossessed of their foolish fancies. Their despair and dismay are at their height. They deplore the misfortunes of which they are become the prey, the lies which they have been made to believe, and the struggle, without an object, in which they are involved.

The whole plain of Castile is already overspread by our cavalry. The zeal and ardour of our troops enable them to perform marches of fourteen or fifteen miles a day. Our piquets

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are on the Duero. The whole coast of St. Andero and Bilboa completely swept of the enemy.

The unfortunate city of Burgos, a prey to all the miseries of a town taken by storm, tremble, with dismay. Priests, monks, inhabitants, fled upon the first news of the battle; terrified lest the soldiers of the army of Estremadura should attempt to defend themselves in the houses, which resolution they probably made known beforehand; first plundered by these, and afterwards by our soldiers, who entered the houses, in order to drive out their enemies, and found there no inhabitants.

Such men as M. Von Steine, who, from want of troops of the line, which our eagles could not oppose, form to themselves the exalted idea of raising the people in a mass, have become witnesses of the misfortunes which they have brought upon themselves, and of the small obstacles which such auxiliaries can oppose to regular troops.

At Burgos and in its neighbourhood, wool to the value of thirty millions has been found, which his Majesty has caused to be sequestrated. All of it that belongs to the Monks, and to those persons that have formed a part of the insurrection, shall be declared forfeited, and shall be first set apart for the indemnification of the French, for the losses which they have sustained; for in the City of Madrid, Frenchmen, who had been settled there even for forty years, have been robbed of every thing, and the Spaniards who were true to their King have been declared emigrants. The property of Azanza, a most virtuous and intelligent minister; of Masseredo, a most experienced seaman; of O'Farril, the best soldier in Spain, has been exposed to public sale. The property of Campo Alanje, respectable for his virtues, his rank, and his fortune, the proprietor of 60,000 Merinos, and of three millions of income, has been the prey of these infuriated men.

Another measure determined upon by the Emperor, is the confiscation of all the goods of English manufacture, and of all the colonial produce which has been disbanded in Spain since the period of the insurrection. The merchants of London have thus done very well in sending their goods to Lisbon, to Oporto, and to the Spanish ports. The more they shall send, the greater will be the contributions which they will pay us.

The city of Palencia, governed by a worthy Bishop, has received our troops with affection. That city suffers none of the miseries of war. An honest Bishop, who, animated by Christian charity, fulfils the precepts of the Gospel, and from whose lips nothing but honey distils, is the greatest blessing which Heaven confers upon man. An intemperate, odious, and infuriated Bishop who preaches up nothing but rebellion, uproar, disorder, and war, is a curse whom God in his anger gives to mankind, to mislead them in the very source of morality itself.

There is a great number of Monks confined in the prisons of Burgos. The peasants throw stones at them---"Wretches!" said they to them, "it is you who have plunged us into this abyss of miseries. Perhaps we shall never again behold our unfortunate wives, our dear children. Wretches! a just God will punish you in Hell for all the miseries which you have caused to our families, and our native country."

FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY IN SPAIN.

Burgos, Nov. 15.—Yesterday his Majesty reviewed the division of Marchand, filled up the vacancies with the most deserving officers, and distributed rewards to the soldiers who had distinguished themselves. His Majesty is extremely well satisfied with those troops who have cheerfully marched, without halting, from the Banks of the Vistula.

The Duke of Elchingen has marched from Burgos. This morning his Majesty reviewed his guards on the plains of Burgos. His Majesty afterwards inspected the division of Dessolles, and made appointments to all the vacancies in that division. Important events are at hand; all the troops are in motion. Nothing can be done in war without following a well concerted plan. Among the prisoners there were some who had engraved on their buttons a fallen eagle, pierced by two arrows, with the inscription—"To the Conqueror of France." In this ridiculous gasconade the countrymen of Don Quixotte may be recognized.

Worse troops cannot be found, whether employed on the mountains or in the plains. Clownishly ignorant, foolishly obstinate, cruel towards the weak, mean and cowardly towards the strong. Such is the spectacle they exhibit to us. The Monks and the Inquisition have bewildered this nation.

Ten thousand light cavalry and dragoons, with 24 pieces of cannon, [illegible] on the 11th, to fall upon the rear of the English [illegible] was said to be at Valladolid. These brave [illegible] two days, but our expectations were frustrated. We have entered Palencia and Valladolid, and have pushed on six miles further—still none of the English, but prospects and assurances of finding them.

In the mean time, it appears certain, that a division of their troops have been disembarked at Corunna, and that another division entered Badajos in the beginning of this month. The day on which we shall meet them, will be a festival for the French army. May their blood die that Continent which they have desolated by their intrigues, their monopoly, and their horrible selfishness. Would they were, instead of 20,000, 80 or 100,000 strong, then would the English mothers learn what are the miseries of war, and the English Government would no longer continue to sport with the blood and the lives of the people of the Continent. The grossest falsehoods, the basest means are practised by English Machiavelism to mislead the nation, but the great body of the people is good. Biscay, Navarre, Old Castile, and even the greatest part of Arragon, are animated by an excellent spirit. The nation in general views with profound sorrow the abyss into which it has been endeavoured to plunge it, and will therefore curse the cause of so many evils.

Florida Blanca, who was at the head of the insurgents, is the same who was Minister under Charles the Third: he has always been the sworn enemy of France, and a zealous partizan of England. It is to be hoped that in his last days he will acknowledge the errors of his political life. He is an old man, who, to the blindest attachment to England, joins the most unbounded religious superstition. His confidents and friends are fanatics and stupid Monks.

Tranquillity is restored in Burgos and its environs. The first moment of fury has been succeeded by confidence. The peasants have returned to their villages and resumed their labours.

His Majesty the Emperor is with his guard at Burgos.

General Milhaud is marching with his division upon Palencia. General Lasalle has taken possession of Lerma.

Thus, in an instant, have the armies of Gallicia been defeated, dispersed, and partly annihilated, notwithstanding that all the corps of our army have not yet come up. Three-fourths of the cavalry, and almost one half of the infantry, remain behind.

The army of the insurgents exhibited the most singular contrast. In the pockets of the Officers who were killed were found lists of companies, having some of them the name of *Company of Brutus*, and some of them *Company of the People*. There were Companies of Students, and others that had the names of Saints. Such were the military bands that composed the insurgent army of the peasants. Anarchy and confusion—these were what England sowed in Spain. What will she reap from them? The hatred of this brave people, when they are once enlightened, and under a good Government; for the rest the extravagance of the leaders of the insurgents is every where notorious.—Among the standards that have fallen into our hands are some bearing a representation of the Lion of Spain tearing in pieces the Imperial Eagle. And who are they that have indulged in such emblems? The worst troops that are in Europe.

The cavalry of the army of Estremadura could not even so much as face us. The instant the 10th regiment of chasseurs came in sight of them, they were put to the rout, and were no longer to be seen.

The Emperor reviewed the corps of the Duke of Dalmatia previous to its marching from Burgos in pursuit of the rear of the army of Gallicia. His Majesty has made various promotions, distributed rewards, and is extremely well satisfied with the conduct of these troops. He has expressed his satisfaction to the conquerors of Medina, Rio Seco, and Burgos, the Marshal Duke of Istria, and Generals Merle and Mouton.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE FROM SPAIN.

Corunna, Nov. 27.—Yesterday the Minerva frigate arrived here from St. Andero. She sailed on the 23d inst. previous to which her crew, by the orders of their Captain, and with the consent of the inhabitants, destroyed the batteries, after having spiked and dismounted the cannon. At five o'clock on the morning of 23d, the Bishop of St. Andero, with the whole of his family, embarked on board the Minerva. Several other families of distinction in that town were also received on board, and landed at Gijon. Yesterday the Hebe frigate arrived here, and shortly after she had dropped anchor, a Spanish brig came in with the Bishop of Gijon; Mr. Hunter, the British Consul at Gijon, and family; also several other residents, who had left Gijon under a belief that there was no

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s of impeding the progress of the French, who were hourly cted to arrive and take possession of the town.

e are still in a state of suspence respecting the situation of ral Blake and his army. It is, however, ascertained that as suffered severely, in consequence of the baseness and rdice of many of his Officers. General P——li, in parti-, is accused of having betrayed the trust and confidence re- in him. He was unfortunately entrusted with the com- in the centre of the army, and shortly after the battle ienced, he treacherously made an opening for the French s to march through, which they did, to the astonishment neral Blake, and the confusion of his men. The discom- of the whole army is attributed to this act of treachery. ard against such conduct, General Blake has superseded l General Officers and others of inferior rank, who have ucceeded by Serjeants and Corporals of military capacity, merit, and experience. The appointment of these men k in the army appears to meet with general approbation. n afraid the fate of Spain is decided, and that the French e in possession of Madrid before Christmas. If Bona- should gain another battle, the consternation which will duced, I am afraid, will be attended with very serious . I am persuaded there never were so many of Bona- spies in any place since the commencement of his career, e are in this town at present. It is filled by foreigners. Italians have arrived here before and since Sir David s expedition, who are suspected by many, and a number se persons came from England. There are no vigilant officers here for the detection of such characters, and it is ny man may practise the part of a spy with perfect im- . This is a very fine populous country; the men are robust, and strong, notwithstanding which the recruit- s on very slowly. There is no stimulus; the men want agement to join the armies of their country. The recent ls are sufficient to dishearten them, for however deplor- eir present condition may be, they are unwilling to ex- it for danger, nakedness, and starvation.

ANOTHER LETTER.

UNNA, Nov. 28.—A division of the French army has quest of the forces under Sir D. BAIRD, who, in conse- has thought fit to fall back upon Lugo. The British vere joined by 4 or 5000 Gallicians, and, I am sorry to t many of these have conducted themselves improperly, rs have deserted. It is supposed that the British troops l re-embark at this port.

ost from Madrid has been stopped, and we are very ap- e of bad news from that quarter.

an Moore's army is 25,000 strong, and is falling back in on of a visit from the enemy in considerable force.— Moore has with him about 10,000 Portuguese, in whom he can place little confidence.

ANOTHER LETTER.

NA, Dec. 1.—Advices are this instant received of the Castanos by the French, and of the total dispersion of He was completely surprized, for he was induced to ross the Ebro from false information of the weakness under Marshal Moncey, and was drawn into a trap, l upon his rear, as soon as the army of Blake had d of, and the result was fatally dreadful. No ac- ved of the day or place, when and where the battle but the fact is too true. And the consequence is, an Moore was instructed to begin his retreat on the Salamanca back on Portugal. And Sir D. Baird Here we are in the utmost consternation. The embarking here, and we are told that the vessels round to Vigo, as it is not thought advisable to mbarkation at this port. There is the utmost rea- end that General Hope, who is arrived at Madrid alry and artillery belonging to General Moore's cut off. He must be so, if it be true as we hear, oore and Baird are retreating. In short it is ab-

er says—"The effects of that wonderful machine rte wields with such dexterity, are now beginning mselves. He did not begin to act till he had men under his most accomplished Generals, to ent of his army, but had before been able to ots at bay. In a fortnight he has done his work. e dispersion of Blake, and we this day learn that al facility destroyed Castanos. We have now it. Sir John Moore is at Salamanca, without General Hope is at Madrid with horse, but without foot; and General Baird is at Astorga with his horse, in a condition totally unfit for service. They are dying daily in numbers, and the highways are strewed with their carcasses.—Nothing can equal the dismay which prevails here. God knows how our armies will get off! Certainly our artillery must be left behind, for the poor beasts of horses that remain alive are unfit to drag the guns through the execrable roads."

ANOTHER LETTER.

CORUNNA, DEC. 1.—The neglect and inattention among persons of influence in this province has been highly criminal One hundred thousand men might have been found with convenience in Gallicia alone, but the efficacious means for such an important purpose have been disregarded. A decree of the Central Junta has passed, by which 550,000 men are to be raised, under which dignitaries of the Church, Religious Orders, Bachelors, Doctors, and Professors of Divinity, are not to be excused. The nobility are also included, and by such resolute means, the end will ultimately be attained. Some pecuniary contributions will also be necessary until matters are arranged, and until the precious metal can be received from America.

"There a variety of opinions as to the utility of the Provincial Juntas, and as to the policy of dissolving them. It is thought that the gentleness and *sang froid* of Blake's disposition has been in some degree prejudicial to us. The general opinion is, that as soon as he had led his troops to the mountains, and had obtained some advantages over the French, he should not have admitted the latter to rally and obtain re-inforcements, but should have complied with the wishes of his army, to follow them up to the point of the bayonet. He also took many spies, and, contrary to the practice in war, he did not hang any of them. Besides this it is thought he kept his line too much extended, by which means, the divisions could not operate, and they were too weak to act alone.

In the affair of Reynosa, it is not true that we lost a great number; for those that are put to flight, have generally much nimbler heels than their pursuers. General Romana, who was on that occasion four leagues nearer to Leon, succeeded to the command of the army; and is now endeavouring to restore it. From this Officer much is expected. They say that he has deprived several of commissions they did not know how to employ, which he has conferred on serjeants and others much inferior in rank, but much superior in merit."

After touching on the expedients which had been adopted to obtain reinforcements in Corunna, Ferrol, and Vigo, the letter proceeds:—

The 10,000 English infantry, and 1790 cavalry, which disembarked here, are already at Astorga, and no doubt will unite with the army of Romana. Those which are come to Salamanca, it is said, have obtained an advantage over a body of French, composed of 8000 men, which were endeavouring to penetrate into Portugal; but this wants confirmation. In Portugal there is much roguery; but my friend writes me, under date of the 16th ult. that matters were likely to be placed on a better footing, and that considerable reinforcements were prepared. They write from Madrid, that in Catalonia we go on well; and that brave Province, no doubt, will give sufficient employment to the French rascals who infest it. Report says, that we have taken Rosas; I wish we had got possession of the capital of Catalonia, and then prodigies would be performed in that neighbourhood!

No doubt the French will make a pompous display of their successes, and will tell the world that their victorious troops are next to crush Castanos and Palafox, whom may God protect from their perfidy and violence.

FROM THE GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 24.—His Royal Majesty has received the following report from the General in Chief of the Finnish Army:—

"My last report was dispatched from hence on the 31st of October, by Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant-General Marthean.

"On the 27th of October, an action took place between the fourth brigade of your Majesty's army, and a Russian corps greatly superior in number, in which the loss was very considerable on both sides, without any signal advantage having been obtained.

"Colonel Sandels, Chief of Brigade, has found it advisable with the main body of his division, to fall back to Salanis, th miles on this side of Idensalmi, leaving, however, his advance posts in Wierima, by which

to cover the environs of those places; but, it is to be apprehended, that the want of forage has obliged him by this time to retreat to Nassila.

"On the 5th instant, the enemy attacked our posts at Sippoberg, in the vicinity of Koligocki, and forced our troops, by a cannonade kept up with a great vigour, to fall back; the enemy thereupon threw a bridge into the river, and formed another attack on our advanced position, which he forced to make a retrograde movement and join the main body of our troops posted near Kalajocki river. The Russians continued their attack the two following days, without making the least impression on your Majesty's troops. In the mean time the enemy constructed a bridge across that river near Alawieska, and crossed it with a strong detachment of infantry. As soon as report of this movement had been received, orders were given to attack and repulse the troops, who had passed the river. Although this attack proved successful, yet the extreme want of forage compelled the army to take up another position near Pyhajocki, whence it will fall back to Pakilla; and I have strong reason to apprehend that, considering the superiority of the enemy and the want of forage, it will not prove possible for your Majesty's army to maintain that position for any length of time. In addition to the above want of forage, which it will be hardly possible to supply at the present season, the dampness of the weather, and the severe fatigues, sustained by your Majesty's troops under my command, almost continually obliged to be on their arms, have greatly increased the number of the sick, who exceed 6000, and whose transport and removal increase our difficulties in a very considerable degree. But in spite of all these difficulties, I shall strenuously endeavour to impede and obstruct the enemy's progress, as far as circumstances shall, in any way, permit.

C. N. De Klerker, General in Chief of the Northern Finnish Army.

Head-quarters, Brahestad, Nov. 10, 1808.

Stockholm, Nov. 22.—Major-General Morner, who in absence of Field-Marshal Baron Toll, commands the Southern Finnish army, has transmitted to His Majesty the following report of a naval action which took place on the 10th inst. off Helsingbourgh.—"This afternoon four sail hove in sight, which soon after were ascertained to be two English cutters and two merchantmen, which they had under convoy. When the said four sail had reached the altiude of Hillarp-reef, six Danish gun-boats and two armed vessels put off from Elsineur, and attacked the headmost cutter, which had parted company with the rest that were standing with the Swedish coast. The English cutter fought most gallantly, but could hardly have escaped being taken, had not our battery opened upon the enemy, which our fire seemed to do much execution. The Danish gun-boats thereupon left the latter, and stood towards the other three sail which immediately began to cannonade them although at some distance, and three English gun-boats heaving in sight soon after the Danish gun-boats stood off, and retreated with all possible haste under the guns of the fortress of Oronenburgh, which commenced a heavy cannonade, most vigourously answered and kept up by the English until all the ships had cleared the Danish coast.

One Danish gun-boat was considerably damaged, and one of the enemy's armed vessels is stated to have foundered. The loss on the part of the English is very trifling.

G. R. Cederstrom.

Helsingbourgh, Nov. 10, 1808.

PROVINCIALS.

Last week was held at Hetling-House, Bath, the Anniversary of the Bath and West of England Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which was most numerously attended by Nobility, Members of Parliament, and the principal Gentlemen of the Society, from various parts of the West of England, and of the nation at large. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester being present, and condescending to be appointed an Honorary Member, gave peculiar felicity to this Meeting. The exhibitions of Live Stock were more valuable than numerous, and deemed better than for several years past. The samples of manufacture in broad cloth, kersimere, corduroys, shawls, stockings, &c. were numerous and most excellent, evincing the growing importance of the Anglo-Merino wool, from which they were made, and which, so far from degenerating, evidently increases in firmness of pile, to the great satisfaction of the Society, and with every prospect of permanent advantage to the community. Carcasses, also, of this mixture of sheep were exhibited in a slaughtered state, the mutton of which was beautiful. Several useful implements in mechanics were produced for the Society's approbation. On the whole this Meeting was highly important. The Members, with their President, dined together at the White Hart on the principal days and much interesting discussion was maintained till the final close of the sittings.

A Sporting Bet.—On Saturday last several Gentlemen met at Great Baddow, to decide a very singular bet, that a dog, (between the hound and spaniel) the property of Mr. William Bridges Wiggins, of Little Sir Hugh's, should without the assistance of any other dog, run down a hare which was to be found for him. The hare was started in the presence of upwards of twenty horsemen, when Tatler immediately set about his work, and after an hour's hard running, during which time the dog and hare crossed two rivers, the dog won the bet, never losing scent during the chase. The bets were universally in favour of the hare, but to the astonishment of every sportsman present, the dog performed what was thought almost impossible, being eight years old and nearly blind. The same bet has been made again, and is to be decided to-morrow, at Great Baddow—the hare the favourite.

Charge of Witchcraft.—Ann Izzard, an elderly dame, of Great Paxton, in Huntingdonshire, was lately accused by her neighbours of having bewitched three persons of the names of Alice Brown, Fanny Amey, and Mary Fox. The supposition was so strongly confirmed by the overturning of a cart, drawn by a restive horse, the property of a grocer in the village, that her neighbours resolved without delay to inflict upon her the summary punishment they thought she so justly merited. The cottage in which Ann lived with her husband, Wright Izzard, is at some distance from the body of the village at Paxton. Thither they marched in the silence of night, and having reached the door of the poor man's house, they broke it open, and inhumanly dragged his wife out of her bed, and threw her naked into the yard, where her arms were torn with pins, her head dashed against the large stones of the causeway, and her face, stomach, and breast severely bruised with a thick stick, that served as a bar to the house. In about five days after this, finding the old lady still alive, they paid her a second visit, and treated her with the same cruelty as before. Learning that she was not dead the next morning, they resolved to see whether she could not be drowned at night, but fortunately for all parties, this experiment was frustrated by the timely removal of the poor object to a neighbouring village, where, under the protection of a worthy clergyman, she now is free from the further persecution of her barbarous and ignorant neighbours.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Tait and Danson, Liverpool.—Till and Horn, Manchester, bricklayers.—Shackleton, Oldfield, and Grittan, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants.—R. and J. Mitchell, South Cadbury, Somerset.—Sterndale, Lloyd and Robley, Manchester, mill dealers.—Major, and Co. Brooke's Wharf, Thames-street, bottle-merchants.—Fisher and Houghton, Liverpool, millin

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Joeseph Ellis Batley and John Hinchliffe, Meltham, Yo dyers.

BANKRUPTS.

William Whitaker, Charlton-row, Manchester, manufacturer, to surrender Dec. 14, 21, and Jan. 17, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Kearsley a Cardwell, Manchester; and Mr. Hurd, Temple.

George Berwick, Portsmouth, tavern-keeper, Dec. 19, one, 20, at twelve, and Jan. 17, at one, at the Blue Post Portsmouth Point. Attornies, Messrs. T. and S. Naylor, Gre Newport-street, Long-acre; and Mr. Glendining, Portsea.

Michael Davenport, Sheffield, cutler, Dec. 15, 16, and Ja 17, at eleven, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield. Attorni Messrs. Sykes and Knowles, New Inn; and Messrs. J. and Wheat, Sheffield.

William Malone, Birmingham, tailor, Dec. 19, at five, and Jan. 17, at twelve, at the Fountain, New-street Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Egerton, Gray's Inn-square; and M Stubbs, Birmingham.

Henry Stone, Wilton, Hereford, corn-factor, Dec. 21, and Jan 17, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attorni Mr. Tarrant, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Clissold, Bristol.

Thomas Hill, Brighthelmstone, baker, Dec. 14, 15, Jan. 17, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Lewes. Attorn

Mr. Gwynne, Lewes; and Mr. Heathcote, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

Henry Matthews, Kent-street, Southwark, baker, Dec. 10, 24, and Jan. 17, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Noy, Mincing-lane.

Samuel Bates, Brereton, Stafford, grocer, Dec. 17, 19, and Jan. 17, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Brereton. Attornies, Messrs. J. and R. Willis, Warnford-court; and Mr. Foster, Rugeley, Stafford.

John Eldershaw Shiffnal, Salop, horse-dealer, Dec. 19, 20, at eleven, and Jan. 17, at four, at the Fountain Inn, New-street, Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Lowe, Birmingham; and Mr. Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn.

John Dards, Vauxhall, lighterman, Dec. 10, 13, at one, and Jan. 17, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Towse, Fishmonger's Hall, Upper Thames-street.

John Bruce, owner of the ship Maria, lying at Hull, Dec. 19, 20, and Jan. 17, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Kersey, Bishopsgate-street.

John Parkes, Horsleydown, wine-merchant, Dec. 13, 20, and Jan. 17, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Atcheson and Morgan, Winchester-street.

Jeremiah Mallatratt, Wansford, Northampton, innholder, Dec. 23, at four, 24, and Jan. 17, at ten, at the Littleton Arms Inn, Penkridge, Stafford. Attorneys, Messrs. Impey and Wightman, Inner Temple; Mr. Willim, Bilston, Stafford.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 28. Joanna Anderson, Dean-street, Soho, piano-forte-maker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 31. Stephen Baylis, Ledbury, Hereford, baker, at eleven, at the Plume of Feathers Inn, Ledbury.

Dec. 28. Thomas Lloyd Anwyl, Shrewsbury, Salop, money-scrivener, at one, at the Castle Inn, Shrewsbury.

Jan. 5. James Forthaw, Preston, Lancaster, linen-draper, at twelve, at the Spread Eagle, Lune-street, Preston.

Jan. 6. Robert Bell and Robert Hedley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen drapers, at eleven, at the Queen's Head Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Dec. 27. Valentine Green, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road, engraver, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 27. Rupert Green, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road, engraver, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Dec. 30 James Locker, Bristol, upholder, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

Dec. 27. John Rowe, Castle-street, Falcon-square, merchant, at ten at Guildhall.

Jan 21. John Birkett Wienholt, Old Swan, merchant, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 17. George Orchard, Copenhagen-house, Islington, victualler, at ten, at Guildhall.

April 4. Joseph Hirst, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, broker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 31. Jeremiah Parkinson and John Stork, St. Saviour's Church-yard, Southwark, Surrey, hop-factors, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 28. John Marshall, Denby, Penistone, York, tanner, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Wakefield, York.

Dec. 27. George Atkinson, Cloth Fair, Smithfield, Glazier, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 27.

John and George Hebert, Grange-road, Southwark, tanners. Joseph Hill, Fountain-place, City-road, flour factor. James Manks, Hunslet, Leeds, merchant. Thomas Ibbott Peirce, Lime-street, London, merchant. John Cocks Bower Ledbury, Hereford, milliner. Thomas Adams, Lancaster, merchant. Benjamin Dryer, Exeter, floor-cloth-manufacturer.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Eaton and Hardy, Birchin-lane, attornies. Brettell and Hughes, Birmingham, merchants. Sheen and Hardacre, Deptford. Latter and Upton, Barbican. Barrow and Gillmore, Stockport, cotton-spinners. Cooper and Wathen, Kingstanley, Gloucester, bankers and clothiers. Downing and Tawell, Lambeth, chair-makers. W. Warre, J. Warre, and B. Warre, London, Portugal merchants. Clapp and Goodman, West Teignmouth, Devonshire, merchants. King and Crozier, Puddinglane, wine-merchants. Griffiths, Marsden, Welsh and Hart, Wigan, cotton-spinners. Macdonald, Sargent, Hipkins and Humbert, Long Acre, medicine venders. Thiley, Nicholls and Downing, Sutton-upon-Trent, maltsters. Nordblad and Haworth, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants. Gillespie and Adamson, Glasgow.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

John Leman, Ramsgate, shopkeeper. Attorney, Mr. John Clutton, St. Thomas-street, Southwark.

BANKRUPTS.

Richard Maugham, Brentford, draper, to surrender Dec. 17, 27, and Jan. 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Adams, Old Jewry.

David Phillips, Cambridge-street, Golden-square, broker, Dec. 17, at eleven, 27, and Jan. 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Stokes, Golden-square.

Maitland Maitland, St. Paul's Church-yard, chymist, Dec. 17, at one, 27, at twelve, and Jan. 21, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Kearsey, Bishopsgate Within.

Joseph Ekins, Oxford-street, cheesemonger, Dec. 17, at ten, 27, at eleven, and Jan. 21, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Bugg and Farr, Addle-street, London.

William Lewen Tugwell Robins, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, scrivener, Dec. 13, 24, and Jan. 21, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Noy, Mincing-lane, London.

William Cross, jun. Ainsworth, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 8, at four, 4, at eleven, and 21, at two, at the Swan Inn, Bolton. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Cross and Rushton, Bolton-le-Moor.

George Stockwell, Sheerness, boat-builder, Dec. 17, 24, and Jan. 21, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Silvester, Queenborough.

John Leeming, Dutton, county of Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, Jan. 2, 3, 21, at twelve, at the George and Dragon, Preston. Attornies, Mr. Winstanley, Preston; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple, London.

Peter Davies, Little St. Andrew-street, Seven Dials, vender of medicines, Dec. 17, 24, and Jan. 21, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Scott, No. 15. Furnival's Inn.

John Rothery, Leeds, Yorkshire, woolstapler, Dec. 21, 22, and Jan. 21, at eleven, at the Golden Lion Inn, Leeds. Attornies, Mr. Speight, Leeds; and Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane, London.

Thomas Turley, Merthyr-Tidvil, Glamorganshire, brewer, Dec. 15, 16, and Jan. 21, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Merthyr-Tidvil. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn, London; and Mr. Meyrick, Merthyr-Tidvil.

Samuel Duggleby Pearson, Beverly, Yorkshire, flax-dresser, Dec. 17, 22, and Jan. 21, at eleven, at the Tiger Inn, Beverley. Attornies, Mr. Bentley, Beverley; and Mess. J. and R. Willis, Warnford-court, London.

George Wheatley, South Shields, draper, Jan. 3, 4, and 21, at eleven, at the Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attornies, Mr. Carr, Newcastle; and Mr. Atkinson, Chancery lane, London.

Nathaniel John Winch, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, Dec. 24, 31, and Jan. 21, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Atkinson, Chancery-lane, London.

William Mark, Plymouth-Dock, linen-dealer, Dec. 24, and Jan. 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Mr. Syddal, Aldersgate-street; and Mr. Boson, Plymouth-Dock.

William Careless, Brewood, Staffordshire, stock-lock-maker, Dec. 27, and Jan. 21, at eleven, at the Jerningham Arms inn, Shiffnal, Shropshire. Attorney, Mr. Chrees, Wolverhampton.

William Greaves, Leeds, currier, dealer, Dec. 17, at twelve, 27, and Jan. 21, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Mr. Stott, Furnival's Inn; and Mr. Wood, Leeds.

Richard Hodgman, Folkstone, engine-maker, Dec. 17, 24, and Jan. 21, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Netherscle and Portal, Essex-street, Strand.

Thomas White Strood, Rochester, coal-dealer, Dec. 17, 24, and Jan. 21, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

William Lennox, Bolton, common-brewer, 19, at four, 28, at twelve, and Jan. 21, at four, at the Bridge Inn, Bolton. Attornies, Mr. Boardman, Bolton; and Mr. Meddowcroft, Gray's-Inn, London.

John William Ruben, Greenwich, shopkeeper, Dec. 17, 24, and Jan. 21, at twelve, at Guildhall.

William Winch, Long-lane, Southwark, Dec. 24, and Jan. 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Marson, Newington-Butts.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 4. Isaac Israel Nunes, Hackney, merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Jan. 30. Thomas Steadman, Wensley, Yorkshire, grocer, eleven, at the White Swan Inn, Middleham.

Jan. 6. Thomas Parkin, Witham, Yorkshire, woodmonger, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

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Jan. 3. Elliott Dawson, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier, at ten, at the Bull's Head Inn, Hinckley.

Jan. 10. Edward Coats, Thomas Massey, and Joseph Hall, Horninglow, Staffordshire, brewers, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

Jan. 5. William Thorpe, Pocklington, Yorkshire, grocer, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Stonegate, Yorkshire.

Dec. 17. William Ticken, Marlow Bridge, Berkshire, dealer, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 24. William Yandall, Hartley-row, Hampshire, coachmaker, at one, at Guildhall.

Jan. 14. Westfield Lilley, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 3. Charles Bartlett, Gannon-street-road, stone mason, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. William Close and Matthew Close, Leeds, Yorkshire, dyers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 31. Thomas Holmes, Hersham, Surrey, nurseryman, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Dec. 13. William Mayell, late of Exeter, jeweller, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 19. Loyd Beale and Thomas Alexander Beale, late of Basinghall-street, warehouseman, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 17. William Augustus Downs, late of Brewer-street, Golden-square, undertaker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 17. William Brown and John Yoxen, Jermyn-street, shoe-makers, at ten, at Guildhall.

Dec. 31. John Storey Pritchard, late of Wigmore-street, grocer and confectioner, at ten, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES. DEC. 31.

John Sipton, Jun. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miller. John Cole, Cockhill, Stepney, tailor. Jesse Johnson, Macclesfield, Chester, cotton-spinner. Charles Worrall, Manchester, inn-keeper. Hugh Lawton, Bushingthorpe, Leeds, clothier. James Inglish and George Inglish, Preston, Lancashire, drapers.

[The Gazette also contains a letter from Capt. Watt, of his Majesty's sloop Julia, stating the capture of the French privateer Le Petit Decide, with 22 men and small arms.]

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Dispatches were received on Thursday last from Sir D. Baird, dated Astorga the 29th ult. They refer to a severe Defeat, sustained by General Castanos on the Ebro. Sir J. Moore, who received the intelligence of this disaster from Madrid, had enjoined Sir. D. Baird to retreat to Vigo, with the force under his command, and embark there for the Tagus, where they were to unite. The heavy artillery and the stores which were in the rear of Sir David Baird's position at Astorga, were directed to fall back upon Corunna, and to be instantly re-embarked.—A part had actually been embarked when the last accounts came away.

Sir John Moore was to begin his retreat on the 30th; it is doubtful whether he would return by the way he came, and take up a position at Lisbon, or whether he would take the route from Salamanca to Oporto.

According to private accounts from Corunna, the defeat sustained by the Spaniards, has been of a most decisive nature; but the place and the time where and when the battle was fought, we are left to conjecture. The accounts circulated last week of advantages obtained by Castanos, appear to be well-founded; for he was induced in consequence of a retrograde movement of the enemy, whether a stratagem or not on their part, we are ignorant to pass the Ebro, in order to pursue them in their retreat. Whilst he was engaged in this pursuit, Ney, who was before engaged against General Blake, was detached by Bonaparte for Burgos, and is supposed to have crossed the Ebro in the rear of the Spanish General. The army under Castanos, which was looked to with the greatest confidence by the Spaniards, was thus taken between two fires, and is said to have been totally routed and dispersed. A disaster of such extent and consequence has totally changed the aspect of military affairs in that country, and there is reason to attribute to it the retreat of the British forces.

It was stated in prior accounts that the Marquis de la Romana had a force of 20,000 men at Leon; but it now appears, that he had, at the date of the last dispatches, no more than 6000 there; but he expected a reinforcement of 16,000 men. The enemy were baffled in their attempt to intercept his artillery, for he has a park of 30 pieces at Leon. This intrepid officer is said to have expressed much dissatisfaction, and remonstrated strongly against the retreat of Sir David Baird's force.

We know nothing of the Army of Catalonia; nor of General Palafox, nor of the further progress of the French. It is, however, reported that they entered Madrid on the 27th ult. and thus Bonaparte has executed one part of his menace. The second is "*that not a British soldier will be in Spain at the end of the year*".—Our Ministers will answer for that.

The disastrous intelligence, received from Spain on Thursday last, has excited praise-worthy sympathy in the breasts of Englishmen; but it is not by lamentations, nor by effusions of regret for the disasters sustained by that brave people, that we can repair their loss. A louring despondency began to cloud almost every brow, because General Castanos was severely beaten on the Ebro. But the particulars of this engagement, and the time when it was fought, we are totally unacquainted with. Ministers have only had the condescension to allow one *sweeping* sentence of their alarming account to transpire; for fear, we suppose, the account, in all its horror, might have too shocking an effect on the weak nerves of their countrymen. Do they entertain this paltry opinion of British vigour and constancy? for shame! let them know to appreciate better the character of this country, and in fact of every other; for when men possessed of energy direct the affairs of a people, the latter are energetic, and are not to be beat down by one or two reverses. The unaccountable, and ill-advised silence, maintained by Ministers on the occurrences in Spain, has been the cause of the extreme uneasiness manifested by the public for the two last days; and we advise them, as they regard their own reputation, and the promotion of the common cause, to be more communicative for the future of the dispatches they receive, and not to allow a thousand alarming rumours to agitate the public, and to magnify the reverses. To this want of common prudence, to this diffidence in the magnanimity of their countrymen, they must attribute so many rumours disadvantageous to their own character, patriotism, and courage, which have circulated since Thursday last. For otherwise not the most inveterate of their antagonists, not the most personal of their enemies, would have dared accuse them of the baseness and pusillanimity of *their* in-

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countermanded orders for the sailing of transports with artillery and other reinforcements for Spain. Such imputations of incapacity, want of spirit, and ignorance of the simplest principles of policy, are only a trifling consequence of this imprudent reserve. The public, when they hear buzzed about, that the men who have the best means of ascertaining the extent of the calamity, begin already to despond, will think the state of affairs desperate. Is this, then, the result of all our fond hopes? Is this the promised dawn of a happier day? Is this the use made of the resources and energies of Great Britain? are those the blustering promises of salvation to Spain, independence to Europe, of a check to the inroads of ambition, and of permanant prosperity to this country? We blush for shame and indignation at the base and dastardly reports circulated at present; which, if verified, throw an eternal stigma on our name, justify the most violent imputations of the enemy, and leave the fortunes of Great Britain a prey to folly, and fluctuating between fear and despondency. No man, who is a friend to the honour and independence of his country, could have heard these reports without blushing at the credulity which believed them, and execrating the folly and cowardice which suggested them. They went so far as to advance that our whole army was to quit Spain, and to abandon that gallant community to the gripe of its remorseless invaders. The Minister, who would have the pusillanimity to sign or consent to a similar order, deserves to be impeached, and may be certain of not escaping the punishment due to his cowardice. It is not for the purpose of parading an army of 35,000 men from the Tagus to one of the frontier provinces of Spain, or marching another of 15,000 from Coruuna to Astorga, that the public left them at unrestrained discretion to wield their energies and employ their resources. But they confided to their prudence and abilities the honorable task of repelling the French from Spain, and liberating her brave inhabitants. Should they have the weakness, in a moment of surprise, to debate on the expediency of recalling our troops ignominiously to our own shores, scouted at their departure by the enemy, for not daring to face them, and execrated by the Spaniards for abandoning them to their merciless invaders; we implore them to renounce the ill-fated resolution, to entertain a juster opinion of their country, and of the bravery of a British army; not to despond so easily and in so unwarrantable a manner, of the noble cause we have embarked in. We will exclaim to them as the Spartan Hero did to the desponding Lacedemonians, who fled from the protection of their country:—"Gentlemen, you are mistaken, you have taken a wrong post." The English shores are not the places assigned our army; fly and seize the Sierra Morena, pour a large additional force into Andalusia; instead of countermanding the force ready for embarkation, double, treble their numbers; and, before the expiration of four weeks, let an army of seventy thousand men form in the South of Spain an impregnable bulwark to the encroachments of the enemy, and a rallying point to the Patriots who will crowd to our standards from every province of the peninsula. Act with the same energy, and employ the same means, as if the enemy had landed at Portsmouth. Fight for the liberties of Great Britain on the plains of Andalusia. Let new levies be raised; let our patriotic army be constantly reinforced. Appeal with confidence to the arms and purses of Englishmen. Ask them if they are afraid of encountering the enemy, and they will immediately tell you they are not. Why should you then fear, or relax? This is not the result you promised the country three months ago, and what you led the Spaniards and Europe to expect. Or do you despair of retrieving the state of affairs in Spain? You should have anticipated all this last Summer; because you know the enemy is neither remiss, nor inactive. If you acted imprudently, if you have miscalculated the means of the invader, retrieve your imprudence and miscalculation by your subsequent conduct. Fly not from the scene of action, which a most unexpected, a most unhoped for occurrence pointed out to us. We thanked Heaven, six months ago, for its happening; and, since that period, we never ceased congratulating one another, that this glorious opportunity had occurred for liberating the Continent. Shall, then, one unfortunate event blast all our hopes, and confound all our projects! Were we, for a single moment, ignorant or doubtful of the means, activity, and talents of the invader? We knew them to their full extent; they were even magnified; they are so in this very moment; and now, after all our promises, all our hopes, after a vast expenditure of money, which was willingly granted, after every man in the country had united hand and heart in support of the measures adopted by the Cabinet, we shall resort to the dastardly, impolitic, and irretrievable resolution of abandoning the Spanish Patriots to themselves; and consigning our national character, and the reputation of our army to eternal disgrace and abhorrence. Curses seize the Statesman who is base enough to advise it; and traitor enough to perform so abominable a treachery. But no, an English minister cannot be so base, so forgetful of his own reputation, and that of his country, as to consent by one act to rivet the chains of Europe for ever, *and ultimately, should that event occur, of our own islands.* Let the orders, then, if they have been imprudenly issued, for recalling our troops, and countermanding the embarkation in our ports, be instantaneously recalled; and let future energy and the appearance of 80,000 British soldiers in Andalusia, convince the Spaniards and Europe, that this country is as incapable of violating its engagements as of fearing her enemies. Let military stores, let provisions, let arms be thrown profusely into the Southern Provinces, and the Patriots will rally there in such numbers, that the invaders will soon repent their temerity. Every port in Spain is still open to us; let flying squadrons, along its extensive line of coast, contain arms and men sufficient to keep the enemy on the alert; distract his attention and force. Let us collect the Patriots in every province; arm and encourage them in the sacred cause; and there is not a province of the Peninsula, where the enemy will not have the whole male population to encounter. But if we depart; if we ignominiously abandon the cause;—the idea is distraction, and we shall one day have cause to execrate our pusillanimity.

Dutch Papers arrived on Monday and the day before. They contain four Bulletins, or *official* reports of the operations of the French armies in Spain. The word *official*, as

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referring to the former communications of the government of the Thuilleries on similar subjects, has been synonimous with brutal insolence, perfidious hypocrisy, and extravagant exaggeration. On perusing these Bulletins, our readers will perceive they have lost none of these characteristic marks; they are, on the contrary, more prominent than ever, blended with a base mixture of irreligion, contempt of social obligations, acrimonious irritation, and savage triumph at the result of this unprovoked aggression. In reading the Bulletins, we are at a loss, through the frippery of new titles, to discover the names of the principle actors. There is not a horde, or a subdivision of one that is not conducted by some mushroom Duke or Count of the new Empire. In running over these titles, our imagination hurries us back through a series of ages, and fixes us in that dreadful period of history, when ATTILA, at the head of a hundred barbarous tribes, which emigrated in search of plunder from the immense forests of Germany, Poland, Russia and Tartary, overturned the remains of Roman legislation and policy, and distributed the titles, possessions, and persons, of the long-established and civilised settlers, among his barbarous followers. He rushed, with the devastation of the whirlwind, over the fairest provinces of Europe; and the modern ATTILA, more savage, more unrelenting, and more rapacious, has joined to the vices of the barbarian, all the refinement of modern villainy. How often did our imagination start back with horror from the picture which historians left us of that direful period; and we are condemned, in an age which vaunted its philanthropic institutions, to see all its horrors and atrocities acted overagain. The same oppression of innocence, the same violation of property, the same insults offered to conjugal rights and virginal purity, the same moral confusion, and the substitution of force and violence for the mild restrictions of laws and morals. This is only a faint and ill-sketched picture of the deplorable consequences that will ensue, should BONAPARTE succeed in his system of plunder. But what other communities have suffered, or may still sustain, is no more than parental chastisement, compared with the outrages the vindictive bosom of that callous monster has in reserve for this country.

The second Bulletin is perfectly in the strain of the first. The ruffian indulges in a little pleasantry in this report, and attempts to animate the sombre tints of his horrid picture by some *sportive* allusions to what was found in the pockets of the Spanish Officers his ambition had *murdered*. A celebrated ancient, in observing the progress of a distinguished adversary, exclaimed, "*The wonderful man!*" When we see this individual indulging in sarcasm and pleasantry over the mutilated remains of his murdered victims, we are bewildered in attempting to find an epithet to mark his callous indifference.

But the third and fourth Bulletins, which are likewise dated from Burgos, and describe the occurrences down to the 15th ult. surpass any thing we have ever read from the head-quarters of BONAPARTE, for impiety, want of moral feelings and humanity, or for perversion of social obligations. But we are disgusted at making the nauseous recapitulation; and will notice only that part of the fourth, which has reference to our own army. It says: "*The day "we fall in with them will be a day of festivity to the "French army. May they moisten with their blood "that continent which they have desolated by their in-"trigues, their monopoly and their selfishness.*" The ruffian! who is desolating Spain in this moment; and covering it with the carcasses of its inhabitants?—He then proceeds: "*May they, instead of* 20,000, *be* 80, *or* 100,000 *strong*," &c. Would to Heaven they were!

The Russian and French Messengers, who arrived in town on Tuesday last, returned to France on Friday; but the object which BONAPARTE has in view, whatever may be the intentions of the EMPEROR of RUSSIA, in keeping up this farce of negotiation, is unquestionably the insidious desire of giving the opponents of Ministers some new weapons for a parliamentary attack at the approaching Session. This may induce the wary intriguing Tyrant to assume a tone of moderation in his overtures; but his inveterate hostility to this Country and its commercial prosperity, is too well known for such arts to excite any persuasion of his sincerity. It is superfluous to add any thing further on the subject, for the lowest, as well as the highest individual in this country, must now be convinced that no concessions would appease his animosity; and it would be madness to look to sincere reconciliation on his part.

A mail arrived yesterday morning from Gottenburgh. We received by this conveyance a report of General KLERKER to the King of SWEDEN, detailing several actions in Finland. We are sorry to add, that the Swedes, on account of the superiority of the enemy in point of number, and from want of forage, together with the inclemency of the season, have been obliged to fall back considerably. What object ALEXANDER can propose to himself in the continuation of this nefarious and impolitic aggression, we are at a loss to discover. Whilst France is hastening with gigantic strides to universal monarchy, this weak Sovereign is wasting his force and his reputation, in squabbling with his brother in law, about the possession of Finland.

We turn away, from the disastrous reports of the day, and from the more disastrous projects said to be in contemplation, to record an act which is truly *British*, and affords the most cheering contrast to the contracted and pitiful policy we attempted to discountenance in the preceding observations. It is superfluous to inform our Readers, that we advert to the meeting held on Friday last at the New London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street. The object of this meeting, and the enlightened patriotism which suggested it, will, we trust, save the British *public*, in the estimation of the present generation, and in the judgment of posterity, from an imputation of indifference, or want of zeal in support of the last efforts for expiring freedom. Mankind will soon be enabled to judge if the measures of Government were proportionate to the ardour and generosity displayed by the great body of the people in this great and necessary conflict. Heartfelt thanks, however, to the patriotic individuals who gave this necessary example, in a crisis when only the display of great virtues offers a prospect of salvation. When no traces of the calamity of our time remain, when the rumours and pusillanimity of modern Statesmen are consigned to oblivion, or, if recorded, stamped with abhorrence, the meeting on Friday last will receive a due tribute of praise, and serve to prove, that even in our age public virtues were not wanting. The future historian will be at a loss to account for the disasters and disgraces of the present day, when he finds so many marks of zeal, patriotism, and disinterestedness in private individuals, and will be embarrassed to reconcile the devotion of individuals with the weakness and apathy of governments. This contrast will appear to him the most striking apparition in our days; and he will not conceive how public measures could be stamped with folly, remissness, and want of system, when the mass of the people were so willing and ardent in supporting a more vigorous mode of conduct. Whatever fate may still await us—whatever is the ultimate issue of the alarming occurrences of our time, the generosity manifested by private individuals on Friday last, leaves neither excuse nor extenuation to those to whom the fortunes of the country are intrusted, should their zeal and efforts be not proportionate to the alarming crisis we are placed in. If any pusillanimous policy was in agitation; if a momentary thought was harboured of relaxing the vigorous measures adopted for the assistance of the Spaniards, we hope this Meeting will convince Ministers that the sentiments of the nation did not justify a dereliction of a vigorous as well as honourable policy, or an abandonment of the obligations we had contracted

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with the Spanish people. Should our armies fly from the scene of action when their assistance is most necessary? Should Ministers, in a moment of infatuation, or terror, stamp this opprobium on our national character, and blast its fair fame in the estimation of Europe? We would ask them if they have maturely weighed the consequences? If they are aware of the alarming danger to which Ireland would be exposed, should the enemy obtain quiet possession of Spain and Portugal. Let us entreat them to reflect seriously on these circumstances, and then we trust that the orders sent to disembark the troops at Portsmouth will not only be recalled, but new reinforcements sent to our army in Spain. The following extract of a letter, dated Dec. 9, from Portsmouth, shews that our apprehensions were not unfounded:

"Such is the vicissitude of human affairs, that the troops which were yesterday looking most anxiously to every shift of the wind, in the hope that it may come fair, are now coming on shore again, at the moment, that the wind is come favourable for them to sail.—Orders came to-day for this purpose, and the bustle to clear the transports of them is even greater then it was to embark them. The 3d and 4th Regiments of Dragoon Guards are the only troops embarked. Several ships are ordered to Spain, to protect our transports, in bringing off our troops; they will sail to-morrow.—Sailed the Coquette, 18, Capt. Forbes, on a cruise.—All the outward-bound ships will now sail, as the conveyances to Spain will be as speedy as could be wished. The wind is come to the N. E. and likely to stand at that quarter.

The long expected trial of Mr. ALEXANDER DAVISON has been at last decided; and the Defendant has been found guilty. The investigation lasted from nine o'clock in the morning till half past seven in the evening. The charges brought against Mr. DAVISON, were unquestionably, of the most heinous kind; and the public must feel a proportionate satisfaction at the result of the trial. It is revolting to think of the alarming abuse in the expenditure of the Public Money, and of the disgraceful practises that came out in the investigation of this business. With the highest degree of integrity and disinterestedness, on the part of the first ostensible Officers of Government, abuses of the same flagrant kind, as those proved in the present trial, must continue to accumulate, unless a watchful eye be kept over the conduct of the subordinate agents. Every man, therefore, who feels the weight of the Public burdens, and who submits to their pressure, not only without murmuring, but with alacrity, in consequence of the urgency of the times, must rejoice that measures are adopted to bring notorious delapidators to justice.

Œconomy in the higher departments is of no service, as long as the malversations of secondary agents are permitted to exist. This trial evinces the imperious necessity of a severe scrutiny into all the branches of the public expenditure; for were the resources of the country four times greater than they are, as long as contractors and agents may, with impunity, commit the malversations proved against this Mr. DAVISON, it would be impossible to supply the urgent demands of the State. The conduct of Ministers on this occasion is commendable, and highly to their credit; and as they have once begun the cleaning of the *Augean* Stable, we hope they will zealously persevere in the urgent and honourable task. But to bring only one criminal to justice, and to allow fifty others to fatten and riot on the vitals of the community, would be a poor compensation for the Public. However, the operation is commenced; and we hope the prosecution of it will be as advantageous to the nation as honourable for his Majesty's Ministers. We will follow them with our vows and our wishes in this commendable career; and should their ardour not abate, their labours will be crowned with the approbation and gratitude of their countrymen. They have much to investigate, and we fear much to reform; but the impediments which selfishness or rapacity may throw in their way, are slight, when compared with the advantages the operation secures to the Public.

Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, their Majesties and the Princesses arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor. At two o'clock his Majesty held a private Levee at the Queen's Palace.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard, upon his return from Portugal.

Captain Wheatley, Sir Harry Burrard's Aid-de-Camp, upon his return from Portugal.

General Norton, upon his being appointed Governor of Charlemont, in the room of the late Lord Dorchester.

Viscount Boljemo, by his Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador, upon his leaving England for Portugal.

Mr. Thornton, our late Ambassador at Sweden, upon his return to England.

Lieut.-General Sir John Doyle, upon his promotion, and resuming his command at Guernsey.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, and gave audiences to the Cabinet Ministers present.

Parliament was on Thursday prorogued in the usual form to Monday the 16th of January next, then to meet for the dispatch of business. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose and Earl Bathurst sat as Commissioners.

On Friday afternoon the Purser of the Sarah Christiana, Captain Mackison, came to the East India House with the agreeable intelligence of her safe arrival off the Isle of Wight on the 8th inst. Sailed from Bengal the 19th June, in company with the Ceylon and Northampton, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Terpsichore; the Ceylon parted company the 4th of July.

The Sarah Christiana, with the following ships, arrived at St Helena, the 28th September, and sailed from thence the 22d October under convoy of St. Fiorenzo.

Walpole, Captain Sandelands; Duke of Montrose, Captain Paterson; Northampton, Captain Sanders; from Bengal.

Worcester, Captain ———; Sir William Pulteney, Captain Christopher; Union, Captain Gaillard; from Bombay: with one transport, three whalers, and one brig (Fly.)

On the 2d December, the Sarah Christiana, having the brig in tow, parted company with the fleet in lat. 43. long. 29. 10.

The ships Tigris, M'Dougal; Experiment, Logan; Glory, Beevor; Ann, Masson; and Diana, Marshall, were left in Bengal.

List of passengers per Sarah Christiana from Bengal:

The Lady of Major Robert Greene and daughter, Miss Catharine Williamson, Captain John Ludlow, Lieutenant John Fagan, Mr. James Williamson, assistant Surgeon.

THE LOAN.—Mr. Hase, from the Bank, on Thursday acquainted the Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, that the redemption of the advances on the Loan 1808, should be made as follows, viz.

30*l.* per Cent. on or before Friday, 27th January 1809.
30*l.* per Cent. on or before Friday, 3d Feb. 1809. And
40*l.* per Cent. on or before Friday, 17th ditto.

The Proprietors of the Receipts to pay the Instalment of 15*l.* per Cent. which is to be made on the 19th Jan. 1809.

Accounts from Vera Cruz state, that a French gallion having arrived there with dispatches from Joseph Bonaparte to the Governor, the inhabitants rose in insurrection, burnt the dispatches, and the vessel which brought them. The French Messenger and the crew of the gallion were put into prison, and it was with great difficulty the Governor protected them from the violence of the people.

Lisbon Papers to the 23d of November were received yesterday. They contain no intelligence except accounts of the celebration of masses and *Te Deums*, with processions, fire-works and bull-fights, for the expulsion of the French, and the restoration of the legitimate Government. They contain long lists of the voluntary donations of individuals to supply the exigencies of the State.

COURT OF INQUIRY.—The Court met at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, deliberated for a short time, and then adjourned till Tuesday next.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be reduced three pence in the peck loaf.

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CITY.

Thursday the Lord Mayor went in state to Guildhall, and held the first Court of Common Council in his Mayoralty, which was numerously attended.

THE LATE LORD MAYOR.

Mr Deputy Hallier, after a short introductory speech, moved the Thanks of the Court to the late Lord Mayor, enumerating, among other things, the zeal, ability, and integrity with which he had always discharged the duties of his high office, his hospitalities, and the ready access which he gave to those who visited him on business connected with his office.

Mr. Quin could not agree in the vote of thanks which had been proposed. When votes of thanks were given to other Lord Mayors, it had always been on the ground of their having maintained with proper spirit the rights and privileges of the City of London. There was a remarkable instance, however, in which the late Lord Mayor had suffered those privileges to be invaded. It was in the case of *Christie*, a Liveryman, who had been impressed, and to whom the late Lord Mayor had not only refused to give the protection to which he had a claim, but had even been assisting to invade those privileges to which he was entitled as a free Citizen of London. The person, however, to whom he alluded, obtained his liberation by the laws of the country, after having been obliged to contract expences at law to the amount of 50l. This case had been referred to a Committee of the Court, and their report had been hardly short of a vote of censure against the late Lord Mayor. They had recommended to the late Lord Mayor to pay the damages; but he, although confessing that he was mistaken, and had been guilty of an error, still refused to pay a farthing; and the expence which had been incurred by his mistaking his duty, was obliged to be paid out of the funds of the City. Although he (Mr. Quin) was obliged to the late Lord Mayor for personal civilities, his sense of public duty would not allow him to say that such conduct was worthy of praise for zeal, abilities, or integrity. He did not wish to move a vote of censure, and therefore preferred moving the previous question.

M. Jacks thought that votes of thanks were of no value, unless they were conferred with some discrimination. They would be worth little, if they were passed in the way that thanks were given to the Lord Mayor's Chaplain for a sermon that very few of the Members had heard. He had been informed that the late Lord Mayor had often been absent for days together from his residence, and that persons who had business before him had been delayed much beyond the usual time for transacting such business. As to facilities of access, he had called upon him once, and had been received with almost as much *hauteur*, as if he had presented himself in *forma pauperis*.

Mr. Vandercomb excused the late Lord Mayor, on the ground that his decision in the Court alluded to, proceeded purely from an error of judgment, and ought not to be visited by so severe a punishment.

Mr. Alderman Birch thought the Court would be acting inconsistently now, to censure the proceedings of the late Lord Mayor on this circumstance, when it had been generally understood at the time the City paid the money, that the business was finally settled. He conceived that it would have been more fair and manly to have brought forward such a motion in the presence of the late Lord Mayor than in his absence.

Mr. Waithman declared that he was perfectly sensible of the personal civilities he had received from the late Lord Mayor, and upon that account it was painful to him to be obliged, by his public duty, to oppose the vote of thanks. He could not think error in judgment was so trifling an offence in men who aspired to the high and arduous situation of Chief Magistrate of this great City. He thought that the candidates for such an office, ought to be men of understanding and ability, and that their errors of judgment should not invade the liberty of their fellow-citizens. It was true that he had known other Lord Mayors guilty of still greater faults. Some of them had been guilty of the capital error in judgment of setting up their own private opinion against the opinion of the Livery, and even preventing public meetings being convened on occasions when it was of the most importance to the country that they should be convened. Some Lord Mayors had lent themselves to Ministers, to devise the means of imposing taxes upon the City of London; and he believed the oppression which was felt in the Income Tax, was in a great degree owing to this cause. It was he who first brought the case of Christie before the Court, and he could not, consistently with the feelings which he always entertained upon that case, vote for thanks to the late Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Quin agreed to withdraw his Motion for the previous question, and said he, should meet the vote of thanks with a direct negative.

The question was then put, and the vote of thanks was declared by the Lord Mayor to be in favour of the Vote of Thanks.

A division, however, was called for, and it appeared that the vote was the other way. The numbers were:—

For the Vote of Thanks, 9 Aldermen, 36 Commoners, 2 Tellers	47
Against it, 57 Commoners, 2 Tellers	59
Majority against the Vote of Thanks	12

SUBSCRIPTION TO ASSIST THE SPANIARDS.

A numerous and respectable Meeting of the Merchants and Traders of London, was yesterday held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of instituting a subscription in aid of the Patriotic Armies in Spain.

The Lord Mayor was called to the Chair, who, on taking it observed, that the cause for which they had met together, was of so glorious and meritorious a nature, and spoke so powerfully for itself to the hearts of all present, that little or nothing was left for him to say, further than to express the pride he felt in presiding over so highly respectable a Meeting, and the interest which, he was persuaded, every true Englishman took in its success.

Sir Robert Wigram did not think it necessary to make use of any arguments, and should therefore submit to the generous feelings of the Meeting his first resolution, "That a subscription be entered into, to aid the Exertions of Spain."

This motion having been seconded,

Mr. Rowcroft thought it necessary to inform the Meeting of some circumstances which had occurred relative to it. Those who had proposed to call it had, in the first place, considered the popular feeling which prevails so strongly in favour of Spain, and which would, he trusted, be made manifest by the measure which was now recommended. They had also ascertained that Government would see with pleasure such a manifestation of the public mind respecting the Spanish cause, and that such a measure would be very pleasing to the Spanish Deputy in this country, Admiral Apodaca, who would thankfully receive and speedily transmit to his own country whatever sums should be subscribed for its use. Due notice was then given of the Meeting, which had drawn the attention of Ministers, who were anxious that every appearance should be avoided which would seem like a reflection cast upon them, for omitting any exertion that it was in their power to make in aid of the Spanish cause. This feeling had induced Mr. Perceval, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to write a letter to the Lord Mayor (which had been received only a few hours) explanatory of the aids which Government had already furnished, or were now furnishing. He then read the letter, which was to the following effect:—

"My Lord,—Understanding that a Meeting is to be convened under the sanction of your Lordship, for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the purchase of shoes, clothes, and other necessaries for the Spanish army, I feel it necessary to furnish you with the fullest information of what has been already done, and what is now doing by Government for those objects. I hope I shall not be so far misunderstood, as to be supposed desirous of repressing any proof which the City of London may be disposed to give, of that sentiment which is felt so generally in this country; but I feel apprehensive, that unless great caution be used, some injury might be done to that cause which it is the object of the Meeting to promote. I therefore think it necessary to inform you, that as to the purchase of shoes, which is stated as the first object of the subscription, Government have taken every means of procuring an abundant supply. From the orders they had given, not only in England, but in Ireland and Scotland, they expect to be furnished with 40 or 50,000 pair a month, for the British and Spanish armies. If the zeal of individuals were to go further, there would be great danger that it would create a competition, which would raise the price, and be otherwise injurious. The same observation would also apply to a Subscription for the purpose of buying uniforms or clothing. With regard to arms, ammunition, and field equipage, it is unnecessary for me to make any remark, as I understand that such articles are not within the contemplation of those Gentlemen who are about to promote the Subscription in view. The money, however, which may be subscribed, might be applied to the purchase of other articles which could not interfere with those which Government are occupied, and which would have the advantage of manifesting unequivocally to Spain, that besides the Government of this country, she has with her the strong wish and general feeling of the people.

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Mr. Rowcroft thought it was absolutely necessary to follow those cautions which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had suggested, and to form a Subscription and appoint a Committee for managing it; and he trusted that the example of the City of London would be followed by the whole country.

The Resolution for a Subscription was then put and carried unanimously.

On the question being put on the second Resolution,

Mr. Quin in making some observations as to the reports of great disasters having befallen our Allies, expressed a confident hope that no calamities that might befal those brave men, struggling for their national independence, would repress the spirit of Englishmen in defending the freedom of their own country.—With respect to the amount of the subscription, as the country had before contributed so nobly for the fund at Lloyd's, he hoped they would be equally liberal on the present occasion. The stimulus was now much greater, as the tyrant with whom we were contending had since that time greatly increased his force, and now wielded the whole power of the Continent. As to the present situation of Spain, if the cause was even far gone, still the expiring exertions, and the last convulsions of a people contending for their independence and against Bonaparte, should be accompanied by every proof of British feeling and sympathy. In the Spanish cause, we felt not only sympathy for that nation, but that our own most important interests were connected with that struggle. The City of London once set on foot a subscription, which was liberally filled up, for the unfortunate Poles; but what was Poland then to this country in comparison to what Spain now is? No country was ever more bound to us by sympathy and common interest. He hoped, under these considerations, that the subscription would be liberal, and worthy of the country.

A Committee was appointed; and several lists of Subscriptions were read by different Members of the Committee.

The Thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Lord Mayor.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. XVIII.

——— Art thou one whom new opinions sway?
One who believes as Tindall led the way;
Whom virtue and a church alike disowns,
Thinks that but words, and this but brick and stones!
Fly then, on all the wings of wild desire,
And be whate'er the maddest can admire!—*Pope.*

REV. LAURENCE GARDNER, M.A.

AS long as it is permitted to me to continue my investigation of the merits of our popular preachers, so long must I persist, according to the plan first promulged by me, to expose error and testify truth, unswayed by interest and undaunted by intimidation. It is upon this feeling that I have hitherto endeavoured to proceed in the career of criticism. My aim, however, was not to scourge but to correct, not to ruin but to reform; and, accordingly, I have almost seized every favourable occasion for speaking propitiously of the objects which successively presented themselves to my attention. Why am I to deviate from this system of conduct? I am open to candid conviction, and should be thankful for generous admonition; but, if it is destined me to cease to write honestly—let me cease to write any thing!

It happily falls to my lot, on the present occasion, to announce ability, to extol eminence. No man is displeased to find himself fairly praised; and I therefore commence my task, having nothing to dread, in the execution of it, but from the cavils of those who may happen to envy the very excellences which demand their imitation.

The Rev. LAURENCE GARDNER early distinguished himself at the University of Cambridge, where he was elected Fellow of St. John's College. His name was originally *Panting*, which he exchanged, for that of *Gardner*, agreeably to the testamentary condition by which he enjoys his present fortune. Repairing to the metropolis, long before the acquisition of the estate he now holds, his abilities speedily raised him into reputation. He became Minister of South-Lambeth Chapel, being the first clergyman who was invited to officiate in it. About the same time, he was chosen Evening Preacher at the Asylum, and Lecturer of St. Magnus at London-Bridge. He continued nearly eleven years with the congregation at South-Lambeth, whose number increased rapidly under his ministry; and of whose attachment he experienced the most decided proof, when, having exchanged his fellowship for matrimony, they voluntarily augmented his income, in order to atone, to him, for the forfeited produce of his college promotion.

Mr. Gardner, hitherto Mr. *Panting*, was however, in 1803, called upon to resign his early professional engagements; to settle on the estate now bequeathed to him, and discharge the duties of his living, as Rector of the Second Portion of Westbury, in Salop. Circumstances have, notwithstanding, since induced him to alter the resolution that he took as to residing wholly in the country. He now purposes, it seems, to divide his year between Shropshire and London. He has, therefore, accepted the appointments of alternate Morning Preacher at the Asylum, and at Fitzroy Chapel; and he is also Clerk in Orders at St. George's, near Hanover-square.

Fortunately enabled to act independently of pecuniary considerations, and personally attached to the cause of the Asylum, Mr. GARDNER, if my information be correct, declines receiving any compensation from the funds of that institution.

This gentleman, considered with reference to his sacred calling, must be accounted one of the most distinguished ornaments of our ecclesiastical establishment. His sermons are not the ostentatious vapourings of meagre morality, but edifying, and almost evangelical, discourses. They exhibit very considerable information on the sublime subjects they are expected to illustrate, and are delivered with feelings suitable to the duties they are designed to enforce. Their author, never ordinary, is always instructive, often animating, and sometimes powerful, as a preacher. Conceded, however, as are the discrimination of his mind, and the solidity of his judgment, he has been censured for delighting in the subtilties and refinements of theology; but, for one, I do not feel disposed to condemn him upon this accusation. There seems no danger to be apprehended from too rapid an increase of the number of our profound polemics.

While the pulpit confers dignity on the person of this preacher, his person gives additional dignity to the pulpit. Tall and erect in his figure, and of an interesting countenance, his appearance is becomingly prepossessing; his action is generally impressive, without diverging into impropriety; and he has the talent of uniformly attaching, and of occasionally commanding, the attention of his hearers. He presents, in every respect, a fine contrast to

"The things that mount the rostrum with a skip,
"And then skip down again; pronounce a text,
"Cry—'hem!' and reading what they never wrote,
"Just fifteen minutes, huddle up their work;
"And, with a well-bred whisper, close the scene!"

Few of these, whom the poet so contemptuously calls "*things*," let it be hoped, are now found within the circle of the church. The period of pulpit frivolity seems to have passed away. It occurs to me, indeed, that our present concern is vigilantly to guard against the prevalence of pulpit parade. Either of these abuses alike demand our resistance.

With all the merits which I find in the public character of Mr. Gardner, I discover in him, at times, something that is objectionable. He now and then strikes me as being too studied: too anxious accurately to accomplish his professional duty. There is sometimes management about his manner. If he were less solicitous, perhaps he would be still more satisfactory. There is the possibility of being over-excellent, as well as the penance of being over-righteous. I wish this consideration may attract his notice. Many preachers are sparing enough of exertion; but I am much mistaken if, especially as affecting bisphysical strength, this preacher is not too prodigal of his pulpit powers.

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Mr. Gardner has nothing of the stenterian stamina. His voice is rather pleasing than powerful, rather easy than energetic, rather mellifluous than masculine. Generally, therefore, his tones seem judiciously regulated by the nature of his voice; and perhaps, after all, it is this circumstance that casually attaches to his delivery the appearance of its being premeditated.

His language is excellent, his deportment exemplary; and, what cannot too frequently be pointed out for imitation, his delivery of the Lord's Prayer is deserving of particular commendation. I am far from wishing to see preachers become performers; but I do desire to impress upon their minds the necessity of attending to those proprieties which are peculiar to their situation; and the neglect of which, on their part, is often seriously injurious to the best interests of the religion they are ordained to promote!

I wish now to obtain attention to one or two remarks immediately connected with the ASYLUM CHAPEL. What I have to advance may, should it excite proper regard, prove beneficial to this place of religious worship. I allude to the professional conduct of the organist of the Chapel, who, in the direction of the Organ, betrays the most culpable inattention to the melody of devotion. He seems to run a race against the voices of the children; and he plays so loud, that, being females, he frequently overpowers their singing altogether. His "hallelujah chorus" is absolutely the rumble and jumble of sounds, the very discord of concord! Dr. Calcot, who, if memory does not mislead me, was the predecessor of the present Asylum Organist, might give him some lessons for his advantage. It is the business of the *Organ*, in churches, to *direct* and *assist* the *Singing*, but *not to govern* and *subdue* it. Organs, owing to popular misconceptions as to this point, have, in many places, nearly superseded Psalmody.—Surely, however, it is not the *organ*, but the *people*, that is exhorted to "*sing* to the praise and glory of God!" Let this error be rectified,

December 6, 1808. ONESIMUS.

THE THEATRE.

HAY MARKET.

On Monday night a new Farce, intitled, *The School for Authors*, was acted at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, where the Covent-Garden Company have at last cooped up their overflowing numbers.

To trace effects to their first causes, has always been deemed the business of philosophers, and politicians, but why should it not also become that of the critic? We may be told that we start out of our proper sphere, but undaunted by such misrepresentations we will for once follow the footsteps of the above mentioned Gentlemen through their usual maze of arguments, only applying them to a different purpose.

Who would imagine that the late revolution in Spain, is the probable cause of the composition (partly translation) and production of *The School for Authors!* Yet that such is the case, no one, we hope, *will dare to doubt*, after we, *professed Critics* have asserted the fact, and supported it by an unbroken chain of reasonings. The struggles for liberty with which Iberia's mountains are shaken, have like the convulsions of bursting Volcanoes, spread devastation at their foot, and caused earthquakes in other lands more or less violent, according to their distance from the scene of ruin. None has felt the shock more powerfully than our little island; it has passed with the rapidity of electricity through every rank of the social world, and kindled in every soul a spirit of independance, which unhappily for us, *professed Critics*, has at last incited authors to take up arms against us, and attempt to shake off the yoke of our tyranny. To this sudden impulse, this unexpected consciousness of power, we are persuaded this piece owes its origin, and yet we have some good reasons to believe it is a natural child; for some of its features bear so much resemblance to *Foote's Farces*, and others to a French Proverbe, intitled, *L'Amateur*; that we cannot vouch for the validity of its claim to originality.

The Plot of *The School for Authors* is simple. A rich Citizen has formed his character to deep thought. A tragedy, the fruit of his nightly inspirations has been accepted, and the evening of its performance is arrived. Doubtful as to its fate, he engages a young man his protegé, to pass for the author of it, and promises to further his suit with his niece, provided he can give some proof of genius. *Mr. Wormwood*, a *professed Critic*, and one of the young lady's admirers, is then introduced. He, as it is frequently the case, and as *Cleveland* expresses it, "condemns the piece before trial, and dissects it before its execution;" and being informed that his rival is the author of it, forms a party with a *reviewing footman* and some livery servants to damn it. The awful hour approaches, the Citizen remains at home in trembling expectation, when his foreman suddenly bursts into his presence and informs him that all is lost, that his uninsured warehouse, in the Minories, is on fire, and that the engines cannot play upon it. "How he frightened me," exclaims the rejoicing *Author*, "what do I care for such trifles now?"—In a few moments *Cleveland* returns loaded with the still more melancholy intelligence, that the tragedy is completely damned. *Mr. Wormwood* then rushes in triumphant, whilst *Cleveland* retires, and congratulates the Citizen upon the condemnation of a piece, which he himself had represented as ridiculous. He then reveals the share he had in hurrying its doom, and adds, that without his exertions and those of his friends, it would most probably have continued to disgrace the Stage for a month or two. *Cleveland* re-enters, and astonishes his rival, by replying to his taunting condolance, that his piece is not yet condemned. The Citizen's niece then appears and informs them, that *Cleveland's* comedy, that was acted at the other house, has been crowned with complete success. She is united with her lover, *Mr. Wormwood* is turned out of the house, and a severe lesson to malevolent Critics, rather than to Authors, proves the morality of the piece.

This afterpiece, though partly taken, as we have already remarked, from the French, and from one of Foote's farces, is not quite devoid of novelty. It is written with spirit and ease; the language is chaste and good; the wit which now and then flashes in the dialogue, is natural and pure; the situations well imagined; the plot well conducted; the incidents probable and well linked together, and the characters, though painted with the high colouring which a farce requires, still evidently appear faithful copies from nature; as the rouge which actors wear on the stage only serves to heighten the expression without disguising the shape of their features.

To particularize the merits of one performer would be an invidious task where all displayed equal abilities. The names of Miss Norton, Mrs. Gibbs, Munden, Farley, Bruton, and Beverley, will in the minds of those who have seen this piece, start no other idea than that of excellence; and though the judgment of the public be always formed from that of a few, should our evidence be discredited, we have only to refer the millions of unbelievers to the numerous spectators, who have bestowed as much applause, unmixed with a single hiss, upon *The School for Authors*, as it really deserved.

The author of *Venoni* has quieted our fears—yielding to the representations of newspaper critics, who, for once in their lives, perhaps, have not differed in opinion from the community, he has wisely suspended the representation of his play, till to-morrow, in order to compose a third act, the chief part in which his piece was deficient. We would point out also the first scene of the first act, as deserving of alteration. In its present state it is extremely long and uninterestingly cold. If it be necessary for the elucidation of the plot, it may be made more tolerable by the introduction of wit in the dialogue, which is remarkably poor.

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LAW REPORT.

THE KING v. ALEXANDER DAVISON, ESQ.

This was an Information filed by the Attorney-General against the Defendant, charging him with fraud in his character of Agent to the Barrack Master-General, in furnishing supplies for that department of the public service. The information, in specifying the precise nature of the fraud, set forth, that the Defendant, by an agreement entered into with General Delancy, in the year 1795, stipulated to purchase stores for the Barrack Department, and to see them packed and forwarded to their place of destination; he being allowed for his agency two and a half per cent. upon the charges and expences so incurred; that he continued to act in the character of Agent, consistent with the terms stipulated in the agreement, till the year 1798, when, instead of purchasing the supplies from the merchants as he had been accustomed to do, he furnished them from his own stores, assuming to himself the double character of seller as well as buyer; and, having caused fictitious bills of parcels to be made out in the names of two of his clerks (Watson and Allen), and taken from them receipts, as if they had been dealt with on their own account. These accounts were returned to the Barrack-Office, and the commission charged and allowed upon the transactions, the same as if the Defendant had actually been the purchaser on the part of Government, and not the seller. By these fabricated bills and receipts, the Barrack Master General was deceived, and the Government defrauded, and the Defendant obtained a commission which he was not entitled to under his agreement, in addition to his profits on the supplies furnished.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Garrow, and Messrs. Abbott and Richardson, who were employed on the part of the prosecution, substantiated this charge in evidence. The original agreement between General Delancy and Mr. Davison was proved, by which the latter was expressly prohibited from supplying the Barrack Department on his own account, and a compensation of two and a half per cent. allowed him for his skill and agency in making the requisite purchases on account of Government, as applicable to the Barrack Department. It was also proved, that this agreement was expressly abided by till the year 1798, when the Defendant first began to furnish the supplies of bedding, &c. from his own warehouse in Bedford-street, the business of which was conducted by Mr. Mungo Sheddon, and the accounts rendered to the Barrack Office, with the accompanying bills of sale and receipts, as vouchers, led to a conviction that the stores so supplied were purchased of two individuals, of the names of White and Allen, and not furnished by the Defendant on his own account; by which means he was enabled, in addition to his profits as a seller, to charge his commission as an agent. This course of proceeding continued till 1802, when the practice was discontinued, in consequence of some investigation into the accounts of that Department, and ultimately brought to light by the Military Commission, appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the abuses of the several Public Departments under Government. The particular instance of fraud imputed, amounted to somewhere about 1500*l.* being the commission charged upon 15,000*l.* together with some other minor items.

Mr. Dallas made a most eloquent appeal to the Jury in behalf of the Defendant. He said, the charge imputed to his client was a fraud, committed from a mean and sordid desire to put into his pocket a small sum in breach of his contract, and in defiance of every principle of honour or honesty. It was impossible, he said, not to feel that such a charge involved every thing that was dear to the Defendant, and the magnitude of the stake must impress the Court and the Jury with the greatest anxiety. Mr. Dallas having thus introduced the subject, adverted to the way in which General Delancy became acquainted with the Defendant, and his motives for appointing him. He found him in the Offices of Government, and understanding that he was a gentleman of approved skill and confidence, he pitched upon him as the fittest person to be entrusted with the agency of the Barrack Department. He (Mr. Dallas) thought proper to mention that fact, as most injurious and calumnious statements had gone forth to the public respecting that appointment, and he would repeat, that General Delancy finding Mr. Davison engaged in extensive business, generally known to the merchants of the country, and recently before employed in situations of great trust and confidence by Government, thought him the properest person to be entrusted with the agency in supplying the Barrack Department with stores, &c. Till then he was unacquainted with him. He accordingly wrote to him, and the Defendant's answer of the 19th of January, 1795, was the basis of that agreement, with the fraudulent breach of which he was now charged. He would admit, by that agreement, he was employed merely as an agent, at a stipulated commission, and that he was bound to deliver in bills of parcels from the parties he dealt with, as vouchers for the purchases he made on the Barrack account; and he would ask if it was likely, after four years of honourable conduct, diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duty, and accurate and punctual in his accounts he should all at once deviate from that line of propriety, and be guilty of a fraudulent breach in the execution of his contract. Mr. Dallas again remarked on the shameful prejudices that had been raised against the Defendant, and the calumnies circulated to prevent him obtaining a fair trial; which, instead of being diminished, he said had been increased, as the hour of trial approached. He did not allude to the Reports of the commissioners which had found their way to the Public, but the unauthorised calumnies and abuse daily and hourly vented in publications, calculated to injure the defendant in the public estimation, and as they were false and scandalous, he hoped the Jury, should they have seen them, would dismiss them from their consideration. After a variety of other topics, the Learned Counsel came more immediately to his client's defence, which he said would prove a complete answer to the charge preferred against him?—Between the years 1795 and 98, Gen. Delancy found considerable difficulty to obtain supplies from the merchants, and knowing that, by the first agreement, Mr. Davison was prohibited from furnishing supplies from his own stores, entered into a fresh agreement with him, and, to benefit the public service, agreed that that stipulation should be done away, and that he should be allowed to furnish the supplies himself. The second agreement was therefore let in upon the first, the restrictive clause was done away, and the defendant was authorised to become a seller, as well as an agent, so that as soon as he should prove the fact, there would be an end to the allegation of the defendant's having clandestinely furnished supplies from his own stores. As to the circumstance of making the bills of parcels out in the names of his two clerks, it was a mere formality to do away the singularity that would otherwise have happened, namely, that of appearing as the seller to, and the purchaser for, the Barrack Department upon the same instrument. As to the commission, it was charged inadvertently, and when he discovered the error, had endeavoured all in his power to get back the accounts from the office to correct them, but they were passed, and the thing impracticable.

General Delancy was then called, who admitted that he agreed to the defendant's furnishing the supplies from his own stores, but not to his charging commision upon them. Had he done so, he should have considered himself as guilty of a flagrant breach of his duty to the public. He never knew the commission was charged, though he had no doubt Mr. Davison might have laid a case on that head before the Barrack Board, that would have called for consideration.

Mr. Bowring proved that the defendant wished to correct some inaccuracies in his accounts delivered into the Barrack Board, but they were passed, and he was recommended to do it in a supplemental account. He also accounted for the substitution of the names of Watson and Allen in a manner similar to that which Mr. Dallas stated in his speech.

Mr. Stainbanck, of the Barrack Office, also proved that an application was made by the defendant to get back his accounts to correct some inaccuracies, and that he was told he must do it by a supplemental account.

The Attorney-General made an able reply, insisting that the defence had contributed to substantiate the fraud. The inaccuracies the Defendant wished to correct were not relative to the commission, they respected other errors in his accounts.

Lord Ellenborough summed up with great accuracy and precision; he observed with strong emphasis upon the fabricating of the bills of parcels and the receipts, and said it seldom happened that deceit was necessary to produce an honourable or honest purpose.

The Jury, after consulting for some time, found the defendant *Guilty*. The trial lasted from 9 in the morning till 7 at night.

DIED.

At Edinburgh, on the 28d ult. Gilbert Meason, Esq. of Moredun, aged 83.

On the 3d inst. at Bedgebury, Kent, the Right Hon. Lady Forrester.

At Edinburgh, on the 2d inst. Mrs. Monypenny, wife of David Monypenny, Esq. of Pitmilly, advocate.

Lately, at Dundee, at the advanced age of 88 years, Mr. James Dick, Collector of the Window and House Duty.

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LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.—We have but little Wheat up since Monday, and prices for what has been sold, were higher by 2s and 3s per quarter. Flour is extended to the medium, between 80s and 85s per sack. Oats also maintain their prices; but most other Grain is rather on the decline; not, however, in a degree to induce any material alteration in our quotation.

MONDAY.	s.	s.	FRIDAY.	s.	s.
Wheat	64 a	74	Wheat	78 a	82
Fine ditto	76 a	80	Fine ditto	84 a	90
Rye (New)	50 a	58	Rye (New)	50 a	58
Barley	30 a	43	Barley	38 a	44
Malt (New)	76 a	84	Malt (New)	76 a	84
White Peas, boilers	116 a	135	White Peas, boilers	125 a	140
Grey Peas	50 a	58	Grey Peas	54 a	58
Beans (Old)	68 a	83	Beans (Old)	60 a	82
Tick ditto (New)	— a	74	Tick ditto	54 a	76
Oats	34 a	43	Oats	36 a	43
Poland ditto	44 a	46	Poland ditto	44 a	47
Rape Seed £44 a £50			Rape Seed £48 a £50		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	82 a	85	American Flour	50 a	60
Second ditto	70 a	75	per barrel of 196lbs.		

Return of Wheat, including from Nov. 21 to Nov. 25.

Total, 5,059 quarters, from 83s, 0d to 110s. 0d. per quarter. Average, 94s. 2½d. per quar. or 4s. 7½d. lower than last return.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending December 3.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat	91	9	Beans	66	8
Rye	58	11	Peas	67	7
Barley	46	4	Oatmeal	53	0
Oats	34	5	Big	—	—

UXBRIDGE.

Corn Inspector's Return, Thursday, Dec. 8.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Wheat, per ld.	22 0 a	26 0	Beans, per qr.	3 0 a	3 3
Barley, per qr.	2 4 a	2 8	Do. Old	4 0 a	8 4
Oats, do.	1 18 a	2 5	Peas	3 0 a	3 3

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 7th of Dec. 1808, is 2*l.* 11s. 9d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS IN THE BOROUGH.

BAGS.	£. s.	£. s.	POCKETS.	£. s.	£. s.
Kent	3 10 a	4 16	Kent	3 14 a	5 10
Sussex	3 0 a	4 6	Sussex	3 6 a	4 18
Essex	2 16 a	4 0	Farnham	7 7 a	8 8

HAY AND STRAW, PER LOAD.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. James's,	Hay	5 5 0 a	6 6 0	Average 5 15 0
	Straw	1 15 0 a	1 19 0	1 16 0
Whitechapel,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 6 0	5 13 0
	Clover	6 6 0 a	7 7 0	6 16 6
	Straw	1 8 0 a	1 16 0	1 12 0
Smithfield,	Hay	5 0 0 a	6 6 0	5 13 0
	Clover	6 0 0 a	7 0 0	6 10 0
	Straw	1 12 0 a	1 16 0	1 14 0

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 4 a	5 6	Beef	3 4 a	4 4
Mutton	4 8 a	5 8	Mutton	5 0 a	4 0
Veal	5 4 a	6 8	Veal	4 4 a	6 4
Pork	4 8 a	6 0	Pork	4 8 a	6 8
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

HEADS OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

FRIDAY.—Beasts. 1,100—Sheep and Lambs, - 3,600
Calves, - 170—Pigs - - - - - - - - 300

PRICE OF LEATHER PER LB. AT LEADENHALL.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butts,	18½ a	21	Calf Skins, 30 a 40lb. per dozen	26 a	32
Merchants' Backs	19 a	21	50 a 70lb.	34 a	39
Dressing Hides	17 a	18	70 a 80lb.	33 a	36
Crop Hides for cutting,	19 a	22	heavy	28 a	35
Flat Ordinary	16 a	18	Seals, small	36 a	38
Tanned Horse,	18 a	20	large, p. dog. 100s. a 130s.		

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stuff	— 0 a	86 0	Town Tallow	— 0 a	102 0
Soap, yellow	— 0 a	116 0	Yell. Russia, do.	— 0 a	116 0
mottled	— 0 a	126 0	White, do.	— 0 a	114 0
curd	— 0 a	130 0	Soap,	— 0 a	114 0
Candles, p. doz.	— 0 a	16 0	Graves	— 0 a	14 0
mould, do.	— 0 a	17 0	Good Dregs	— 0 a	14 0

Tallow at St. James's, 6s. 0d. Clare, 6s. 0d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 11d.—Average 5s. 11½d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY.	s. d.	FRIDAY.	s. d.
Brandling	50 0	Percy	54 0
Eden	50 0	Eighton	50 3
Primrose	50 0	Collingwood Main	51 0
Pontop	52 3	Blyth	51 0
Hartley	51 6	Charlotte Main	56 0
Benwell	46 0	Willington	50 9
Killingworth	54 0	Croft's	49 2
Wall's End	54 3	Hebburn	52 0
Bell's Ditto	55 6	Heaton	52 6

48 Ships at Market—sale general—21 sailed—32 loaded.

PRICE OF STOCKS, PUBLIC FUNDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LONDON	*Monday.*	*Tuesday*	*Wednesd*	*Thursd.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday*
Bank Stock	.....	236	236	.....	.....	.....
3 per Cent. Consol.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 per Cent. Reduced.	65⅞ ¾	65⅞	65⅞ 6	65⅛	65⅛	65⅞ ⅞
4 per Cent. Consol.	81⅜ 2	81⅜ ¾	82⅜	81⅜	81⅜ ¾	81⅜ ⅞
5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 per Cent. 1797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Long Annuities	18 1-16	18 1-16	18 1-16	18⅛	18	18 1-16
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann.	.....	.....	.....	.....	64⅜	.....
Do. Ann. for 25 Years	.....	.....	.....	.....	7½	.....
Irish 5 per Cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Sea Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Bonds	2, 9 pm.	10, 9 pm.	8, 9 pm.	6, 7 pm.	6, 8 pm.	6, 8 pm.
Exch. Bills, 3½d.	7, 9 pm.	7, 9 pm.	7, 9 pm.	6, 8 pm.	.....	6, 9 pm.
Lottery Tickets	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.	£21 15s.
Omnium	.....	.....	¾ dis.	66⅞	1 dis.	1 dis.
Consols for Account	66¼	66⅞	66⅞ 7	.....	66¼	66⅞
India for Opening	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	33 10	2 U.	Bilboa	41	
Do. at Sight	33	3	Palermo	92d. per oz.	
Rotterdam	10	9 2 U.	Leghorn	57	
Hamburgh	32	4 2½U.	Genoa	50	
Altona	32	5 2½U.	Venice	52 ineffect.	
Paris, 1 day's date	22	4	Naples	42	
			Lisbon	69	
Do.	22	8 2 U.	Oporto	69½	
Bourdeaux	22	8	Dublin	8½ per Cent.	
Madrid	44½	effec.	Cork	9	
Cadiz	44½	effec.	N. Dol. 5s. 4½d. p. oz.		

Agio of Bank on Holland 5½ per Cent.

MAILS—SATURDAY.

	DUE.	ARRIVED
Malta	0	0
Gottenburgh	1	2
Dublin	0	1
Waterford	2	0
Guernsey	0	1
Jersey	0	0

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution and Laws.

No. 51. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1809. PRICE 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FIFTY.

SPAIN AND BRITISH CO-OPERATION.

The subjugation of Europe, after the peace of Tilsit, seemed to be accomplished. The most enlightened men of the last century considered such an event as impossible. However, after the science of war and government had been carried to a point of perfection they had never before attained, this *chimera*, which had disturbed so much the imaginations of our countrymen during the reign of King William, and was considered only as a political bug-bear during the greater part of the last century, has received form and existence in our days. Those who attempted to prove the impossibility of such an occurrence, made no difficulty, however, in acknowledging, that were such an event to occur, it would be one of the greatest evils that ever befel society; as nothing could produce it but some violent concussion in the moral and political world. This part of their prediction has been justified! And the French revolution, which changed a community devoted to habits of peaceable industry, into a nation of armed men, preceded and prepared this system of subjugation.

This revolution, which gave birth to so many crimes, and engendered such distinguished talents, produced, at last, a man, who united in his own person all the atrocities and genius generally produced by such memorable occurrences. His prudence, his ambition, his dissimulation, his profound knowledge of the military art, his indifference to religious or moral restrictions, his plausibility, were only inferior to his good fortune. Such an individual in any country, or any age, at the head of a government restricted by laws and salutary customs, would afford the neighbouring states just cause for terror and alarm; but at the head of a community violently transformed into a nation of soldiers, over whom he exercises the most unlimited controul; whose collected will, talents, mental and personal strength, are absolutely and unconditionally at his disposal, whenever he wishes to employ them;—such a man, sovereign arbiter over the lives and fortunes of such a people, is, unquestionably, the most portentious apparition ever recorded. The utmost range and exertions of public and private virtues, are scarcely adequate to protect the most powerful states from sinking under his ascendancy; and for one that has the fortune or virtue enough to escape, ten are sure to succumb.

An universal monarchy, with all its excesses and tyrannical restrictions, was considered by even the most ardent and independent spirits as unavoidable, long before the peace of Tilsit. They drew this conclusion from the monstrous apparition we have alluded to; and nations, in consequence of reiterated disasters, and fruitless attempts to oppose any resistance to this overwhelming torrent, thought only of averting its rage by timely and voluntary submission. Then the situation of Europe became truly desperate; and any attempt to rouse it from its degradation, was resisted by men most averse to this monstrous debasement, because they despaired of finding in any modern community, virtue or energy enough to do it with success; and failures rendered the evil more comprehensive and irremediable.

Such was the discouraging and desperate aspect of public affairs at the commencement of this very year. The despondency of the good and the patriotic in every part of the Continent excluded even a faint ray of salvation; and excommunicated by the arrogant conqueror within our insular limits, we thought only of protecting ourselves. Then occurred, in the midst of the universal gloom, one of those unhoped for events, which baffle calculation; and, as if to prove the weakness of political reasoning, it happened in a country where, from two centuries of mal-administration and the most inveterate abuses, regeneration and vigour were considered impossible. This sacred insurrection of a people, so long sunk in natural decrepitude, to revenge the insult offered to their national independence, is too sublime an occurrence to require elaborate commendation. It is enough to say, it shook to its very foundation that colossal system of spoliation, whose duration and stability, were thought superior to ordinary resistance and modern energy. The clash was heard on our shores; and we answered it with mingled shouts of astonishment and applause.

The insurrection of the Spaniards was spontaneous as well as unanimous; and the people of this country displayed an union of wishes for their instantaneous support, which proves how highly sensible they were to the reciprocal advantages it secured. Parties forgot their animosities, ambition its selfishness, and sectarists their prejudices, and the subjects of the United Kingdom hastened to the throne, to assure his Majesty of their perfect acquiescence in the most vigorous and efficacious measures in support of so profound and good a cause. The sympathy and enthusiasm spread through all the orders of society; and if any one appeared, so dead to moral feelings, and indifferent to the happiness and dignity of his species, as to attempt to damp this ebullition of national patriotism, he was indignantly reproved for his selfishness and apathy.

The first efforts of the Spaniards justified the warm interest we manifested in their behalf; and in less than three months they exterminated one half of their invaders, and drove the remainder, who fled like miserable fugitives to the foot of the Pyrenees. These great exertions, this glorious success against a formidable army, who arrogated, in consequence of former exploits, the title of invincible, begat in the conquerors too much confidence, and, consequently, a momentary relaxation; though their high principles lost not a particle of their first energy. The removal also, of the most distinguished members of the provincial Junta's from the immediate scene of their influence, and the ill-advised resolution of depriving those who remained, of their political weight, unfortunately retarded the efforts of that high-spirited community. The former.

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in consequence of this miscalculation, had time to draw together his scattered forces from the extremities of Europe, and pour them into their country, before their means of defence were completed. But that very event has occurred, which we anticipated; for the exertions of a people, in a popular cause, become proportionate to the dangers that menace it. If prosperity tends to relax, adversity, by maintaining a constant irritation, and converting what was before only a keen sense of injury into abhorrence and the most deadly hate, makes every citizen a soldier, and transforms the simplest tool into an instrument of death.

We have been invariably tenacious in support of this opinion, and we did not retract a single *iota* from it, when accounts most unfavourable to its solidity and justice were received. It still continues unalterable; and, notwithstanding the insolence, the flippancy, and the confidence of the French Bulletins; notwithstanding the defeat of Blake, of Castanos, and the army of Estremadura; notwithstanding the entrance of the enemy into Madrid, the retreat of our own troops, and the unwarrantable despondency of Ministers; notwithstanding the errors we have committed in our military arrangements, the insufficiency of our assistance, and the lamentable tardiness of our co-operation, after all these discouraging appearances, we still confidently believe that the Spaniards will ultimately triumph. We do not give this opinion from a tenacious adherence to support what we once advanced, or from pretensions to superior penetration, or from an affectation of singularity, but from the strong conviction we feel, that the Spaniards have displayed, and continue to display energies far superior even to the formidable means the invader can bring against them. This opinion is far from being a mere speculative one, uncorroborated by experience and corresponding facts; the examples of America, Holland, and Switzerland, where the people also took upon themselves their own defence, justify the most sanguine wishes in favour of the Spaniards. We will not wait for any objections that may be made us, but will anticipate them; and, in acknowledging, in compliance with the obstinate admirers of the means and abilities of the Corsican, the superiority of his resources and perseverance over those of Philip the Second, and his excellency as a General when compared to the Duke of Parma, (which, by the bye, we do not believe) it must also be recollected that the means of the Spaniards are much greater, their antipathy more profound, their motives for resistance more urgent, than even those of the Dutch had been at that time.

We are happy to perceive that the persons, best capable of appreciating the Spanish character, of knowing their resources, and who are most interested in the issue of this great conflict, manifest as little despondency as we do; and any man, who has read the oath taken by the Members of the Supreme Junta, when the enemy was approaching the capital; and saw the resolution they adopted after their worthy President received a letter from those abominable traitors, who prefer to their country and Sovereign the countenance of a Bonaparte; any man we say, who can still despond, and communicate to his family, relatives, and acquaintance, his base fears, and thus tend to weaken the hopes and efforts of the community, we neither approve of his principles, nor do we envy him his feelings. The cause we love, we trust in; and the individual, whatever be his rank, who is continually coming forward, on every reverse of our allies, with a triumphant sneer, we have no difficulty in pronouncing him, no friend to his country, or to civil liberty.

As no one has yet dared to dispute, however averse he may be to the success of the Spaniards, the vast advantages that event would secure to this country; and as the opinion is as universal, that their subjugation would considerably increase the resources of the enemy, and consequently the difficulties and dangers of our own situation, we have every motive, which an enlightened sense of our interests dictates, exclusive of the sympathy which struggling virtue inspires, and an abhorrence of villainy suggests, to encourage us not only to preserve in the co-operation we promised, but to act in a manner as if our existence was connected indissolubly with theirs. By adopting this resolution, we have a certainty of success; for were this country to display its full strength, its pressure would bear down any efforts which the enemy can make beyond the Pyrenees: Whereas if we confine ourselves to puny exertions, the contest becomes not only doubtful; but, if we are able to maintain it, will be spun out to an indefinite time.

We have frequently alluded to the exaggerated estimate of the enemy's force, which our own Government, in common with others, seems most unaccountably to believe; or otherwise they would have endeavoured to collect a sufficient force in Spain, to overwhelm the invaders, before they are able to reinforce their present number, by means of the conscription, or by draining their armies in Germany. A single vigorous exertion, one grand display of national strength, would not only place the destinies of Spain beyond the effect of accident, but raise our own country to the summit of grandeur and veneration. A measure which policy as well as humanity recommends, should not be slightly rejected; and if we had a particle of spirit, we would have, before the end of next month, an army of 80,000 men on the peninsula. It is certainly a great and hazardous stake; but let us recollect, that nothing great is acquired in our world, without risking much; and if a hazardous game was, on any one occasion, imperiously urgent, it is, undoubtedly, on the present. Ministers should not be afraid of risking their reputations against the fortunes of Europe; and if they knew the character of their countrymen, they would feel, that a signal reverse sustained by our army, would fire the national character to exaltation, and furnish the cabinet with resources more than adequate to avenge and repair the disaster. If mistaken religious zeal formerly drove Myriads to Palestine to rescue the Holy City from the pollution of Infidels; how much more powerful motives to a crusade in defence of the Spaniards, do honour and interest offer the present generation. It is honourable to bleed in such a cause; and death in support of justice and innocence cannot be a calamity. Government should not sink below the feelings of the public; and we hope that their future energy will make up for the momentary consternation they had the weakness to betray.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

Burgos, Nov. 18.—The fate of the Army of Estremadura has been decided on the plains of Burgos. The Gallician Army, beaten in the battles of Durango, Guenes, and Valmaseda, has been dispersed in the battle of Espinosa. This Army was composed of the ancient Spanish troops which were in Portugal and Gallicia, and which quitted Porto towards the end of June; the militia of Gallicia, Asturias, and old Castile; of 5000 Spanish prisoners, which the English had cloathed and armed at their expence, and disembarked at St. Andero; of the volunteers of Gallicia, of regiments of artillery, and of the troops which the traitor Romana had carried away from the North. This Army had the presumption to attempt cutting off our communication with Biscay. For ten days it was driven from post to post: at last, on the 10th of November, it arrived at Espinosa, where in order to save its artillery, magazines, &c. it formed in order of battle, as it believed itself in a situation not to be forced.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, Marshal Bellune arrived in front of the enemy. General Pacthod was ordered to carry a small battery occupied by the troops of the traitor Romana. This position was excellent, and defended by their best troops, but General Pacthod, with his corps, fell upon these troops who had abused our confidence, and violated their oaths. In an instant they were broken and precipitated down the precipices. The Prince's regiment was destroyed. The enemy made several attacks, in all of which they were defeated. During

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the night both armies remained in their positions. Whilst this was taking place, the Duke of Dalmatia marched towards Reynosa, the only retreat of the enemy. At break of day the enemy were attacked both on the right and left by the Dukes of Dantzic and Bellune, while General Meuron advanced against his centre. The enemy fled, throwing away their arms and colours, and abandoning his artillery. The Duke of Dantzic took, at Reynosa, their artillery, magazines, and baggage, and made some prisoners. Thus the enemy have been turned, not only at Reynosa, but at Palencia. Sixty pieces of cannon have been taken, 20,000 men killed or prisoners, two Spanish Generals killed; all the succours in arms, &c. sent by the English, have fallen into our hands. Blake saved himself by taking to the Asturian mountains. Romana, with a few thousand men, is marching towards Santander. Our loss is trifling in these contests, not exceeding eighty killed and three hundred wounded. We have not lost any Officer of distinction.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

BURGOS, Nov. 18.—Of the 40,000 men who composed the army of Galicia, part has been killed and taken, and the rest is dispersed. The remaining arrive daily at our posts. The General of Division, Debelle, has taken 500 prisoners in the environs of Vasconcelles.

The Marshal Duke of Istria, who commands the cavalry of the army, entered Aranda on the 16th, at noon. Our advanced parties of horse go on the left, as far as Soria and Madrid, and on the right to Leon and Zamora.

SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

BURGOS, Nov. 20.—On the 16th the van of the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia entered St. Andero, and found there a large quantity of flour, ammunition, and English goods.

The Bishop of St. Andero, animated rather with the spirit of the devil, than that of the gospel, always marching with a cutlass by his side, has taken shelter on board the English frigates.

The cavalry of General Lamalle has posted its advanced posts as far as Torno Sierra.

The regiments of Zamora and of the Princess which formed part of Romana's division, are entirely annihilated."

EIGHTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

BURGOS, Nov. 22.—The Duke of Dalmatia is following his successes with the utmost activity.

The 7th corps of the army of Spain, commanded by General Govion St. Cyr, has also began preparation. On the 6th November, the place of Rosas was invested by Generals Reille and Peno, and the heights of St. Pedro were carried by the Italians—a large number of Miquelets and English occupied the part of Silva; they were attacked by General Fontana, at the head of three battalions of light infantry, and driven into the sea, with the loss of ten 24-pounders, four of which were English, which they had not time to embark.

On the 8th, the garrison of Rosas made a *sortie* in three columns, protected by the guns of the English ships. General Mazuchelli killed 600 of them, and repulsed the rest.

NINTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

This Bulletin refers to the positions and strength of the different Spanish armies.

TENTH BULLETIN.

This Bulletin refers to the same subject as the ninth, and concludes thus:—

The Emperor has come to the resolution to annihilate the armies of the centre and left, and then to serve in the same manner that of the right commanded by General Castanos. When the plan shall have been executed, the march to Madrid will be only a walk (promenade). This grand design ought now to have been accomplished."

ELEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

ARANDA DE DUERO, Nov. 27.—His Majesty on the 19th sent off the Marshal Duke of Montebello, with instructions for the movements of the left, of which he gave him the command.

The Duke of Montebello and the Duke of Correggiano concerted measures together at Lodosa, on the 20th, for the execution of the orders of his Majesty.

On the 21st the division of General Lagrange, with the brigade of light cavalry of General Colbert, and the brigade of dragoons of General Dijon, set out from Logrono by the right of the Ebro.

At the same time the four divisions composing the corps of the Duke of Correggiano, passed the river at Lodosa, abandoning the whole country between the Ebro and Pampeluna.

On the 22d, at the break of day, the French army began its march. It took its direction to Calahorra, where, on the evening before, were the head-quarters of Castanos; it found that town evacuated; and afterwards marched upon Alfaro; the enemy in like manner retreated.

On the 23d, at break of day, the General of Division, Lefebvre, at the head of the cavalry, and supported by the division of General Morlet, forming the advance guard, met with the enemy—he immediately gave information to the Duke of Montebello, who found the army of the enemy in seven divisions, consisting of 45,000 men, under arms, with its right before Tudela, and its left occupying a line of a league and a half; a disposition absolutely bad. The Arragonese were on the right, the troops of Valencia and New Castile in the centre, and the three divisions of Andalusia, which General Castanos commanded more especially, formed the left—40 pieces of cannon covered the enemy's line.

"At nine in the morning, the column of the French army began to deploye with that order, that regularity and coolness, which characterise veteran troops. Situations were chosen for establishing batteries with sixty pieces of cannon; but the impetuosity of the troops and the inquietude of the enemy, did not allow time for this. The Spanish army was already vanquished by the order and movements of the French army. The Duke of Montebello caused the centre to be pierced by the division of General Maurice Mathieu. The General of Division Lefebvre, with his cavalry, immediately passed on the trot through this opening, and took a circuit by a quarter which enveloped on the left the whole right of the enemy.

"The moment when half of the enemy's line found itself thus turned and defeated, was that in which Gen. Lagrange attacked the village of Cascante, where the line of Castanos was placed, which did not exhibit a better countenance than the right; but abandoned the field of battle, leaving behind it its artillery and a great number of prisoners. The cavalry pursued the remains of the enemy's army to Mallen; in the direction of Saragossa; and to Tarracona, in the direction of Agreda. Seven standards, 80 pieces of cannon, with all their furniture, 12 colonels, 300 officers, and 3000 men, have been taken; 4000 Spaniards have been left dead on the field of battle, or driven into the Ebro. Our loss has been trifling: we have had 60 men killed, and 400 wounded; among the latter is the General of Division Lagrange, who has received a bullet in the arm. Our troops found at Tudela a number of Magazines.

"The Marshal Duke of Correggiano has begun his march upon Saragossa; while a part of the fugitives retired to this place, the left, which had been cut off, fled in disorder to Tarracona and Agreda.

"The Duke of Elchingen, who was on the 22d at Soria, ought to have been on the 23d at Agreda, not a man would have escaped. But this corps being too much fatigued, remained at Soria the 23d and 24th of November. He arrived at Agreda on the 25th, still sufficiently in time to seize a great number of magazines. One named Palafox, formerly a *garde du corps*, a man without talents, and without courage; a kind of insignificant monk, the true head of a party which acquired him the name of General, was the first to take flight. This is not the first time he has acted in that manner—he has done the same on all occasions.

"This army of 45,000 has been thus beaten and defeated, without our having had more than 6000 men engaged. The battle of Burgos had struck the centre of the enemy, and the battle of Espinosa the right. The battle of Tudela has struck the left. Victory has thus struck our foe as with a thunderbolt, and dispersed the whole league of the enemy.

[This Bulletin concludes with the journal of the operations of the siege of *Rosas*, who is long and unteresting.]

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

This Bulletin states that "General Maurice Mathieu arrived on the 28th ult. at Baya, pursuing the enemy, and taking every moment fresh prisoners, the number of which is already 5000. The soldiers gave no quarter to armed peasants. The number of pieces of cannon taken is 87."

GERMANY.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—The Court Gazette has published the following article respecting Turkey:—"The Great Camp of Daud Pacha, near Constantinople, is now occupied but by the particular troops of Mustapha Bairactar, and by the Seymens which he has organized with inconceivable promptitude. All

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the others are gone to the grand army of Romelia, or returned into their provinces. Of this number the troops of the Beys and Ayans of Asia, form the greater part. These, before their departure, engaged themselves by a most sacred oath before the Grand Vizier, to sacrifice all their personal animosities, and to appear at the first signal to defend the Mahometan religion and the Empire. Ismael, Bay of Seus, Kari Asmanu Oglu, and Kali-Angli Oglu were the first who set out: they were followed by the celebrated Ciapin Oglu. Mustapha Bairaitar is incessantly occupied in augmenting the Seymens, which he will raise to 160,000 men; they are to have red, green, and white uniforms. These troops will be divided into 100 buluks of 1600 men each. There will be for each buluks a Cinbaschi, a Muhlahzin (two Staff Officers), 16 Jubaschi, and 160 Ousbaschi (Captains and Lieutenants). The Grand Vizier has entirely done away the obstacle which resulted from a difference of religion, and which the Porte has hitherto so inviolably respected; Turks and Greeks are to serve indiscriminately in the corps of Seymens. Mustapha has already at Rudschuck, many Greeks among his best troops, and on the 12th of October, his confident and banker made their entry under an escort of sixty Seymens, who were all Armenians. —The Grand Vizier caused in the month of October a great number of Cackgis (rowers and fishermen) to come to the environs of the capital, in order to make them serve on board the fleet. The antient corps of Janissaries loses every day its consistency. The Grand Vizier has just caused to be executed, two of the most powerful supports of that corps, and who were the most powerfully opposed to Nizami-Gudid, the *ci-devant* Siemen Baschi, and the inspector of arsenals Khwegi-Oglu Mustapha Aga; this last, on his being arrested, having called to the 25th Cohort of Janissaries, to which he belonged, for assistance, Mustapha immediately killed him with a blow of the sabre. The executioner afterwards cut off his head, as well as that of his unfortunate companion. The Grand Seignor has by a decree given to the Grand Vizier, unlimited powers for the augmentation of the forces both by sea and land. This Minister completely paid the new troops before the commencement of the fast, and, what is very important, has established a chamber of finances, particularly for the Seymens, at the head of which he has placed the former treasurer Bedidsch Effendi. He has replaced the Minister of Finances by the antient Crouschdschie, Marshal of the Court Tahsim, Achmet Effendi, who has for his successor, Harnand Mehmesch Effendi, formerly president of army accounts. Thanks to the indefatigable vigilance and energy of Mustapha Bairactar, all these important changes have been peaceably effected—Egypt continues to enjoy the most perfect tranquillity. The Pacha of Bagdad pursues with vigour the important advantages which he has lately gained over the Wechabites.—(*Moniteur, Dec. 5.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 25.—The Grand Vizer has caused Bachi Aga, Commandant of the Marine, the fanatical enemy of every thing that was Turkish, to be beheaded. This event has caused a great sensation in the capital. We have been equally astonished at learning of the disposition of Haggi Pacha, Commandant of the Castles of the Dardanelles, who has been sent into exile. He has been replaced by Rahib Pacha, who is considered as a zealous partisan of the Porte. M. Bosgoiwick has presented his credentials as Charge d'Affaires from Russia. —*Moniteur, Dec. 6.*

COURT OF INQUIRY.

NINTH DAY.

CHELSEA COLLEGE, TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

The proceedings commenced by reading a letter from Sir H. Dalrymple to Sir C. Cotton, stating the operations of the British army up to the battle of Vimiera, and the terms of the subsequent Armistice and Convention.

Sir Harry Burrard then placed himself beside the President, and read his narrative in substance as follows:—

"Mr. President, and my Lords and Gentlemen,—On July 28 I received notification from the Commander in Chief, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint me second in command under Sir Hew Dalrymple, and with that notification [illegible] of my instructions, and a list of the Staff, and [illegible] army to be employed. On the 29d, I received [illegible] from Lord Castlereagh; on the 27th I embarked [illegible] and on the 31st, sailed from that port, it [illegible] ly stated to me by the Under Secretary of [illegible] ment were extremely impatient for my sailing. I also received a letter, previous to my leaving Portsmouth from Lord Castlereagh, intimating a wish, before I proceeded to the South of Portugal, that I should touch at Oporto, or send some confidential agent there to collect what information I could upon the matters connected with the service. Having experienced baffling winds in the Channel, I went on board the Brazen sloop, and arrived at Oporto on the 16th of August, where I learnt that Sir A. Wellesley, having been reinforced by General Spencer's division, had debarked at Mondego Bay. I proceeded immediately on my voyage, and arrived at Mondego Bay on the 18th. It was my intention to have disembarked at that place, and to have sent Sir John Moore to the Tagus with his division, with a view to take the enemy in the rear, but I found a variety of obstacles opposed to me. In the first place, Sir A. Wellesley had swept the country of every species of conveyance, and though the people were disposed to assist the British arms, they had not the ability. Carriages we could find none, the streams were all dry, and with respect to provisions we should have been in a very precarious state. I made all possible inquiries after the 150 mules, promised by the Bishop of Oporto, but none had arrived, nor could any account of their speedy arrival be gained. It was equally imprudent at that time to have landed part of the reinforcements; for had Sir John Moore's brigade been disembarked it would have taken time to equip that brigade, with a view of marching into the interior, and would besides have placed the columns at such a distance, that a want of co-operation must necessarily have been felt. I therefore resolved on proceeding to some other point of destination.—On the 19th, at night, we spoke a dispatch-boat, which informed us that Sir Arthur Wellesley had had a smart action with the enemy on the 17th, and had sustained some loss, but not adequate to that of the enemy. I directed Sir John Moore to return, and land at Mondego Bay, in order that he might be enabled to support Sir A. Wellesley, should he be obliged to fall back, or to assist him to prosecute further advantages. By the same boat, I gained information that Peniche was in the hands of the enemy, and that it would be impracticable to land with safety South of that fort. Under all these circumstances, as I have before stated, I thought it prudent that the army should halt, and felt great satisfaction that my brother Officers, whose talents and experience were unquestionable, concurred with me in the propriety of that opinion. On the morning of the 21st, I landed, and presently heard a firing towards Vimiera. I was convinced the enemy had forestalled the necessity of the British army's advancing, by commencing an attack themselves. I understood Sir Arthur Wellesley was on the left of the army, and I shortly after joined him on the heights. I had a few words of explanation with him, and I had such reason to be satisfied with the dispositions he had made, that I directed him to go on, and complete the business he had so successfully and so happily began. By thus directing him to proceed, I imagined I was exercising one of the functions of a Commander in Chief, and I held myself responsible for the issue. Soon after the French gave way, and in less than two hours they were every where repulsed. At this moment I was informed that no advantage could be expected from the Portuguese cavalry; and on Sir Arthur's suggesting the propriety of the troops advancing, I answered that I saw no reason for changing my first opinion, and that it was better the army should wait the arrival of reinforcements before they proceeded to advance. During the engagement, I had observed the inability of the artillery horses, and a want of celerity in their movement. I also observed large bodies of the enemy's cavalry moving in different directions, and a body of infantry to the left which had not been engaged. These, and other circumstances, formed my determination, and Generals Murray and Clinton, said I had well determined. On 22d, Sir A. Wellesley came to me from Peniche, and informed me that Sir H. Dalrymple had arrived. I went to the outposts, and found the French General, Kellerman, was advancing with a flag of truce; and of the transactions subsequent to that, the Board, he presumed, were already in possession."

Sir H. Burrard having finished, the Deputy Judge Advocate read a string of questions which had been previously sent to Sir H. Burrard, and to which the latter read his answers in writing. The first question related to the account of the state of the army which Sir H. Burrard had received on his arrival. Sir H. Burrard's answer described it as particularly deficient in cavalry, while the artillery carriages were rather deficient, and there was a want of horses for drawing them.

Q. Did Sir A. Wellesley express a wish to pursue the enemy immediately upon the battle of the 21st?—A. He did.

The Question was then put by Lord Moira:—Does Sir H. Burrard not suppose that the French troops had undergone as much

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fatigue in advancing to the attack, and during the action?—A. Certainly there was reason to suppose so.

Sir A. Wellesley then rose, and put a variety of questions to Sir H. Burrard.

Q. Has Sir H. Burrard heard of the standing order, that the army should cook one day's provisions previous to a march; and would not the troops have had such provisions in their haversacks?—A. Certainly, if they received orders to march.

Q. Did I not inform Sir H. Burrard, on the 20th, that I had given orders for the army to march on the following morning?—A. Yes.

Q. Does Sir H. Burrard recollect, that I twice proposed to him, on the field of battle, that the army should advance in pursuit of the enemy?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect, that I proposed to pursue the enemy with five of the brigades; leaving General Fane's and General Anstruther's brigades in the positions which they occupied?—A. I do remember the proposal; but I understand that the advance was to be made on the left, where the ground was very advantageous to the enemy, who were much superior in cavalry. I also thought that General Ferguson's brigade was advanced so far, as to be in considerable danger.

The Deputy Advocate General then put a variety of questions to Sir A. Wellesley.

Q. Was there any probability, in your opinion, that had our army immediately followed up the success obtained on the 21st, the defeat would have been rendered complete?—A. The enemy's left, which was engaged with our right, retired by a road which leads along the heights towards the vineyards. Their troops were thrown into confusion by the attack of our cavalry, and had we advanced at that moment, there was a great probability of their being completely routed.

Q. Was there any opportunity, in your opinion, of intercepting and cutting off a part of the French army?—A. Certainly, I think there was; if the left wing had followed up the plan which I suggested to Sir H. Burrard, I believe that many prisoners would have been taken both on the enemy's right and left.

Q. When did you first propose to Sir H. Burrard, that the army should advance?—A. When the enemy were beaten on the left, I went to Sir H. Burrard, and proposed to him that our troops should advance. Soon after my first proposal to Sir H. Burrard, General Ferguson sent his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Mellish, to inform me of the great advantages which he conceived would arise from the advance of his brigade, in order to follow up the success which they had obtained. I immediately took Captain Mellish with me to General Burrard, to endeavour to prevail upon him to permit us to continue our advantages, but he would not comply.

Sir H. Burrard then asked Sir A. Wellesley, what reason he had for supposing that the French reserve had been engaged in the battle of the 21st?—A. I myself saw them engaged; I collected from the information of several wounded prisoners that they had been engaged; and General Kellerman, who commanded the French reserve, told it me, and that Junot attributed the loss of the battle to the impetuosity of the reserve.

General Spencer was then called and examined.

Sir A. Wellesley.—Q. Did General Spencer, as my second in command, consider the defeat of the enemy so decided as to warrant our pursuing them?—A. I considered the enemy to be completely beaten in the centre, and I could, with my division, have supported Sir A. Wellesley in the pursuit.

General Fergusson was next examined by Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Sir Arthur W.—Does Gen. Fergusson recollect that after he received an order to halt, he sent Capt. Mellish with a message to inform me that if I would permit him to advance, he could gain an important advantage?—A. I did send such a message.

Sir Arthur W.—Describe to the Court your reasons for sending it?

General Fergusson.—A column of the enemy's infantry, consisting in my opinion of from 1500 to 2000 men, was completely broken, and in confusion had got into a hollow, and thereby placed in a situation of being completely cut off from the main body by an advance movement of the corps under my command.

Q. Did General Fergusson consider the enemy so beaten on the 21st, as to render a pursuit of them advantageous?—A. I did.

Q. Did General Fergusson perceive any part of the enemy's troops at the end of the engagement to consist of cavalry?—A. I did not.

Q. When and where did you see the enemy's cavalry?—A. Their cavalry were the first troops that shewed themselves to our line. In answer to a question put by Lord Moira, he stated, that the enemy made their last stand at the village of Braganza, whence they were dislodged by the 71st regiment, who were the battalion most advanced of the British troops. They then went off in the utmost confusion.

Lord Burghersh was next examined by Sir A. Wellesley.

Q. Was his Lordship present on the evening of the 21st, when I recommended to Sir Harry Burrard to pursue the enemy, and follow up the advantages we had gained that day?—A. I was.

Q. Does your Lordship recollect my having on the 21st urged Sir Harry Burrard on the field to continue the pursuit, and my referring to our discussion of the preceding evening?—A. I recollect that he urged him to advance our right nearer to Torres Vedras that evening, and that if his opinion was taken, a part of the enemy who had been engaged would not be able to reach Lisbon.

Sir Arthur Wellesley then said, that he would call other witnesses to prove further, that he recommended to Sir Harry Burrard to pursue the enemy after the battle; but after a short conversation amongst the Members of the Board, it was adjourned to Wednesday.

TENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Examination of Sir A. WELLESLEY by Sir H. BURRARD.

Q. Do you think it was possible for the British army, consisting of 16 or 17,000 men, to have commenced their march, when the French cavalry so far out-numbered the English, without the enemy's knowing immediately of the movement?—A. I think, under the circumstances of the country, and of position, it was possible for the army to march without the knowledge of the enemy, at nine miles distance, for at least two or three hours.

Q. If the French at Torres Vedras had known of the march of the British army, could not they have reached Mafra first, and have gained reinforcements from St. Julien and Cascaves?—A. I conceive not.

Q. If you meant to attack Cascayes and Fort St. Julien, how did you propose to get heavy cannon?—A. It had been settled before I left England, that I should have the use of what heavy cannon I wanted from the ships of the fleet, and ammunition for 24-pounders; and mortars, with ammunition, were sent from England in a store-ship, which joined the fleet before we were in a situation to undertake any siege.

Q. How many days did you think it would have taken to reduce Cascayes and St. Julien by siege?—A. I never made up my mind. Neither of them is strong.

Lord Moira then, in the name of the Court, put the following questions to Sir H. Burrard:

Q. If General Junot thought that the Convention was more advantageous than protracting the campaign, what are the motives that you suppose to have induced him to such a decision?—A. I am not prepared to say what they were. I do not believe that the Convention would have been signed, if the French Officers had not laid their hands upon their hearts, and declared in the most solemn manner that nothing should be carried away.—This was a thing which could not appear in print, as it might cost the French Generals their heads when they came to Paris.

Sir A. Wellesley examined by the Court.

The same question was put to Sir A. Wellesley.—A. When I conceived it expedient to allow the French to evacuate Portugal by sea, my opinion was formed from a consideration of British interests and British objects, and also of the interests and objects of those allies acting in concert with Great Britain. I thought that the French army, having the military possession of the country, had a fair military right to withdraw their army from Portugal by sea, and to carry with them their arms and baggage. I do not think myself at all accountable for the reasons which determined General Junot.

Sir H. Dalrymple examined by the Court.

The same question was put to Sir Hew.

Answer.—It must also be recollected that I had particular instructions to take care in expelling the French from Lisbon, that they should be prevented from retreating through Spain.—Without presuming to say how far it might have been the intention of the enemy to attempt their retreat through Spain, I must again state, that according to my opinion, and that of all my Officers, I had no other means of executing that part of my instructions, or preventing their retreat through Spain (if such had been their intention), except by signing the Convention. I cannot be answerable for the motives which induced General Junot to agree to such a Convention.

Sir Arthur Wellesley then read to the Court a written statement of his reasons. On the 20th, when we proposed moving forward, he had an army of from 16,000 to 17,000 brit

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troops in high order and spirits, and well equipped, and he had no reason to doubt of the issue of a battle with the enemy, who was so much beaten, and who was retreating in the utmost confusion. On the 21st he did all that he could to prevail upon Sir Harry Burrard to allow the army to follow up the advantages it had gained. As to the armistice which he had approved of, it by no means followed, that that which would not have been right on the morning of the 21st might not be right on the evening of the 22d. On the 21st the enemy were in the utmost confusion. On the 22d they were no longer in that state. The situation of the French army had been much improved in consequence of the British army not having followed up its advantages. There was no longer any chance of preventing them from crossing the Tagus if they had been so disposed.

Sir A. Wellesley examined by Sir H. Burrard.

Q. Was not there the same facility of advancing to Mafra on the 23d that there was on the morning of the 21st.—A. There was certainly the same facility, but there was no longer the same object, as there no longer remained a chance of bringing the French to another action.

Sir H. Burrard then read from a paper a short summary of the reasons which induced him not to follow up the advantages of the 21st. The extensive line of the British was against an advance—the army had been long engaged, and under arms an hour before day light—the enemy had a great advantage in point of cannon and cavalry. He was well aware that his determination could not be agreeable to a British army which had so nobly signalized itself; but he thought that determination the best under all the circumstances. He acted to the best of his judgment. He particularly regretted the want of those Gentlemen who were with him on the 21st, and adverted to the unusual predicament in which he stood from that circumstance. He had decided on what he saw and knew, and had not thought it wise to risk much, when a great reinforcement was at hand, which would render the operations certain, which might otherwise have been doubtful.

Sir H. Burrard, when he sat down, after making these few observations, appeared to be much distressed.

Sir A. Wellesley.—Though I did differ, and do still differ most completely from Sir H. Burrard as to the propriety of our advancing after the defeat of the enemy on the 21st, yet I may be permitted to take this opportunity of declaring to the Court, and to the public, that I am fully convinced that Sir H. Burrard acted from such motives as an Officer ought to feel; and that his conduct was such as, in his judgment, appeared best calculated to promote the interests of his country.

Sir H. Burrard was much affected at this declaration of Sir A. Wellesley, and EVEN SHED TEARS.

Sir H. Dalrymple.—He was happy that his dispatch of the 27th Aug. was in evidence, as it was a record of the thanks which he had given, and which were justly due, not only to the value of the corps, but to the energy and talents of the General who commanded (Sir A. W.) at the battle of Vimiera. He must say, however, for himself, that his landing and taking the command had no preponderating influence on the only question then under consideration in the army—the Armistice which was preparing, and which ended in the Convention. The general principle of the armistice was agreed to by all the other Lieutenant-Generals, and he made it subservient to the purpose of landing in safety the whole of Sir John Moore's army. The general principle of the Convention had the sanction of all the other Generals; and if his opinion was not overturned by the opinion of the Court, he could submit with patience to whatever he had suffered in his feelings from other opinions, which he could never persuade himself to consider well-founded, unless the Court were to adopt them by their sentence.

The President then stated that the whole of the evidence had been gone through, and every thing that was of public interest. What remained would be matters of arrangement, and of private consideration for the Board.

The Public are, therefore, no more to be admitted.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Osmond and Webb, Great Shire-lane, breeches-makers. Buckley and Merrick, Lawrence-lane, London, warehousemen.—Nixon and Co. Sheffield, silver-platers.—Eyre and Co. Thurlstone, Yorkshire, oil-drawers.—Marshal and Riley, Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

William Rhodes, Shacklewell, Middlesex, from Dec. 13, to Jan. 31, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Robinson, jun. Birmingham, druggist, to surrender Dec. 19, 20, and Jan. 24, at twelve, at the Shakspear Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Messrs. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Messrs. Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham.

Joseph Hodgson, Liverpool, auctioneer, Dec. 19, 20, and Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Messrs. Devon and Tooke, Gray's Inn-square; and Mr. Burrish, Birmingham.

Thomas Morse, Wood-street, Cheapside, factor, Dec. 17, 27, and Jan. 24, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Pollen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Francis Jackson, Rood-lane, merchant, Dec. 20, 24, at ten, and Jan. 24, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Bland, Vauxhall-walk, Surrey.

George Riddell, Berwick-upon-Tweed, grocer, Jan. 2, 3, and 24, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Berwick. Attornies, Messrs. Bromley and Bell, Gray's Inn; and Mr. Willoby, Berwick.

William Reeve, Clapham, Surrey, coachmaster, Dec. 17, 24, and Jan. 24, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad-street.

William Robinson, Debenham, Suffolk, shoemaker, Dec. 20, at one, 24, at ten, and Jan. 24, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's-Inn.

Mulliner Bishop, Robert Bishop, and William Bishop, Cambridge, woollen-drapers, Dec. 17, 24, and Jan. 24, at two, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Davies, Lothbury.

Daniel Burgess and Mary Lord, Rochdale, Lancaster, cotton-spinners, Dec. 20, 31, and Jan. 24, at two, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Kay and Renshaw, Manchester.

Robert Rigby, Liverpool, joiner, Dec. 30, 31, and Jan. 24, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Fleetwood, Liverpool.

William Ware, Caldicott, Monmouth, shop-keeper, Jan. 3, 4, and 24, at ten, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attornies, Mr. Tarrant, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. B. and O. Smith, Bristol.

Samuel Dunford, Abchurch-lane, broker, Dec. 23, 31, and Jan. 24, at eleven, at Guildhall, Attorney, Mr. Walker, Old Jewry.

William Richardson, Richard Richardson, and Charles Stuart Bell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, Jan. 13, 14, and 24, at eleven, at the Three Indian Kings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attornies, Messrs. Meggison and Son, Hatton-Garden; and Mr. Amaror Donkin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

William J. H. Knight, Church-row, Islington, insurance-broker, Dec. 17, 24, and Jan. 24, at ten, at Guildhall, Attorney, Mr. Hall, Coleman-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 17. W. Towne, Deptford, clerk, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Feb. 11. C. Field, Queen-street, Portsea, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Dec. 29. J. Tenant, Manchester, butcher, at five, at the Castle of Lancaster.

Jan. 7. W. List, Cateaton-street, warehouseman, at one, at Guildhall.

Jan. 10. S. May and J. Spooner, Great Portland-street, haberdashers, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Jan. 7. J. Barclay, Old Broad-street, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. H. Nantes, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 30. J. Mercer, Uxbridge, and N. Mercer, Chatham-place, mealmen, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. J. Fossey, Dunstable, straw-hatmanufacturer, at one, at Guildhall.

Jan. 3. W. Lowe, Drury-lane, cabinet-maker, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan 24. W. F. Ogilvy, Minories, druggist, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. C. Shaw, J. Graham, and J. Burn, Southampton, wine-merchants, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Jan. 5. E. Grey, Monkwearmouth, Durham, coal-fitter, at eleven, at the Bridge Inn, Bishop-Wearmouth.

Jan. 6. J. Byrne, Liverpool, wine and spirit-merchant, at eleven at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

Jan. 21. J. Lane and Co. Nicholas-lane, merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 19. T. Beale and T. A. Beale, Basinghall-street, warehousemen, at ten, at Guildhall.

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Jan. 19. T. Jennings, Bunhill-row, wharfinger, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 4. W. Goulton, Selby, Yorkshire, linen-draper, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Leeds.

Jan. 4. R. Seabrook, Great Bradley, Suffolk, butcher, at ten, at the Red Lion Inn, Newmarket.

Jan. 6. T. Stutterd and Co. Lindley, Yorkshire, merchants, at ten, at the King's Head, Huddersfield.

Jan. 24. W. C. Thomas, Nicholas-lane, merchant, at one, at Guildhall.

Jan. 26. J. Kelly, Manchester, manufacturer, at three, at the Commercial Inn, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES, JAN. 31.

R. Soanes, Mark-lane, provision-merchant.—T. Watkins, Broad-street, Carnaby-market, auctioneer,—W. E. Baron Von Doornik, Warwick, soap-manufacturer.

[This Gazette contains a dispatch to Lord Castlereagh from Sir John Stuart, commanding his Majesty's forces at Sicily, which is in substance as follows:—Sir J. Stuart having been apprised that a number of coasting vessels, said to be charged with contributions in kind from the two provinces of Calabria to the Neapolitan Government, were assembled at Diamente, under the gulf of Policastro, under the protection of four gun-boats and heavy batteries on the shore, he detached Lieutenant-Colonel Bryce, of the Royal Engineers, with the troops of the regiment of Malta, commanded by Major Hammill; 150 rank and file of the 58th regiment, under Capt. O'Brien; 50 men of the German Legion, a detachment of artillery, with two six-pounders and one howitzer, under Capt. Campbell; to co-operate with the Halcyon and Weazel; and a small naval equipment of his Sicilian Majesty, in the endeavour to take or destroy them. The result of which is the capture of a flotilla of 38 sail of the enemy's vessels, of which four are large gun-boats besides a considerable quantity of ordnance and ammunition, and which was performed, after first attacking and taking the town of Diamente, which covered the vessels ranged on the right and left of it, and which was nearly inaccessible on three sides. The whole was performed with coolness, judgment, and intrepidity. No loss was sustained on our side, although the town was defended by 400 men of the Civic Guard, and some French troops, which speedily took to the mountains, and left our troops in possession of the ships, &c. &c.]

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Foreign Office, Dec. 16.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Pitt Lord Amherst to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Sicilian Majesty.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Sherwin and Harriman, Holywell-street, Shoreditch, comb-makers. Blackmore and Feuillet, Lower John-street, Golden-square, straw-hat makers. Walker and Nash, Minories, tea-dealers. J. Greaves, G. Greaves and Rice, Liverpool, ropers. King and Crozier, Pudding-lane, wine-merchants. Tinley, Nicholls and Downing, Sutton-upon-Trent, maltsters. Smith, Reynolds and Wienholt, Great St. Helens. Taylor, Hanson, and Brooke, Batley, Yorkshire, clothiers. Scott and Clarkson, Islington, brick-makers. Hodgson and Dyson, Gateshead, Halifax, spinners. Summerfield and Vernor, Old Jewry, patentees of the spring horizontal roasting jack. Potter and Warren, Manchester,

BANKRUPTS.

George Brede, jun. Lime-street, London, fishmonger, to surrender *Dec. 24*, Jan. 3, and 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Lang, America-square.

William Peary, Bristol, straw-hat-manufacturer, Dec. 26, *Jan. 2, and Jan. 28*, at ten, at the Christopher Inn, Bath. Attorneys, Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row, London; and R. A. Sheppard, Bath.

Thomas Willis, Bath, carpenter, Dec. 26, 31, and Jan. 28, at eleven, at the Christopher Inn, Bath. Attorneys, Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row, London; and R. A. Sheppard, Bath.

Anthony Black and Peter Prescot, Liverpool, brewers, Jan. 7, and 28, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Kearsey, Bishopsgate Within; and Messrs. Parr and Thompson, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

Cornelius Ginder, Blackburn, linen-draper, Jan 9, 10, and 28, at twelve, at the Old Bull Inn, Blackburn. Attornies, Mr. Dewhurst; and Messrs. Blackbrook and Makinson, Elm-court, Temple, London.

Hay Bowden, Dove-place, Hackney-road, builder, Dec. 20, at one, 24, at ten, and Jan. 28, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury-square.

Christopher Lance, Grosvenor-place, baker, Dec. 24, 31, and Jan. 28, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Allan, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

James Bramley Skelton, Bell-lane, Spitalfields, merchant, Dec. 24, 31, and Jan. 28, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Dunn and Crosland, Bond-street.

Benjamin Eustace, Lancaster, corn-dealer, Jan. 2, 3, and 28, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Griffith and Hinde, Lower Castle-street, Liverpool.

Solomon Young, Newport-street, Middlesex, linen-draper, Dec. 20, Jan. 3, and 28, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Carpenter and Baily, Basinghall-street.

John Blythe, Bristol, merchant, Dec. 24, 31, and Jan. 28, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Sherwood, Cushion-court, Broad-street.

Edward Chew, Charlotte-street, Whitechapel, money-scrivener, Dec. 27, Jan. 7, at twelve, and 28, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Howard, Jewry-street.

George Sanders, Ayr-street, Piccadilly, victualler, Dec. 24, 27, and Jan. 28, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Payne, Basinghall-street.

Ives Hurry, Hag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street, merchant, Dec. 4, Jan. 7, and 28, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 10. Loyd Beale and Thomas Alexander Beale, Basinghall-street, warehousemen, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 4. Thomas Harrison, jun. Sandford-hall, Gloucestershire, timber-merchant, at eleven, at the Beaufort-Arms, Chepstow, Monmouthshire.

Jan. 16. William Salt, Stockport, Cheshire, joiner, at eleven, at the Castle-Inn, Stockport.

Jan. 16. Joseph Whitehead, Stockport, victualler, at eleven, at the Castle-Inn, Stockport.

Jan. 10. William Brewer, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, innholder, at eleven, at the Fleece-Inn, Cirencester.

Jan. 12. Thomas Bradnock, Walsall, Staffordshire, saffer's ironmonger, at twelve, at the Stork Tavern, Birmingham.

Jan. 13. David Keen, Framlingham, Suffolk, surgeon, at eleven, at the Crown-Inn, Framlingham.

Jan. 12. John Austin, Devizes, Wiltshire, clothier, at eleven, at the Bear-Inn, Devizes.

Dec. 24. Thomas Hughes, Bennet-street, St. James's, victualler, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 14. William Hawkesworth, Strand, linen-draper, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 17. Edward Morgan, Noble-street, warehouseman, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 10, William Angus, Rochester, Kent, linen-draper, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Jan. 23. Edward Oates, Leeds, dry-salter, at eleven, at the Hotel, Leeds.

Jan. 17. John Lomas, sen. John Lomas, jun. and Joseph Holdsworth Lomas, Leicester, woolstaplers, at the Blue Bell Inn, Leicester.

Jan. 19. George Sone, Gosport, Southampton, boot and shoemaker, at twelve, at the Crown Inn, Gosport.

Jan. 10. John Beach, Birmingham, button-makers, at eleven, at the Bull's Head Tavern, Birmingham.

Jan. 17. Thomas Dearing and Michael Forster, Litchfield-street, Soho, hotel-keepers, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. John Bishop and John Terry, Maidstone, Kent, upholders, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. Nathan Rust, Rotherfield-Peppard, Henley, miller, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES—Dec. 7.

John Rayner, Thirsk, Yorkshire, druggist. Thompson Pater, Shadwell, High-street, surgeon. Henry Nicholson, Bridge-street, silk-dyers. Elliott Dawson, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier. Isaac Ashton, Little Green, Manchester, dyer. Thos. Young, Dowend, Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire. Joseph Perry, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, broker.

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CLERICAL ONARROTIONS.

The Proprietors of the National Register most respectfully apprise the Public, especially members of the Church of England, that the Review of Clerical Concerns and Characters, entitled POPULAR PREACHERS, and contained in their Paper, will be continued in the same vigorous spirit of impartiality hereto uniformly exhibited. Various contradictory reports having been circulated on this subject, they conceive themselves called upon to make the foregoing proclamation.

The Proprietors beg leave to inform Mr. B. of Howland-Street, that they have fifty Copies of the Paper he has applied for; and that Mr. B. may have them on sending to the Office, No. 11, Catherine-Street, Strand.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

An express arrived on Friday morning from Falmouth, with dispatches from Spain. They were brought by the Cheerful Cutter; which sailed from Corunna on the 9th inst. The following Bulletin was issued yesterday by Government:—

"A ship of war has arrived with dispatches from Corunna, which she left on the 9th inst. Accounts are brought by it that the greatest enthusiasm had burst forth at Madrid, and that the people were determined to make every effort to defend the Capital. General Hope had joined Sir John Moore, at Salamanca, and Sir David Baird was at Villa Franca on the 7th, and had suspended his retreat.

"Bonaparte was at Aranda de Donoro; his advanced corps had made itself master of Soma Sierra, and a French corps had reached Segovia."

The following article contains some farther particulars:—

"It appears by letters received from Salamanca, dated December 5th, that Sir John Moore was still at that place; and determined not to proceed in his retreat, as the most vigorous measures were adopted by the Government to arm the people en masse, and to occupy and defend all the strong posts. The inhabitants of Madrid had all taken arms, and were incessantly employed in barricading their streets and in making every preparation for a desperate defence.—Saragossa, provided with a garrison of fifteen thousand men, would oppose an obstacle to the enemy's progress much more formidable than any he had yet encountered. The armies of Andalusia and Arragon, which are composed of the prime troops of Spain, had suffered very little from the late engagements, the loss falling principally on the corps of Valencia and Murcia, which consisted of new levies. The general aspect of affairs was much more favourable; and the result was, a determination in both the British Commanders, to remain in their positions, in order to take an active part, if the resistance about to be made should prove as firm as it appeared animated. The retreat of Sir David Baird is of course suspended, as well as that of Sir John Moore. Gen. Hope has lately joined Sir John Moore at Salamanca with his whole brigade.

But we are sorry to observe that the joy excited by the foregoing intelligence, is dissipated by the last accounts from Paris. Mr. Shaw, the Messenger, who arrived in town yesterday morning, from Paris, brought papers to the 16th inst. they contain the following article: "*The city of Madrid has capitulated: Our troops entered it to day at noon.*" This article is dated, Camp at Madrid, 4th Dec. 1808, and is contained in the Moniteurs of the 13th and 14th inst. The Capital made some defence; for the Duke of Istria appeared before it on the 2d, with the cavalry: and the infantry arrived on the following day. This intelligence we derive from the following Bulletin.

"THIRTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

SAINT MARTIN, NEAR MADRID, DEC. 2.—"On the 29th ult. the head-quarters of the Emperor was removed to the village of Boreguellas. On the 30th, at break of day, the Duke of Belune presented himself at the foot of the Somosierra. A division of 13,000 men of the Spanish Army of Reserve defended the passage of the mountains. The enemy thought themselves unattackable in that position. They had entrenched the narrow passage called Puerto with 16 pieces of cannon.

"The 9th light infantry marched upon the right, the 96th upon the causway, and the 24th followed by the side of the heights, on the left. General Senarmont, with six pieces of artillery, advanced by the causway. The action commenced by the firing of musquetry and cannon. A charge made by Gen. Montbrun, at the head of the Polish light-horse, decided the affair; it was a most brilliant one, and this regiment has covered itself with glory, and proved it was worthy to form a part of the Imperial Guard. Cannons, flags, muskets, soldiers, all were taken or cut to pieces. Eight Polish light-horse were killed on the cannon, and sixteen have been wounded; among the latter is Captain Dzievanoski, who was dangerously wounded, and lies almost without hopes of recovery.

"Major Segur, Marshal of the Emperor's household charged among the Polish troops, and received many wounds, one of which is very severe. Sixteen pieces of cannon, ten flags, thirty covered chests, 200 waggons laden with all kinds of baggage, the military chests of the regiments, are the fruits of this brilliant affair. Among the prisoners, which are very numerous, are all the Colonels or Lieutenant Colonels of the corps of the Spanish division; all the soldiers would have been taken if they had not thrown away their arms, and dispersed in the mountains.

"On the 1st of December the head quarters of the Emperor were at St. Augustin, and on the 2d the Duke of Istria, with the cavalry, commanded the heights of Madrid.

"The infantry could not arrive before the 3d. The intelligence which we hitherto received led us to think that this town was suffering under all kinds of disorders, and that the doors were barricaded.

"The weather is very fine."

This news is distressing, nobody will deny it; and the more so in consequence of the prior intelligence received on Friday from our army in Spain. If the strongest sympathy and the profoundest regret could avert the misfortunes of our allies, their future destinies would be secured against further reverses. Demonstrations of sorrow on our part, will neither nerve the arms of the Patriots, nor mollify the ferocious heart of their unprincipled invader. But have we done what we could, or what we promised, or what it was our duty and interest to perform in their behalf?—no, no, and distraction almost fires our brain at the idea, that our assistance was ineffectual, was comparatively—nothing. Complaints and expostulations are useless; and this is not a season for reproaches, when only perfect unanimity and great virtues can hold out any prospect of retrieving what we have spoiled by our remissness and mismanagement. We were sometimes inclined to dispute even the authenticity of this Bulletin; as the last accounts from

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Sir J. Moore are of the 5th, [illegible] of the arrival of the enemy at Madrid. The Duke of Istria appeared before that capital with the cavalry on the 3d; the event might therefore be easily known at Salamanca on the 5th, the date of Moore's dispatches; as the distance is not more than 150 miles. The enemy is capable of every art, in order to relax our exertions, or retard our reinforcement; but we dare not indulge in the pleasing delusion. In great calamities men should take the worst, and collect courage to resist, to surmount them. We have the means, Heaven knows, to overcome greater difficulties, if there were men capable of wielding to advantage the great resources of this country. Let us speculate no further on that despondingsubject; but rather examine what may be still done for a people whose cause we have so strongly and ardently advocated. We feel their anguish; we are not callous to their sufferings; we follow with execrations the barbarous invaders who are persecuting, who are driving from their homes, separating from their families, robbing of their property, and setting a price on the heads of the worthiest and most respectable characters in that country. We sympathise in the sufferings, and share the indignant feelings of these generous fugitives; but their resources are still great; and the occupation of the Capital has no more influence on their cause, than that of Burgos had. The invader is playing a desperate game; the more he advances, the more hazardous it becomes. Actions of *éclat* are necessary, on his part, to impose upon Austria, and discourage vigorous exertions on our side. His troops do not occupy a fourth part of the Peninsula, and the whole of the southern and eastern provinces remain unsubdued.—They offer stronger and much more formidable means of resistance; and the success of the enemy will decrease the animosity of the natives. Though the tyrant may advance to the very camp at St. Roch, the subjugation of Spain is however, far from being effected. We should, nevertheless, neglect nothing, and always have shipping enough to transport the Patriots to a place of safety, where they might be embodied again, in order to rush, as soon as a favourable opportunity offers, on their oppressors. This is not a fit season for economy; no expence must be spared, if they only contribute to keep up a single spark of that divine fire, which has so ardently glowed in the breasts of the Spaniards. Ceuta, or the Belearic Islands, would afford most eligible places of arms for the refugees; and in case of extreme emergency, we might collect there an army sufficiently formidable to effect, a second time, the expulsion of the enemy from the Peninsula. Our fleets should keep up an unceasing communication with the land, to encourage the Patriots in their attachment to the noble cause, to hold out to them a prospect of salvation, and to transport such as were willing to embark, to the great body of the fugitive Patriots. But Heaven be praised, these desperate measures are not necessary; and we propose them only in case of extreme emergency. The cause is still strong; we have only the French accounts as yet: those which arrive through another channel, betray neither despondency, nor evince a wish to conciliate the tyrant by submission.

The French Papers contain a very long account of the late occurrences in Turkey, and positively assert, that the proposals of Mr. Adair have been rejected: and that he was refused permission to proceed to the Capital. This we totally disbelieve; and the last accounts from Malta speak of his arrival in Constantinople, where he was received with the greatest distinction. He had several conferences with Mustapha Bairactar; and the strongest hopes were entertained, that this intelligent and active negociator would succeed in his mission.

We have frequently alluded to the folly and dangerous tendency of listening to the overtures of Bonaparte. Every man, who feels a similar conviction, in common with us, must have felt a proportionate pleasure in perusing his Majesty's Declaration. We regret that the spirit of parties in this country, and the generous, though Quixotic, notion, of reclaiming the Emperor Alexander, did not permit Ministers to adopt this resolution as soon as they received Bonaparte's Address to the Legislative Body. The character of the Usurper is a strong composition of dissimulation, remorseless villainy, profound hypocrisy, supported by considerable talents, astonishing versatility, uncommon perseverance with the most sovereign indifference to the means he employs to attain his object. It is deplorable, therefore, that the abuses of party spirit should reduce Ministers to the mortifying embarrassment of prostituting the word Peace, by appearing to listen to the pacific proposals of a monster, whose every action, word and gesture, betray the most inveterate animosity, and the most consummate thirst of vengeance against every one that bears the name of Englishman. Who does not even affect to conceal it; the rancour of which has so strongly blended itself with his existence, forms so prominent a part of his impressions, that he never alludes to this country, directly or indirectly, whether in offering us the olive branch, or unsheathing the sword of vengeance, that he does not express a degree of animosity, which neither sacrifices, nor submission, nor the lowest debasement could appease;—extermination, and the destruction of every vestige of our greatness and freedom, could alone satisfy his unextinguishable hate. It is, therefore, folly of the most dangerous species to oppose meekness to arrogance, and moderation to the most insulting brutality. We disclaim and strongly condemn the pusillanimity of returning polite and measured enmity, for the most savage hatred. The man abhors us; we know it; and if we had a particle of the proud, unyielding spirit of our ancestors, we should exult in his abhorrence; for the detestation of a man stained with the most enormous crimes, and capable of committing, without compunction, atrocities of the blackest dye, should afford matter of triumphant satisfaction to a people, proud, and conscious of their integrity and humanity. A most barbarous and criminal abuse of the word *toleration* has been prevalent of late years; and which, if not repressed, will corrupt the stamina of our feelings, and substitute the glare and the sentimental cant of pseudo-humanity, for the sublime virtue itself, which is as inseparable from justice, as heat from fire. Better men and better times knew nothing of this distinction; but, with bold integrity, and an unerring knowledge of men, opposed censure and energy to incorrigible depravity. Were any person to propose taming the old tyger, who weltered for years in blood and carnage, or to appease the cravings of his ravenous appetite by soothings, and was guilty of the folly of approaching him, in order to try the dangerous experiment; there is nobody who would not condemn his folly and rashness, and pronounce him, without hesitation, a lost man. Has not Bonaparte, in every action of his public life, betrayed as instinctive an appetite for blood: and, can a single example be produced, where the misery and carnage of whole provinces checked him in the career of his ambition. Have friendship, services, concessions, humiliation, virtues, or supplication, been able to move his savage heart, when he marked out a victim for destruction. Forsooth! he assists his family and followers; so does the tyger take care of her young ones; but the human savage, more ferocious and unnatural, would immediately murder the most fostered of his dependents and family, were they to thwart him in his ambition.

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The Gazette of last night contains an order for the further prorogation of Parliament to Thursday, the 18th of January, instead of the 16th of that month, as was first intended.

Favourable intelligence we understand has also been received by Lord Collingwood. It mentions the complete failure of an attack made by the enemy upon the fortress of Rosas. His Majesty's Ship Excellent has affored the most effecual assistance to the garrison; she approacher so near the shore, as to have been able to rake the assailants with grape shot. Some of oor intrepid Marines contributed also to tepel the attack of the enemy, who were beat back with very great loss.

The rumour that the Earl of Chatham being appointed to the commaud of the British troops in Spain is positively contradicted.

The last letters from Lisbon state, that the people in many parts of the country had manifested an increased refractory disposition towards the Regency; that secret meetings were frequently held, and that many of the disaffected are well armed. The utmost precautions, however, had been taken, and hopes were entertained that the public peace would not be disturbed.

Free Trade with Hayti.—Mr. Fawkener presents his compliments to Mr. Peltier, and acquaints him, that an Order in Council has this day been issued by his Majesty, declaring, that those ports and places of the island of St. Domingo which are not in the actual possession of France, and from which the British flag is not excluded, shall be considered as not being in a state of hostility with his Majesty, and that his Majesty's subjects and others are at liberty freely to trade thereat in the same manner as they may trade at neutral ports and places.

Council Office, Whitehall, Dec. 14.

(A True Copy) *J. Peltier, Agent of Hayti.*

Mr Shaw, the English messenger, now in Paris, is directed to bring a Lady with him from that capital in exchange for three female relations of Talleyrand, so handsomely released by Mr. Canning, who set sail for Boulogne along with the Russian and French Messengers.

The homeward-bound East-India ships have encountered some heavy gales of wind since their arrival in the Downs. The whole of them on Thursday last either parted, or slipt their cables.—Two other ships in the Downs got athwart hawse of his Majesty's ship Venerable, of 74 guns, carried away her bowsprit, and received other injury. Considerable damage has been done to the shipping off Deal and Dover, and much apprehension is entertained for the safety of some other vessels.

We are sorry to find, by letters from Columbo, that our commerce in the Indian Seas suffered severely by the Piedmontaise, previously to her capture by the St. Fiorenzo The following are the ships stated to have been captured by her:—

Forth, Greenway, bound from Calcutta to Bussorah, insured for two lacks of rupees; Assistance, Chapman, from Bombay to Columbo; Sophia, Henderson, from ditto to ditto; Fayz Solymany, Arab, from Calcutta to Bombay; Candir Kouli Khan, from Bengal to Bombay; the Rozalio Maria, Portuguese, from Cochin to Colombo; Resource, Carolina, Highland Chief, Calcutta, Sarah, Mustapha, Louisa, and Udney; besides a rich ship, name not ascertained, from Bengal to Bombay, and a small vessel, which she burnt.

The cruizing station which the Piedmontaise occupied was favourable for intercepting the trade bound to the Malabar coast and the Gulphs; in fact, scarcely a vessel bound that way could escape her.

Lord Manners and the Liberty of the Press.—A motion was made in the Court of Chancery, Dublin, Dec. 8. for an attachment against an Attorney, for publishing in the Newspapers the proceedings of that Court, in reversing the Decree of another, as it cast reflections upon some of the parties and introduced matter which was hurtful to their feelings. His Lordship said, he was proud to find the proceedings of Courts published, and he wished to see a great deal more of them, as they answered most salutary purposes. It shewed the people how to guide themselves, when similar cases would occur; and, if judges acted wrong, the proceedings ought to be published. He, for his part, wished every decree he had, or would make was in every Newspaper in the kingdom; and that, if the Press was to be gagged, God knows where it would end.—Motion refused.

Bon Mot Extraordinary.—One of the most pointed and severe satires that perhaps ever was uttered, was made by Professor Porson, a short time before his death. Being in a mixed company, among which were many eminent literary characters, and particularly Mr. S. the poet, who has a very high opinion of his own talents, the conversation turned on some of his productions, when, as usual, he began to extol their merits. "I will tell you, Sir," said Mr. Porson, "what I think of your poetical works: they will be read, when Shakespeare's and Milton's are forgotten, (every eye was instantly fixed upon the Professor) but not till then.

Murder.—On Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, as Mr. Wm. White, a respectable farmer, of Hoo, near Upnor in Kent, was sitting in his parlour reading, a shot was fired through the window, which instantly killed him. The alarm being given, immediate search was made after the perpetrator, but without effect. A gun, recently discharged, was found in a ditch about 40 yards from the house, near the Medway; from which it is presumed that the villain escaped by water. The deceased was a widower, and bore an excellent character: he has left a family of eleven children to lament his loss. The most deliberate aim must have been taken by the perpetrator, as he had placed a hurdle before the window to rest the gun on. The elder branches of the family were sitting near the unfortunate man, and his eldest daughter had just risen to reach something from an adjoining cupboard when the shot was fired, which entered at the back part of his head, and came out under his right eye. The gun is an old musket-barrel fastened to the stock by a nail in the breech, hammered down double in the wood; the lock will not stand at whole cock, but was fastened back by a piece of twine, which is supposed to have been cut at the time of firing, as it appeared in that state when found.

Horrid Murder.—Wednesday the Parthian, Captain Rubbertson, at Plymouth, was ordered to Corunna with dispatches. Captain B. came on board with the dispatches, and while talking to the Purser on the quarter-deck, one of the Master's Mates came behind him and shot him with a pistol between the shoulders through the spinal marrow. Captain B. exclaimed, "Oh, Lord! I am killed," fell on the deck and expired instantly. The villain was instantly secured in irons by the ship's company, who were with difficulty restrained from tearing him to pieces, so much was Captain B. beloved by his ship's company. This morning the body of Capt. B. was placed in a shell and brought ashore to the Hospital, for the purpose of a Coroner's Inquest. Minute guns were fired from the Parthian while the boat was carrying the body ashore. She sailed directly for her station. Captain B. was about 22 years of age, a gentlemanly and good officer.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised a whole assize, or two pence in the peck loaf.

At a Provincial Assize not long since in Ireland, an Attorney was upon a capital charge of forgery. The trial was extremely long; when after much botheration from Council, and the most minute investigation of the Judge, it appeared, to the complete satisfaction of a very crowded Court, that the culprit had forged the Signature *of a man who could neither read nor write!*

A watchmaker at Vienna, named Digen, has constructed wings, by means of which he can raise and suspend himself in the air. He can move forward, but not with celerity; he is, however, of opinion, that he can so far improve his mechanism as to be able to fly at the rate of eight miles an hour.

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THE COURT.

Wednesday the King arrived at the Queen's Palace from Windsor, where he held a private Levee, and the following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, on being appointed an Admiral of the White, and upon his return from the Baltic.

Major-General Spencer upon his return from Portugal.

Capt. Dundas of the Royal Navy, upon his being appointed a Commissioner at Bombay.

Capt. Inman, of the Royal Navy, upon his being appointed a Commissioner at Madras.

Colonel Drinkwater laid before his Majesty the Seventh Report of the Commissioners of the Military Inquiry.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which a Proclamation was agreed to be issued, for further proroguing Parliament from the 16th, to the 19th of January, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations:—

Capt. A. Welbank, Cuffnells, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China. Capt. J. Loch, Scaleby Castle; Capt. G. Bonham, True Briton; and Capt. P. Wedderburn, Cumberland, for Bombay and China. Capt. J. N. Whyte, Lord Melville, for Madras and Bengal.

The under-mentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, &c.

Captain M. Isacke, Metcalfe, and Captain J. A. Cumberlege, Surrey, for Madras and Bengal.

In consequence of the general tranquillity in India, and the few casualties in the civil service, the nominations of Cadets and Writers for that country in the ensuing season will be on a reduced scale.

The Court adjourned, at six o'clock.

Friday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the stations of the following ships were thus altered, viz.

Dover Castle, Captain ——, for Bombay direct, instead of Madras and Bengal,

Devonshire, Captain J. Murray, Madras and Bengal, instead of the Dover Castle,

Marquis Wellesley, Captain Le Blanc, Ceylon and Bengal, instead of Bombay, in the room of the Devonshire.

The Court voted the sum of 1,000*l.* towards the subscription for the relief of the Spanish Patriots.

The Court adjourned at six o'clock till Wednesday next.

The Worcester and the extra ship Sir William Pulteney, Capt. Christopher, arrived off the Isle of Wight, the 11th instant.

The Worcester, with the Sir William Pulteney, Captain Christopher, and Union, Capt. Guillard, under convoy of his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo sailed from Bombay the 14th July last.

The Wexford, Capt. Barnard, sailed from Bombay for the Persian Gulph, the 24th April, and the Royal George, Capt. Gribble; Warley, Captain Montague; and the Company's new ship, Thomas Grenville, sailed from Bombay for China the 15th May, under convoy of his Majesty's Dedaigneuse.

The Elphinstone, Capt. Craig; Winchelsea, Capt. Moffatt; and Exeter, Capt. Nisbett, arrived at Bombay the 28th of May, all well, and were to sail for China the 23d of July.

The Worcester, on the 29th of July, fell in with the Dorsetshire, Capt. Brown, in lat. 0. 38 south long. 82. 47, East, having parted from the fleet bound to Madras off the Cape of Good Hope.

The Worcester arrived at the Cape the 19th of September, and found there the Europe, Capt. Gelston; Lord Castlereagh, Capt. Kyner; and Lord Keith, Capt. Campbell, which ship sailed for Ceylon the 29th the same month.

Georgiana packet, Capt. Leigh, arrived at Madras the 3d of March, and sailed from Bengal the 5th of the same month.

The David Scott, Captain Locke, and Alnwick Castle, Captain Prescott, arrived at Madras 25th June.

The Indus, Capt. Weltden, put into the Cape of Good Hope on the 3d August, to repair her damages sustained in a gale of wind, and was on the 18th of that month ready to pursue her voyage the first fair wind.

PASSENGERS PER WORCESTER.—Major F. Pearce, Capts Whitfield, Mr. Wynne, surgeon, Captain De Burgeon, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Cassen.

PASSENGERS PER SIR WILLIAM PULTENEY.—Colonel Speers, Lady and two children, Capt. Watson and Lady, Capt. Bannerman and Lady, Mr. Malcolm, Lieut. O'Brien, Mr. Wipond, Mr. Bungan, Capt. Barns, Mr. Fancourt.

PASSENGERS PER WALPOLE.—Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Carnegie, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Wynyard, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Turton, Lieut. Douglas, Ensign T. Kennaway, Mr. Charles Dolton.

LIST OF PASSENGERS WHO HAVE PROCEEDED FROM BOMBAY TO CHINA, AND EVENTUALLY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL GEORGE.—Major Young, of the Infantry, and family.

PASSENGERS PER WARLEY.—Captain Eyles and family, Lieutenant Thomas Ince, of the Marines, Mr. William Stedman, of the Civil Service.

PASSENGERS PER COUNTRY SHIP CANTON.—Captain and Mrs. Maughan.

PASSENGER PER COUNTRY SHIP WINDHAM.—Lieutenant Pearch, of his Majesty's 65th Regiment.

PASSENGER PER COUNTRY SHIP LOWJEE FAMILY.—Lieutenant George A. Farquharson.

PASSENGERS PER THOMAS GRENVILLE.—Colonel Oakes and family, Dr. Scott and family, Lieut. Boye, Marine, Lieut. Edwards, of the Royal Navy, Dr. Baxer, of the 69th Regiment, Captain Andrew Scott, of the country service.

We learn from private letters received by the Walpole that the Georgiana packet had arrived at Bengal from Madras to the sailing of that ship from thence.

POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. XIX.

Praise from the rivel'd lips of toothless bald
Decrepitude, and in the looks of lean
And craving Poverty, and in the how
Respectful of the snatched Artificer,
Is oft too welcome; and may much disturb
The bias of the purpose. How much more,
Poured forth by Beauty, splendid and polite,
In language soft as adoration breathes?
Ah, spare your Idol!—COWPER.

REV. WILLIAM BENGO COLLYER,

OF

PECKHAM, SURRY.

CHURCHMEN seem not to have formed an adequate conception of the value of evangelical influence. Describing and depreciating the growing ascendancy of their antagonists, and too much affecting to despise the characters of their leaders, it is seldom that they properly consider the advantages which these possess, or the incitements by which they are reasonably, as well as powerfully, stimulated to exertion. Evangelism, let it be recollected, is now no ordinary vocation. To be an evangelical, or methodist, preacher was formerly, owing to various causes, something very different to what it has become in these days. Look to the history of the founders of evangelicism and methodism. Fatigues, privations, scoffings, insults and reproaches and peltings, occur in almost every stage of their career; every where are they reviled, resisted, and baffled. How different is the lot of their successors—how propitious their present prospects! Is there a veteran among them? he is caressed, and treated, and reverenced; communities submit to his opinion, families solicit his interposition, and individuals, though they do not presume upon his absolution, entreat the benefit of his godly intercession! Rises there up a promising champion of their common cause? he is directly distinguished

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as "the young minister of the present day," the wonder of elders and the admiration of juniors; followed, preac where he list, by promiscuous crowds of both sexes; esteemed by mankind, and beloved by womankind, while astonishment gapes at him, affection is absolutely doating upon him! This is no exaggerated description of the honours attending the profession of evangelical preaching. It is the broad way to popular preferment, and the narrow path to private gratification.

There remains, however, another point of view in which it may be serviceable to place our present incidental disquisition. If what we call evangelical preaching is becoming daily more alarming to our ecclesiastical establishment, it behoves us to enquire into the causes which assist its progress, and which may contribute to its permanency. We are too often deceived by mere epithets. Evangelical preachers, generally speaking, are no longer what once they were; they have divested themselves of those characteristics which once exposed them to the ridicule of the common people, and the contempt of the higher orders. It is this circumstance that now constitutes the danger of their opposition to our national church.—The improvement of this class of religious instructors having kept pace with the refinement of the age, they cease to be inconsequential; they have thereby acquired some stability, and are not to be estimated as contemptible competitors for popularity, or, perhaps, ascendancy. Their places of worship are seldom inferior to our church chapels, and sometimes surpass them, even in splendour; they always render the melody of devotion captivating; many of them, possessing talents, are making rapid advances in literature, and, at the same time, cultivating those accomplishments which must make their society acceptable. Since these sectarists are deriving so many advantageous lessons from their clerical superiors, perhaps those superiors would do well not entirely to disdain to investigate the pretensions of their opponents. Our enemies are sometimes our most beneficial monitors. It is really puerile to talk, as many people still talk, about the ignorance and impotence of the sectaries; who are, in fact, daily effacing the imputation of being ignorant, and who, it will hardly be denied, are far from being impotent. Consistency dictates what line of conduct is to be pursued. Is it not better to emulate the excellencies of an opponent than to appear to disclaim his merits, without pretending to dispute his success? I shall venture to deliver my sentiments more explicitly.

Evidently too much importance is by many Divines attached to acquisitions merely mental. Human learning is excellent, if cultivated with reference to religious knowledge—if, and I am speaking immediately of ecclesiastics, philosophy is engaged only as the hand-maid of divinity. Something more than mortal erudition, however, is justly expected from those who undertake to illustrate the system that "brought life and immortality to light!" Though the voice of prophecy has ceased to be heard among men, and the pages of inspiration are completed, the teacher of all truth still vouchsafes, by his *spiritual* illumination, to enlighten and direct the *minds* of those who devoutly implore his assistance and guidance. There is no mysticism in this pious dependence. It is the ground of earnest prayer, and the foundation of the hope of glory, so to confide, and, in this holy confidence, to be enabled to live. Here, notwithstanding, is the rock upon which too many teachers of our religion, anxious to avoid the imputation of steering towards fanaticism, continually split. While they denominate themselves, in the most solemn manner, "*stewards of the mysteries*" of faith, they nevertheless decline the illustration of those mysteries; as if they were fearful of involving themselves in difficulties, and of obscuring, instead of illuminating, the understandings of their hearers. Christianity, after all, is mysterious; but its "mysteries," though seen "through a glass darkly," are still seen and apprehended, as far as the nature of humanity will permit, by those who study them "after the "*inner man.*" Why then do so many Stewards of these mysteries shrink from the duty of imparting the knowledge of them to those concerned in their divine stewardship? If they will leave this task to their rivals in religion, and if these men, however inadequately, endeavour to discharge it, they must expect that the result will be, in some way or other, unfavourable to themselves. Nor is it of much avail that these enemies of our establishment are represented as so many evangelical empirics. What appears undoubtedly culpable in them is the mystical language, the "words without meaning," by which they continually gloze things otherwise plain, and throw affected obscurity even around palpable brightness. Expose, then, this deception. Strip truth of its fabricated disguise, divest doctrines of their assumed difficulties, but do not refuse to recognize the truth, do not reject the doctrine. Regular practitioners should disclose the quackery of their antagonists without giving up the system, to which abuses have been only attached.

Having thus thrown out some incidental reflections on topics which have lately excited considerable interest in the religious world, I proceed to give my proposed account of the Gentleman whose name now stands at the head of this article. He is intimately connected with the subject just discussed. With no inconsiderable share of talent, nor without considerable defects, he alternately exemplifies the genius and the errors of the evangelical seminary.

WILLIAM BENGO COLLYER, who has appropriated for himself the title of "an Evangelical Preacher," is one of the most genteely distinguished ministers of the class of professing christians to which he belongs. He has been long the popular Pastor of a Meeting, at Peckham; and, owing to the continual interchange of ministerial services among evangelical teachers, he is also extensively known throughout the metropolis and its environs. Respecting the parentage of Mr. Collyer, I am uninformed; but for his education, I am told, he is indebted to the Hoxton Academy,—a species of College, supported by the donations and subscriptions of Evangelical Calvinists. This ministerial nursery is tolerably productive, if an estimate of its importance may be formed from the number of pastors which it yields for the edification of its pious patrons.

Of these Mr. Collyer is not the least conspicuous. His literary acomplishments, if not attainments, are sufficiently respectable; his person is inoffensively pleasing; his manner in the pulpit, is winningly graceful; his voice is plaintively pathetic; and his eloquence is, on the whole, rather interesting. He is, as the ladies would say, an amiable preacher. I fear, indeed, that he too much values the countenance of the fair-sex; and that, under this predilection, he may be as indifferent to the opinions of men. Let me therefore adjure the lovely admirers of this desirable "young minister," saying, in the language of the poet of the pulpit,

> "Ah, spare your idol! think him human still;
> "Charms he may have, but he has frailties too!
> "Dote not too much; nor spoil—what ye admire."

There is one perfection in Mr. Collyer, as a divine, for which he merits to be distinguished from the order of preachers to which he is attached, and which, at the same time might still be copied with advantage by many divines of our established church.—He really prays the Lord's Prayer! I am anxious to learn, however, by what authority he makes what to me appears an unwarrantable deviation—from the generally adopted words of that excellent form of devotional intercession? Correctly we pray, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that," &c. Now, Mr. Collyer says, "Forgive us our trespasses, *and enable us to forgive* those who trespass against us." Here, indeed, is a material variation from the evident design of the petition; which, *placing our own* [illegible] *that we forgive the offences committed against ourselves*, exhibits one of the [illegible] and enforces one of the sublimest [illegible]

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most holy faith!" Any unrighteous believer may venture to supplicate the forgiveness of his sins, and, without being "righteous overmuch," may pray to be also enabled to forgive the offences committed against himself by his fellow-creatures; but he must be righteous in deed, or else call down condemnation on his own head, who entreats the pardon of his transgressions only as he actually forgives the trespasses he endures from others. Let preachers beware how they presume to make innovations in the acknowledged rites of our religion. I tremble to think in what manner such conduct may eventually incur the dreadful denunciation with which Saint John concludes the BOOK OF REVELATION itself.—"If any man shall add unto these things GOD shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book. And if any man shall take away from the words of the book (of this prophecy), GOD shall take away his part out of the book of life; and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book."

Other objections might be urged against the prayers of Mr. Collyer. He certainly has the privilege of praying for what he pleases, and therefore he must not be arraigned for imploring blessings on "village-preaching;" but his language is open to animadversion, and the construction of his sentences may be criticised. His vocabulary, then, is not very copious. He is capable, I am persuaded, of commanding better language; yet, compelled to confine himself within the range of the evangelical eloquence, he accustoms himself to what an illustrious writer calls a "gypsey-jargon," which is wholly unintelligible to the uninitiated, and is sometimes hardly understood by those to whose ears it is purposely addressed. He is doubtless right in his own eyes. So far from being affected by these strictures, perhaps he will say, nearly in the words of one of his "village-preaching" disciples,—"This, brethren, is the Devil's doing! He hates this preaching, because he knows *as how* its the only right sort. He hates me, because he knows I stoutly *preaches* it; and he hates you, because he sees you *hears* it." Mr. Collyer has chosen his part; and it is not to be supposed, that he will alter his practice.

This preacher, let me justly remark, excels in emphasis. He is, therefore, distinct and judicious in his readings. If he possessed equal voice, Mr. Collyer would, in this respect, be scarcely inferior to Mr. Worthington. His tones, however, are almost feminine; and his distinctness when preaching sometimes becomes, from this circumstance, painful to the hearer. His sermons abound in divisions and subdivisions, which, instead of preserving their connexion, generally produce perplexity. His theological ramblings occur incessantly. He does not keep to his subject; nor when he has wandered, is he dextrous in regaining himself. He is also too long in the pulpit. While the greatest art of a writer is to know how to blot, it is the greatest art of an orator to know when to conclude.

Mr. Collyer, as was before hinted, is absolutely persecuted by the attentions of the ladies! Not only do they throng to every place, and on every day, where and when he is to be heard, but, if there be any reality in common rumour, they pursue him even into the pulpit,—put billet-doux into his bible, and wait on the stairs, as he ascends the sacred rostrum, to

"Pluck the good man's gown, and share his smile!"

I have observed something of this kind, while attending his preaching, in Broad Street; but still let me hope there is not truth in all the anecdotes told of our popular preacher and his fair followers. Surely it is not true, it cannot be true, that any "grave and learned clerk" would stoop, in the middle of his devout matters, to pick up the handkerchief dropped purposely by the fair one, who was languishly leaning upon the door of it, into his pulpit! If such things are, but they cannot be, what are our Hodsons, or Moores, when compared with the Collyers of this age?

Mr. Collyer writes, as well as preaches. He has published, by subscription, a volume of 'Lectures on Scripture Facts;' and he is the reported Author of 'An Appeal to the Legislature and the Public, in Answer to the Hints of a Barrister, on the Nature and Effects of Evangelical Preaching, by an Evangelical Preacher.' His first production is entitled to approbation; but his second has by no means augmented his previous reputation. I also learn, from the Evangelical Magazine, that he has now in the press a series of 'Lectures on the Prophecies.'

Pleasing in the pulpit, and passable from the press, though Mr. Collyer may always excite some degree of public interest, he must never aspire to command the admiration of the churches. He cannot look for durable distinction. They will not suffice for real celebrity; the side-glances of the preacher and the softer smiles of the assembled fair. Something more manly, something consistent, something Christian-like, must be exhibited. Tender appeals will not do; seraphic simperings, susceptible solicitations, will be found alike ineffectual to the purposes of eternal salvation! Let us have less of man, and more of his Maker; less of the creature, but more of his Creator; and more of the ministry, with less of the Minister.

It seems that the *University of Edinburgh*, according to one of the Morning Newspapers, has recently, in full *Senatus Academicus*, conferred upon the REV. W. B. COLLYER the degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, as a tribute of their approbation of his 'Lectures on Scripture Facts;' and that his Royal Highness the DUKE OF KENT condescended to convey the *Diploma*, from the *Earl of Buchan*, to DOCTOR COLLYER, and of uniting HIS OWN APPROBATION, and *that of the noble Earl*, with the distinction granted by the learned college!! Now, considering all circumstances, though there is little cause to felicitate any man on his acquiring a *Scotch Diploma*, Dr. Collyer may find some reason to congratulate himself as to *the manner* in which, and the *august personage* by whom, this distinction is stated to have been communicated. Let us hear no more of the irreligion of the higher orders of this country. Here is ONE OF THE PRINCES OF THE BLOOD-ROYAL, who though attached, by all possible ties, to the established church of these kingdoms, *condescends*, from his love of religion purely, "*to become the medium of conveying*" *a divinity degree*," uniting" *with* it "*his own approbation*," to one of the heads of that "VILLAGE-PREACHING" system, which is every where rapidly *undermining the national hierarchy!* Dr. Collyer ought to be proud enough of such infinite condescension.

Dec. 16, 1808. ONESIMUS.

*** 'A Friend of MR. WOODD' will act wisely in being less officious. When he says that the "*Character* given of the *Rev. Basil Woodd* is totally *false*," he affirms, by the word *totally*, more than he seems to apprehend! Mr. Wood's *pulpit abilities* are matter of *opinion*: but is it "*totally false*," that, as ONESIMUS believed, "his *private virtues* have fortified him in the *estimation of his hearers*;" that "he is *orthodox* in his religion, and *loyal* in his politics;" that "his *humanity* deserves to be *distinguished*, and his *liberality* to be universally *imitated*?"—are these assertions "*totally false?*" And, is it "*totally false*" that *Providence* has been *signally bountiful* [witness *Mr. Way's*, of Acton, most unlooked-for *legacy of* 10,000*l.* 3 per cents. to him] *to Basil Woodd?* Are these things not really true; or, according to this '*Friend of Mr. Woodd*,' are they, on the contrary, "*totally false?*" Let Mr. Woodd take care of this "Friend," if, indeed, he knows any thing of him.

☞ While he deems it necessary again to apologise to '*L. L. L.* ONESIMUS, trusting the present paragraph will attract his notice, requests further *Communications* from him, as may be agreeable to himself.—'*An attentive Observer of St. George's Parish*' is desired to be, if practicable, still more confidential and circumstantial.—The favors of '*Censor Clericalis*,' and '*A Constant Reader*,' and '*Observator*,' and '*C— H——t*,' and '*Amicus*,' are particularly solicited, *in addition to what has previously passed* between them and

ONESIMUS.

L. L. L. will, it is hoped, still confide in the secrecy that he first stipulated. His corrections will be received with kindness; and his information attended to with the deference to which it is entitled.

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THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

Monday night *Venoni* was represented with the new third act, which the author has COMPOSED, instead of the former, which was merely a translation from the French. So much candour in an author is not only uncommon, but highly honourable. A short sketch of the fable will prove, more than words, how highly the Drama has been improved by this alteration.

The unfortunate prisoner, *Lodovico*, who had died in his dungeon, in the former act, is found alive at the beginning of this; but exhausted by age and infirmity, he is unable to profit by the discovery which he has just made of a secret passage that communicates with the Convent of the Ursulines. *Venoni* is brought into this dungeon, and left, as the *Prior* supposes, quite alone, for *Lodovico*'s prison was contiguous to this, but the *Prior* knew not that any communication existed between them. A dagger is placed by *Venoni*'s side, and when he seizes it with the grasp of despair, to terminate his mortal sufferings, *Lodovico* snatches it from him, points to the secret passage, and directs the youth how to regain his liberty, by gaining the inside of the Ursuolines's convent. He arrives there at the moment when the *Abbess*, having drawn *Josepha* from her cell, attempts to force her to become the *Prior's* mistress. Hearing her voice, he rushes into her presence, and a very interesting scene ensues. The Abbess sends secretly for the *Prior*, who tears the lover's asunder at the moment they expected freedom and happiness, but the good father *Michael* enters with the *Viceroy* and the *Marchioness*, whom he had informed of *Venoni's* danger. The *Prior* is punished, innocence avenged, and love rewarded with felicity.

Though highly romantic, this last act teems with interest, The choir of Nuns, when *Josepha* remains in darkness and anxiety about her fate, produces a striking and pleasing effect. All the sentiments are good, the dialogue chaste, and the improvement in the piece was followed by an improvement in the manners of the audience, who at last bestowed upon this drama the applause to which it is so justly entitled.

HAY MARKET.

A new ballet entitled, "*The Double Wedding*" was last Friday night produced at the Theatre Royal Haymarket, and a sillier jumble of uninteresting action and dancing has never met our sight. The Scene is placed in the Highlands, and the story, if it can be called any, consists of the following particulars:—Two Soldiers obtain a promise of the hand of their Lassies, from their avaricious parents. The drum is heard on a sudden, and the Sons of Mars are called away on an expedition. Something like a Clown in a Pantomime, profits by their absence to obtain the old Miser's consent to wed his daughter. But whilst the marriage rites are preparing the two warriors return from an expedition abroad, which has not lasted quite five minutes, and the Lassie is restored to her former lover.

The most ridiculous part in this Ballet, was the introduction of "an infant prodigy," from Liverpool. We wish the fate of Miss Mudie had deterred the Managers of Covent-Garden, from exposing themselves to ridicule, by pretending to amuse *a full grown* public with infant's tricks. Had not the number of hisses counterbalanced the plaudits which the Liverpool prodigy received, we should soon probably have been entertained with the modulated shrieking of a new-born babe, under the name of the *Musical Phenomenon*; or reversing the case, with the feeble inarticulated notes of expiring fourscore, as a specimen of long-lived harmony.

We do not intend to speak against the child; as it is not only beautiful, but exerts itself more than its weakness ought to be allowed to do, and what is more surprising, hops and skips in time. It is against those who degrade the Stage, stage, that noble establishment formed for the correction and improvement of manners, that honourable pledge of civilization in every country, that field which ought to be opened to the exertions of genius alone, by changing it into an exhibition place for dancing infants—it is against those who have so little mercy on the feebleness of childhood, as to compel it to risk its health, if not its life, by labours which it must exhaust itself to perform, that our remarks are pointed. The reception which this ballet and the prodigy experienced, however, gives us hopes that it will soon give way to something more worthy of the managers and the public.

Miss Nora from the Opera-House, was introduced in this ballet. She is skilful in forming her steps, perhaps more so than any of the Misses Adams, but does not possess either their grace or agility.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, Dec. 16.

THORNTON v. SPLIDT.

This was an action on a policy of insurance on goods, provisions for the British army, to the ports of Elsinburg, Elsineur, or any other port in Zealand, which were fitted out whilst the City of Copenhagen and the Isle of Zealand were in our possession. The vessel was afterwards taken in the Cattegat, after the departure of the British forces; and it was contended, that as the parties knew by the public treaties that the British forces were to evacuate on a certain day, and the vessel could not arrive before that day, therefore the voyage was illegal.

His Lordship however held, that as there was a possibility of the time being prolonged, it could not be deemed an illegal voyage.—Verdict for Plaintiff.

COUSENS v. DAVIS.

The Plaintiff, as executor of a Mrs. Cousens, who had resided at Mortlake, was entitled to her house for his life. Upon her decease there was a sale, and there being several hampers of Madeira wine remaining, they were left in the cellar, and Davis, the tenant, undertook to take care of them. He had the cellar key sent to him in a parcel by the stage, and he made such good use of that and the cork-screw, that out of four 3-dozen hampers and three prickers there were only one hamper and a few bottles remaining.—The conversion being proved, the Plaintiff had a verdict for 55*l.*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Dec. 16.

SPECIAL JURY.—MAWMAN v. GILLET.

The Plaintiff, a bookseller, sought to recover the value of a quantity of paper consumed when the premises of the Defendant, a printer, were destroyed by fire in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, in 1805. The paper had been sent to the Defendant to print a work entitled "The Travels of Anacharsis," and the action was brought upon an understanding that Mr. Gillet undertook to insure Mr. Mawman's property, while he was employed upon the work.

It was contended, on the part of the Defendant, that it was not the custom of the trade to insure goods in trust, and that he had never undertaken to insure for the Plaintiff. Delay in not sending for the work, after part of it had been printed, was also imputed to the Plaintiff.

Sir James Mansfield left the Jury to decide the case according to their opinion of the contract between the parties, and the custom of the trade, as proved by the several witnesses. The Jury, after a short deliberation, found a verdict for the Plaintiff.—Damages 1047*l.* This case occupied near seven hours. It was the second trial, and much interest was excited.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S COURT, DOCTOR'S COMMONS, Dec. 16.

LORD BORINGDON v. LADY BORINGDON.

This was a proceeding or cause of Divorce brought by the Right Hon. John Lord Boringdon, against the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Boringdon, his wife, by reason of Adultery, alleged to have been committed with Sir Arthur Paget, Knight.

There being no defence set up in this case, the Learned Judge (Sir Wm. Scott) after hearing the evidence read, which went to prove the Criminal Connection between Lady Boringdon and Sir Arthur Paget; also the Verdict of Damages obtained against him in the Court of Common Law, was of opinion that the fact of Adultery was clearly established against Lady Boringdon, and accordingly pronounced the usual sentence of separation from Bed, Board, and mutual Cohabitation, which the husband prayed.

SERJEANT'S INN HALL, Dec. 16.

OPERA-HOUSE DEBTS.

The Solicitor-General, on behalf of Mr. Taylor, of the Opera House, moved, that an agreement entered into between the said William Taylor and Richard Hill, an Attorney, should be made a Rule of Court, and the proceedings in Chancery to set aside that agreement should be staid. This motion was resisted by Mr. Dallas at the suit of Mr. Hill, who insisted that the agreement had been obtained from the latter while under duress, and incapable of the free exercise of his will. The circumstances were as follow:—Mr. Hill had proceeded to outlaw Mr. Taylor, in defiance of an injunction directed by the Court of Exche-

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quer to stay the outlawry; and for the contempt, an attachment was issued. Mr. Hill was arrested upon this process, and, in order to obtain his liberation, he agreed with Mr. Taylor's Solicitor to take 1,500*l.* for his demand upon Mr. Taylor, amounting to 5,000*l.* and the agreement in question was drawn up. After Mr. Hill's fears had subsided, or, to follow up the metaphor used in his affidavit, when the razor was taken from his throat, he began to think that he had done a silly act, and instituted a cause in Chancery to set the agreement aside, upon the ground that it was obtained from him while under duress, and that he consented to it as the means of extricating himself from the process moved against him. This was answered by saying that Mr. Hill was a very shrewd Attorney; that he had professed himself well satisfied with the compromise at the time of making the agreement, and turned to Tidd's practice, to prove there was no necessity for witnessing the act of an Attorney, as concerning himself, when under arrest.

Baron Wood said, the process of the Court had been converted into the means of advancing the private interests of a party, and not of forwarding the object for which that process was issued.

The Court, in the result, granted part of the motion, namely, that the agreement should be made a Rule of Court, but that the proceedings in Chancery to set it aside might go on. Of course, Mr. Taylor is not benefited by the application.

In the Sheriff's Court on Friday, a Jury was assembled to assess damages in a Crim. Con. Woods v. Matthews. The Defendant is a baker, in the Borough, the Plaintiff a shipwright, who, on coming home one night, was surprised at finding his house closely locked up and his family in bed; and with the assistance of the watchman he forced his way into the back window, and found his wife and the baker fast asleep in the same bed. The watchman sprung his rattle, which aroused the lovers, who, leaping from their bed, fled out of the room naked as they were. The neighbours assembled, and interposed between the enraged shipwright and the faithless pair, and the baker was suffered to return home to meet the friends of his enraged wife. A conversation took place between the friends of the contending parties, and a verdict of 30*l.* was taken, the Defendant agreeing to drop his action for a debt due to him of 200*l.*

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE, THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

A fellow named Evans, was charged by a girl named Anne Ralph, for an assault, with intent to commit a rape.

The Prisoner was a milkman, and the Prosecutrix had been his servant nearly five years. The poor girl, who appeared to possess a share of modesty and delicacy unhappily not very frequent in her rank and situation, could scarcely be induced to express the nature of the repeated insults and assaults she had sustained from the Prisoner, while in his service, but fortunately without success in his designs. She never had told her mistress what had happened from July last, when the first attempt was made, until she left her service, to be employed in the family of a Mr. Ledwick, which the Prisoner served with milk. Even there he continued to persecute her, and to attack her even in the street,—wherever he met her; and frequently ringing the street-door bell in a violent manner, in order to bring her to the door; and more than once chalking on the hall-door the words, "Here lives a w—, Anne Ralph."

The poor girl complained to her mistress, and told whom she suspected of this inscription: and the Prisoner, after having violently rung the bell one evening, was traced home to his own residence by one of the family, who remonstrated with him upon his conduct, which he did not deny. He still, however, persevered, and on Thursday evening last, renewed his attack upon the girl, who, by the advice of her mistress (who had even caused an Attorney to write to the Prisoner), had him taken into custody.

Mrs. Ledwick attended with the girl, and gave her testimony in support of the charge.

The Prisoner, Evans, acknowledged that the girl had been in his family five years, and said that he had been as fond of her as if she had been one of his own children; that last, however, his fondness became *too great*, and that certainly he had taken very indecent liberties with her, for which he was extremely sorry; and, if making an apology to her and her mistress would satisfy, he was ready to do it; but he hoped the business would be carried no farther, as he was a man with a large family, having a *wife and six children*.

The Lord Mayor told him, that his story, so far from palliating, highly aggravated the circumstances of his offence towards a poor unprotected girl, of whom it was his duty, as the father of a numerous family, to be the protector and guardian, instead of the insulter and violater. His Lordship therefore held him to bail, to take his trial for the assault; and, at the same time, bestowed a just and warm commendation on the becoming modesty, fortitude, and good conduct of the girl, and on the kind and humane support she received from her present mistress on this occasion.

GUILDHALL, DEC. 16.

Yesterday came on to be heard, the arguments on an information lodged by Mr. Hague, an Attorney, against Mr. G. Woodfall, Printer, under the Act of his present Majesty, "For the better prevention of treasonable, seditious, and immoral publications," which obliges printers, under a penalty of 20*l.* to register their printing-houses, to affix their names to all publications printed by them respectively, to retain one copy of each publication so printed, together with the manuscript, and to write thereon the name of the person by whom they may be employed, that the same may be produced in evidence before a Magistrate, in support of any information lodged in such case.

The information in this case was brought by Mr. Hague against Mr. Woodfall, not upon alleged grounds of any thing of a treasonable, seditious, or immoral tendency in the matter printed (which was a sort of enigmatical prospectus to a periodical pamphlet, proposed to be published, respecting the author of certain anonymous letters which have lately appeared in print, under the signature of "An Englishman," reflecting on the state of the British army), but merely under an allegation that Mr. Woodfall had printed the prospectus, and had not affixed his name thereto, as by law required.

After hearing Mr. Wigley, on the part of the Informer, and Mr. Gurney, on that of Mr. Woodfall, the Magistrate was pleased to quash the information for the present, not upon the merits of the case, which were not argued, but *prima facie* upon the informality in the pleadings as urged by Mr. Gurney.

After the defendant's counsel, Mr. Gurney, and Mr. Bolland, withdrew, Mr. Hague signified his determination to proceed with five other new informations against Mr. Woodfall; and Mr. Wigley, his Counsel, moved the Magistrate who now took the chair, Alderman Sir Matthew Bloxham, for a fresh summons to Mr. Woodfall upon another ground, namely, to call upon him to produce the printed copy he was bound to retain, together with the manuscript, and the name of the party who had employed him, under the penalty of 20*l.* upon default.

Mr. Hague said, he had to propose an alternative which would free Mr. Woodfall from all farther trouble or difficulty in the case, if he would now make affidavit that he was not employed directly or indirectly by the Duke of Sussex to print this paper, or that the Duke of Sussex had no knowledge of the matter, he would relinquish all farther proceedings against him.

Mr. Dillon, although he was not of Counsel for Mr. Woodfall, yet, as *amicus curiæ*, begged leave to observe, that although his Learned Friend, Mr. Wigley, professed not to call for such documents as those stated for his own information, yet it was obviously for the purpose of influencing the judgment of the Magistrate, and to call on Mr. Woodfall to produce evidence, for his own criminations. He could say, on the part of the illustrious Duke for whom he attended, that he could have no wish to interrupt the operation of the law, or to sanction any concealment that could have such a tendency.

Sir Matthew Bloxham, however, thought he could not decide upon the case, without the fullest evidence being before him, and therefore agreed to issue the summons for Mr. Woodfall, as proposed by Mr. Wigley.

The farther hearing was then postponed till Thursday next, notice of which was to be communicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in order that he may attend.

We would recommend to Carpenters, Builders, Printer's-Joiners, &c. a Business in the above branches, established upwards of fifteen years, in a central situation in the City, which is now to be disposed of, the present occupier going into another line. Immediate possession may be had. Particulars may be known of Mr. Roberts, Timber-merchant, Little Saffron hill, near Hatton-garden, Holborn.

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ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DARING ROBBERIES.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Clewlow, of Norfolk-street, Secretary to Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, left London in a post-chaise for Portsmouth, when two large trunks were fastened on the perch of the chaise. The post-boy, previous to Mr. C's departure, informed him that the roads were much better by way of Putney to Kingston, than the Wandsworth Road, and consequently the driver was ordered to proceed that way. After having got a short distance from Hyde-park-corner gate, Mr. Clewlow thought he heard a noise, and on looking on the perch he missed his trunks, and immediately alighted, and made his way back towards Hyde-park-corner. He discovered one of the trunks containing private papers, &c. in the middle of the turnpike road, but the other trunk containing considerable valuables, was not found.—It is conjectured from certain circumstances that the robbery was a premeditated one, and the officers belonging to Marlborough-street Police-office, are endeavouring to trace the thieves.

Another robbery was committed on the property of Sir S. Hood, at about the same time as the former. The Admiral's servant had been sent to fetch a small package from Phillimore-place, Brompton, to his town-house in Wimpole-street, when the servant was met by a genteel dressed man, who rebuked him for being so long on his errand, as his mistress was waiting the arrival of the package, and that he was to return to Phillimore-place to fetch another package. The robber by this artifice got possession of the property, and the credulous servant returned to Phillimore-place as he was ordered. This package also contained valuables to a considerable amount, and on Sir Samuel Hood's Lady having been informed of the robbery, she gave information to the police, but the property has not been traced.

EXTREME CRUELTY.—A man of the name of Swiney, a shoemaker, in Monmouth-street, was charged with stabbing a patrole belonging to Hatton-Garden, in the execution of his duty. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner had often been in confinement for barbarous treatment to his wife; and on Thursday night, although the wife was in the last month of her pregnancy, he beat her most unmercifully, broke her jaw-bone, and drew a knife on her, and swore he would murder her. The shrieks of the poor woman brought some people to her assistance, whilst the brutal husband was standing over her with the deadly weapon, and would probably have put his threat into execution. The patrole, and two watchmen, interfered, and took the prisoner into custody; but in doing so he stabbed the patrole twice in the stomach; but providentially the bluntness of the weapon prevented a mortal incision.—The prisoner was fully committed for trial, under the cutting and maiming act.

We find that the simple and unerring mode of using the new invented Magnetic Razor Tablet, enables persons *intuitively*, to use a hone with adroitness, who could not before use it with effect. The rapid sale of the Tablet most amply proves that when fully known, it will be universally adopted. Sold at the Inventor's Warehouses, No. 65, Cheapside, and 52 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, also by his appointment at Messrs. Clarke and Sons, 62, Cheapside. Price 7s. 6d.

BIRTHS.

Thursday se'nnight, the wife of William Tailford, of Bramley weaver, was delivered of three living girls. She has borne 12 children in the space of 11 years and five months; the first six in three years and a month. The mother is 32 years of age.

MARRIED.

On Thursday at Mary-le-bone Church, Henry Francklyn, Esq. to Miss Fanny Webbe, of Weymouth-street, only daughter of the late George Webbe, Esq.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, at Brighton, Frederica Anne Ryder, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable R. Ryder, in the 8th year of her age.

Suddenly, at his house, at Teddington, Middlesex, on Tuesday last, the Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone, Viscount Aghrim, Baron of Ballymore, in the 66th year of his age.

On Tuesday last, in Chapel-street, May Fair, Hugo Meynell, Esq. of Bradley, in Derbyshire, aged 73.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.—There has not been much business done in the Mealing Trade either on Wednesday or to-day, and the sales of great part of the Wheats up must of course abide the issue of Monday. This morning there was a heaviness in the sales of most Grain, and Barley, Malt, and Oats, were deemed cheaper; the prices may in some degree be considered nominal.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat	74	a 94	Grey Peas	54	a 61
Fine ditto	96	a 100	Beans (Old)	64	a 83
Rye (New)	50	a 61	Fine ditto (New)	50	a 78
Barley	36	a 48	Oats	34	a 42
Malt (New)	70	a 88	Poland ditto	43	a 46
White Peas, boilers	125	a 140	Rape Seed £48 a £58		

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Per Sack of Five Bushels, or 280lbs.

Friday.	s.	s.	Friday.	s.	s.
Fine English Flour	75	a 85	American Flour	55	a 58
Second ditto	75	a 80	per barrel of 196lbs.		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending December 10.

Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.
Wheat	89	9	Beans	66	3
Rye	57	4	Peas	66	9
Barley	45	4	Oatmeal	50	0
Oats	32	9	Big	—	—

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 14th of Dec. 1808, is 2l. 9s. 9¾d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s.	d.	s.	d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. Carcase.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	4	6	a 5	6	Beef	3	0	a 4	8
Mutton	4	6	a 5	4	Mutton	3	0	a 5	0
Veal	6	0	a 7	6	Veal	4	6	a 6	0
Pork	5	0	a 6	4	Pork	5	8	a 6	0
Lamb	0	0	a 0	0	Lamb	0	0	a 0	0

FRIDAY.—Beasts, 1,690—Sheep and Lambs, 3,950
Calves, 180—Pigs 300

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	84	0	a 86	0	Town Tallow	—	0	a 98	6
Soap, yellow	—	0	a 116	0	Yell. Russia, do.	—	0	a —	0
—— mottled	—	0	a 126	0	White, do.	—	0	a —	0
—— curd	—	0	a 130	0	Soap,	—	0	a —	0
Candles, p. doz.	—	0	a 16	0	Graves	—	0	a 14	0
—— mould, do.	—	0	a 17	0	Good Dregs	—	0	a 14	0

Tallow at St. James's, 5s. 9d. Clare, 5s. 9½d. and Whitechapel, 5s. 8½d.—Average 5s. 9d. per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY.	s.	d.	FRIDAY.	s.	d.
Felling	44	0	Pontop	52	6
Wall's End	54	0	Bigg's	54	0
Willington	53	6	Kenton	54	0
Percy	55	3	Croft's	51	0
Heaton	54	6	Boaru Moor	51	0

38 Ships at Market, sale general, 30 sailed, 48 loaded.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

3 per Cent. Reduced 63⅞ ⅝ ½—4 per Cent. Cons. 81⅛ ¾—Bank Long Annuities 18 1-16—India Bonds 4, 6 pm.—Exchequer Bills 6, 5 pm.—Lottery Tickets £22 19s.—Consols for opening 66⅞.

The extraordinary abundance of Intelligence that has reached us this Week, compels us to abridge a part of our customary Statement of Markets. The most important are, however, inserted.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

No. 52. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1808. Price 8d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

NUMBER FIFTY-ONE.

HIS MAJESTY'S DECLARATION TO THE LATE OVERTURES FROM FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

There are few persons, whatever their abhorrence of unlimited warfare, or their party-bias may be, who must not read, with satisfaction this interesting document. The principles it enounced, were so completely the reverse of that system of spoliation the enemy pursues; the language so dignified, that when contrasted with the prevarication, scurrility, hypocritical cant, and unblushing arrogance of the French Bulletins, that such as feel an interest in the honour of their country, must perceive with pleasure, that the convulsions of our time, which have sapped almost universally the morality of states and individuals; have not contaminated as yet our national probity. It has been remarked of an age, when moral profligacy attained the greatest height, and was most widely diffused, that public and private virtues likewise displayed their most astonishing effects. The examples were few, but so powerful, as to reconcile posterity with the most degraded and revolting period known in history. The age, which immediately followed the Christian æra, though cursed with the existence of such monsters as Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, and Domitian, and with a race of men perfectly suitable to such masters, vaunted, at the same time, examples of the sublimest virtues. In the universal wreck of national rights, and the alarming encrease of public depravity, which marked the end of the last and the beginning of this century, it furnishes us matter of no uncommon triumph, that the public and private virtues of this country have rather augmented than diminished, within that very interval. What encreases the pleasure of this reflection, is the necessity we are placed under of extending their influence, if we will surmount the difficulties of our situation. It is only the utmost range of the social duties which offers us security against the confusion and vices of the present time. To be safe, we are obliged to be virtuous.

Under this point of view, we are best enabled to appreciate the policy, as well as justice of his Majesty's Declaration; and we are happy that neither the menaces, nor the late illusory overtures of the enemy, have been able to make our government swerve from that rigid probity, it is our true interest to adhere to. Peace is a great and desirable object: but to attain its advantages, by violating the most sacred engagements, by sacrificing a people we have solemnly pledged ourselves to support, would induce every individual in Great Britain to sacrifice his last mite, sooner than consent to so disgraceful a compromise. Our adherence to honourable, in preference to selfish, policy, becomes imperiously urgent by the conviction we must now feel, that concession, though it might appear to appease for a year or two, the inveterate animosity of the enemy, would ultimately tend to expose us much weaker, and less prepared, to its most dire effects. In the intermediate time, those nations, which now have the appearance of independence and means of resistance, would fall a sacrifice to the tyrant; and, after he had divided the continent among the members of his family, and organised, for his own purpose, its immense resources, he would then throw off the troublesome mask of moderation, and employ the new accumulation of strength to effect our destruction. His Majesty's Ministers have not been insensible to this circumstance, and very justly observed, that "The continued appearance of a negociation, when peace was found to be utterly unattainable, could be advantageous only to the enemy.

"It might enable France to sow distrust and jealousy in the councils of those who are combined to resist her oppression: and, if, among the nations who groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or among those which maintain against France a doubtful and precarious independence, there should be any which even now are balancing between the certain ruin of a prolonged activity, and the contingent danger of an effort to save themselves from that ruin; to nations so situated, the delusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France could not fail to be peculiarly injurious. Their preparations might be relaxed by the vain hope of returning tranquillity; or their purpose shaken by the apprehension of being left to contend alone with the undivided strength of the enemy."

It is impossible to refuse our assent and unlimited approbation to this part of the Declaration; and it impresses so much conviction that it would be impertinent to comment on it. We only regret that Ministers who, on the first receipt of the dispatches from Erfurth, could not have been insensible to this, had been placed in the mortifying predicament, in consequence of our party feuds, as to permit the Cartel, which brought these illusory overtures, to touch on our shores. But we are sensible what obloquy and abuse such dignified policy would have exposed them to: however, the moment they received the tyrant's message to the Legislative Body, they were justified to break off every kind of intercourse. The moment Bonaparte made known his intention of prosecuting his nefarious aggression against the Spaniards, they were released from their embarrassing delicacy, and should immediately hasten to remove the anxiety of these powers, *which are balancing between the certain ruin of a prolonged activity, and the contingent danger of an effort to save themselves from that ruin.* They left Austria in the forward state of her military preparations, when her co-operation in the favour of the Patriots was so necessary, in the most dreadful uncertainty and anxiety relative to the line of policy our Government meant to pursue. In order to keep up this interval of anxious suspense, Bonaparte departed to put himself at the head of his armies, and consequently afforded a plausible excuse for deferring an answer to the proposal of our Cabinet. Whatever confidence Austria might be inclined to repose in the determination of this country, not to retract from her engagements, she could have come to no ultimate decision, as long

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as we carried on even the appearance of a negociation with France. Whatever the intentions of the Court of Vienna had been previous to the meeting at Erfurth, there is every reason to presume, that these overtures must have confirmed her in her system of neutrality, if that had been her intention; or deferred, for more than three months, her adopting a more vigorous system of policy, if she was willing to resist the encroachments of the tyrant.

The only justifiable excuse Ministers could have in deferring this Declaration, was their wish to reclaim Alexander, and to know his sentiments relative to Spain. Their repugnance to believe him so totally depraved, as not only to acquiese in, but to approve of, the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy, is a high panegyric of their feelings; though it furnishes no proof of their penetration. "It was "difficult for his Majesty to believe, that the Emperor of "Russia had devoted himself so blindly and fatally to the "violence and ambition of the power with which his Imperial Majesty had unfortunately become allied, as to be "prepared openly to abet the usurpation of the Spanish "monarchy; and to acknowledge and maintain the right "assumed by France to depose and imprison friendly sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance "of independent nations."

How could Ministers entertain a single doubt of the weakness and infatuation of that besotted prince, after he had been guilty of the unparalelled meanness to quit his capital, in order to compliment, or rather do homage to, the very ruffian who was guilty of such atrocious perfidy against the Royal Family of Spain. When all Europe expressed abhorrence, when even Frenchmen appeared astonished at the baseness of the action, this very Alexander made a journey of 1200 miles to embrace Bonaparte and assure him of his acquiescence. After such revolting indifference to his own dignity, to the feelings of his subjects, and to the outrage committed against another Sovereign, it would be more than silliness to expect any thing honourable or great from such an individual. We therefore read with no surprise, that part of the Declaration, which says;—"With astonishment, as well as with grief, his Majesty has received "from the Emperor of Russia a reply, similar in effect, although less indecorous in tone and manner. The "Emperor of Russia also stigmatises as *Insurrection*, the "glorious efforts of the Spanish people in behalf of their "legitimate Sovereign, and in defence of the independence "of their country: thus giving the sanction of his Imperial "Majesty's authority to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world."

Notwithstanding the astonishment expressed at the meanness and folly of Alexander, we are convinced that Mr. Canning possesses too much penetration, too solid an understanding, to be surprised at any weakness in that infatuated prince; but he wished to expose to Europe, particularly to the Russians, and that with a tone of moderate but dignified reproof, the shameful and ruinous vassalage of the Russian *Autocrat*. There is not one of his subjects, who reads this Declaration, but must blush with shame and degradation, at the unexpected transmutation of a descendant of Czar Peter into a vassal of an obscure adventurer from the small town of Ajaccio. It is an extraordinary change; and the most unjustifiable and unnatural event in our revolutionary age. This prince, if he possesses less intellects, has more good fortune, than his predecessors, if he escape the effects of the indignation, which his present conduct must raise in the breasts of his subjects.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Both Houses made a quorum this forenoon, and having appointed a Committee to inform the President from each House, they adjourned after their Committees had returned with an answer, that he would send a written communication to-morrow (Tuesday.)

Nov. 8.—This day, as usual, at noon, the following Message, with the several documents accompanying it, was presented to both Houses:—

MESSAGE.

"TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

"It would have been a source, fellow-citizens, of much gratification, if our last communications from Europe had enabled me to inform you, that the belligerent nations, whose disregard of neutral right has been so destructive to our commerce, had become awakened to the duty and the policy of revoking their unrighteous edicts. That no means might be omitted to produce this salutary effect, I lost no time in availing myself of the Act authorising a suspension, in whole, or in part of the several Embargo Laws. Our Ministers at London and Paris were instructed to explain to the respective Governments there, our disposition to exercise the authority in such manner as would withdraw the pretext on which the aggressions were originally founded, and open the way for a renewal of that commercial intercourse, which it was alleged, on all sides, had been reluctantly obstructed. As each of these Governments had pledged its readiness to concur in renouncing a measure, which reached its adversary through the incontestible rights of neutrals only, and as the measure had been assumed by each as a retaliation for an asserted acquiescence in the aggressions of the other, it was reasonably expected that the occasion would have been seized by both, for evincing the sincerity of their professions, and for restoring to the United States its legitimate freedom. The instructions to our Ministers, with respect to the different Belligerents, were necessarily modified with a reference to their different circumstances, and to the condition annexed by law to the executive power of suspension, requiring a degree of security to our commerce, which would not result from a repeal of the decrees of France. Instead of a pledge, therefore, for a suspension of the embargo as to her, in case of such a repeal, it was presumed that a sufficient inducement might be found in other considerations, and particularly in the change produced by a compliance with our just demands, by one Belligerent, and a refusal by the other, in the relations between this other and the United States. To Great Britain, whose power on the ocean is so ascendant, it was deemed not inconsistent with that condition, to state, explicitly, that on her rescinding her Orders in relation to the commerce of the United States, their trade would be opened with her, and remain shut to her enemy, in case of his failure to rescind his decrees also. From France no answer has been received, nor any indication that the requisite change in her decrees is contemplated. The favourable reception of the propositions to Great Britain was the less to be doubted, as her Orders of Council had not only been referred for their vindication to an acquiescence on the part of the United States, no longer to be pretended; but as the arrangement proposed, whilst it resisted the illegal decrees of France, involved, moreover, substantially the precise advantages professedly aimed at by the British Orders. The arrangement has, nevertheless, been rejected.

"This candid and liberal experiment having thus failed, and no other event having occurred on which a suspension of the Embargo by the Executive was authorised, it necessarily remains in the extent originally given to it. We have the satisfaction, however, to reflect, that in return for the privations imposed by the measure, and which our fellow-citizens in general have borne with patriotism, it has had the important effects of saving our mariners, and our vast mercantile property, as well as of affording time for prosecuting the defensive and provisional measures called for by the occasion. It has demonstrated to foreign nations the moderation and firmness which govern our Councils, and to our citizens the necessity of uniting in support of the laws and the rights of their country; and has thus long frustrated those usurpations and spoliations which, if resisted, involved war; if submitted to, sacrificed a vital principle of our national independence.

"Under a continuance of the Belligerent measures, which, in defiance of laws which consecrate the rights of neutrals, over-

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spread the ocean with danger, it will rest with the wisdom of Congress to decide on the course best adapted to such a state of things; and bringing with them, as they do, from every part of the Union, the sentiments of our constituents, my confidence is strengthened that in forming this decision, they will, with an unerring regard to the essential rights and interests of the nation, weigh and compare the painful alternatives out of which a choice is to be made. Nor should I do justice to the virtues which on other occasions have marked the character of our fellow-citizens, if I did not cherish an equal confidence that the alternative chosen, whatever it may be, will be maintained with all the fortitude and patriotism which the crisis ought to inspire.

"The documents containing the correspondences on the subject of the foreign edicts against our commerce, with the instructions given to our Ministers at London and Paris, are now laid before you.

"The communication made to Congress at their last Session explained the posture in which the close of the discussions relating to the attack by a British ship of war on the frigate Chesapeake, left a subject on which the nation had manifested so honourable a sensibility. Every view of what had passed authorised a belief that immediate steps would be taken by the British Government for redressing a wrong, which, the more it was investigated, appeared the more clearly to require what had not been provided for in the special mission. It is found that no steps have been taken for the purpose. On the contrary, it will be seen in the documents laid before you, that the inadmissible preliminary which obstructs the adjustment is still adhered to; and, moreover, that it is now brought into connexion with the distinct and irrelative case of the Orders in Council. The instructions which had been given to our Ministers at London, with a view to facilitate, if necessary, the reparation claimed by the United States, are included in the documents communicated.

"Our relations with the other Powers of Europe have undergone no material changes since your last Session. The important negociations with Spain, which had been alternately suspended and resumed, necessarily experience a pause, under the extraordinary and interesting crisis which distinguishes her internal situation.

"With the Barbary Powers we continue in harmony, with the exception of an unjustifiable proceeding of the Dey of Algiers towards our Consul to that Regency. Its character and circumstances are now laid before you, and will enable you to decide how far it may, either now or hereafter, call for any measures not within the limits of the Executive Authority.

"With our Indian neighbours the public peace has been steadily maintained. Some instances of individual wrong have, as at other times, taken place, but in no wise implicating the will of the nation. Beyond the Mississippi, the Ioways, the Sacs, and the Alibamas, have delivered up, for trial and punishment, individuals from among themselves, accused of murdering Citizens of the United States, on this side the Mississippi; the Creeks are exerting themselves to arrest offenders of the same kind; and the Choctaws have manifested their readiness and desire for amicable and just arrangements, respecting depredations committed by disorderly persons of their tribe. And generally from a conviction that we consider them as a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, the attachment of the Indian tribes is gaining strength daily, is extending from the nearer to the more remote, and will amply requite us for the justice and friendship practised towards them; husbandry and houshold manufacture are advancing among them more rapidly with the southern than the northern tribes, from circumstances of soil and climate: and one of the two great divisions of the Cherokee nation have now under consideration, to solicit the Citizenship of the United States, and to be identified with us in laws and government, in such progressive manner as we shall think best.

"In consequence of the appropriations of the last Session of Congress for the security of our sea-port towns and harbours, such works of defence have been erected as seemed to be called for by the situation of the several places, their relative importance, and the scale of expence indicated by the amount of the appropriation. These works will chiefly be finished in the course of the present season, except at New York and New Orleans, where most was to be done; and although a great proportion of the last appropriation has been expended on the former place, yet some further views will be submitted to Congress for rendering its security entirely adequate against naval enterprize. A view of what has been done at several places, and of what is proposed to be done, shall be communicated as soon as the several reports are received.

"Of the gun-boats authorised by the Act of December last, it has been thought necessary to build only 100 in the present year; these, with those before possessed, are sufficient for the harbours and waters most exposed, and the residue will require little time for their construction, when it shall be deemed necessary.

"Under the Act of the last Session, for raising an additional military force, so many Officers were immediately appointed as were necessary for carrying on the business of recruiting; and in proportion as it advanced, others have been added. We have reason to believe, their success has been satisfactory, although such returns have not been received, as enable me to present you a statement of the numbers engaged.

"I have not thought it necessary, in the course of the last season, to call for any general detachments of Militia, or of Volunteers, under the laws passed for that purpose; for the ensuing season, however, they will be required to be in readiness, should their service be wanted. Some small and special detachments have been necessary to maintain the laws of embargo, on that portion of our Northern frontier which offered peculiar facilities for evasion; but these were replaced as soon as it could be done, by bodies of new recruits. By the aid of these, and of the armed vessels called in other quarters, the spirit of disobedience and abuse, which manifested itself early, and with sensible effect, while we were unprepared to meet it, has been considerably repressed.

"Considering the extraordinary character of the times in which we live, our attention should unremittingly be fixed on the safety of our country. For a people who are free, and who mean to remain so, a well organized and armed Militia is their best security. It is therefore incumbent on us at every meeting, to revise the condition of Militia, and to ask ourselves if it is prepared to repel a powerful enemy at every point of our territories exposed to invasion. Some of the States have paid a laudable attention to this object, but every degree of neglect is to be found among others. Congress alone having the power to produce an uniform state of preparation in this great organ of defence, the interests which they so deeply feel in their own and their country's security, will present this as among the most important objects of their deliberation.

"Under the Acts of March 11, and April 23, respecting arms, the difficulty of procuring them from abroad, during the present situation and dispositions of Europe, induced us to direct our whole efforts to the means of internal supply; the public factories have, therefore, been enlarged, additional machineries erected, and, in proportion as artificers can be found or formed, their effect, already more than doubled, may be increased so as to keep pace with the yearly increase of the Militia. The annual sums appropriated by the latter Act, have been directed to the encouragement of private factories of arms; and contracts have been entered into with individual undertakers, to nearly the amount of the first year's appropriation.

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the Belligerent Powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labour from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent. The commerce with the Indians too, within our own boundaries, is likely to receive abundant aliment from the same internal source, and will secure to them peace and the progress of civilization, undisturbed by practices hostile to both.

"The accounts of the receipts and expenditures during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, being not yet made, a correct statement will hereafter be transmitted from the Treasury. In the mean time, it is ascertained, that the receipts have amounted to near eighteen millions of dollars, which with the eight millions and a half in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demands and interest incurred, to pay two millions three hundred thousand dollars of the principal of our funded debt, and left in the treasury on that day, near fourteen millions of dollars; of these, five millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be necessary to pay what will be due on the first day of January next, which will complete the reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock. These payments, with those made in the six years and a half preceding, will have extinguished thirty-three millions five hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the principal of the funded debt, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law and of our contracts; and the amount of principal thus discharged, will have

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liberated the revenue from about two millions of dollars of interest, and added that sum annually to the disposeable surplus. The probable accumulation of the surpluses of revenue, beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt, whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be restored, merits the consideration of Congress. Shall it be unproductive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union, under the powers which Congress may already possess, or such amendment of the constitution as may be approved by the States: while uncertain of the course of things, the time may be advantageously employed in obtaining the powers necessary for a system of improvement, should that be thought best.

"Availing myself of this, the last occasion which will occur, of addressing the two Houses of Legislature at their meeting, I cannot omit the expression of my sincere gratitude, for the repeated proofs of confidence manifested to me by themselves and their predecessors, since my call to the administration, and the many indulgencies experienced at their hands; the same grateful acknowlegements are due to my fellow-citizens, generally, whose support has been my great encouragement under all embarrassments. In the transaction of their business, I cannot have escaped error—it is incident to our imperfect nature: but I may say, with truth, my errors have been of the understanding, not of intention; and that the advancement of their rights and interests has been the constant motive for every measure. On these considerations, I solicit their indulgence. Looking forward with anxiety to their future destinies, I trust, that in their steady character, unshaken by difficulties, in their love of liberty, obedience to law, and support of the public authorities, I see a sure guarantee of the permanence of our Republic; and, retiring from the charge of their affairs, I carry with me the consolation of a firm persuasion, that Heaven has in store for our beloved country, long ages to come of prosperity and happiness.

Nov. 8, 1804. *Th. Jefferson.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Nov. 10.

THE EMBARGO.

Mr. Chittenden immediately on the meeting of the House, moved the following Resolution:—

"Resolved, That the Act passed at the last Session of Congress, entitled 'An Act for laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto,' ought to be immediately repealed."

On the question whether the House will agree to consider the Resolution, it was decided by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 83—Nays 9.

Mr. Chittenden moved that it should be the Order of the Day for to-morrow.

Mr. Smilie asked, whether it was meant to move the repeal of the whole embargo system and substitute nothing in its stead? If it be "I wish him to come forward and tell us so—tell us that he and his constituents are willing to pay tribute and submit—that they will surrender the independence of their country."

Mr. Dana reminded Gentlemen, that the navigation of the Northen frontier of the Union would be locked up. If the embargo was to be removed at all, it was of importance that it should be done directly—that it should be decided within a fortnight from this time—Need Gentlemen now to be told that in almost all the ports vessels were preparing for sea—that some had even bent their sails, many having taken cargoes on board. These now remained in a state of suspense, which always gave birth to speculations: which ought to be put a stop to? As to paying tribute and submit, if the Gentleman wanted to know the spirit of Vermont, let him refer to the history of the Revolutionary War, and see if for her numbers, any other State gave the enemy more bloody battles.

Mr. Elliott spoke against the embargo, and said the people of America did not believe that they were called upon to decide between the embargo and war.

Mr. Epps proposed the following Amendment to Mr. Chittenden's motion:

"Resolved, That from and after the day of next, all intercourse between the United States and France, its islands and dependencies, ought to cease and determine.

"Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for arming and equipping for immediate service thousand militia in addition to the force already authorised by law."

The Speaker informed Mr. Epps that these could not be received while another question was pending, and Mr. Epps withdrew them for the present.

Mr. Chittenden's Resolution was then made the Order of the Day for Monday next (the 14th).

FROM THE GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, DEC. 6.

My last report was dated on the 10th of November, and was dispatched from Brahestad by Captain Kuhefelt.

Your Majesty's army under my command has since retreated to Pajocki and Uppiri, where the Russians formed an attack on our rear, turned the left flank near Merrijarivi, advanced against Pelskeski, to take the army in the rear, and thus compelled the army to fall back on Pajocki, and took on the 17th a position near Sigkajoiki. Ravolax and Pawola were occupied by our troops; but, in consequence of the enemy's corps being reinforced to 20,000 men, furnished with 60 pieces of heavy ordnance, and your Majesty's army having been reduced to 7000 men, by losses in the field and sickness, it became impossible to maintain our position, and I thought it advisable to open again a negociation for an armistice, the result of which was the Convention which I hereby have the honour to lay at your Majesty's feet.

C. N. Klercker.

Monday, 24th Nov. 1808. *Finnish Army.*

CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE ROYAL SWEDISH, IN NORTH FINLAND AND THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN ARMY.

By virtue of the powers vested in us, We, the undersigned, have agreed and stipulated the following articles:

1. The Royal Swedish army is, immediately after the ratification of this Convention, to take up a position along the frontiers of the district of Uleaborg, from Kemi to Porkanara; Kemi, in consequence, remaining in the hands of the Russians.

2. The Swedish army is to evacuate the town of Uleaborg within ten days next ensuing the date of this Convention; the Russian troops are to take possession of the said town on the 30th of November. The other parts of the country which are to be given up to the Russians, shall be evacuated according to the agreement yet to be concluded between the contracting parties.

3. The rear of the Swedish army shall retreat by the route agreed upon, and whatever cannot be removed by the Swedish troops in their retreat, shall be considered as good and lawful prize.

4. The Swedish army binds itself neither to destroy, distribute among the inhabitants, nor sell the magazines which they shall be necessitated to surrender.

5. The Swedish troops are not to take from Uleaborg, or other places to be surrendered, any Civil Officers, nor any articles in goods belonging to the provinces.

6. The Swedish army is to send back all Clergymen, Civil Officers, and inhabitants of the places evacuated by their troops, provided it be done by the desire or with the consent of the said persons.

7. This Convention shall be ratified by the respective Generals in Chief of both armies, and the ratifications exchanged to-morrow night.

Baron Aldebowitz, Maj. Gen.
Count Kaminski, Lieut. Gen.
Ojocki, 7-8, Nov. 1808. *Count Buxhowden.*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. I.—The Armistice concluded between the two armies is to continue one month, next ensuing the day on which the Swedish army crosses the frontiers of the district of Uleaborg, or until the 12th of January 1809: and notice of the cessation of the Armistice shall be given at least fifteen days before hostilities are recommenced.

Art. II.—During the Armistice the Imperial Russian troops are not to cross the river Kemi.

C. N. Klercker, General in Chief.

Head-Quarters, Linkago, Nov. 29, 1808.

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General.—I have the honour to inform you that the Convention which was yesterday concluded,, has been ratified by his Excellency Gen. Count Buxhowyden, and I shall now transmit it to Count Pgtemkin in order that the exchange of the Ratification may be effected with regard to the Armistice in question. I have his Excellency's command to acquaint you, that although he must destroy the conclusion of a formal Armistice, yet he engages his word of honour that he will not recommence hostile operations against the Swedish army before the expiration of fourteen days after the Swedish army shall have taken up the position stipulated in the above Convention, in hopes that no operations will be commenced on your part within the said time.

I have the honour, &c.

Brakestad, the 28-29 Nov. 1808. *Count Kamenskt.*

STATE PAPERS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

LETTER FROM MR. CANNING TO MR. PINKNEY.

Foreign Office, Sept, 23, 1808.

The Undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had the honour to receive the official letter addressed to him by Mr. Pinkney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, respecting the Orders in Council, issued by his Majesty on the 7th of January and 11th November 1807.—He has laid that letter before the King, and he is commanded to assure Mr. Pinkney that the answer to the proposal which Mr. Pinkney was instructed to bring forward, has been deferred only in the hope that the renewed application which was understood to be recently made by the Government of the United States to that of France, might, in the new state of things which has arisen in Europe, have met with such a reception in France as would have rendered the compliance of his Majesty with that proposal consistent as much with his Majesty's own dignity, and with the interests of his people, as it would have been with his Majesty's disposition towards the United States. Unhappily there is now no longer any reason to believe that such a hope is likely to be realised; and the undersigned is therefore commanded to communicate to Mr. Pinkney the decision which, under the circumstances as they stand, his Majesty feels himself compelled, however unwillingly, to adopt.

The mitigated measure of retaliation announced by his Majesty in the Order in Council of the 7th January, and the further extension of that measure (an extension in operation but not in principle) by the Orders in Council of November, are founded (as has been already repeatedly avowed by his Majesty) on the "unquestionable right of his Majesty to retort upon the enemy the evils of his own injustice;" and upon the consideration that if third parties incidentally suffered by these retaliatory measures, "they were to seek their redress from the Power by whose original aggression that retaliation was occasioned."

His Majesty sees nothing in the embargo laid on by the President of the United States of America, which varies this original and simple state of the question.

If considered as a measure of impartial hostility against both Belligerents, the embargo appears to his Majesty to have been manifestly unjust, as, according to every principle of justice, that redress ought to have been first sought from the party originating the wrong. And his Majesty cannot consent to buy off that hostility which America ought not to have extended to him, at the expence of a concession made not to America, but to France.

If, as it has more generally been represented by the Government of the United States, the embargo is only to be considered as an innocent municipal regulation which affects none but the United States themselves, and with which no foreign State has any concern; viewed in this light, his Majesty does not conceive that he has the right or the pretension to make any complaint of it, and he has made none. But in this light there appears not only no reciprocity, but no assignable relation between the retaliation by the United States of a measure of voluntary self-restriction, and the surrender by his Majesty of his right of retaliation against his enemies.

The Government of the United States is now to be informed that the Berlin Decree of November 21, 1806, was the practical commencement of an attempt not merely to check or impair the prosperity of Great Britain, but utterly to annihilate her political existence, through the ruin of her commercial prosperity; that in this attempt almost all the Powers of the European Continent have been compelled, more or less, to co-operate; and that the American embargo, though most assuredly not intended to that end (for America can have no real interest in the subversion of the British Power, and her Rulers are too enlightened to act from any impulse against the real interests of their country), but by some unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, without any hostile intention, the American embargo did come in aid of "the Blockade of the European Continent," precisely at the very moment when, if that blockade could have succeeded at all, this interposition of the American Government would most effectually have contributed to its success.

To this universal combination his Majesty has opposed a temperate but a determined retaliation upon the enemy, trusting that a firm resistance would defeat this project, but knowing that the smallest concession would infallibly encourage a perseverance in it.

The struggle has been viewed by other Powers not without an apprehension that it might be fatal to this country. The British Government has not disguised from itself that the trial of such an experiment might be arduous and long, though it has never doubted of the final issue. But if that issue, such as the British Government confidently anticipated, has providentially arrived much sooner than could have been hoped; if "the blockade of the Continent," as it has been triumphantly styled by the enemy, is raised even before it had been well established; and if that system, of which extent and continuity were the vital principles, is broken up into fragments utterly harmless and contemptible: it is nevertheless important in the highest degree to the reputation of this country (a reputation which constitutes great part of her power), that this disappointment of the hopes of her enemies should not have been purchased by any concession; that not a doubt should remain to distant times of her determination, and of her ability to have continued her resistance; and that no step which could even mistakenly be construed into concession should be taken on her part, while the smallest link of the confederacy remains undissolved; or while it can be a question whether the plan devised for her destruction has or has not either completely failed, or been unequivocally abandoned.

These considerations compel his Majesty to adhere to the principles on which the Orders in Council of the 7th of January and the 11th of November are founded, so long as France adheres to that system by which his Majesty's retaliatory measures were occasioned and justified.

It is not improbable, indeed, that some alterations may be made in the Orders in Council, as they are at present framed; alterations calculated not to abate their spirit or impair their principle, but to adapt them more exactly to the different state of things which has fortunately grown up in Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals, with a more severe pressure upon the enemy.

But of alterations to be made with this view only, it would be uncandid to take any advantage in the present discussion: however, it might be hoped, that in their principal effect, they might prove beneficial to America, provided the operation of the embargo were not to prevent her from reaping that benefit.

It remains for the undersigned to take notice of the last paragraph of Mr. Pinkney's letter. There cannot exist on the part of Mr. Pinkney a stronger wish than there does on that of the undersigned, and of the British Government, for the adjustment of all the differences subsisting between the two countries.

His Majesty has no other disposition than to cultivate the most friendly intercourse with the United States.

The undersigned is persuaded, that Mr. Pinkney would be one of the last to imagine, what is often idly asserted, that the depression of any other country is necessary or serviceable to the prosperity of this. The prosperity of America is essentially the prosperity of Great Britain; and the strength and power of Great Britain are not for herself only, but for the whole world. When those adjustments shall take place, to which, though unfortunately not practicable at this moment, nor under the conditions prescribed by Mr. Pinkney, the undersigned, nevertheless, confidently look forward, it will perhaps be no insecure pledge for the continuance of the good understanding between these two countries, that they will have learnt duly to appreciate each other's friendship; and that it will not hereafter be imputed to Great Britain, either on the one hand that she envies American industry as prejudicial to British commerce, or on the other hand, that she is compelled to court an intercourse with America, as absolutely necessary to her own existence.

His Majesty would not hesitate to contribute, in any manner in his power, to restore to the commerce of the United States its wonted activity; and if it were possible to make any sacrifice for the repeal of the embargo, without appearing to deprecate it as a measure of hostility, he would gladly have facilitated its removal as a measure of inconvenient restriction upon the American people.

The undersigned is commanded, in conclusion, to observe, that

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nothing is said in Mr. Pinkney's letter, of any intention to repeal the Proclamation by which the ships of war of Great Britain are interdicted from all those rights of hospitality in the ports of the United States, which are freely allowed to the ships of his Majesty's enemies.

The continuance of an interdiction which, under such circumstances, amounts so nearly to direct hostility, after the willingness professed, and the attempt made by his Majesty, to remove the cause on which that measure had been originally founded, would afford but an inauspicious omen for the commencement of a system of mutual conciliation; and the omission of any notice of that measure in the proposal which Mr. Pinkney has been instructed to bring forward, would have been of itself a material defect in the overture of the President.

But the undersigned is commanded no further to dwell upon this subject than for the purpose of assuring Mr. Pinkney, that on this and every other point in discussion between the two Governments, his Majesty earnestly desires a restoration of a perfect good understanding, and that his Majesty would decline no measure for the attainment of that object, which should be compatible, with his honour and just rights, and with the interests of his people.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinkney will accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

BRITISH DECLARATION.

"The Overtures made to his Majesty by the Governments of Russia and of France have not led to Negociation: and the intercourse to which those Overtures gave rise being terminated, his Majesty thinks it right thus promptly and publicly to make known its termination.

"The continued appearance of a Negociation, when Peace has been found to be utterly unattainable, could be advantageous only to the enemy.

"It might enable France to sow distrust and jealousy in the Councils of those who are combined to resist her oppression: and if, among the nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or among those which maintain against France a doubtful and precarious independence, there should be any which even now are balancing between the certain ruin of a prolonged activity, and the contingent danger of an effort to save themselves from that ruin; to nations so situated the delusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France could not fail to be peculiarly injurious. Their preparations might be relaxed by the vain hope of returning tranquillity; or their purpose shaken by the apprehension of being left to contend alone.

"That such was in fact the main object of France in the proposals transmitted to his Majesty from Erfurth, his Majesty entertained a strong persuasion.

"But, at a moment when results so awful from their importance, and so tremendous from their uncertainty, might be depending upon the decision of peace or war, the King felt it due to himself to ascertain, beyond the possibility of doubt, the views and intentions of his enemies.

"It was difficult for his Majesty to believe, that the Emperor of Russia had devoted himself so blindly and fatally to the violence and ambition of the power, with which his Imperial Majesty had unfortunately become allied, as to be prepared openly to abet the usurpation of the Spanish Monarchy; and to acknowledge and maintain the right, assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly Sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of independent nations.

"When, therefore, it was proposed to his Majesty to enter into negociation for a general peace, in concert with his Majesty's allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *uti possidetis* (heretofore the subject of so much controversy), or on any other basis consistent with justice, honour, and equality, his Majesty determined to meet this seeming fairness and moderation, with fairness and moderation, on his Majesty's part real and sincere.

"The King professed his readiness to enter into such Negociation, in concurrence with his allies; and undertook forthwith to communicate to them the proposals which his Majesty had received. But as his Majesty was not connected with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, his Majesty thought it necessary to declare, that the engagements which she had contracted, in the face of the world, with that nation, were considered by his Majesty as no less sacred, and no less binding upon his Majesty, than the most solemn treaties; and to express his Majesty's just confidence that the Government of Spain, acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, was understood to be a party to the Negociation.

"The reply returned by France to this proposition of his Majesty casts off at once the thin disguise which had been assumed for a momentary purpose; and displays, with less than ordinary reserve, the arrogance and injustice of that Government. The universal Spanish Nation is described by the degrading appellation of "the Spanish Insurgents;" and the demand for the admission of the Government of Spain, as a party to any Negociation, is rejected as inadmissible and insulting.

"With astonishment, as well as with grief, his Majesty has received from the Emperor of Russia a reply, similar in effect, although less indecorous in tone and manner. The Emperor of Russia also stigmatizes, as "Insurrection," the glorious efforts of the Spanish people, in behalf of their legitimate Sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; thus giving the sanction of his Imperial Majesty's authority to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.

"The King would readily have embraced an opportunity of negociation which might have afforded any hope or prospect of a peace compatible with justice and with honour. His Majesty deeply laments an issue, by which the sufferings of Europe are aggravated and prolonged. But neither the honour of his Majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation would admit of his Majesty's consenting to commence a negociation by the abandonment of a brave and loyal people, who are contending for the preservation of all that is dear to man; and whose exertions in a cause so unquestionably just, his Majesty has solemnly pledged himself to sustain.

"Westminster, Dec. 16, 1808."

PROVINCIALS.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

The fall of snow has been very great in various parts of the kingdom. It fell with such rapidity on the evening of Friday and the forenoon of Saturday se'nnight, on the North-East and East Coast of Yorkshire, as totally to suspend the progress of every kind of public carriage. The mail reached Market-Weighton both on the nights of Saturday and Sunday, from whence the bags were forwarded on horseback, and reached Hull safely, the first on Sunday at half past twelve, and the second on Tuesday, at half past ten. The guard, however, in returning, was from excessive fatigue so exhausted, as to be unable to proceed further than Bisaop-Burton.

The stage-coaches, says the Hull Paper of Tuesday, have been since Sunday morning suspended, until the roads are opened between Weighton and Beverley; but the whole of this day (Tuesday) has been a continued fall, which will of course render that event less probable.

The storm of wind and snow was very violent in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. The driver of the Manchester mail coach to Sheffield, was so frozen in coming over the Moors as to be unable to move from the box, when he arrived at Ringinlow-bar; he was taken into the house, and after some time recovered.

On Friday se'nnight, the following shocking circumstance occurred in Sandgate, in Newcastle. A young woman, sleeping with an infant child, awoke early in the morning, and missed the child out of the bed. On searching the room, she found that it had fallen from the bed into a tub of water, which had been left near it, and was drowned. The shrieks of the young woman, on discovering this melancholy event, alarmed the neighbours, who, instead of quieting her perturbed mind, began to charge her with carelessness, &c. This, added to the anticipated reflections of the mother (who was then at Shields), operated so powerfully on the young woman's feelings, that she rushed out of the house, and, in a fit of frenzy, precipitated herself into the river, where she was drowned before any assistance could be afforded.

On Tuesday last, a curious occurrence took place at Sunderland.—A beautiful large white fat ox, the property of Mr. George Longstaff of that place, instead of entering the house into which Mr. L's young men were endeavouring to drive him, ran up the stairs of an adjoining one, occupied by Mr. Mather, a respectable peruke-maker. The singularity of the transaction attracted a multitude of spectators, whilst, doubtless, it created in Mr. Mather the most agonising terrors: Here the ox continued about two hours; and it is said, on his first appearance, that Mr. Mather locked himself in a close-bed by way of security. At length he observed a guest through a chink, with its head and horns in his closet, but whether it was to eat up all Mr. M's victuals, or to prevent Mr. M. from shaving him, a

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difficult to determine. At length Mr. M. ventured to open a latch-pane in his large bow-window, (there being no sash) and to the great delight and consequent noise and vociferation of the crowd, put out his head. Mr. M. then withdrew abashed, and made good his retreat to the bed, where he continued in safety, until with great perseverance, contrivance, and art, Mr. Longstaff and his men safely extricated the noble animal.

A terrible fire broke out on Thursday sen'night, in a kitchen under the shop and parlour of Mr. George Carr, tallow-chandler, Hexham, which threatened destruction to a vast pile of buildings, and it was not known to the family above until they were almost suffocated. Mrs. Carr, Miss Robson, and three of the children, threw themselves from the window of the room above the parlour, and happily received little injury. Several fruitless attempts were made to rescue two remaining ones, by breaking in the windows in an upper story. The doors were unfortunately open, and the rooms were filled with such an intense smoke, that no person could enter to do any good until the fire, by the united exertions of a number of persons, was somewhat got under, when the poor little sufferers were relieved from their awful situation by Mr. James Meston, who handed them from a window of the third story; they were conveyed into the adjoining house, when medical aid was soon procured, and are now, to the great joy of their friends, in a fair way of recovery.

Mr. J. Wilson, who lately set off to Newmarket, in hopes of being backed for a pedestrian expedition, has at length succeeded. He is backed for a wager of a thousand guineas to walk a thousand miles in twenty successive days, each day's journey to be completed in fourteen hours. Water is to be his only beverage. He is to start on the 11th of April next, from Christchurch, London, to proceed twenty-five miles, and then return. Odds are against the performance, and it is justly stiled an Herculean task.

On the 9th ult. a very extraordinary accident occurred at Christielands, on the estate of Stapleton, near Annan.—The bucket and rope of a draw well having accidently fallen to the bottom, David Miller, a brother of the tenant, descended by a rope to the depth of 40 feet, when he recovered the bucket and was ascending, when unluckily his foot forced out one of the stones on the side of the well, near to the bottom; when in an instant the whole building rushed down, and completely closed upon him, and the well was filled up to within two feet of the top. His wife, mother, and brother were on the spot, and witnesses of this dreadful scene, and their agony was indescribable.—The alarm being given, a crowd of people from the surrounding neighbourhood assembled, who immediately went to work in removing the rubbish and stones from the well, to which they were the more encouraged, from hearing, at times, the sound of the unfortunate man's voice from below.—The accident happened about nine o'clock in the morning; and the people having wrought with the most indefatigable and unremitting exertion, till about eight at night, their efforts were crowned with success. They got all clear above him—and, astonishing to relate, without a broken bone, and so well, that he was able to walk into the house, and is now in a fair way of recovery. It appears the stones had formed a kind of arch over his head, which must have been the means of saving his life.

A fire broke out at ten o'clock on Sunday night, at the house of Mr. Hend, at Westdean, near Colebrook, which was attended with melancholy circumstances:—Mr. and Mrs. H. were on a visit about a mile from home when the fire broke out, and before they could arrive, the house was consumed, and a little boy, four years of age, was burnt to death. It was occasioned by the maid servant leaving a candle too near the bed-curtains when she had put the child to bed, who was afterwards burnt. The distress of the parents is beyond description.

Thursday se'nnight about eight o'clock, as Mr. Budgeon, of Dartford, was returning home from Rochester, in a single horse chaise, accompanied by his servant, he was stopped by two footpads between Gravel-hill and Foul-slough, near Greenhithe, One of the robbers seized the horse's head, the other, with a pistol in his hand, went to the chaise, and with some horrid oaths exclaimed, "your life or your money." Mr. Budgeon replied, he had no money for them, and none would he give. The demand for money was repeated with the threat to fire. Mr. B. not giving any money, the villain at the chaise struck several violent blows with a large stick, which Mr. B. warded off as well as he could with his umbrella. The man at the horse's head then cried out in a violent manner to shoot him; upon which, the villain at the chaise discharged the pistol at Mr. B. and two shots passed through his hat. The discharge of the pistol caused the horse to take fright, and run off furiously; but Mr. B. retaining command over the animal, he escaped without injury.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 17.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Dawson, of his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo, at sea, 9th March.

Sir—It is with great regret I have to inform you of the death of Captain Hardinge, late of his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo; who fell gloriously in the early part of an action on the 8th inst. between his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo and the French national frigate La Piedmontaise.

The St. Fiorenzo sailed from Point de Galle on Friday the 4th inst. at half-past eleven, A. M. On the 6th, at seven A. M. passed three Indiamen, and, shortly after, saw a frigate bearing N. E. We immediately hauled our wind in chace, and made all sail, being at that time in latitude 7. 32. longitude 77. 58. We made the private signal, which was not answered; and at five shewed our colours, which the enemy took no notice of. At forty minutes past eleven, P. M. we ranged alonside of him on the larboard tack and received his broadside. After engaging till fifty minutes past eleven, P. M. within a cable's length, the enemy made sail a-head, out of the range of our shot; we ceased firing, and made all sail after him; continuing to come up with him till day-light, when finding he could not avoid an action, he wore, as did we also. At twenty-five minutes past six re-commenced the action, at the distance of half a mile, gradually closing with him to a quarter of a mile. The fire was constant and well-directed on both sides, though that of the enemy slackened towards the latter part of the action. At a quarter past eight, P. M. the enemy made all sail away; our main-topsail-yard being shot through, the main royal mast, and both main-topmast-stays, the mainspring-stay, and most of the standing and running rigging, and all our sails shot to pieces, and most of our cartridges fired away, (as our guns were directed at his hull he was not much disabled about his rigging, we ceased firing, and employed all hands in repairing the damages sustained, and fitting the ship again for action. From the great injury our masts, yards, and sails had received, I am sorry to observe that it was not in our power to chace or renew the action immediately; we, however, succeeded in keeping sight of him during the night; and at nine A. M. on the 8th, the ship being perfectly prepared for action, we bore down upon the enemy under all sail; he did not endeavour to avoid us till we hauled athwart his stern, for the purpose of gaining the weather gage, and bringing him to close fight, when he hauled up also, and made all sail; but perceiving that we came fast up with him, and that an action was inevitable, he tacked, and at three we passed each other on opposite tacks, and recommenced action within a quarter of a cable's length. With grief I have to observe, that our brave Captain was killed by a grape shot the second broadside. When the enemy was abaft our beam he wore, and, after an hour and twenty minutes close action, struck their colours, and waved their hats for a boat to be sent them. She proved to be La Piedmontaise, commanded by Mons. Epron, Capitaine du Vaisseau; she mounts fifty guns, long eighteen-pounders on her main deck, and thirty-six pounder carronades on her quarter deck. She had three hundred and sixty-six Frenchmen on board, and nearly two hundred Lascars, who worked their sails. She sailed from the Isle of France on the 30th of December. In the action she had forty-eight killed and one hundred and twelve wounded. The St. Fiorenzo has thirteen killed and twenty-five wounded; most of the latter are in a most promising way. A list of them I have the honour to inclose for your information. The enemy was cut to pieces in his masts, bowsprit, and rigging; and they all went by the board during the night.

It is now a pleasing part of my duty to recommend to your particular notice, the cool, steady, and gallant conduct of Lieutenants Edward Davies and Henry George Moysey; the latter, I am sorry to add, was severely wounded about ten minutes before the enemy struck. I also experienced very great assistance from Mr. Donovan, the Master, by the judicious and seaman-like manner in which he laid us close alongside the enemy. To Lieut. Samuel Ashmore, of the Royal Marines, I am much indebted, for the cool and determined courage evinced by him through the whole action. Indeed every Officer, petty officer, seaman, and marine in the ship, behaved in the most brave and gallant manner, and nobly maintained the pre-eminence of the British flag. In the first boat from the prize came Mr. W. F. Black, Assistant-Surgeon of his Majesty's 86th Regiment, captured by the Piedmontaise on his passage to Madras, who rendered the Surgeon great assistance.

I am also much indebted to the Officers of the army, and the Captains and Officers of the country ships, who were prisoners

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on board our ships, for the great assistance they afforded us with their boats in erecting jury masts, and working the ship into port, as from our weak state, and the great number of prisoners on board us, we could spare but few hands from our own ship to send on board the prize.

I have the honour to be, &c.

William Dawson.

To Sir Edward Pellew, Bart, Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies.

Lts. of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo, in action with La Piedmontaise French National frigate, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of March, 1808.

WOUNDED ON THE 6TH.—William Pitt, seaman, slightly; John Treacy, supernumerary seaman, ditto; William Miller, seaman, ditto.

KILLED ON THE 7TH.—Thomas Martin, seaman; Charles Smallwood, ditto; Robert Carrell, ditto; John Middleton, ditto; William Mead, supernumerary seaman; William Martin, marine; John Luff, ditto; Joseph Litchfield, ditto.

WOUNDED ON THE 7TH.—John Meadow, seaman, dangerously, since dead; William Baldwin, seaman, lost a leg, since dead; George Byng, seaman, severely; John Fingh, seaman, ditto; Francis Jackman, seaman, ditto; Walter Boze, seaman, ditto; William Long, seaman, ditto; John Acton, seaman, lost two arms; Philip Ulrick, seaman, severely; William Wakefield, seaman, lost an arm; Richard Lock, seaman, slightly; William John Brown, quarter-master, ditto; John Ellier, seaman, ditto; Benjamin Pool, marine, ditto.

KILLED ON THE 8TH.—George Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. captain; John Beer, seaman; John Burn, ditto; Evan Jones, marine.

WOUNDED ON THE 8TH.—Henry George Moysey, lieutenant, severely; Thomas Gadsby, carpenter's mate, ditto; Thomas Clerk, seaman, dangerously; John M'Ewen, corporal of marines, ditto; Charles Richards, marine, lost an arm; William Pope, marine, dangerously, since dead; Henry Thorn, boatswain's mate, slightly; William Davis, seaman, ditto; George Anger, seaman, ditto.

Downing-street, Dec. 20.

His Majesty was pleased, by a Commission bearing date the 11th of February last, to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, K. B. to be Commander of his Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean (the Garrison of Gibraltar excepted).

Crown Office, Dec. 20.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament.

Borough of Bossiney—The Right Hon. John Otway, Earl of Dysart, of the kingdom of Ireland, in the room of Lord Rendlesham, deceased.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Joseph Leigh and William Breeze, of Hanley, Stafford, manufacturers.—George Gadsby and Joseph Moxon, of Leicester, cheese-factors.—William Lyon and Daniel Collyer, of Gray's Inn-square, attornies.—Thomas Prickett, John Prickett, and John Beazley, of Lamberhurst, millers.—Charles Crichley and John Rowe, of Bristol, house-carpenters.—James Garrett and Charles Garrett, of Walworth, painters.—Thomas Wigan and Francis Cross, of Bristol, distillers.—William Coward and George Garnett, of Kendal, surgeons.—William Warre, John Henry Warre, and James Warre, of Oporto and London, Portugal-merchants.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

John Bell, late of Southwood-lane, Highgate, underwriter.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Compere, of St. Alban's, grocer, Dec. 27, 31, and Jan. 31, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Benbow and Hope, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

James Burnes, Liverpool, tailor, Jan. 28, 24, and 31, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Penglington, Basnet-street, Liverpool.

John Bell, Liverpool, mariner, Jan. 11, 12, and 31, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Griffith and Hinde, Lower Castle-street, Liverpool.

William Young, Ardwich, Manchester, dealer, Dec. 24, Jan. 4, and 31, at two, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Philip Hurd, King's Bench-walks, Temple; and Mr. Law, Manchester.

William Boddy, Scarborough, common-brewer, Jan. 17, 18, and 31, at eleven, at the George Inn, Scarborough. Attornies, Mr. R. H. Lister, Scarborough; and Mr. John Williams, Red Lion-square.

Samuel Topp, Chadderton, Lancaster, manufacturer, Dec. 23, Jan. 5, and 31, at two, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Johnson and Bailey, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street.

James Hargreaves, Manchester, brick-maker, Dec. 30, Jan. 5, and 31, at three, at the Commercial Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Mr. Thomas Hewitt, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street.

Samuel Swire, Halifax, merchant, Jan. 2, 3, and 31, at ten, at the Talbot Inn, Halifax. Attornies, Messrs. Cardle and Spear, Gray's Inn; and Mr. Edwards, Halifax.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 14. Joseph Wicken, late of Sandhurst, Kent, grocer, at eleven, at the George Inn, Cranbrook.

Jan. 10. Hutchinson Mure, Robert Mure, and William Mure, of Fenchurch-street, merchants, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. William Stead, of Little Tower-hill, merchant, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. George Richards, of Gough-square, furrier, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 14. James Corbin Hayward, of Chambers-street, Goodman's Fields, dealer, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 19. John Neale and Peter Tanner, of Cock-hill, Ratcliff, Middlesex, dealers, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. Thomas Musson, of Hulme, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester.

Jan. 16. George Augustus Child, of Bristol, scrivener, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

Jan. 18. Edward Coats, Thomas Massey, and Joseph Hall, of Horninglow, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, brewers, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Burton-upon-Trent.

Jan. 16. Angel Raphael Louisa Delmotey, of Blakely, Lancashire, dyer, at eleven, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester.

Jan. 16. John Whitaker, sen. William Whitaker, of Stockport, and John Whitaker, jun. of Edgeley, Cheshire, cotton-manufacturers, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, in Heaton Norris, near Stockport.

Jan. 14. William Partridge, of Exeter, serge-maker, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Exeter.

Jan. 13. Richard Jefferson and W. Dickenson, of Hull, woollen-drapers, at eleven, at the George Inn, Hull.

Jan. 17. Thomas Mitchell, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, at eleven, at the Turk's Head Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Jan. 21. Samuel Denham, of Bermondsey-street, Southwark, taylor, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Jan. 31. Thomas Winterbourn, of Aldersgate-street, cabinet-maker, at one, at Guildhall.

Jan. 17. Elijah Johnson, of Bleeding Heart Yard, Hatton-Garden, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. Henry Hart, of Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square, broker, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 17. Thomas Gardner, of Shoreditch, Middlesex, hatter's dasher, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 28. Andrew Johnstone and John Naimby, of Finch-lane, perfumers, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. George Blunt and John Mount, of Little Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons, grocers, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 21. Charles Stokes Dudley, of Gracechurch-street, merchant, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 28. Joseph Waybran and James Gerrard, of Swan-street, Minories, cornfactors, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 11. William Clark, of Hythe, Kent, taylor, at twelve, at the Fountain Inn, Canterbury.

CERTIFICATES, JAN. 10.

John Bell, of Trowbridge, clothier.—Thomas Stretch, late of Grafton-street, St. Pancras, grocer.—John Henriques, of New-square, merchant.—James Green Caslake, White Horse-street, Stepney, tallow-chandler.

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SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown Office, Dec. 24.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament,

County of Southampton—Thomas Freeman Heathcote, of Embly, Esq. in the room of Sir Henry Paulett St. John Mildmay, deceased.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Tinley, Nicholls, and Downing, Sutton-upon-Trent, maltsters. Simpson and Pitfield, Aldermanbury. Cousins, Cousins, Nash, and Sayer, Bread-street, Cheapside, wholesale grocers. Browne, Latham, and Latham, Liverpool, merchants. Davis and Luxton, Carlisle-lane, Lambeth, bricklayers. Maddocks and Broughton, Coleman-street-buildings, brokers. Holden, J. and E. Vaux, Smith, and Bell, London. Baines and Johnson, Preston, joiners. Hall and Sloss, Deptford, timber-merchants. Littlejohn and Holgate, Liverpool, ironmongers. Chrichley and Rowe, Bristol, house-carpenters. Higgs, T Ransford, and E. Ransford, Bristol, hatters. W. Richardson and Sons, and J. and W. Richardson, Hawick, merchants. Knight and Gardner, Calne, clothiers. Moor and Bull, Falmouth, attornies, J. and A. Lees, and Shelton, Aldmondbury, merchants. Bennet and Mitchell, Chickenley, blanket-makers. Arliss and Hunttman, Cutter-lane, Bartholomew-Close, printers,

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED,

Robert Thompson, Brencepeth-parks, Durham, chapman.

Robert Parsons, Lyncombe and Widcombe, Somersetshire, grocer.

John Whitehead, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

William Wilkes, Birmingham, maltster, Jan. 9, 10, and Feb. 4, at twelve, at the Swan Tavern, Birmingham. Attornies, Mr. Lowe, Birmingham; and Mr. Chilton, Exchequer-Office, Lincoln's-Inn, London.

George Jones, Liverpool, bookseller, Jan. 13, 14, and Feb. 4, at twelve, at the Star and Garter Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Mr. Munns, Liverpool; and Mr. Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, London.

Jarard John Howard, Lower Eaton-street, surgeon, Dec. 31, Jan. 10, at ten, and Feb. 4, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Rich, Radcliffe-cross.

James Green, Hackney, builder, Dec. 31, Jan. 3, and Feb. 4, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Chapman, St. Mildred's-court, London.

William Wells, Lisney-place, Queen-street, Bloomsbury, working-jeweller, Dec. 31, Jan. 7, and Feb. 4, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Edwards and Lyon, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

Jonathan Crawford, Hoxton, money-scrivener, Dec. 27, at eleven, Jan. 7, and Feb. 4, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs Basset, Bennet-street, Blackfriar's-road.

Martin French, George-street, Portman-square, wine-merchant, Dec. 27, at one, Jan. 5, at ten, and Feb. 4, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hackett, Chancery-lane.

William Chambers, Lincoln, carrier, Jan. 9, 10, and Feb. 4, at eleven, at the Rein Deer Inn, Lincoln. Attornies, Mr. Rigle, Lincoln; and Messrs. Leigh and Mason, New Bridge-street, London.

William Hayes, Kilburn, Middlesex, brick-maker, Dec. 27, Jan. 10, and Feb. 4, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Humphries, Clement's-Inn.

James Mansall, George Burkinshaw, and John Fielding, Sheffield, saw-manufacturers, Jan. 5, 6, and Feb. 4, at twelve, at the Angel Inn, Sheffield. Attornies, Messrs. Rimington and Wake, Sheffield; and Mr. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden, London.

George Laing, London, merchant, Dec. 31, Jan. 7, and Feb. 4, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Caton and Brumell, Aldersgate-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 7. T. Leach, Gracer-alley, Wellclose-square, haberdasher, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 20. Benjamin Wright, Birmingham, at twelve, factor, at the Stork Hotel, Birmingham.

Jan. 16 John Endall, Over Norton, Oxford, carrier, at eleven, at the Crown and Cushion Inn, Chipping Norton, Oxford.

Jan. 18. John Owen, Earith, Huntingdon, victualler, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, St. Ives, Huntingdon.

Jan. 16. John Anstie, Devizes, clothier, at eleven, at the Black Bear Inn, Devizes.

Jan. 25. Peter Napper, Bristol, haberdasher, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Corn-street, Bristol.

Jan. 19. Samuel King, Halesworth, Suffolk, merchant, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Halesworth.

Jan. 16. Henry Chambers, Warwick, innkeeper, at the Black Swan, Warwick.

Jan. 18. Samuel Smith, Liverpool, merchant, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool.

Dec. 31. Charles Smith, Bath, cornfactor, at eleven, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 7. Robert Sharp, Upton-place, Stratford, builder, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Jan. 18. Robert Core, Bristol, hat-manufacturer, at twelve, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol.

Jan. 28. Thomas Topham, Manchester, merchant, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester.

Feb. 4. Peter Sintzenich, Kentish-Town, printseller, at ten, at Guildhall.

Jan. 17. George Duffield, York-buildings, Bermondsey, New-road, at ten, at Guildhall,

Jan. 21. Henry Grundy Beetson, Gray's-Inn-square, money-scrivener, at twelve, at Guildhall,

Jan. 28. Robert Drake and Ebenezer Goddard, Newgate-street, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Jan. 28. Christopher Perkins, Swansea, Glamorganshire, at one, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 16. John Seagoe, Duke-street, St. James's, tailor, at eleven, at Guildhall.

Feb. 4, Rochford Grange, York-place, Portman-square, at twelve, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 14.

David Mendes, Harrow-street, Gravel-lane, army accoutrement-maker, Charles Baker, Saville-place, Lambeth, flour-factor. Frederick Hend, Bury St, Edmund's, baker. Thomas Doyle, Threadneedle-street, merchant. Richard Wilkinson, Manchester, insurance-brokers. William Dinwiddie, Manchester, insurance-broker. John Wright, Hammersmith, cheesemonger. John Rutter, Ormskirk, innkeeper, Josiah Sharpe, Market-Deeping, Lincoln-hire, linen-draper. William Mortimer, Wivenhoe, Essex, maltster. Nathaniel Donnington, jun. Lodden, Norfolk, merchant. James Askew Leach, Jewry-street, wine-merchant. Samuel Sanders, Abchurch-lane, vintner. James Smith, Great Trinity-lane, merchant.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

The PROPRIETORS of the NATIONAL REGISTER beg leave to inform their Subscribers and the Public that a COMPREHENSIVE INDEX, to complete the FIRST VOLUME OF THIS PAPER, is in preparation, and that it is their intention to issue it on *Sunday* the 15th of January;—on which day a PORTRAIT OF HIS MAJESTY, from a Painting by Sir WM. BEECHEY, will be distributed GRATIS. The Public may expect a Portrait worthy of their acceptance; and which, they trust, will supply the imperfections of the Print which was given soon after the commencement of the NATIONAL REGISTER.

Extraordinary and unprecedented applications having been made during the last month, for some of the former numbers of THE NATIONAL REGISTER; it is therefore necessary to apprise the Purchasers of this Paper, who may be desirous of completing their Setts, that immediate orders must be given, to prevent disappointment.

By some unaccountable accident HIS MAJESTY'S DECLARATION TO THE LATE OVERTURES FROM FRANCE AND RUSSIA was omitted in the NATIONAL REGISTER of Sunday last—We are extremely sorry for the omission; it will be found in this day's Paper.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

London,

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1808.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

New York Papers to the 18th ult. were received yesterday. Their contents are extremely interesting. They contain the President's Message to Congress, and several documents, consisting of the correspondence on the subject of the British Orders in Council and the French Decrees. T

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judge from this Message, the American Executive seems determined to continue the restrictions of the Embargo Act; and as long as Mr. JEFFERSON retains his place, and his influence, we have no doubt he will make every exertion to keep it in force. He continues to adhere strongly to the principle, that it is much less prejudicial to the interests of the United States, than were they exposed to the vexatious effects of the French Decrees and our retaliating Orders. However, the great body of his fellow-citizens do not appear to feel the same conviction; and are disinclined to support Mr. JEFFERSON'S abstract notions of neutral rights. In fact, the injury inflicted on themselves by this restrictive measure has been so very considerable, and has had so little effect by way of retaliation, that it appears to us an excess of political infatuation, were it to be continued in force from the latter motive. It has hurt them, and them alone; and produced not one of the results it was expected to have, either on this country or on France, however fondly the President imagined it might compel us to rescind our Orders in Council. The inefficacy of the act in this respect, together with the material loss it has already inflicted on the citizens of the United States, have excited a marked repugnance to its continuance; and there is reason to suppose, that these united motives have induced the Legislature of that country to repeal it. They have already taken up the subject with the warmth and expedition which so important a measure calls for; and the 14th of November was fixed for its discussion in both Houses.

The correspondence between Mr. PINCKNEY and Mr. CANNING is the most important of the documents annexed to the Message. The reply of the latter to the proposal of the American Minister, is one of the finest specimens we ever read of diplomatic correspondence. It does not contain a single word to irritate the feelings of the Americans, or to widen the breach between the two countries; whilst it strongly insists on the right of our Government to retaliate on France for her prohibitory decrees. It is impossible to read this letter without feeling the highest respect for the talents, dignified moderation, and conciliatory spirit of the writer. It is dated September 23d, and if our Government, as has been asserted by the enemy, felt an inclination to thwart the progress of American prosperity, the auspicious appearance of Spanish affairs at that time gave our Government a favorable opportunity of letting the Americans feel that this country was not insensible to the manifest hostility of their Embargo Act.

Mr. CANNING does not throw out an insinuation of this kind; but admirably observes—"That if it be considered as "a measure of impartial hostility against both belligerents, "the Embargo appears to his MAJESTY to have been ma- "nifestly unjust; as, according to every principle of Justice, "that redress ought to have been first sought from the "party originating the wrong. And his MAJESTY cannot "consent to buy off that hostility, which America ought "not to have extended to him, at the expense of a conces- "sion made not to America but to France." Had our government first published its Orders in Council, previous to the French Decrees, the Americans had certainly a right to remonstrate with this country against so violent and unjustifiable a proceeding; but as they must be aware that the aggression originates in the enemy, and was intended, and proclaimed, as a vital blow to our commercial prosperity; it was both inconsistent and arrogant to use the language of remonstrance and menace, in consequence of measures, which the violence and injustice of the enemy compelled us to adopt. To the enemy they were submissive and crouching, and for the most wanton violation of the American flag, they had not courage to demand the slightest redress; whilst they held out to us, on account of the act of retaliation it was forced to adopt, the language of bullying and insult. We do not certainly forget the triumphant anticipation which was displayed by the Antifederalists that the Embargo Act would soon compel us to fall on our knees, in order to avert its pernicious effects. However, their triumph was short-lived, and their enmity had no other effect, than to convince us, that they were as willing, as they were impotent, to hurt us. After such demonstrations of a hostile spirit, we cannot but admire the enlightened moderation of our government, and its extreme forbearance at the inimical spirit of Mr. JEFFERSON and his partisans. We feel the highest satisfaction, that it has been noticed to the Americans, that this country can better do without an intercourse with them, than they can without us; and it is to be hoped they have by this time acquired sufficient prudence to be benefitted by the admonition. Mr. CANNING thus expresses himself:—"When "these adjustments shall take place, to which, though un- "fortunately not practicable at this moment, nor under the "conditions prescribed by Mr. PINCKNEY, the undersigned, "nevertheless, confidently looks forward, it will perhaps be "no insecure pledge for the continuance of the good un- "derstanding between the two countries, that they will "have learnt duly to appretiate each other's friendship, "and that it will not hereafter be imputed to Great Britain, "either on the one hand, that she envies American indus- "try, as prejudicial to British commerce, or, on the other "hand, *that she is compelled to court an intercourse with* "*America*, as absolutely necessary to her own existence."

We are still left in anxious suspense relative to the situation of the Spanish Patriots, or the further progress of the enemy. Under the pressure of this uncertainty, we have the satisfaction to announce that government has come at last to the patriotic resolution of sending out an additional force to the assistance of that brave people, worthy the resources and the reputation of this country. We sincerely rejoice that Ministers have so far complied with the sense of the public, as to make a great and adequate effort in support of a cause, which never becomes desperate, but from pusillanimity in our co-operation. The re-inforcements to be sent out are reported to be on a very extensive scale—amounting to about 30,000 men. This enlarged plan of operation will give effect to our assistance, and frustrate every attempt of the invaders to effect the subjugation of that country. Whatever has been vaunted of late years of the superiority of the French armies, and the tactical skill of their generals, we would not entertain the slightest uneasiness as to the result of this arduous contest, were this large British force, consisting of 80,000 men to unite in any part of the peninsula. If any credit can be attached to the prevalent reports of the day, this army, to-

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gether with those of the Patriots, is to make a great stand in the South. Considering the native intrepidity, and the cool, steady discipline of our troops, together with the extreme irritation of the Spaniards against the invaders, very little apprehension ought to be entertained, that their united pressure will not bear down any resistance the enemy may be able to make. We have frequently insisted, and still repeat the observation that very little credit ought to be attached to the French statements of their own armies; and after the most minute attention to the operations of this campaign, we feel the strongest conviction, that their army in the Peninsula does not amount to 130,000 men. A retrospective view of the military occurrences since the arrival of BONAPARTE, gives a strong appearance of truth to this supposition. Whilst the army under BLAKE was pressed by the enemy, their force on the Ebro remained perfectly inactive; and no attempt was made to force the passes of the Somo Sierra, till part of the troops could be detached, which acted against CASTANOS: when we reflect on the extreme vigour and impetuosity with which the operations of BONAPARTE had been uniformly conducted, we are convinced that had his army been so considerable, as *the Monitour* represents it, the tyrant would not have remained, from the 11th to the 27th, stationary at Burgos; but would have immediately pushed forward to the capital, in order to crush at once the means of resistance the Supreme Junta was busied in organising. It is a subject of the highest gratification that government feels at last a similar conviction, and has come to the noble determination of opposing a force to the enemy capable, without even the assistance of the Spaniards, of expelling them from Spain. It is an excess of drivelling to maintain, that we have not the means of assembling an army of 120,000 men in that country; it is in our power to collect a much larger force, if we wished to try the utmost extent of our resources. If Ministers repose so much confidence in the patriotism of the public, and the bravery of our army, as to make this great effort, whilst they secure the political preponderance of great Britain, and the independence of Spain, they will establish a permanent memorial of their talents as Statesmen. We are sincerely happy to hear that SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY is to have a distinguished command on the occasion; and General FERGUSON, and a number of other meritorious Officers, have received orders to proceed on a similar destination. The appointment of Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY will meet with the approbation of every man, who recollects the brilliant result of the battle of Vimiera, and his prudence and delicacy during the sitting of the Court of Enquiry. A considerable portion of the public indignation, in consequence of the Convention, of Cintra, fell to his share; and he submitted with dignity to this unmerited censure, sooner than clear his character in the absence of the Officer who was the real cause of that unfortunate transaction. We bestowed on it our full measure of abhorrence, and having seen the sanction of Sir ARTHUR'S name to so repulsive an act we thought it our duty, as it unquestionably was, to give our unqualified disapprobation to every one concerned in framing it. We now feel a degree of pleasure, proportionate to the repugnance we felt in censuring him, in having it in our power to acquit him of any share in the odious measure. There is not a more promising officer in our service; and it must afford triumph, as well as joy, that the country, in this important crisis, can enjoy the full extent of his services and talents.

A Gottenburgh Mail, which arrived on Tuesday last, brought the intelligence of a Convention and Armistice having been concluded between the Swedes and Russians in Finland. The great accession of force which the enemy had received some time previous to the Armistice, rendered it indispensably necessary on the part of our allies. They had suffered besides so much from the scarcity of provisions, and the inclemency of the weather, that their effective force was reduced, through sickness and the above-mentioned causes, to about 7000 men. Under these disadvantages, however, distinguished the bravery of the Swedes may be, it was impossible for them to oppose an effectual resistance to the enemy. However the season was so far advanced, that had those causes not intervened, a cessation of hostilities must have taken place. From the excessive cold, which sets in about the beginning of November, in North Finland, no military operations can be carried on after that month; and this circumstance will account for the readiness of the enemy to accede to the Armistice. It was to continue for a month; and notice of the cessation is to be given fifteen days before hostilities are recommenced.

It is said that Sir Arthur Wellesley, goes out in command of all the reinforcements going to Spain. With him go—

Major-General	SPENCER,	Major-General	DYOTT,
	MURRAY,		THELWES,
	FERGUSON,	Brig-General	ELWES,
	PAYNE,		DORREIN,
	COTTON,		DUFF.

Sir John Moore has very urgently pressed Government to expedite the return of the General Officers attached to the army under his command now in this country; and several of them, among whom is Sir Arthur Wellesley, are making preparations to proceed to Spain immediately.

Speculation and fancy have been at work, and rumours of various descriptions have been circulated during the last few days.—A massacre of the French at Madrid, who were attacked in a moment of festivity, consequent of their gaining the Spanish capital, and a defeat of the French by the British army, were among the prevalent reports; but for which there can be no foundation, since no advices sufficiently recent have come to this country.

The Members of the Board of Inquiry, met on Friday at the house of Mr. Ryder, the Judge-Advocate-General, on the purpose of affixing their signatures to the report which was prepared for that purpose. When the report shall have received the signatures, it will be forwarded by the Judge-Advocate-General to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of being laid before his Majesty; when, if his Majesty shall approve of the inferences drawn by the Board from the evidence, the report will be communicated to the parties and made public. The Commander-in-Chief had an interview with his Majesty yesterday at Windsor, on Military business. The papers containing the opinions of the Members of the Court of Enquiry, were laid before his Majesty, and the Sovereign's pleasure will be made known in a few days.

A plan for qualifying the Spaniards to rise *en masse*, is handing about in the political circles. The principle of close combat is chiefly urged, and it is proposed, that at a concerted time, the whole population shall assemble in three or four strong positions conveniently situated, and with the Spanish troops and the English Army converge to one

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grand attack on the enemy. The *masse* are only to be furnished with pikes, an easy mode of training is adapted, and as opportunities offer, they are to charge in columns upon the enemy, and overwhelm tactical skill by numbers and resolution.

The insolence and injustice of BONAPARTE we have always found to increase in proportion as the opposition to him became weaker. Twelve months ago, nay, even much later, he condescended to flatter the American Government, and to affect an extraordinary tenderness towards the commercial interest of that country. This hypocrisy is no longer necessary, and we accordingly discover that the shipping of the United States are seized with as little scruple by the French cruizers as if there was open war between that country and France. The following letters announce some recent captures. We shall be curious to learn in what light Mr. JEFFERSON and his adherents will view this intelligence:—

Copy of a letter from Capt. LEE, of the Mary, dated Boulogne Castle, Dec. 6:—

"I have the misfortune to acquaint you, that the brig Mary of Philadelphia, under my command, was captured on the 19th ult. by the French lugger privateer Grand Napoleon of this port, and carried in here.

"The Mary was captured between this port and the English shore. The cargo consisting of 142 tons of sweet oil, has been already discharged, and I, as well as my crew, are kept as yet in prison, though I have reason to suppose we shall be soon released. I have not been able to ascertain the motive of this Government for capturing American property, and detaining the subjects of the United States as prisoners, but time and patience will, no doubt, unfold their motives, and afford us redress.

"I am, Sir, your's, &c. "*L. T. LEE.*"

Extract of a Letter from Captain Nicolas Owings, of the brig President, from the Canary Islands, dated St. Valery, Nov. 28, 1808:

"It is with the utmost regret I inform you of my being captured, on the 17th instant (November), close under the Isle of Wight, and sent into this place; and I have ever since been under guard at an inn, and am not allowed to go out of my room without some person to guard me: a thing that has never been known to be done in France before."

A Proclamation appeared in last night's Gazette, appointing a General Fast to be observed throughout England on Wednesday, the 8th of February; and another directing a General Fast to be observed on Thursday, the 9th of February, throughout Scotland.

BREAD.—Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised Half an Assize, or One Penny in the Peck Loaf, which commences to-day, when the Quartern Loaf of Wheaten is to be sold for One Shilling and Two Pence Three Farthings, and Household, One Shilling and a Penny Farthing.

Monday morning, pursuant to a signal from the Salvador del Mundo, 112 guns, Admiral Young, in Hamoaze, a Court Martial was held on board that ship, for the trial of Mr. Smith, late Master's Mate of the Parthian, 14, for the murder of Captain Bolderston, on board that ship last Tuesday, on her passage to Corunna, with dispatches. Rear-Admiral Sutton was the President; G. Eastland, Esq. Judge Advocate. The Court was uncommonly crouded on the occasion, and Smith appeared before it with uncommon hardihood. After the evidence for the prosecution was gone through, the prisoner was called on for his defence, but he said he supposed it was no use, and therefore should decline making any defence at all. The Court was then cleared; and, on its being resumed, the prisoner was informed, that he was found guilty of the foul murder of Capt. Bolderston, and that he was sentenced to be hanged at the yard-arm of such man of war as the Lords of the Admiralty should please to appoint. He was remanded into close custody, and retired sullenly to his birth, under the care of the Master at Arms and Provost Martial. An order for his immediate execution has been forwarded to Plymouth.

THE COURT.

Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, his Majesty came to town from Windsor, and was received at the Queen's Palace by the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

Admiral Apodaca, upon his being appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Supreme Junta of Spain, by Mr. Canning, and conducted by Sir Stephen Cotterel, the Master of the Ceremonies. His Excellency had an audience of his Majesty, delivered his credentials, and was most graciously received.—Captain Brace, Royal Navy, of the Virginia, upon his return from service.—Governor Cameron, upon his return from the Bahama Islands.—Mr. Howe, upon his being appointed Surgeon to the King.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, and gave audiences to the Duke of Portland and the Cabinet Ministers present.

Mr. Ryder, the Judge Advocate, laid before his Majesty the proceedings of some Courts Martial.

The report of the Judge-Advocate laying before the King, yesterday, the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry of the Convention of Cintra, appears to be erroneous. Our Readers will recollect that in the appointment of the Court of Inquiry, it was directed that the report should be made through the medium of the Duke of York.

Yesterday being St. Thomas's Day, the same was observed at Court as a Collar Day, by all those who attended belonging to the Noble Orders wearing their collars.

ELECTION FOR COMMON COUNCILMEN.

The following was the State of the Polls yesterday at the final close:—

FARRINGDON WITHOUT.

Mr. Waithman	783	Mr. Miller	560
Crook*	712	Wright	551
Murrell	566	Harper	538
Herring	559	Dawlon	536
Barden	542	A. Young	511
W. J. Reeves	540	Griffith	480
T. Reeve	516	R. Brewer	476
Sir J. Bannerman	516	J. Brewer	456
Mr. Nichols	580		

The two New Candidates marked thus (*) started for the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Quin's resignation.

The first sixteen Candidates were declared duly elected.

FARRINGDON WITHIN.

Mr. Daw	328	Mr. S. Smith	262
Scatcherd	303	Walker	260
Cook	295	Lawis	259
Cadwell	293	Metcalf	255
Pritchard	284	James Smith	249
Crowder	281	Roberts	240
Wheeble	275	*Winter	233
Leigh	274	J. Smith	225
Stokes	270		

* New Candidate.

The first sixteen candidates were declared duly elected.

BISHOPSGATE WITHOUT.

Mr. Duffell	239	Mr. Clarke	197
Clode	237	Knight	176
Sir W. Rawlins	233	Fricker	161
Mr. Greenaway	231	Gough	155
Windus	225	Gould	153
White	220	Poynder	152
Ross	220	Freeman	86
Nash	218		

Messrs. Clode, Freeman, and White, were the new Candidates for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Eades.

The first thirteen candidates were declared duly elected.

CORDWAINERS.

Mr. Hamman	105	Mr. Watson	90
Kemble	105	Trimbey	86
Smith	103	Hick	79
Rowe	100	Jones*	56
Abbey	91	Blake*	44

* New Candidates, without a vacancy.

The first eight candidates were declared duly elected.

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POPULAR PREACHERS.

No. XX.

That GLORIOUS FORM, that light unsufferable,
And that far-beaming blaze of Majesty,
Wherewith he wont, at Heaven's high council table,
To sit the midst of TRINAL UNITY
He laid aside: and, here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day;
And chose with us a darksome house of mortal clay!

MILTON.

REV. GEORGE MATHEW, M. A.

(CHRISTMAS DAY, 1808)

OF

GREENWICH, AND ST. JAMES'S.

"IT would now be extremely unadviseable," observes Blackstone "to make any alteration in the SERVICE OF THE CHURCH; unless by its own consent, or unless it could be shewn that some manifest impiety or shocking absurdity will follow from continuing the present forms." This position always struck me as equally entitled to consideration and confidence, and as capable of being essentially extended in its application. Let me be indulged in briefly stating my reasons for this persuasion.

It would seem ridiculous in me, as it would be superfluous in others, to write common-place commendations on the liturgy of our established church. A very different purpose now actuates my pen. I consider the 'Book of Common-Prayer' invaluable; not as containing the meer ritual part of the worship of the Church of England, but as an invariable standard of her Principles, as well as her practice. Men dispute, often causelessly enough, concerning the interpretation of particular sentences of Holy Writ, and by this means endeavour to stagger the faith of narrowed as weak minds; but it is not upon dubious constructions of contested passages of the Sacred Scriptures, not upon variations of critical exposition, that the Ecclesiastical Establishment of this Country depends for its spiritual stability. While our national *Creeds* continue to be received in the Church, and while what are known as the *Thirty-nine Articles* find their place in its Liturgy, our *Religious Faith* is unquestionably, and, may I add, irrevocably fixed! To "this law and to this testimony," then, let us confidently appeal, whenever we are called upon to ascertain the merits of those Preachers on whom they are peculiarly binding. It is this consideration that principally excites my esteem for the forms of devotional service appointed by authority among us. They contain, I think, the Bible Test, the acknowledged rules of arbitration, amidst schism or dissent, in all clerical controversies,—the Criterion of our common Christianity. We may now discern the full importance of the admonition, laid down by the illustrious author whose sentiments have introduced these reflections on the "SERVICE OF THE CHURCH."

Convinced myself of these things, and anxious to further their influence on the minds of those who honour this paper with their serious attention, it must not be objected to me if, in the prosecution of my leading design, I happen occasionally to expostulate with those whose sacred province it is to impart the "glad-tidings" of salvation to their fellow-creatures; and sometimes to remonstrate with such characters, when their instructions doctrinally and vitally degenerate from the fundamental axioms of divine truth, or the essential principles of divine faith. Lamentably should I fall short of the task I have undertaken, were the displeasure of any individual sufficient to stifle, even under any circumstances, the candid expression of those opinions which fidelity required me to state. However disputable may be my pretensions to ability——integrity is still within my reach.

GEORGE MATHEW, M. A. of whom it now remains to give such account as it is in my power to render, is of Trinity-College in the University of Cambridge. As the Chaplain to a High-Sheriff for Suffolk, he was formerly requested to print two Assize-Sermons. I have not seen either of the sermons, but am told that both of them "do him credit." Mr. Mathew has been for some time a morning preacher at Greenwich Church, and, in conjunction with Mr. Stevens, Evening Preacher at the Magdalen. He also new preaches occasionally at St. James's Church, in Piccadilly, during the absence of Dr. Andrewes. Here, indeed, is the place where his ministerial labours are likely to acquire him desirable distinction.

Perhaps this Gentleman will not allow my estimate of his powers, when I confess it would be hyperbolical to designate him as one of the most eminent preachers of his age. He is "sound," and his delivery, if it cannot be called highly animated, is appropriate and efficient; but there is in him nothing strikingly origiual,—nothing that separates character, that individualises excellence. He partakes too much of the *caste* of the priesthood.

Mr. Mathew, it occurs to me, has, however unintentionally, lately fallen into an imitation of Dr. Andrewes. Hence he has too much of the lecturer, but too little of the preacher; too much of the rostrum, but too little of the pulpit. Hence, also, he excels rather in the evidential illustration of our religion. His discourses are fully historical, but they are not sufficiently supplicatory.

Let me not be understood as wishing to pass condemnation on *historical* preaching altogether. It is often the safest mode of teaching, for young divines to adopt; and may sometimes, especially where there are numbers of young hearers, best answer the purposes of public instruction. Still it forms the food of "babes" only—it is not the manna of manly nutrition. An *historical* faith is not a *believing* faith.

"Our business," said Mr. Mathew, when last I heard him, "is not to entertain, but to instruct and save." Here we are devoutly agreed. "To *entertain*"——surely, no!

> "What! will he seek to dazzle me with tropes,
> "As with the diamond on his lilly hand;
> "And play his brilliant parts before my eyes,
> "When I am hungry for the bread of life!"

"But to *instruct* and *save*" is, in truth, the end of preaching; not forgetting, for one instant, that *salvation* must be the aim of all religious *instruction*! The matter is now brought within limits.——What is *the mode of divine Instruction, best calculated to produce human Salvation?*

I have just hinted one of the most momentous enquiries, as it affects the christian clergy, with which I am acquainted. Paley's works are not the principal source whence such characters should seem ambitious of collecting their testimonials.

Diffidence, I apprehend, is the great difficulty Mr. Mathew has to encounter. He fears to diverge into danger; he therefore keeps the beaten path, without considering whether it may be the best; and thus foregoes the advantages which he might possibly derive, from acting up to his own conceptions of the pulpit. Let him lay aside the primness of the priest, and divest himself of the servility of imitation. With more of Paul, and less of Paley, something really estimable may be yet expected from this accomplished and ingenious Divine.

One circumstance had nearly escaped my recollection. Whether it is the consequence of that self-diffidence which I before noticed in Mr. Mathew, or whether it originates in the uncomfortable sensation of not knowing how best to dispose of his person when he enters the pulpit, he has an awkward habit of busying himself by continually turning over the leaves of his sermon, seemingly employed in preparatively reviewing their contents. This anticipatory occupation is attended with some decided disadvantages. It prevents the preacher from assuming that erect posture, which is so truly becoming in him the moments previously to beginning his discourse; while it disappoints the eyes of his congregation, who naturally look up for him when he appears in his sacred station; and, therefore, it too much detaches him from them, at the interesting instant when

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their public acquaintance actually commences. This observation may to some persons appear trivial. Nothing is unworthy of being remarked, however, that in the least tends to improve and give effect to the eloquence of the pulpit. Had it been permitted us to contemplate a Peter on the day of Pentecost, a Stephen during his last address to the enraged Jews, and a Paul before Felix, or Agrippa, or Festus, we should have discovered, I doubt not, in each of these glorious champions of our religion, the happy and sublime union of Oratory and Christianity!

December 22, 1808. ONESIMUS.

THE THEATRE.

HAY-MARKET.

On Friday night, a striking instance of temerity was exhibited on the boards of this Theatre; and the truth of this maxim, "*Audaces fortuna juvat*," was never better proved than on this occasion. A Mrs. Beaumont, from the Glasgow Theatre made her first appearance as *Belvidera*, in "*Venice Preserved*," a character which Mrs. Siddons has raised by the excellence of her performance, high above the abilities of any actress of the present, and perhaps of future times. The rumoured secession of the British Melpomena from the stage, has incited a number of candidates for the tragic crown to start forth from the obscurity, in which they had spent the greatest part of their existence, and court the public gaze. To this sudden impulse we owe the introduction of Mrs. Mudie at Drury-lane, and that of Mrs. Beaumont at the Haymarket. The latter, we must confess, possesses more claims to our indulgence, if not approbation, than the former. In features she is not very unlike Mrs. Mudie, and therefore little calculated to impress us with awe. Her name must be written on the same leaf in the catalogue of years. She cannot boast the same pleasing lisp, but her voice is fully as harmonious: she surpasses her, however, greatly in propriety of action, and seems to feel and understand her part, and expresses her feelings and conception of it, with a superior degree of exactness and discrimination. In the scene in which she gives an account of *Renault's* misbehaviour to her husband, she was really good; but her grief was now and then too much like ranting. Her madness at the close of the piece was more natural than her acting in the former scenes had led us to expect. In a word, the chief requisites in which Mrs. Beaumont stands in need, are youth, and a better voice; did she possess these, her judgment and feeling seem such as to insure her future excellence. As she now is, she may rank among the respectable and useful, but never among the great performers. She was received with applause, so enthusiastically bestowed, and now and then so ill-timed, that we almost suspect it chiefly proceeded from the blind partiality of friends. But the plaudits of the *whole* house, unmixed with a single hiss, hailed the moment of her death.

Mr. C. Kemble, in *Jaffier*, rose to the highest pitch of Siddonian excellence. He was truly great, not only when compared with the secondary actors with whom he is generally ranked, but when put in competition with the abilities of a John Kemble, an Elliston, and a Young. He was really the hero of the night, although acting by the side of the celebrated Cooke. His excellence did not consist of momentary bursts, it was equal throughout, without a single moment of ranting or weakness. Such a performance we did not expect from him, and a more perfect we do not recollect having ever witnessed.

The part of *Pierre* is not calculated to bring Mr. Cooke's powers into action. The dignity of heroic guilt, he sinks into low born villainy. We cannot conceive why Mr. Young was not entrusted with this character, which would have served to exalt his fame, whilst it now proves a stumbling block in the way of Mr. Cooke's dramatic reputation.

CHRISTMAS!

Oh, Winter! ruler of the inverted year;
I crown thee king of intimate delights,
Fire-side enjoyments, home-born happiness!—*Cowper.*

The national rejoicings of the Jews were celebrated at the expiration of every seven years, but the national festival of Christmas occurs once during every year. Judaism had septennially its Jubilee—Christianity has annually its Christmas. What millions of human-beings have been looking forward to the day on which this incubration of mine appears! Persons of all descriptions and conditions, men and women and children, each and all have, perhaps for months past, anticipated the customary rites of the season at which we are now arrived.

Christmas is, indeed, admirably calculated for the enjoyment of domestic comforts; for the indulgence of innocent gratifications, and the promotion of social happiness. It ought to be the signal for assembling together the scattered relationships of humanity, for the full play of family feelings and affections. With this season should commence the reign of serene hilarity, of good-humoured cheerfulness, of generous hospitality. Let the melody of the heart now enliven our land. Tap the hoarded barrel, open the treasured bottles; and, chief of all, still let

"The roast-beef of Old England,"

in all its pristine grandeur, give stability to the table and abundance to the guests. Not that I would deny, to our little masters and mistresses—the good young ladies and gentlemen of this charming age—some taste of their favourite mince pies, or two or three glasses of their dear mammas' best homebrewed wine. And now—

"Now, stir the fire; and close the shutters fast;
"Let fall the curtains; wheel the sofa round!"

Now for the frolics of the little-ones, and the chit-chat of their elders.—How many Christmases they have seen! how many more they may see! What has transpired during the year that is fast expiring, and what the next year will probably produce; when

"We next enquire, but softly and by stealth,
"Like conservators of the public health,
"Of epidemic throats—if such there are,
"And coughs, and rheums, and phthisic, and catarrh,
"That theme exhausted, a wide chasm ensues,
"Filled up, at last, with interesting news;—
"Who danc'd with whom, and who are like to wed,
"And who is hanged, and who is brought to bed:
"But fear to call a more important cause,
"As if 'twere treason against English laws."

Well! time, notwithstanding, passes tolerably away. Night comes. Much has been said, much done. The feast is half eaten, the ale is half drank, and the bottles are all exhausted. We, therefore, begin to think of separating; and may now ask, not without confidence,

"Is Winter hideous in a garb like this?"

What becomes of those numberless ones, however, who possess not the "garb" by which Winter is prevented from seeming "hideous" to others?—Charity, of course, takes cognizance of those who cannot provide for themselves. Many a noble and affluent personage still extends something like munificent hospitality, during this season of joyous inclemency, towards the poor; since so true is it, as Pope said, that

"what his hard *heart* denies,
"His *charitable vanity* supplies!"

So much for Christmas; though, as to myself, I here frankly confess it might be as well if this day, and some few following days, were well over!

It has sometimes posed me, and perhaps many of my readers, to discover how it came to pass that the great epoch of religious rejoicing should also be chosen as the time for balancing and settling the most troublesome concerns of civilized intercourse. Thousands, I am confident, would exult infinitely more heartily, than at present, [illegible]

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possibly can do, were matters otherwise regulated in this respect. Is it not even irreligious, to convert the season for spiritual gratulation into an occasion for temporal lamentation? I humbly move, therefore, that the settling of account-books, together with all preparations for paying rents and discharging unpaid bills, be *changed*—from *Christmas*, to *Lent*. These necessitous times fully warrant, if any consideration can warrant, the innovation that I have now recommended.

1808. *A NEW ENGLISHMAN.*

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Dec. 20.

SITTINGS AT GUILDHALL.

CRIM. CON.

PARR v. BENSON.

The Plaintiff and Defendant in this case are both Merchants resident at Liverpool, and the action was brought to recover a compensation in damages for criminal connection with the Plaintiff's wife. Mr. Parke, for the Plaintiff, stated the case as is below detailed in evidence, and accompanied the statement with the usual observations on the magnitude of the injury sustained by the Plaintiff. The Defendant he said was well able to pay any damages which the Jury might award, as he had come into the possession of a large fortune; and he trusted the Jury would think this was a case of exemplary damages, inasmuch as the consequences of the conduct of the Defendant had caused a derangement of mind in the Plaintiff. The parties lived upon terms of intimacy and friendship, and it was from the opportunity afforded by this intimacy, that the Defendant found means to seduce the wife of his friend. The Plaintiff was married in the year 1798, and resided at the village of Billingden, about a mile from Liverpool. He went into the town most days at ten in the morning, and did not return until four to dinner. In the interval between those hours it would be proved, that the Defendant was constant in his visits to Mrs. Parr. But these were not the only visits he paid, for the Plaintiff being a very jovial man, had the Defendant constantly dining with him. Another circumstance of aggravation in the conduct of the Defendant was, that he was himself a married man, and had children;-he trusted that the Jury would think these circumstances of aggravation merited a severer visitation than ordinarily was called for. With respect, however, to the mental derangement of the Plaintiff, he admitted that the malady might in part be occasioned by a fever which he brought on himself by over exertions at the Liverpool Election, where he actively and warmly supported General Tarleton's interest.

The marriage of the Plaintiff and his wife was proved in the year 1798.

Mr. Carey and Mr. Dixon proved that the Plaintiff and his wife lived on harmonious terms.

Mr. Wilkinson, clerk to the Plaintiff, and who had been a confidential servant of his father's, said they lived on good terms. On cross examination, he said that the defendant frequently dined at their house, and always handed Mrs. Parr out of the room. He also usually followed her a short time afterwards. He once heard the Plaintiff say, come back Ralph and divert your time, and leave Mary to herself. Several other witnesses were called, who spoke nearly to the same facts, and that the Defendant and Mrs. Parr were frequently together, but they did not see any thing improper pass between them.

Mr. D. Parr, brother to the Plaintiff, also spoke to the affectionate manner in which the Plaintiff and his wife lived. He stated, that after the discovery of Mrs. Parr's infidelity, his brother became melancholy, and at length so deranged that he was obliged to be committed to the care of Dr. Chute of Liverpool. On cross examination by Mr. Garrow, he said that his brother had been deranged before that time, and he attributed it to his over exertions at the Liverpool election.

Jane Hughes, servant to the Plaintiff, said, in the year 1805 Mr. Benson was frequent in his visits at their house; she observed great familiarities between him and her mistress. One day she was in the cellar, under the parlour where Mr. Benson and her mistress were sitting, she heard her mistress say, "Don't, Benson; adone Benson." This raised her curiosity, and she went into the room where they were sitting, on pretence of asking whether they would have muffins for tea. She saw them on the sopha together in the act complained of. Other persons were called who proved familiarities, and traced Mrs. Parr at last to the house of Mr. Benson, at Lutwich Hall, in Lancashire, where she openly cohabited with the Defendant after leaving her husband.

Mr. Garrow, for the Defendant, contended it was not a case for damages, inasmuch as the Plaintiff had brought his misfortune on himself by his own misconduct in neglecting his wife, and exposing her to improper libertics, which he suffered to be taken with her in his presence, without remonstrance, or apparently caring for them.

To prove this, a Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Catharine Jones, and Phillips, a waiter at the White Line, Shrewsbury, were called, who proved the following facts: That in August 1806, Mr. and Mrs. Parr, and Mr. Benson, were at the Shrewsbury Races together. They could not be accommodated with beds at the White Lion, and were obliged to get beds at an adjoining house. Mr. Parr did not sleep with his wife, but in the best bed below, and Mrs. Parr slept in a bed without curtains close adjoining to Mr. Benson's bed room; but at that time Parr had a shade over his eyes, and appeared rather unwell. The waiters at the Inn at first thought Mrs. Parr was Benson's wife, but when they discovered she was Parr's, they made it a joke, that Benson paid for all, and kept both husband and wife.

Several other witnesses were called, who proved, that familiarities had passed in the presence of the Plaintiff, such as correctly ought not to have been passed over by a husband without notice.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH detailed the evidence at length, and said it was a case for their serious consideration; he left it for them to determine, whether the Plaintiff had been consenting to his disgrace, or whether he had not been culpably negligent.

The Jury found for the Plaintiff damages 1,000*l*. The damages were laid at 100,000*l*.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from Dover, dated the 22d instant, states, "that on the evening of the 21st it came on to blow tremendously hard from the S. W. attended by a heavy fall of snow, and it being very dark, no object whatever was to be discerned. In this gale the brig Jane, of Carmarthen, Capt. T. Jenkins, from Limerick, with butter, feathers, and hemp, bound to London, struck upon a rock between the South Pier Head and Shakespear's Cliff. The situation of the crew was most horrible. Without knowing whether they were near an enemy's country or that of friends, with their limbs so benumbed, that all power of action was done away with, and expecting every moment that the ship would go to pieces, the sole hope of preserving their lives, made them cling to the masts, but to no purpose, for the ship dashed to atoms, and every soul, except the Captain, was drowned; he was almost miraculously saved by getting on the bowsprit, and believes he was thrown from thence to the beach, where he wandered about from eleven P. M. till day-light, when he climbed the cliff and reached the town. I am sorry I have to add to this misfortune the loss of the brig Eleanor, Capt. Henderson, of Sunderland, with iron, supposed from Cardiff to London, which sunk nearly close to where the Jane went to pieces, and every person on board perished. Several of the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers have been picked up, and should the weather continue fine, most probably the others will be found."

MARGATE, Dec. 20.—After a dreadful blowing night, Sunday morning discovered a very distressing scene. The Apelles brig, built by the apprentices at Chatham, went on shore near the Sea-bathing Infirmary on Thursday morning last, and must, of course, be materially injured by the gale of last night. The Walpole East Indiaman went on shore near Margate on the 18th inst. at ten A.M. and though the ship is totally lost, the whole of the officers, crew, and passengers, got safe on shore. Mr. Sutton, the Chief Officer, had his arm badly fractured by the wheel, on the ship's striking. The greater part of the cargo is expected to be saved. Three other Indiamen had this morning the union jack downwards flying as signals of distress; it is supposed the men on board will be got out at low water (about 7 o'clock P.M.) There is a vast deal of damage done in sight of this place to the shipping.

The Union East Indiamen, for whose safety serious apprehensions had been entertained, anchored at St. Helen's on Thursday afternoon. She had lost her cables and anchors, and was driven over to the French coast, during the tempestuous weather.

A large fleet of light vessels, bound to London, last week, three leagues from the Dodgeon Lights, fell in with a French lugger, which attempted to board one of them; but, at that instant, the ship wore round, and struck the lugger in the midship with her stern, which sent her instantly to the bottom, and the whole of her crew perished.

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POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

Thursday, the informations against Mr. Woodfall, printer, of Paternoster-row, came on to be heard, agreeably to adjournment, before Sir Matthew Bloxham. This information was to recover a penalty of 20*l.* for not printing his name and place of abode to a certain paper printed by him, or supposed to be printed in his printing-house. It was a large posting-bill, containing libellous matter. The Duke of Sussex attended, to give evidence as to his knowledge of this bill and of Mr. Woodfall. He declared that he never saw Mr. Woodfall till that day; that he knew nothing of the bill produced, nor the hand-writing of the cover; this bill having been sent under a cover directed to a Mrs. Heig. The only proof to substantiate this information was the evidence of the Compositors and Pressmen in the employ of Mr. Woodfall, who could not swear that the bill produced was the same printed in their printing-office; when, after much altercation between the Counsel on both sides, the Magistrate decided, that the first information was not proved, and dismissed it. It being then past four o'clock, the Informer desired permission of the Alderman to postpone the hearing of the other informations, as some of his witnesses were absent. The farther hearing was, by mutual consent, postponed to the 19th of Jan.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPES.—A melancholy event occurred on Thursday at Pimlico, accompanied with very extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Man, a hair-dresser, who resided in Ranelagh-street, had, in consequence of a domestic misfortune, suffered mental derangement; but being, by medical aid, recovered, he some time since resumed his occupation. Thursday morning he attended, as usual, to dress and shave several gentlemen in his neighbourhood, by whom he was much esteemed. He had, in all, dressed and shaved nine of his customers, the last of whom was Mr. Palmer, of Drury-lane Theatre. Immediately upon his leaving Mr. Palmer, he returned home, without attending to any of his other employers, and cut his throat with one of his razors. The wound was so deep and extensive, that he died in a few moments. The gentlemen with whom he had been, al observed something very singular in his conduct, and there is not doubt that, during the whole of the morning, he was labouring under the terrible malady which induced him to put a period to his existence. Each of the nine has reason, therefore, to be thankful that the fatal razor was not applied to his neck before the unfortunate maniac raised it against his own.

An inquisition was taken on Wednesday, before A. Gell, Esq coroner for Westminster, at the house of Mordecai Levi, a Jew Cloathes-man, in Brydges-street, Covent-garden, on the body of Mrs. Popham, who died by poison on Saturday evening. It appeared by the testimony of Mr. Popham, husband of the deceased, who is a gentleman of fortune, that Mrs. Popham and himself were in the habit of taking laudanum; and that on Saturday evening Mrs. P. sent her servant to procure two ounces —she drank about an ounce and a half of the liquid, and died in agony in four hours afterwards. Messrs. Stanton and Cavell, Surgeons, were called in, and every means were used, but in vain.—Verdict, Accidental death.

As Mr. Monroe, the Portuguese Interpreter, was coming down the side of a ship, near the Custom-House Quay, at Plymouth, he slipped his foot, fell into the water, and was drowned.

MARRIED.

Last Sunday, the 18th instant, at Christ Church, Liverpool, Mr. Saroni, the celebrated Rope-Dancer, to Miss Cabanel, Daughter of Mr. Cabanel, Vauxhall, London.

DIED.

On the 19th inst. at his house in Sloane-street, Patrick Home, Esq. of Wedderburne, in the county of Berwick, many years Representative in Parliament for that county.

Wednesday night, at the age of 81 years, Hugo Meynell, Esq. so well known on the turf and in all the fashionable circles, for half a century past. He had been repeatedly attacked by paralytic strokes. He has left a large property behind him.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.—We had a very short supply of Wheat to-day, and no fresh arrivals of any other Grain, owing to the navigation of the Thames being partly stopped. Very few sales of Wheat, Barley, and Malt, were made, and these only affording a nominal price. But few White Peas, which were dearer, Oats in tolerable supply, and about 1*s.* per quarter dearer.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat	72 a	89	Grey Peas	52 a	56
Fine ditto	90 a	95	Beans (Old)	60 a	80
Rye (New)	40 a	60	Tick ditto	50 a	76
Barley	34 a	47	Oats	36 a	48
Malt (New)	70 a	82	Poland ditto	45 a	46
White Peas, boilers	140 a	150	Rape Seed £46 a £53		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER,

In Great Britain, for the Week ending December 17.

	Eng. & Wales.	s.	d.		*Eng. & Wales.*	s.	d.
Wheat		90	2	Beans		65	10
Rye		58	5	Peas		67	6
Barley		45	0	Oatmeal		51	9
Oats		33	7	Big			

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 21st of Dec. 1808; is 2*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.	s. d.	s. d.	NEWGATE & LEADENHALL. *Carcase.*	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 0 a	6 0	Beef	3 4 a	5 0
Mutton	4 8 a	6 4	Mutton	3 4 a	5 4
Veal	4 8 a	6 8	Veal	4 0 a	6 4
Pork	5 0 a	6 6	Pork	5 0 a	6 0
Lamb	0 0 a	0 0	Lamb	0 0 a	0 0

HEADS OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

FRIDAY.—Beasts, - 800——Sheep and Lambs, - 8,350
Calves, - 160——Pigs - - - - - - - - 200

PRICE OF TALLOW, PER CWT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Stuff	84	0 a	86	0	Town Tallow	—	0 a	98	0
Soap, yellow	—	0 a	108	0	Yell. Russia, do.	—	0 a	—	0
—— mottled	—	0 a	118	0	White, do.	—	0 a	—	0
—— curd	—	0 a	122	0	Soap,	—	0 a	—	0
Candles, p. doz.	—	0 a	15	0	Graves	—	0 a	14	0
—— mould, do.	—	0 a	16	0	Good Dregs	—	0 a	14	0

Tallow at St. James's, 5*s.* 8*d.* Clare, 5*s.* 8½*d.* and Whitechapel, 5*s.* 9*d.*—Average 5*s.* 8½*d.* per stone of 8lb.

PRICE OF COALS.

FRIDAY.	s.	d.	FRIDAY.	s.	d.
Wylam	56	0	Beurn Moor	55	0
Keaton	56	0	Eden	55	0
Hebburn	57	6	Coupeh	56	0
Heaton	57	6	Walker	56	0
Wall's End	57	6	Primrose	54	0
Bell's Ditto	59	6	Killingworth	53	0
Percy	59	0			

38 Ships at Market, sale general, none sailed, 21 loaded.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

India Bonds 4, 5 pm.—4 per Cent. Cons. 81½ ⅛—3 per Cent. Reduced 65¼ ⅜—Long Annuities 18 1-16—Omnium 1, 2 dis.—Exchequer Bills 3, 6 pm.—Lottery Tickets £30 10.—Cons. for Opening 66¾.

We are again compelled to omit a part of our customary Statement of Markets. The most important are, however, inserted.

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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF THE

MOST REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES OF THE YEAR 1808.

JANUARY.

1. General Moore, with part of the troops under his command, arrived at Portsmouth from Sicily (30th ult.)

2. Accounts arrived of the loss of the Anson frigate, Captain Lydiard, on the Bar Sand, near Helstone, on the 28th ult.

4. French Papers were received, containing a Copy of the French Decree, dated 17th December, declaring Neutral vessels which might submit to be visited by English vessels, under the Orders in Council of November 11, to be denationalized, and not entitled to the protection of their Government.

6. A Copy of Sir Sidney Smith's Declaration arrived, dated the 22d of November, off Lisbon, declaring Lisbon and the Tagus to be in a State of Blockade, in consequence of their being in possession of the French.

20. Intelligence was received of the Island of Madeira having surrendered to the British sea and land forces on the 24th ultimo, in trust for the Royal Family of Portugal.

21. Parliament met, pursuant to his Majesty's Proclamation.

23. Intelligence arrived of the Embargo having been laid on all American Vessels in their own harbours, in consequence of the President's Message to Congress of the 7th ult.

25. The Prince Regent of Portugal landed at Bahia, where he remained a short time, and afterwards proceeded for Rio Janeiro.

28. The trial of General Whitelocke commenced at Chelsea Hospital.

FEBRUARY.

3. Neapolitan garrison of Reggio surrendered to the French.

7. Advices were received that the Danish Islands of St. Thomas and St. John had surrendered to the British on the 22d December, and Santa Cruz on the 28th.

8. a treaty of alliance and subsidy was concluded between Great Britain and Sweden.

15. Admiral Duckworth arrived at Martinique in search of the Rochefort squadron.

16. The King of Prussia, in a proclamation, renounced all connection, commercial and political, with England, in compliance with the 27th article of the Treaty of Tilsit.

17. The Neapolitan garrison of Scylla surrendered to the French.

22. Lord Lake died.

MARCH.

8. The Piedmontaise French ship of war was captured by the St. Fiorenzo, Captain Hardinge, in the Indian Seas. Captain Hardinge killed.

15. Gen. Whitelocke's trial ended, when the Court cashiered him, and declared him totally unfit and unworthy to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatever.

16. Frederick VIth proclaimed King of Denmark, his father Christian having died on the 13th.

17. The French General Miollis issued a proclamation at Rome, incorporating the Papal with the French troops.

19. Charles IV. abdicated the Crown of Spain in favour of his son Ferdinand VII. at the request of the hereditary Nobility.

23. The French, under Murat, entered Madrid.

28. William Congreve Alcock, Esq. and Henry Doreny, Esq. were arraigned at Wexford, on a charge of wilfully and feloniously murdering John Colclough, Esq. in a duel, at the last General Election. They were both acquitted.

30. The Island of Deseada taken from the French.

— A Treaty of Alliance and Subsidy, preparatory to a Treaty of Commerce, was concluded at Palermo, between the English and Sicilian Ambassadors, on the part of their respective Governments.

APRIL.

1. By an Ukase of the Emperor of Russia, of this date, all Foreign manufactured goods are prohibited from being imported into the Russian dominions; and Russian ships coming from England, loaded, to be prevented from landing their cargoes.

10. The Rochefort squadron, after eluding the vigilance of the British cruizers, entered Toulon.

11. Advices were received from India of the fort of Camoona, near Allyghur, having surrendered to the British troops on the 24th of November, after a siege of one month.

12. General Oakes sailed for Malta, to take the chief command of that Island.

13. The outline of the Local Militia Bill was stated by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons.

16. Capt. Shipley, of the Nymphe frigate, was killed in an unsuccessful attempt to cut out an enemy's vessel from the mouth of the Tagus.

18. Sir John Duckworth arrived with his squadron, after an unsuccessful cruize in search of the Rochefort squadron, in the West Indies, &c.

20. Ferdinand the VIIth arrived at Bayonne.

22. Mr. Rose arrived from his mission to America.

28. Lord Gardner surrendered the command of the Channel Fleet to Lord Gambier.

30. Charles the IVth of Spain, with his Queen, arrived at Bayonne.

MAY.

1. The Prince Regent of Portugal, at Rio Janeiro, declared war against France, in consequence of the French troops having invaded Portugal, &c.

2. Dreadful insurrection at Madrid, wherein upwards of 4000 French soldiers were massacred, and 5000 Spaniards murdered by the French.

— An embargo laid on all American ships lying in the harbours of France.

3. The town and harbour of Swealbourg surrendered to the Russians.

4. The Supreme Government of Galicia proclaimed war against France.

5. By an Instrument, of this date, executed at Bayonne, the King of Spain, Charles the IVth resigned all claim to the Crown of Spain to Bonaparte.

6. Junot laid an embargo on all the ships in the harbours of Portugal.

— Ferdinand the VIIth, at Bayonne, surrendered the Throne of Spain to his Father, Charles IV.

— A fleet, destined for the Brazils, sailed under convoy from Portsmouth.

10. The Expedition under Sir John Moore sailed from Yarmouth under convoy of Admiral Keats.

10. A terrible fire at Dover.

13. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the House of Commons his plan for converting Bank Stock into Life Annuities.

17. General Moore with his troops, arrived at Gottenburg.

19. The Guelderland Dutch frigate, of 36 guns, was captured off Ireland by his Majesty's ship Virginie, Capt. Brace.

— Sir John Stewart arrived in Sicily, to take the command of the British troops.

21. A Decree was published at Rome, in the name of the French Government, whereby the Pope was deprived of all his territory, because his Holiness refused to declare war against England at the requisition of Bonaparte, and under the pretext that the States of the Church had been granted by Carlemagne

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for the prosperity of the Roman Religion, and not for the assistance of Heretics.—Against this Decree the Hope protested.

24. The Duchy of Tuscany, with all the sea-port towns on the Mediterranean, were united to France by a Decree of the French Senate, upon the ground that such a measure would tend to exclude the English from the Continent.

—. Murat, in a proclamation issued at Madrid, ordered 150 select persons to proceed at Bayonne, to meet Bonaparte, by the 15th June, to deliberate on the affairs of Spain.

25. Bonaparte, as Sovereign of Spain, confirmed Murat Lieutenant-General of that kingdom.

—. Capt. Bettesworth, of the Tartar frigate, was unfortunately killed in endeavouring to cut one of the enemy's East Indiamen from off Bergen.

—. Mr. Grattan presented to the House of Commons a Petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, which was rejected by a majority of 153.

27. The Supreme Junta of Seville declared war against the French.

28. Dr. Hurd, Lord Bishop of Worcester, died at Hartlebury Castle in the 83d year of his age.

31. General Palafox addressed a Proclamation to the people of Arragon to rise in war against the French.

JUNE.

2. Mr. Joachim was shot late in the evening near Camden Town, and robbed of upwards of 100*l.* in bank-notes; but the perpetrators have not yet been discovered.

6. Bonaparte, in a decree issued at Bayonne, proclaimed his brother Joseph King of Spain and the Indies.

7. The Council of Madrid proclaimed the abdication of the Crown of Spain by Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. to be null and void, and executed when their persons were in confinement.

8. Viscount Materosa and Don Diego de la Vega arrived in London from the Province of Asturias, to solicit assistance for their patriotic countrymen.

10. The Spanish forts opened their fire on the French squadron under Admiral Rosilly, in the harbour of Cadiz.

—. Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Bayonne, from Naples.

—. Joseph Bonaparte issued a Proclamation addressed to the Spaniards, informing them that his brother had transferred to him the Crown of Spain, and that he would govern them for their honour and advantage.

14. Admiral Rosilly surrendered his squadron to General Morla.

17. Government ordered 300,000 dollars to be shipped from the Bank for the use of the Spanish provinces which had revolted against France.

20 The Supreme Junta of the principality of Oviedo issued a proclamation declaring Peace with Great Britain and Sweden.

22. The Court of Common Council of the City of London addressed his Majesty, thanking him for the assistance he had afforded to Spain.

25. Gen. Lefebvre was defeated, two leagues from Saragossa, by General Palafox.

27. The French, under Verdier, were defeated before Saragossa.

29. General Moore arrived from Sweden, with the army under his command.

—. Intelligence arrived of the destruction of four Dutch ships of war, in the East Indies, by Sir Edward Pellew, in Griesse harbour, in the Island of Java.

During May and June, the Journeymen Manufacturers at Manchester and neighbourhood, created considerable disturbance to their employers, for an increase of wages, which they partly obtained; but some of the ringleaders were leniently punished.

JULY.

4. The Parliament was this day prorogued by Commission.

—. The British Government issued a Proclamation of Peace with all the Provinces of Spain.

5. The Turkish ship of war Badere Zaffer, of 52 guns, and 500 men, was captured in the Adriatic by the Sea Horse frigate, Capt. Stewart, after a severe action.

9. Joseph Bonaparte set out from Bayonne, for Madrid, with upwards of 100 carriages in his train, attended by a strong military guard, &c.

12. The Expedition under General Sir Arthur Wellesley sailed from Cork.

17. The Governor of Cuba refused to acknowledge the sovereignty of Joseph Bonaparte, and proclaimed peace with Great Britain.

20. General Dupont defeated at Baylen, and his army, consisting of 9000 men, made prisoners. Another division of French troops, consisting of 6000 men, under General Wedel, who were coming up to Dupont's assistance, capitulated; but they were to be transported to France.

23. Lord Strangford, the British Ambassador, arrived at the Court of Brazil.

31. The Expedition under Sir Harry Burrard sailed from St. Helens.

— Joseph Bonaparte quitted Madrid, with all the French troops, after plundering the palace, churches, &c. spiking the guns, and destroying the powder.

AUGUST.

1. Murat was proclaimed King of the Two Sicilies at Naples.

4. The French army again besieged Saragossa, and were repelled by the inhabitants and the Spanish army.

7. Murat, in consequence of his having assumed the title of King of the Two Sicilies, published a proclamation of this date, wherein he absolves the subjects of the Duchy of Berg from their allegiance.

9. The Marquis de la Romana, with 10,000 Spanish troops, deserted the French army under Bernadotte, and took possession of Nyborg, and afterwards of Langeland, preparatory to their being conveyed to Spain by British transports, under the direction of Admiral Keates.

13. The French army before Saragossa, under Lefebvre, after an ineffectual attempt to take possession of the city, were repulsed by General Palafox, with the loss of seven pieces of cannon and five stand of colours.

17. Sir Arthur Wellesley's army in Portugal was attacked at Zambuica by a division of the French army, consisting of 6000 men, under the command of General Laborde, and after a sharp engagement the enemy retreated, leaving behind them 1500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, with the whole of their artillery.

19. The Brigade of British troops under General Anstruther landed in Portugal, and joined Sir Arthur Wellesley.

21. Sir Arthur Wellesley's army was attacked at Vimiera by a French corps of about 14,000 men, under the command of General Junot, when, after an obstinate engagement, the French retreated to Lisbon, with the loss of 13 pieces of cannon, 24 tumbrils of ammunition, and about 3500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. During the battle Sir Harry Burrard arrived, and took the command of the British army.

22. General Sir Hugh Dalrymple landed in Portugal, and took the chief command of the British army. Shortly afterwards the French General of Division, Kellerman, arrived at the British camp, with proposals from General Junot for concluding a Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army, and, after some consultation, an armistice was concluded between the two armies.

24. Ferdinand VII. was proclaimed King of Spain and Madrid with the utmost splendour. All the Nobility and Officers of State, who were not detained by the enemy, assisted at the ceremony.

25. Sir Samuel Hood, with two British ships of the line, assisted by a Swedish squadron, attacked and defeated a Russian fleet of superior force. The Sewold, a ship of the line, was destroyed, and the remainder escaped into port.

27. Island of Mariegalante retaken from the French.

28. The Sultan Mustapha was deposed, and Prince Mahomet raised to the throne in his stead, through the exertions of Bairacter, who was at the same time declared Grand Vizier.

30. After repeated discussions, a Convention was concluded at Cintra between Sir Hew Dalrymple and General Junot, whereby the French were to be transported to the northern ports of France, with their arms and baggage, in British ships. And another Convention was concluded at the same time between Admiral Sir Charles Cotton and Admiral Siniavin, whereby the Russian fleet of nine sail of the line and one frigate, which were lying in the Tagus, were delivered up to the British, to be by them kept as a deposit till six months after Peace, and the Russian Officers and seamen were to be sent home in British ships.

SEPTEMBER.

6. Bonaparte issued a decree, prohibiting the importation of colonial produce into any part of his dominions till further orders.

15. The French army finally evacuated Portugal, in pursuance of the Convention of Cintra.

16. The Marquis de la Romana and suite landed at Yarmouth from the Baltic.

20. The Spaniards recaptured Bilboa, and proclaimed Ferdinand VII.

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20 Covent-Garden Theatre was destroyed by fire, when upwards of 20 people lost their lives.

27. The Emperor of Russia and Bonaparte met at Erfurth, where they held Conferences for several days, attended by their Ministers, and some of the vassal Princes of Germany.

30. The Duke de la Romana's army were safely landed at Corunna, from the British transports.

OCTOBER.

3. The Marquis de la Romana left London for Spain.

4. Sir Arthur Wellesley arrived at Plymouth from Portugal.

5. The island of Capri, with a small British garrison, surrendered to a body of French troops sent from Naples.

9. Expedition under Sir David Baird, consisting of 13,000 troops, sailed from Falmouth.

10. The army under General Moore marched from Lisbon in different divisions for Spain.

12. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, attended upon his Majesty at the Queen's Palace with a Petition, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order an investigation of the Convention of Cintra, and that those should be punished, by whose incapacity the cause of the country and its allies had been sacrificed. To which his Majesty's answer was, that the interposition of the City of London was not necessary to direct an enquiry into a transaction, which had disappointed the hopes and expectations of the country.

13. The expedition under Sir David Baird arrived at Corunna, but the troops could not be landed, until the arrival of instructions from the Central Junta at Aranjuez.

14. The Emperor of Russia and Bonaparte terminated their conferences at Erfurth, and proceeded for their respective capitals.

15. Two individuals, supposed to be French soldiers in disguise, were burnt by the mob at Madrid, and the house of the Russian Ambassador assaulted at the same time, on a supposition that three more persons had concealed themselves there. By the exertions of the Government, however, order was soon restored, and every atonement offered the Russian Ambassador.

18. Sir Hew Dalrymple arrived at Portsmouth from Portugal, whence he was recalled by Government.

25. Bonaparte opened the Sittings of the Legislative Body with a speech, wherein he expresses his firm determination to conquer Spain and crown his brother at Madrid.

30. Bonaparte left Rambouillet for Spain, all his disposable troops having had orders to precede him.

31. A long contested battle was fought between the French and Spanish armies near Savareosa, when the latter, under General Blake, were obliged to retreat.

NOVEMBER.

3. Bonaparte arrived at Bayonne.

10. His Majesty's ship the Amethyst, of 36 guns, Capt. Seymour, fell in with the Thetis French ship of 44 guns, which she captured, after one of the most sanguinary engagements ever known.

11. Freeholders of Middlesex resolved upon a petition to his Majesty, for the investigation of the causes which led to the Convention of Cintra.

12. The Russian Ambassador left Madrid.

13. General Baird's troops having marched from Corunna into the interior of Spain, the General followed them this day.

15. A Board of Enquiry assembled at Chelsea Hospital, consisting of seven General Officers, by order of his Majesty, to enquire into the circumstances of the Convention of Cintra.

17. The armies under General Blake and the Marquis de la Romana having joined at San Vicente de la Barquera, the latter assumed the chief command.

23. The Army under General Castanos defeated by the French near Tudela.

30. Sir Harry Burrard arrived from Portugal, to attend the Court of Enquiry.

DECEMBER.

4. The French Army entered Madrid.

10. At a Meeting of the Merchants, &c. of the City of London, held this day, to consider of the propriety of opening a subscription for furnishing cloathing and other necessaries for the use of the Spanish Patriots, 15,000*l.* were immediately subscribed, which has been since increased to upwards of 35,000*l.*

15. The Board of Inquiry sitting at Chelsea closed this day — The British Government published a Declaration, stating, that the late overtures from France, for a peace, were inadmissible, and only intended to excite distrust in our allies.

17. Died, at his house in Hertford-street, the Earl of Liverpool.

30. Accounts received of a junction, formed at Benevento between the armies under Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird.

31. Foundation stone of the New Theatre in Covent-Garden laid by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

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TO THE

FIRST VOLUME OF THE SUNDAY EDITION

OF

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